All India Council for Technical Education

Confederation of Indian Industry

AICTE – CII Survey of Industry Linked Technical Institutes 2018

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Chapter 3
FULL SURVEY

A total of 755 institutes participated in the Full Survey. Out of this, 628 were self-financing institutes, 71 government institutes, 36 government-aided institutes and 16 institutes were in "others" category. Their performance was equally divided between Gold and Silver at 40 per cent each while only 19 per cent institutes were in Platinum category. The numbers stood at 145 for Platinum, 302 for Gold and 307 for Silver. This is as against the usual trend of roughly 60 per cent institutes being in the Gold category. This time the number of institutes in the Silver category is substantially higher than previous years which means that by and large the industry linkages of institutes are very poor, Silver being the lowest category with scores of 10 marks and less. Only 24 institutes have scored 50 and above marks and if one keeps the cut-off at 30 marks then there are only 145 institutes which make it there.

Types of Institutes which participated in Full Survey

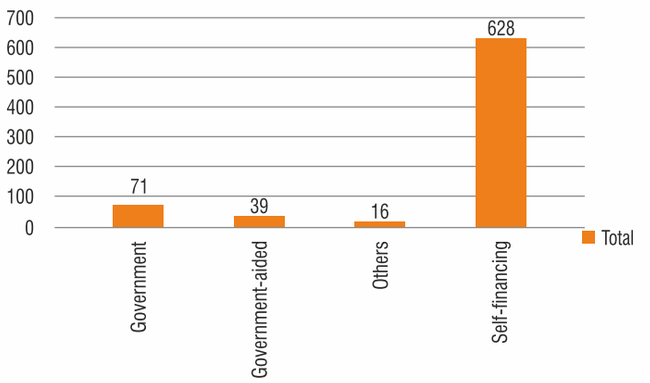

Fig 3A

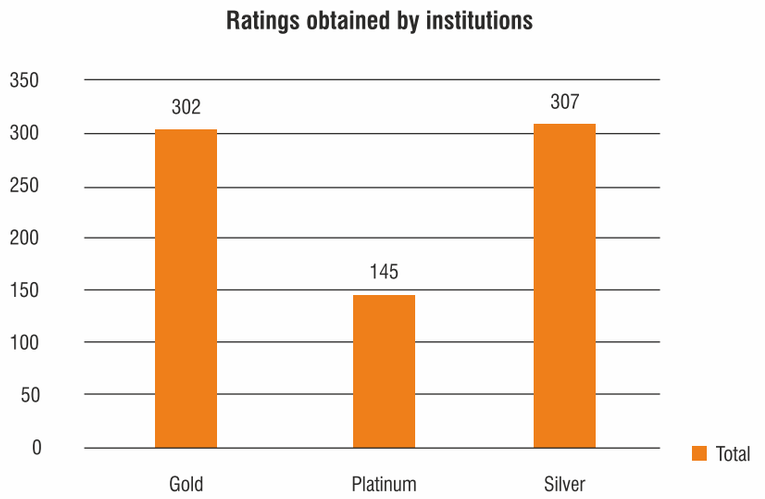

Fig 3B

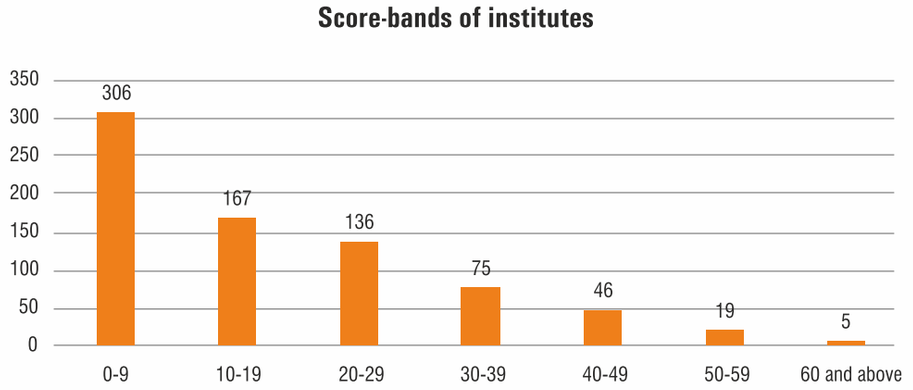

Fig 3C

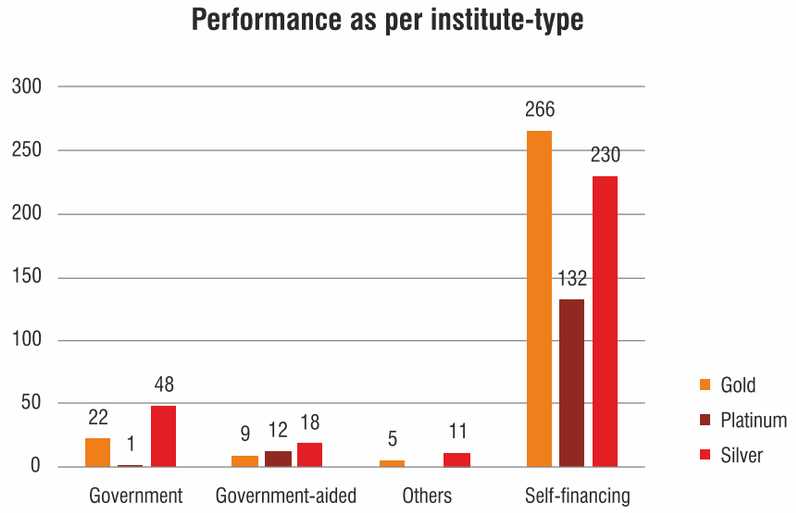

Fig 3D

Performance analysis as per institute-type also shows interesting results. Only 1 government institute, i.e., College of Engineering Pune (which was a winner in the Mechanical Engineering category for the initial two years of the Survey in 2012 and 2013 and had won the Mentor category award in 2015) is the only government institute to have got a Platinum ranking. Of the rest 70, only 22 get Gold ranking while 48 show performance in the Silver category. Among government-aided institutes also, only 12 are in the Platinum category, 9 in Gold and 18 are in Silver. The best performance is showed by self-financing institutions which shine with 132 Platinum, 266 Gold and 230 Silver category.

Regional analysis

Region-wise analysis shows that in the Western region has the highest number of top-performing institutes. Out of 174 institutes which participated from the Western region in the survey, 67 had Silver category, 68 Gold category and 39 institutes were in Platinum category. Among the top four institutes in the western region, two are self-financing and two are government-aided and the top three institutes are pharmacy institutes. Rest are largely self-financing institutes from Maharashtra, with a few being from Goa. In the self-financing category, there are 154 institutes which participated from the Western region, 8 were government-aided and 9 were government institutes while 3 institutes were in the Others category.

The over-all top performing institute in the survey is from the Southern region - Thiagarajar Polytechnic College followed by RMK College of Engineering and Technology. Except for one institute from the North-West, i.e., New Delhi Institute of Management, overall all top five institutes are from the Southern region. The only institute to have won two awards this year is also from the South - Sona College of Technology which has won the second prize in Mechanical Engineering (Degree) and the top prize in Chemical Engineering. In South-Central region, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have an almost equal number of institutes between them which participated in the survey. Institutes in the North and North-West are mostly in management discipline. Eastern region, as always, has very low participation and poor performance with only three institutes in Platinum category and 16 in Gold and 22 in Silver. Central region's performance is also not encouraging with only 9 Platinum category institutes and 32 in Gold category and 29 in Silver category.

