

REPORT

2024-25

ALL
KERALA
HIGHER
EDUCATION
SURVEY
(AKHES)



KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

**ALL KERALA HIGHER EDUCATION SURVEY
(AKHES)-REPORT-2024-25**

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**THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL
TH IRUVANANTHAPURAM**

May 2026



THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

Constituted by Kerala State Legislature by notification No.19536/Leg.Uni.3/2007/Law. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 15th October, 2007
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Prof. Rajan Gurukkal
Vice Chairman

Foreword

Development of higher education institutions, growth of the student intake, assurance of equity, access and quality are nationally postulated goals. Kerala, a state relatively well advanced showing the country's highest indices in various sectors, has registered a steady progress in higher education too, especially in equity and access. This has to be statistically assessed periodically to ascertain the trends and evolve strategies to draw faster towards the goals. Mobilisation and updation of the necessary data from the higher education institutions is the most essential prerequisite for the task. It is in this context KSHEC has completed the preparation of this Report.

The Report contains the statistical account of higher education institutions in the state, their graphics of academic programmes, clientele strength, diversity, access, equity and quality. Needless to say, there is perceptible progress in all these aspects though the ideal postulated are still away. Institutional infrastructure, academic reforms by way of Outcome Based Education (OBE), curriculum planning, course design, pedagogic quality improvement, enhanced student performance, new multidisciplinary programmes, interdisciplinary researches have registered signs of a perceptible change. It provides data regarding the resource base and governance of higher education institutions in the State. The new report will be a major source of information for planning and development of higher education in the State.

Vice Chairman



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Dr. Rajan Varughese
Member Secretary

Preface

The report of All Kerala Higher Education Survey (AKHES) 2024-25 contains useful information on various aspects of Higher Education in Kerala and provides data for evidence-based decision making and planning. This is the third report prepared by the Kerala State Higher Education Council since the Government of Kerala designated the KSHEC as the nodal agency for establishing the Kerala State Unit of the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE).

The report has been prepared based on information collected online through the KSHEC portal wherein most of the institutions of higher learning, mainly Universities and colleges in the state have registered themselves and uploaded information in the Data Capture Format (DCFs). The Research Team of the KSHEC collected data directly also on a large number of parameters. It covers details of teaching and non teaching staff, programmes conducted under various faculties, student enrolment, scholarships, examination, accreditation and infrastructural facilities in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). We also acknowledge the data used from the AISHE Report / database on Higher Education pertaining to Kerala

The research team with great effort tried to gather information from the 16 State Universities and 1500 odd colleges in the state. It is hoped that the report will be useful for the Government, various departments, the Planning Board, the Higher Education Institutions and the public in general.

I am also thankful to the Hon'ble Minister for Higher Education, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, KSHEC, Principal Secretary, Department of Higher Education, officials of AISHE, New Delhi and various Higher Education Institutions in the state. A work of this nature would not have been possible without the collective effort of my colleagues in the KSHEC. The team includes Dr. Deepika Lakshman (Documentation Officer), Sri. Sandeep S. Nair (System Analyst), Dr. Chithra V. S. (Research Associate), Arun S. S. (Research Assistant), Radhika R. , Prasobh P. Prakash and Jeenu K. S., (Technical Assistants). We also appreciate the technical support provided by M/s. Raintels Technologies, Thiruvananthapuram for the Survey.

Thiruvananthapuram
29-05-2026

(Dr. Rajan Varughese)

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expanded Form
ABC	: Academic Bank of Credits
AICTE	: All India Council for Technical Education
AISHE	: All India Survey on Higher Education
APJKTU	: APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University
ASAP	: Additional Skill Acquisition Programme
CAS	: Career Advancement Scheme
CCEK	: Centre for Continuing Education Kerala
CSDCCP	: Centres for Skill Development Courses and Career Planning
CUK	: Central University of Kerala
CUSAT	: Cochin University of Science and Technology
CVV	: Chinmaya Viswa Vidyapeeth
DCF	: Data Capture Format
DUK	: Kerala University of Digital Sciences Innovation and Technology
EWS	: Economically Weaker Section
FGL	: First-Generation Learners
FYUGP	: Four Year Undergraduate Programme
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GO	: Graduation Outcomes
GPI	: Gender Parity Index
HEIs	: Higher Education Institutions
IBA	: Indian Bankers Association
IDP	: Institutional Development Plan
IE	: Innovation & Entrepreneurship
IHRD	: Institute of Human Resource Development
IIM	: Indian Institute of Management
IISER	: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research

