

Important Reports

1.All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020- 2021:

Following are the key highlights of the survey:

Student Enrollment

- The total enrollment in higher education has increased to nearly 4.14 crore in 2020-21 from 3.85 crore in 2019-20. Since 2014-15, there has been an increase of around 72 Lakh in the enrolment (21%).
- The Female enrolment has increased to 2.01 crore from 1.88 crore in 2019-20. There has been an increase of around 44 Lakh (28%) since 2014-15.
- The percentage of female enrolment to total enrolment has increased from 45% in 2014-15 to around 49% in 2020-21.
- As per 2011 population projections for 18-23 years age group, GER has increased to 27.3 from 25.6 in 2019-20.
- Notable increase of 1.9 points is observed in GER of ST students in 2020-21, as compared to 2019-20.
- Female GER has overtaken Male GER since 2017-18. Gender Parity Index (GPI), the ratio of female GER to male GER, has increased from 1 in 2017-18 to 1.05 in 2020-21.
- The enrolment of SC students is 58.95 Lakh as compared to 56.57 Lakh in 2019-20 and 46.06 Lakh in 2014-15.
- The enrolment of ST students has increased to 24.1 Lakh in 2020-21 from 21.6 Lakh in 2019-20 and 16.41 Lakh in 2014-15.
- The average annual enrolment of ST students has increased to around 1 Lakh during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21, from around 75,000 during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15.
- Enrolment of OBC students has also increased by 6 Lakh to 1.48 crore in 2020-21, from 1.42 crore in 2019-20. There is a notable increase in OBC student enrolment since 2014-15 of around 36 Lakh (32%).
- The total Student Enrolment in North East States is 12.06 Lakh in 2020-21 as compared to 9.36 Lakh in 2014-15.
- The female enrolment in North East States is 6.14 lakh in 2020-21, higher than the male enrolment of 5.92 lakh [For every 100 male students, there are 104 female students in NER]. The female enrolment outnumbered male enrolment for first time in 2018-19, and the trend continues.
- The enrolment in Distance Education is 45.71 Lakh (with 20.9 Lakh Female), an increase of around 7% since 2019-20 and 20% since 2014-15.
- Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan are the top 6 States in terms of number of student enrolled.
- As per response in AISHE 2020-21, about 79.06% of the total students are enrolled in undergraduate level courses and 11.5% are enrolled in postgraduate level courses.
- Among Disciplines at undergraduate level, enrollment is highest in Arts (33.5%), followed by Science (15.5%), Commerce (13.9%) and Engineering & Technology (11.9%).
- Among streams at postgraduate level, maximum students are enrolled in Social Science (20.56%) followed by science (14.83%).

- Of the total enrolment, 55.5 Lakh students are enrolled in Science Stream, with female students (29.5 Lakh) out numbering male students (26 Lakh).
- Government Universities (59% of total) contribute towards 73.1% of the enrolment. Government Colleges (21.4% of total) contribute towards 34.5% of the enrolment.
- The enrolment in Institute of National Importance (INIs) has increased by nearly 61% during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21.
- Enrolment has increased in 2020-21 compared to 2014-15 in the Specialized Universities relating to Defence, Sanskrit, Biotechnology, Forensics, Design, Sports etc.
- The total number of pass-outs has increased to 95.4 Lakh in 2020-21 as against 94 Lakh in 2019-20.
- Availability of different infrastructural facilities in HEIs in 2020-21:
 - Libraries (97%)
 - Laboratories (88)
 - Computer centres (91%, 86% in 2019-20)
 - Skill Development Centre (61%, 58% in 2019-20)
 - Connectivity to National Knowledge Network (56%, from 34% in 2019-20)

Number of Institutions

- The total number of Universities / University like institutions registered is 1,113, Colleges 43,796 and Standalone Institutions 11,296.
- During 2020-21, the number of Universities has increased by 70, and the number of Colleges has increased by 1,453.
- Since 2014-15, there has been increase of 353 Universities (46.4%).
- The Institutes of National Importance (INIs) have almost doubled from 75 in 2014-15 to 149 in 2020-21.
- 191 new Higher Education Institutions have been established in North Eastern States since 2014-15.
- Highest number of Universities is in Rajasthan (92), Uttar Pradesh (84) and Gujarat (83).
- During 2014-15 to 2020-21, on average, 59 Universities have been added annually. This was about 50 during 2007-08 to 2014-15.
- 17 Universities (of which 14 are State Public) and 4,375 Colleges are exclusively for women.
- The College Density, the number of colleges per lakh eligible population (population in the age-group 18-23 years) has been 31. This was 27 in 2014-15.
- States with Highest college density: Karnataka (62), Telangana (53), Kerala (50), Himachal Pradesh (50), Andhra Pradesh (49), Uttarakhand (40), Rajasthan (40), Tamilnadu (40).
- Top 8 Districts with Highest number of Colleges: Bangalore Urban (1058), Jaipur (671), Hyderabad (488), Pune (466), Prayagraj (374), Rangareddy (345), Bhopal (327) and Nagpur (318).
- Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat are top 8 States in terms of number of colleges.
- 43% universities and 61.4% colleges are located in Rural Areas.