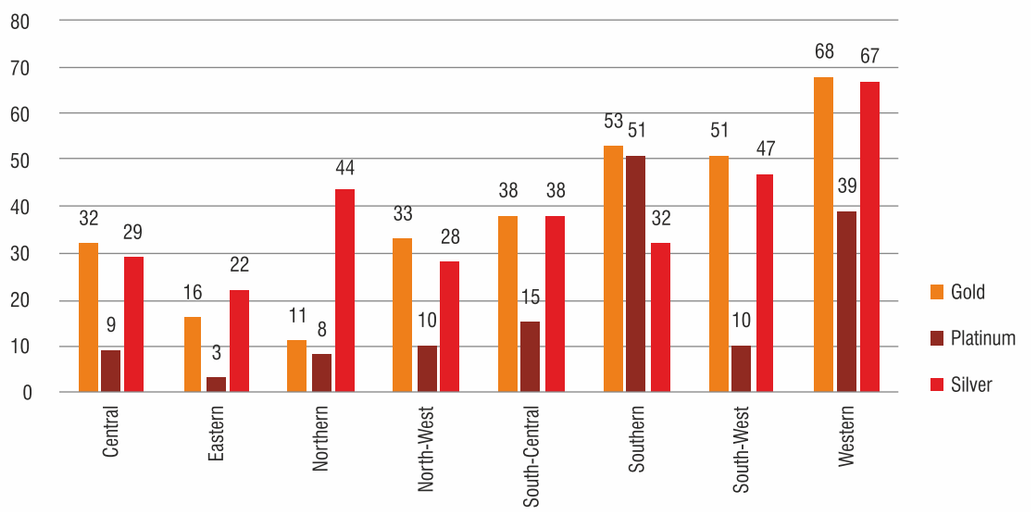

Fig 3E

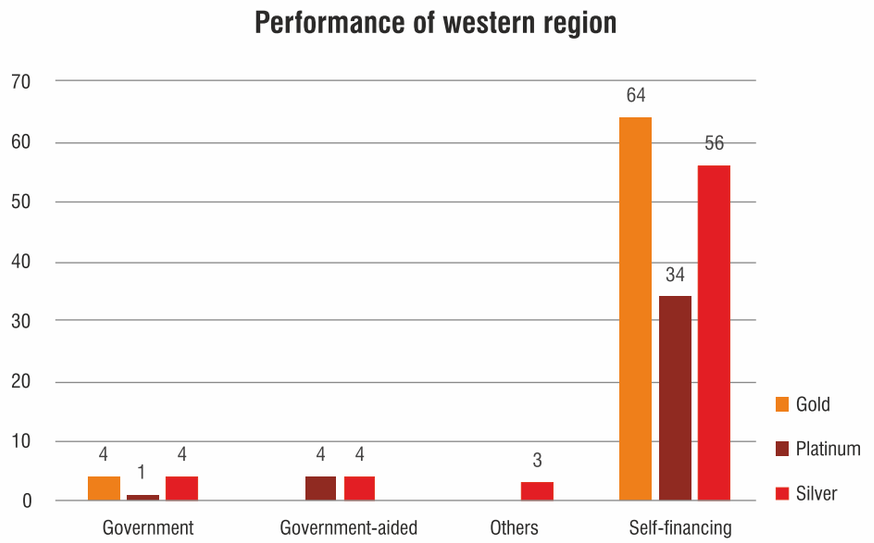

Fig 3F

Continuing the trend of previous years, this year too maximum participation is from Southern and Western regions. These two regions alone account for around half of the applications submitted. Also, these two regions pull the national average up with high average weighted scores. Eastern and northern regions saw the least submissions and the lowest average weighted scores. Trend over the period from 2015-2018 reflects a consistent pattern across regions (Fig 3G).