IIST	: Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology
IIT	: Indian Institute of Technology
ISPs	: Internet Service Providers
K FON	: Kerala Fibre Optic Network
KAU	: Kerala Agricultural University
KDRE	: Knowledge Dissemination and Research Excellence
KIRF	: Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework
KK	: Kerala Kalamandalam
KSHEC	: Kerala State Higher Education Council
KU	: Kannur University
KUFOS	: Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies
KUHS	: Kerala University of Health Sciences
KVASU	: Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
LMS	: Learning Management Systems
MGU	: Mahatma Gandhi University
MOOC	: Massive Open Online Course
MoU	: Memorandums of Understanding
NAAC	: National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NBA	: National Board of Accreditation
NIC	: National Informatics Centre
NPTEL	: National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning
NSDC	: National Skill Development Corporation
NUALS	: National University of Advanced Legal Studies
OBC	: Other Backward Community
OI	: Outreach and Inclusivity
OM	: Other Minority
PMKVY	: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PTR	: Pupil Teacher Ratio

PwD	: Persons with Disability
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
SAAC	: State Assessment and Accreditation Centre
SCTIMST	: Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology
SFC	: Self-Financing Colleges
SNGOU	: Sree Narayana Guru Open University
SSUS	: Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit
STSO	: Scientific Temper & Secular Outlook
SWAYAM	: Study of Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds
TEMU	: Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University
TLR	: Teaching, Learning and Resources
UGC	: University Grants Commission
UoC	: University of Calicut
UoK	: University of Kerala

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

Kerala, located on the south-western coast of India, continues to be recognised for its strong social development indicators, high literacy rate, and inclusive approach to human development. The State has consistently invested in education, healthcare, and social welfare, which has contributed significantly to the advancement of higher education. According to the Kerala Economic Review 2024, higher education has emerged as a critical component of Kerala's knowledge economy, supporting innovation, employability, research, and sustainable development. Kerala's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education remains among the highest in India.

The higher education sector in Kerala comprises universities, affiliated colleges, autonomous institutions, Institutes of National Importance, deemed-to-be universities, and stand-alone institutions. Kerala's higher education ecosystem includes multidisciplinary universities and specialised institutions in agriculture, health sciences, technology, fisheries, law, Sanskrit studies, and fine arts.

According to the Economic Review 2025 and AISHE 2021–22, Kerala continues to maintain a strong higher education network with significant female participation in enrolment. In 2024–25, the State had 230 Arts and Science colleges, comprising 164 Government-Aided colleges and 66 Government colleges. In addition to these, a substantial number of self-financing and unaided Arts and Science colleges function under various universities in Kerala. Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram districts recorded the highest number of Arts and Science colleges (26 each, excluding self-financing colleges), followed by Kottayam with 24 colleges. Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode had the highest number of Government colleges, with 10 colleges each (Economic Review 2025).

During the academic year 2022–23, approximately 3.53 lakh students were enrolled in aided and government Arts and Science colleges affiliated with the four general universities in Kerala – University of Kerala (UoK), Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU), University of Calicut (UoC), and Kannur University (KU). Female students constituted nearly 65.3 per cent of the total enrolment, reflecting the State's high Gender Parity Index and continued female dominance in higher education participation.

Among undergraduate programmes, B.A. programmes accounted for the highest share of enrolment (47.8 per cent), followed by B.Sc. programmes (36.7 per cent) and B.Com. programmes (15.6 per cent). Female students represented nearly 65.4 per cent of total undergraduate enrolment. However, male participation was comparatively higher in B.Com. programmes than in B.A. and B.Sc. programmes.

In B.A. programmes, 27 major subjects were offered, among which Economics recorded the highest enrolment, followed by English Language and Literature. In B.Sc. programmes, 31 subjects were offered, with Physics attracting the highest number of students, followed by Mathematics.

At the postgraduate level, 23,352 students were admitted during 2022–23, of which approximately 65.7 per cent were female students. The continued predominance of female enrolment at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels highlights Kerala's achievements in educational access, gender equity, and social development in higher education.

1.2 Nomenclature of Institutions

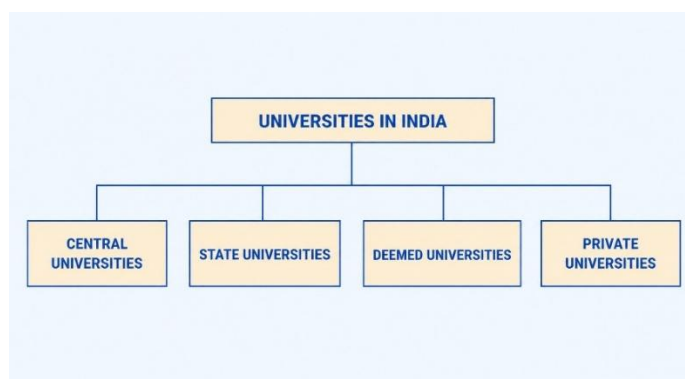


Fig 1 Categorisation of Universities

A standardized format for the nomenclature of the institutions has been adopted so as to avoid any discrepancy regarding the listing of institutions. The higher education system in the country includes two categories. They are private and public universities. Universities are recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC), and the Kerala State has only public universities.

Affiliation in the context of colleges and universities refers to the formal association or connection between a college and a university. This relationship allows the college to operate under the academic and administrative oversight of the affiliated university.