Faculty

- The total number of faculty/teachers are 15,51,070 of which about 57.1% are male and 42.9% are female.
- The female per 100 male faculty has improved to 75 in 2020-21 from 74 in 2019-20 and 63 in 2014-15.

2.Rural Health Statistics 2021- 22

The Rural Health Statistics in an annual publication of MoHFW since the year 1992.

This provides the data on health infrastructure including manpower up to 31st March of every year.

The publication is based on the data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal and published only after getting verified by respective States/UTs.

HMIS portal provides periodic reports on the status of the health services performances and Human Resources and Infrastructure services facilities available.

It serves as a vision document in identifying the gaps in the existing Healthcare Infrastructure and Human Resources in rural, urban and tribal areas of the country.

It also serves as an important source of information for citizens.

- **Health Centers –**

- ✓ As per norms, each sub center (SC) is supposed to cater to a population of 3,000-5,000, each Primary Health Centers (PHC) to a population of 20,000-30,000 and each Community Health Centers (CHC) to a population of 80,000-1,20,000.
- ✓ The RHS estimates as of 31 March, 2022, has revealed that each SC catered to an average of 5691 people, each PHC to 36049 people and each CHC to 164027 people.

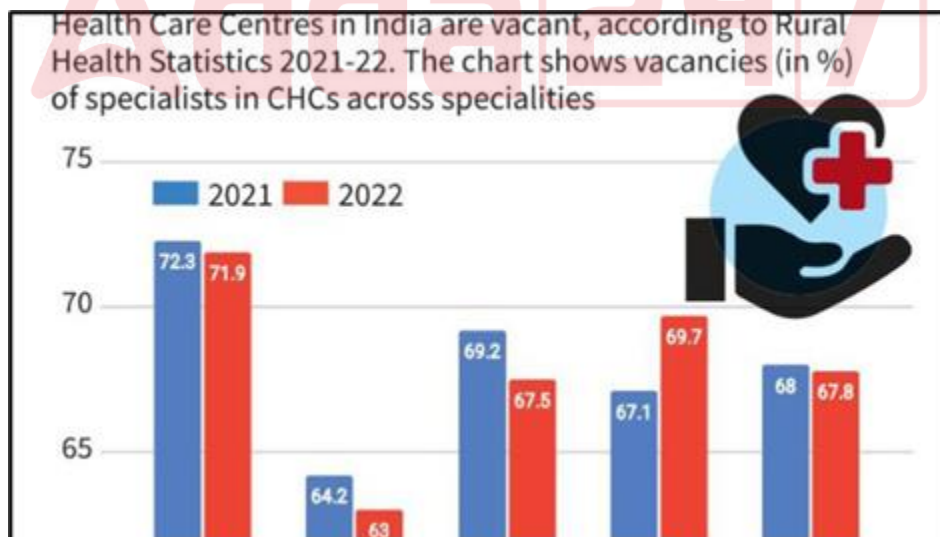
- **Urban Health Statistics –**

- ✓ There is a vacancy of 18.8% of doctors, 16.8% of pharmacists, 16.8% of lab technicians and 19.1% of staff nurses at the U-PHCs (Urban PHCs).
- ✓ The population covered by a U-PHC may vary from 50,000 to 75,000.
- ✓ Urban Community Health Centre (U-CHCs) is set up as a referral facility for every 4-5 U-PHCs. The U-CHC caters to a population of 2,50,000 to 5 lakhs.

- **Rise in Number of Allopathy Doctors –**

- ✓ There has been an over 50% rise in the number of allopathy doctors in primary health centers since the launch of the National Rural Health Mission in 2005.
- ✓ The allopathic doctors at PHCs have increased from 20,308 in 2005 to 30,640 in 2022.