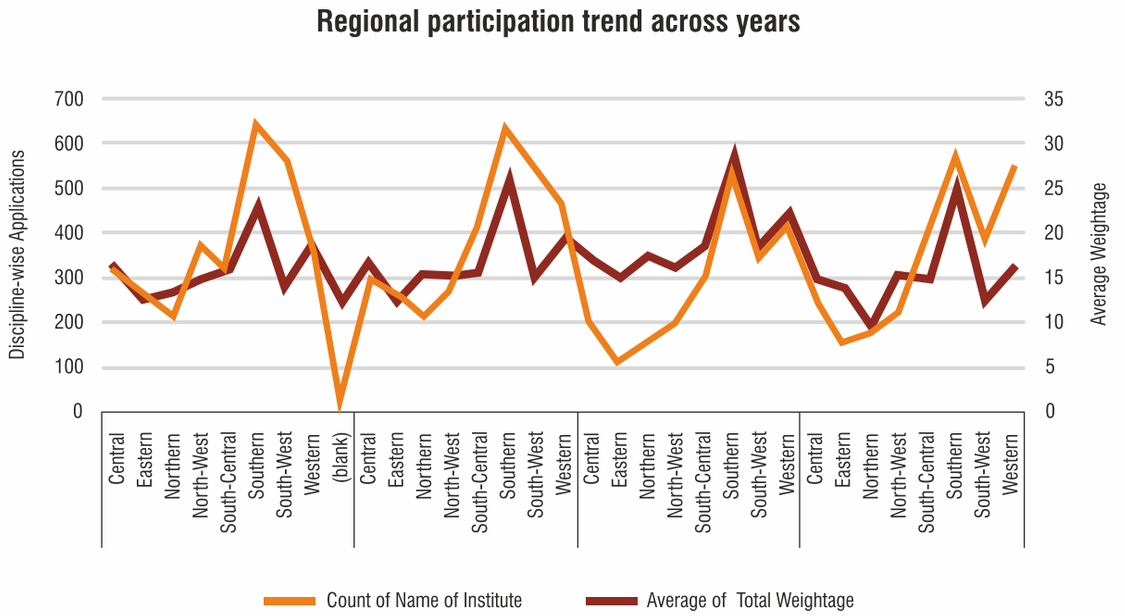

Fig 3G

Analysis of emerging versus established institutes

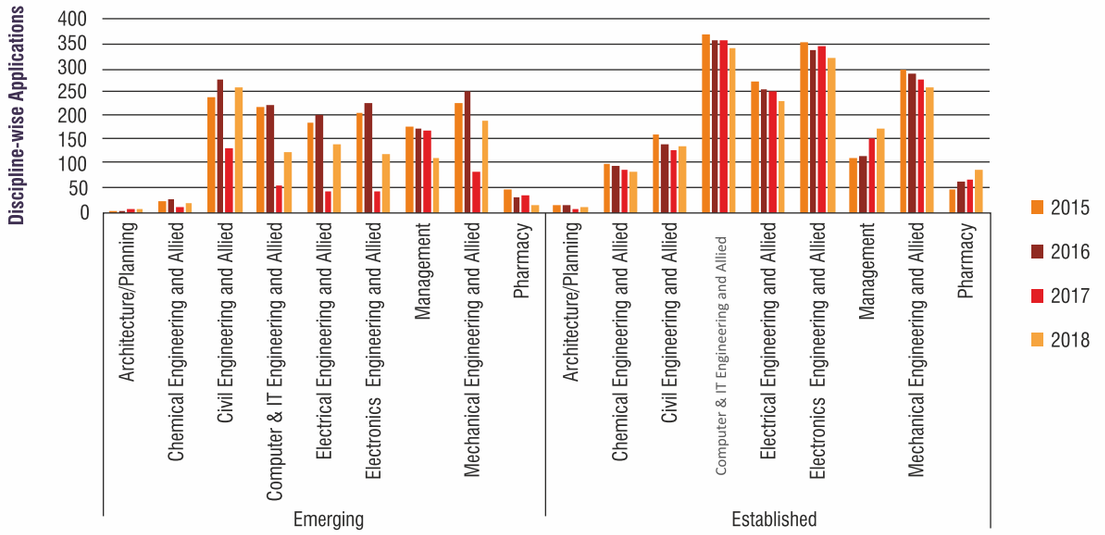

Fig 3Q

i. Entries submitted increased in many disciplines in the emerging institutes category in 2018 especially in Engineering disciplines (Fig 3Q). Maximum entries in emerging category were submitted in 'Civil Engineering & Allied' discipline. For the seventh year in a row, lowest number of entries were received in 'Architecture / Planning' discipline with numbers remaining below 10, since 2015.

ii. The overall submission numbers in the established category across disciplines were similar to last year. However, the submission levels remained higher than the emerging category like last year.

iii. Similar pattern of submission can be seen across years and disciplines with no major changes in submission numbers in 2017 and 2018.

iv. Submissions from established institutes outnumber submissions from emerging institutes across years.

Chapter 6
BACKGROUND

In the field of higher education, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has steadfastly maintained its focus on bridging the gap between industry and academia through several initiatives such as the IndPact Survey, Prime Minister's Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Research and facilitating MOUs between centrally-funded institutions and companies for the platform of Visitor's Annual Conference at Rashtrapati Bhawan. One significant and successful project under the broad umbrella of University - Industry Congress, which was created in 2007, has been the annual mapping of linkages between industry and academia through a survey which is conducted in partnership with the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Conceptualised by CII in 2011 as a pilot and implemented in close coordination with AICTE since 2012, the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey is now a mature tool to measure the depth and extent of collaborations between technical institutions in the country and industry. It was given the name IndPact in 2013 and the two words which have been combined to arrive at this name are "Industry" and "Impact".

The scope of the survey has increased manifold in the past sixyears. It was initially launched only for six streams of engineering discipline in 2012. After its huge success, its coverage was expanded to other disciplines such as management, pharmacy and architecture in the following years. In 2014, participation was expanded to include all types of institutes such as self-financed institutes (including deemed universities), government institutes, government-aided institutes and centrally funded institutes (IITs, NITs etc). From last year, participation in the first level of this survey became mandatory for all technical institutions in the country. Following have been the key features of the previous six editions of the survey:-

2012: First Edition of the Survey

The first AICTE-CII IndPact Survey was conducted in 2012 and was targeted only at AICTE-approved engineering institutes in six streams -- Chemical, Civil, Computer & IT, Electrical, Electronics & Communications and Mechanical engineering. Only those institutes which had been established for more than 10 years by August 2012 and offered at least three out of the six identified streams were eligible to participate. The questionnaire was made available to the participating institutes online via the AICTE web portal and the institutes uploaded data in the prescribed format.

2013: Second Edition of the Survey

The scope of the survey was expanded beyond engineering to include Management, Pharmacy and Architecture institutes. The coverage of engineering streams was increased from six to nine. Uni-stream institutes (offering only one engineering stream, such as in Computer & IT or Chemical) were also allowed to participate in the survey if they fulfilled the basic criteria of being established for more than 10 years by August 2013. To further encourage participation, two new categories of awards were established - standard and emerging institutes which was based on the number of years of establishment.

2014: Third Edition of the Survey

The third edition of the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey in 2014 witnessed the expansion of scope to include a separate category of diploma institutes in Engineering, Management and Pharmacy, in addition to the regular degree category. No major changes were made in the eligibility criteria although separate ratings and algorithms were set for diploma institutes to take care of the fact that they do not undertake research and focus more on projects and skill development.

2015: Fourth Edition of the Survey

The fourth edition of the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey in 2015saw a new dimension of entrepreneurship being added to the process. Separate weightage was assigned for innovation and entrepreneurship and CII's India Innovation Initiative (i3) was added as an attraction for students. The i3 has a separate application, evaluation and award process.

2016: Fifth Edition of the Survey

The fifth edition of the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey in 2016saw consolidation of the work being done in the previous editions. To encourage more and more institutes to participate in it and adopt it as a self-learning tool, a new concept of giving performance-linked certificates of participation to institutes which registered for the same with CII was introduced. The certificates categorized the overall performance of these institutes in Platinum, Gold and Silver categories. A comprehensive feedback in the form of report cards was also presented to 38 institutes which registered for certificates of participation with CII.