- **Shortage of Specialist Doctors**



- ✓ India is reeling under an acute shortage of specialist doctors, with a shortfall of nearly 80% of the required specialists at CHCs.
- ✓ CHCs are 30-bed block-level health facilities which are ideally supposed to provide basic care related to surgery, gynecology, pediatrics and general medicine.

- ✓ There are 6,064 CHCs across India and the Health Ministry has been unsuccessful in meeting the requirement for specialist doctors in most of these centers.
- ✓ The report points out that there is a shortfall of specialist doctors, including surgeons (83.2%), obstetricians and gynecologists (74.2%), physicians (79.1%) and pediatricians (81.6%).
- ✓ Apart from specialist doctors, there is also a shortage of female health workers and auxiliary nursing midwives, with up to 14.4% of these posts lying vacant in PHCs and SCs.

3. 18th Global Risk Report 2023 Released by: World Economic Forum

Most Severe Risks:

- a. **'Failure to Mitigate Climate Change' and 'Failure of Climate Change Adaptation'** are the two **most severe risks facing the world** in the next decade, followed by **'natural disasters and extreme weather events'** and **'Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse'**.
- b. Today, atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have all **reached record highs**.
- c. Emission trajectories make it **very unlikely that global ambitions to limit warming to 1.5°C** will be achieved.

4. Life Lessons From India Released by: International Energy Agency

The report claims that if the measures specified under the LiFE initiative are adopted globally, consumers could save around USD 440 billion in 2030, or about 5% of total fuel spending that year. The initiative's implementation in India could also help reduce global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by over 2 billion metric tonnes by 2030.

The LiFE initiative was introduced by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2021 at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The initiative aims to promote sustainable lifestyles to address environmental degradation and climate change. It is based on the Sustainable Development Goal 'goal 12 of the United Nations, which focuses on sustainable consumption and production.

- ✓ According to the report, India, the third-largest national market for renewable energy, is 10% more energy efficient than the global and G20 averages, with various policies already integrated into its energy transition strategy.
- ✓ The IEA believes that the G20, which represents 80% of the global GDP, 75% of global trade, and 60% of the world's population, can play a crucial role in adopting policies outlined by the LiFE initiative.
- ✓ The measures under the initiative can be categorised into two groups: behavioural change and sustainable & efficient consumer choices.
- ✓ According to the report, governments may directly mandate or influence 60% of the emissions savings through LiFE measures.
- ✓ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has found that limiting warming to 1.5°C requires global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 and be reduced by 43% by 2030.
- ✓ To achieve net zero carbon dioxide emissions globally, it is necessary to reach this goal in the early 2050s. According to the International Energy Agency's "Renewables 2022" report, global renewable power capacity is expected to double over the next five years, increasing by 2400 GW between 2022 and 2027.

5. State Finances: A study of budgets of 2022- 23 (Annual Report)

- It is a **comprehensive analysis of the financial position of the Indian states**, including the **trends and challenges** in their revenue and expenditure.
- **Finding of the Report:**
 - According to the **RBI** report, **states' debt** is expected to **decrease to 29.5% of GDP in 2022-23**, compared to **31.1% in 2020-21**.
 - However, the report also highlights that this is still higher than the **20%** recommended by the **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Review Committee in 2018**.
 - States are anticipating an increase in **non-tax revenue**, which is generated from sources such as **fees, fines, and royalties**. This increase is likely to be driven by **revenue** from industries and general services.
 - The report notes that states are expecting to see **an increase in revenue** from various sources such as **State GST, excise taxes, and sales taxes** in the **2022-2023** fiscal year.
- **Measures Suggested in the Report:**
 - This suggests that **debt consolidation should be a priority for state governments**.
- **Debt consolidation** refers to the **process of combining multiple debts into a single, more manageable debt**. This can help to **lower overall interest costs**, simplify **payments**, and make it **easier to pay off the debt**.
 - Allocating **more resources to key sectors** such as **healthcare, education, infrastructure, and green energy**, the states can promote **economic growth and development**.
 - The report is proposing that it would be beneficial to establish a fund that would be used to **buffer capital expenditure** during periods of **strong revenue growth**.
- The purpose of this fund would be to **maintain a consistent level of spending on capital projects**, and to ensure that spending on these projects is not drastically reduced during **economic downturns**.
 - In order to attract **private investment**, **state governments** should focus on creating a **favorable environment** for the private sector to operate and grow.
- This can be achieved by **implementing policies and regulations** that make it easy for private companies to do business, as well as **providing incentives and support for private investment**.
 - States also need to encourage and facilitate **higher inter-state trade and commerce** to realize the full benefit of spillover effects of state capex across the country.