2017: Sixth Edition of the Survey

The sixth edition of the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey in 2017saw some drastic changes in methodology. Instead of beginning with seeking data from institutes on their industry linkages, which invariably resulted in most good institutes staying away from the process and not providing any data, this year AICTE decided to mandatorily collect some basic data on industry linkages from all institutes at the time of the approval process. Institutes were therefore required to complete a Short Survey before being able to download their approval letters from the AICTE web portal. This led to basic data from more than 9000 technical institutes which formed the basis of the AICTE - CII Survey and from which more than 4700 institutes were invited to participate in the Full Survey. Unlike in 2016, this year no report cards and certificates of participation were given to institutes by CII.

2018: Seventh Edition of the Survey

After the drastic change in methodology introduced in 2017, this year saw some consolidation of the mode. Institutes got considerably less than time last year to fill the data due to reduced timelines, but the number of final entries remained more or less the same. The entry of a lone IIM was a pleasant surprise and hopefully many more premier institutions will see merit in participating in this exercise in future. A new thing this year in the analysis of the survey is that a list of top companies has been presented which are working in close coordination with institutions. Hopefully in future more nuanced analysis of this aspect of the survey will emerge with the help of big data analytics companies. The tight timelines this year left no scope for such an analysis by the time this report went into print. Another new this year is something which has been introduced by AICTE - the winners have each got a small plant as a trophy and a sapling in their name has also been planted in the AICTE campus. The institutes will be able to see the growth of this sapling through the QR code which is embedded on their certificates.

Eligibility

Since the methodology of the survey was changed this year and basic data was collected from all technical institutes, irrespective of their age, and since shortlisting for Full Survey was done from this basic data, there was no scope for deciding the eligibility of participation by institutes. There was also no provision for institutes to themselves choose to participate in emerging or established categories. Based on the start date of the relevant programme, all institutes which were less than 10 years old were automatically kept in the emerging category and those above 10 years of age were kept in the established category. For each stream / department, therefore, there was one set of emerging institutes and one set of established institutes.

ESTABLISHED CATEGORY

A course being offered by any institute or university affiliated to AICTE / MHRD for 10 years or more as on 1 August 2018

(Started in 2007 or earlier)

EMERGING CATEGORY

A course being offered by any institute or university affiliated to AICTE / MHRD for less than 10 years as on 1 August 2018

(Started in or after 2008)

Evaluation Parameters

Parameter	Degree		Diploma	
	Weightage	Maximum score	Weightage	Maximum score
Governance	10 per cent	7	5 per cent	7
Curriculum	20 per cent	17	25 per cent	20
Faculty	20 per cent	29	20 per cent	28
Infrastructure	10 per cent	10	10 per cent	10
Services/Project & Skill Development	20 per cent	18	20 per cent	17
Placements	20 per cent	19	20 per cent	18
Total	100 per cent	100	100 per cent	100

Institutes were evaluated based on six parameters. Structured questions were designed in each of these parameters and both degree and diploma institutes were asked to answer these questions.

A significant difference in evaluation of degree and diploma institutes was in terms of services provided by the institutes. For degree institutes focus was on their research and consultation work and institutes were evaluated based on the number of published industry-related research papers and contractual consulting services that they provided to industry. On the other hand, diploma institutes were evaluated based on their ability to develop skill sets in collaboration with industry and revenue generation through projects.

Calculation Criteria for Degree Courses 2018

1	Industry in Curriculum (20%)					Max score-17
1.1	Number of companies providing Industrial training / internship					
	0	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	> 15	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.2	Number of industry visits for students					
	0	1 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	> 10	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.3	Percentage of visiting faculty from industry as compared to core faculty					
	0	1-10%	11-20%	>20%		
	0	4	3	2		
1.4	Number of Industry guest lectures / seminars conducted					
	0	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	> 15	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.5	Incremental change in curriculum in 2015-16 over 2014-15					
	0	Twice and above				
	0	1				

2	Industry-Faculty Interface (20%)					Max score-29
2.1	Percentage of faculty members who provided training / lectures to industry during 2014-16					As a % of total faculty members
	0	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	>75%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.2	Percentage of faculty members on the boards of industry / advisory, academic councils / statutory university bodies					As a % of total faculty members
	0	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.3	Number of man-days of refresher courses provided by faculty to industry executives during 2014-16					Add the number of days for each faculty member
	0	1 to10	11 to 20	21 to 30	>30	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.4	Number of man-days of programmes attended / trainings received by faculty from industry during 2014-16					Add the number of days for each faculty member
	0	1 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	>30	
	0	1	2	3	4	

2	Industry-Faculty Interface (20%)					Max score-29
2.5	Number of faculty patents, design and other IPRs except copyrights of books in 2014-16 GRANTED					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	2	4	6	4	
2.6	Number of faculty patents, design and other IPRs except copyrights of books in 2014-16 FILED					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.7	Percentage change in the number of patents filed and granted in 2015-16 over 2014-15					
	0-9		10 and above			
	0		1			
2.8	Number of papers jointly authored with industry					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	1	2	3	4	

3	Industry Contribution in Infrastructure (10%)				Max score-10
3.1	Number of centers / units / cells financially supported by industry				
	1 to 2		3 to 4	>4	
	1		2	3	
3.2	Percentage of financial contribution by industry in the unit				Financial contribution as a percentage of expenditure of the cell
	0-10%	11%-24%	25% to 50%	>50%	
	0	1	2	3	
3.3	Number of companies which provided mentorship support in incubation centres / entrepreneurship cell				
	1 to 4		5 to 7	>7	
	1		2	4	

4	Industry Research / Consultation (20%)					Max score-18
4.1	Number of contractual research projects assigned to institute during 2014-16					
	0	1 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	>50	
	0	1	2	3	4	

4	Industry Research / Consultation (20%)					Max score-18
4.2	Number of technology transfers to industry during 2014-16					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	2	4	6	8	
4.3	Number of consultancy / advisory services provided to industry during 2014-16					
	0	1 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	>50	
	0	1	2	3	4	
4.4	Incremental change in the number of industry research / consultation projects received in 2014-15 and 2015-16					
	0	Difference between Rs 1 - Rs 199,999		Difference of Rs 2 lakh and above		
	0	1		2		

5	Placements (20%)					Max Score-
5.1	Number of companies with stream / specialization specific job profile coming which came to the campus					As a % of the total number of companies open for that stream
	0	1-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
5.2	Number of students offered jobs from campus during 2014-16					As a % of the total number of eligible final year students in that stream
	0	1-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
5.3	Number of students offered jobs in specialization / stream specific companies in 2014-16					As a % of the total number of eligible final year students
	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	>50%	
	0	1	2	3	5	
5.4	Number of start-ups incorporated through the institute's incubation centre in 2016-17 & 2017-18					
	0	1-2	3-5	6-10	Above 10	
	0	1	2	3	5	
5.5	Incremental change in the number of companies which came to the campus in 2015-16 over 2014-15					(Number of companies which came to campus in 2015-16) - (Number of companies which came to campus in 2014-15)
	0-10		more than 10			
	0		1			

6	Industry in Governance (10%)					Max score-7
6.1	**Number of industry members on BoG / advisory councils**					
	0	1 to 3	4 to 6	>6		
	0	1	2	3		
6.2	**% of Industry members attending BoG meetings/ advisory councils**					Attended / 4 x 100 (assuming 4 BoG meetings take place every year)
	x = 0	x = 1- 25	x = 26 - 50	x = 51 - 75	x > 75	
	0	1	2	3	4	

Calculation Criteria for Diploma Courses 2018

1	Industry in Curriculum (25%)					Max score-20
1.1	Number of companies providing Industrial training / internship					
	0	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	> 15	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.2	Number of industry visits for students					
	0	1 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	> 10	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.3	Percentage of visiting faculty from industry as compared to core faculty					
	0	1-10%	11-20%	>20%		
	0	4	3	2		
1.4	Number of Industry guest lectures / seminars conducted					
	0	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	> 15	
	0	1	2	3	4	
1.5	Number of times the curriculum was updated between 2014-16					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>7	
	0	1	2	3	4	

2	Industry-Faculty Interface (20%)					Max score-28
2.1	**Percentage of faculty members who provided training / lectures to industry during 2014-16**					As a percentage of total faculty members
	0	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	>75%	
	0	1	2	3	4	

2	Industry-Faculty Interface (20%)					Max score-28
2.2	Percentage of faculty members on the boards of industry / advisory, academic councils / statutory university bodies					As a percentage of total faculty members
	0	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.3	Number of man-days of refresher courses provided by faculty to industry executives during 2014-16					Number of days for each faculty member
	0	1 to10	11 to 20	21 to 30	>30	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.4	Number of man-days of programmes attended/ trainings received by faculty from industry during 2014-16					Number of days for each faculty member
	0	1 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	>30	
	0	1	2	3	4	
2.5	Number of faculty patents, design and other IPRs except copyrights of books in 2014-16 GRANTED and FILED					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	2	4	6	8	
2.6	Number of papers jointly authored with industry					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	1	2	3	4	

3	Industry Contribution in Infrastructure (10%)				Max score-10
3.1	Number of centers / units / cells financially supported by industry				
	1 to 2		3 to 4	>4	
	1		2	3	
3.2	Percentage of financial contribution by industry in the unit				Financial contribution as a percentage of expenditure of the cell
	0-10%	11%-24%	25% to 50%	>50%	
	0	1	2	3	
3.3	Number of companies which provided mentorship support in incubation centres / entrepreneurship cell				
	1 to 4		5 to 7	>7	
	1		3	4	

4	Projects and Skill Development (20%)					Max score-17
4.1	Number of persons trained under skill development programme with industry participation during 2014-16					
	0	Less than 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	>100	
	0	1	2	3	4	
4.2	Number of projects done for social responsibility and community development with industry participation during 2014-16					
	0	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	>6	
	0	2	4	6	8	
4.3	Revenue generated through contractual work in 2016-17 & 2017-18					
	0	Less than Rs 1 lakh	Rs 1 lakh-Rs 3 lakh	Rs 3 lakh-Rs 7 lakh	>Rs 7 lakh	
	0	1	2	3	5	

5	Placements (20%)					Max Score-18
5.1	Number of companies with stream / specialization specific job profile coming to campus					As a percentage of the total number of companies open for that stream
	0	1-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
5.2	Number of students offered jobs from campus during 2014-16					As a percentage of the total number of eligible final year students in that stream
	0	1-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	
	0	1	2	3	4	
5.3	Number of students offered jobs in specialization / stream specific companies in 2014-16					As a percentage of the total number of eligible final year students
	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	>50%	
	0	1	2	3	5	
5.4	Number of students who opted for self-employment / setting up social enterprise / setting up a company / starting a consultancy firm					As a percentage of the total number of students in that discipline
	0	1-10%	11-15%	15-20%	>20%	
	0	1	2	3	5	

6	Industry in Governance (5%)					Max score-7
6.1	Number of industry members on BoG / advisory councils					
	0	1 to 3	4 to 6	>6		
	0	1	2	3		
6.2	Percentage of Industry members attending BoG meetings / advisory councils					Attended / 4 x 100 (assuming 4 BoG meetings take place every year)
	x = 0	x = 1- 25	x = 26 - 50	x = 51 - 75	x > 75	
	0	1	2	3	4	

METHODOLOGY

01 Data collected through Short Survey from all institutes at the time of Approval Process

02 Institutes shortlisted (First Shortlist) on the basis of 7 filters and invited for Full Survey

03 Objective scores of Full Survey placed before high level jury

04 Second Shortlist prepared on the basis of filters recommend ed by the jury

05 Another Shortlist (Third) prepared based on higher level of filters

06 Department websites checked of institutes which reached third shortlist

07 Multiple entries removed by retaining top scoring category of an institute which figured at the top in more than one stream

08 Fourth Shortlist prepared of 22 institutes

09 Institutes invited to interact with jury members through skype or by being physically present

10 Final decision on winners taken after face-to-face interactions with all institute representativ es

Purpose of the Survey

1. Collect data to enable objective assessment of extent of industry linkages of an institute
2. Help policy makers in devising solutions to increase industry linkages of institutes
3. Identify gaps in market demand and the output of institutes
4. Help institutes in improving the employability of their students
5. Help industry to engage with institutes to shape manpower as per its requirements
6. Encourage institutes to maintain records of their interactions with industry
7. Encourage institutes to look at industry linkages from a holistic perspective
8. Create a self-assessment tool for institutes as far as industry linkages are concerned
9. Create role models of excellence from industry perspective
10. Create a spirit of competition among institutes to promote excellence
11. Create an eco-system of industry and academia working together

The objective of IndPact Survey is to assess the status of partnership between technical institutions and industry. It has been designed keeping six basic parameters in mind such as curriculum, faculty, infrastructure, research and services / project & skill development, placements and governance. All parameters are examined purely from industry and output perspective and not from an academic perspective. The parameters have been designed to give insights into:

i. The extent to which institutes have been able to meet the dynamic demands of industry-responsive education

ii. Institutes' capabilities and resources to produce talent in order to meet market requirements

The insights and case studies of top performing institutes help other institutes understand how they can move up the ladder of excellence.

Benefits of the Survey

- **National-level Publication**

  The IndPact survey is not simply about collection of data, though it does serve that purpose as well since no other national or regional-level body does that in a sustained manner in India, it's end product is a well-analysed and a thoroughly researched report which is widely disseminated and is available for free download from CII's higher education website

  (www.ciihighereducation.in). The report provides stream-wise as well as region-wise analysis of the industry linkages of technical institutes which apply for the survey. It informs the participating institutes about where they stand in terms of Platinum (high industry linkages), Gold (medium industry linkages) and Silver (low industry linkages) categories. It also carries the profiles of institutes which emerge leaders in different categories.

- **National-level Recognition for Stakeholders**

  CII promotes and disseminates the findings of the survey widely in India and abroad through its network of 64 national and seven overseas offices. Citation in this survey provides institutes national-level recognition and opportunity for partnerships of various kinds with industry and other universities, both nationally and internationally. The leaders in different categories also get industry-sponsored

awards which include a trophy and a citation / certificate.

Possible factors for decline in the number of participating institutes in 2018 in comparison to 2014

- The scope of the survey was massively expanded by the time of the third edition of the survey in 2014 hence the numbers were exceptionally high
- Concerted efforts were made in 2014 to encourage institutes to apply for the survey which could not be made in subsequent years due to various reasons
- The survey was launched on 1 January in 2014 whereas in 2018 it was launched on 4th July this year and it closed on 20th August. Effectively, the institutes got less than two months to submit the full data. Purely on this basis, it appears that an early start helps in getting more institutes to apply for the survey.
- Till 2014 there were fewer demands for data, from other agencies, from institutes. In 2015 the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) also launched its own National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), or India Rankings as they are called, which has added to the data pressure on institutes. In addition, they are now required to provide data for MHRD's All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) as well as for the course accreditation process, if they apply for it, to the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) or the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) whichever the case may be.

Low level of Participation

Despite the fact thatbasic data on industry linkages was collected from more than 9000 institutes and more than 3500 were invited to participate in the Full Survey, barely 20 per cent institutes (755) submitted their entries in the Full Survey. This points to the fact that the real potential of the survey is yet to be tapped. There are still a large number of institutes which need to be encouraged to give their detailed data for the survey and use the questionnaire as a tool for self-assessment and improvement. The benefits of undertaking this exercise also need to be conveyed more forcefully and effectively to them. As the figures show, the highest percentage of participating institutes are always from engineering discipline because of the high scope for collaboration with industry in this field. This is followed by Management and Architecture.

Major Challenges Faced by Institutes

Every year there is a significant gap in the number of institutes that register for the survey and the ones that actually complete the whole survey and submit their application. This year a total of 1234 applications were created online via the AICTE portal whereas only 755completed applications were submitted. In 2017, this gap was more or less the same at 1424 created applications and 786 submitted entries. In 2016, this gap was considerably narrower at 930 applications created and 890 submitted. In 2015, a total of 1260 survey responses were created out of which 901 applications were finally submitted. In 2014, the number of participating institutes was 2176 with a total of 814 completed applications submitted.

This could be due to any of the following reasons:

- The survey is detailed and exhaustive. There are various data entry points under each parameter. Institutes might not have this information ready in the desired format

hence delay in information gathering could lead to missing data points in the survey.

- Filling up the complete survey questionnaire requires full-time internet connectivity which might have led to unsuccessful submission of entries.
- Due to poor industry linkages, institutes might not have enough information to fill in the questionnaire and as a result institutes chose to opt out.
- Institutes are poor in maintaining and keeping the records of industry linkages and as a result lack sufficient proof to back their claims. Since the deterrent against wrongful submission of information on the portal has been effectively communicated to institutes and they are aware of the requirement of submission of valid documentary evidence of the claimed data during the due diligence process, the number of actual submissions is lower than registrations.
- Institutes also face technical challenges such as logging into the AICTE portal and entering the required data into the portal.

Absence of IITs, IIMs and other centrally funded technical institutes (CFTIs) from the survey

Every year experts from IITs, IIMs and other CFTIs take part in the evaluation and assessment process of the AICTE-CII IndPact Survey but in terms of actual participation, their presence in the survey is virtuallynill. This could be due to various reasons, such as:-

1. Premier technical institutes are known to have high levels of linkages with industry and hence do not want to compete with institutes which are not seen to be in "their league".
2. Premier institutes compete more with each other than with other non-premier institutes.
3. Premier institutes are largely government-owned and there is no pressure on them to compete for any kind of non-government recognition.
4. Premier institutes, as well as the government, are more focused on gaining recognition at the international level and do not consider it worthwhile to compete for national-level recognition.
5. Premier institutes only tend to participate in such surveys when there is pressure from the government to do so.

Award Categories

Over the years, the survey has led to awards for more than 30 institutes, sponsored by reputed CII member companies. Among the long-standing and dedicated supporters of the AICTE-CII Survey awards, since inception, are Hyderabad-based electronic instrumentations company ELICO Limited, headed by Mr Ramesh Datla and chemicals major Tata Chemicals, headed by Mr R Mukundan. Cadila Pharmaceuticals instituted the award in pharma category in the name of its founder Late IndravadanA. Modi in 2014 and has continued that support since then. Hindustan Unilever became a sponsor in 2015 and continued that support in 2016. In the past, sponsoring companies have included NRB Bearings and KHS Machinery, Bharat Forge, Ingersoll Rand, Dynamatic Technologies, Infosys, Godrej & Boyce and others.

With the increase in variety and number of participants, the number of awards has also increased over the years. In the first two editions

of the survey, i.e., in 2012 and 2013, diploma institutes competed with degree institutes but this anomaly was corrected in 2014 and a separate category of diploma awards was introduced in all streams of engineering and pharmacy. Since then, the participation from diploma granting institutes has increased substantially but it is still not close to what it should be.