Affiliated colleges operate under the academic guidelines and standards set by the affiliated university. The university ensures that the curriculum, teaching methodologies, and evaluation processes meet the established academic norms.

The affiliated colleges are broadly grouped into Arts and Science Colleges and Professional Colleges. The affiliating colleges fall under three major types of management, namely Government, aided and self-financing.

1.3 Higher Education Institutions in Kerala

According to All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE 2024–2025: Unpublished data), Kerala has 25 university-level institutions, including 15 State Public Universities, one Central University, three Deemed-to-be Universities, and six Institutes of National Importance. In addition, the State has a large network of affiliated colleges and stand-alone institutions offering programmes in arts and science, engineering, teacher education, management, law, medicine, nursing, and allied disciplines.

The affiliating system continues to play a major role in Kerala’s higher education framework. Colleges affiliated to universities are categorised broadly as Government Colleges, Government-Aided Colleges, and Self-financing Colleges. Kerala also has a growing number of autonomous colleges that enjoy academic flexibility while remaining affiliated to universities.

The Economic Review 2025 observes that Kerala has continued to strengthen its higher education sector through initiatives aimed at improving access, quality, employability, and research. The State has promoted digital and technology-enabled learning, strengthened research and innovation ecosystems, encouraged industry-academia collaboration, and supported entrepreneurship through incubation and startup initiatives in higher education institutions. Emphasis has also been placed on skill development, outcome-based education, faculty development programmes, accreditation, and institutional quality assurance mechanisms to enhance the overall standards and global competitiveness of higher education in Kerala.

1.4 Background

1.4.1 Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC)

Kerala State Higher Education Council was set up on 16th March 2007 through an ordinance that became legislated as the Kerala State Higher Education Council Act 2007 (Act 22 of 2007). The bodies of the Council are constituted by the Government for a four- year term and reconstituted every four years. The Council functions with the purpose of (a) to render advice to the Government, Universities and other institutions of higher education in the State; (b) to coordinate the roles of the Government, Universities and apex regulatory agencies in higher education within the State; (c), to evolve new concepts and programmes in higher education; (d) to provide common facilities in higher education without impinging upon the autonomy of other institutions of higher education.

Apart from developing the conceptual framework, the Council has been providing training to teachers and extending financial assistance to colleges and universities for the implementation of the restructured curriculum. Various kinds of skill development activities are being offered by the Council for the faculty members of HE institutions. Evolving time to time strategies of teaching/learning environment and quality standards of academic institutions of the state is one of the urgent needs that the Council is expected to address.

Equity, Excellence and Quality have been the overarching goals of the government in the education sector. The emphasis has been on enhancing supply and increasing access to quality education. The Indian Higher Education system is one of the largest in the world with around 1043 Universities, 42343 Colleges and 11779 Stand Alone Institutions. Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 38.5 million with 19.6 million male and 18.9 million female. Female constitute 49% of the total enrolment (MoE, Annual Report, 2022). Education is in the 'concurrent list' and the role and responsibility of the States have remained largely unchanged.

Highly significant for diverse stakeholders such as policymakers, educational institutions, students, researchers, and society at large, higher education data plays a pivotal role in guiding informed decision-making. Policymakers utilize this data to make well- informed choices regarding educational policies, the allocation of resources, and the implementation of reforms, all grounded in empirical evidence. The data serves as a valuable tool for the

continuous monitoring and enhancement of various facets, including faculty performance, infrastructure, and curriculum.

In the accreditation processes of institutions and the ranking of universities, higher education data offers crucial insights into academic achievements, research outcomes, and overall excellence. Efficient resource allocation is facilitated by the data, enabling institutions to pinpoint areas necessitating additional funding or improvement, spanning faculty development, research infrastructure, and student support services. Moreover, this data guides strategic planning endeavours, including the formulation of long-term goals, expansion plans, and initiatives aimed at enriching the overall learning environment.

Demographic information on students, encompassing factors like gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic background, aids in evaluating and fostering diversity and inclusion within educational institutions. Additionally, data pertaining to graduates' employability and the alignment of academic programmes with industry needs empowers institutions to tailor their offerings to meet the dynamic requirements of the job market.

Data-driven insights enable institutions to identify weaknesses, strengths, and areas for improvement, fostering a culture of continuous enhancement in teaching, research, and overall institutional performance.

1.4.2 All Kerala State Higher Education Survey: An Overview

Considering the importance of maintaining the data on higher education, the Kerala State Higher Education Council had initiated a higher education survey on its own as –“All Kerala Higher Education Survey (AKHES)” in 2020. The Council envisaged a comprehensive database of higher education sector of the state to be developed with a portal-based access facility to all institutions coming under this sector through uploading the requested data in a time bound manner. The survey at the State level is conducted through electronic mode and through a dedicated portal. The survey is expected to be designed to collect information that will help both higher education institutions and the government to improve teaching and learning outcomes, and reports on multiple facets of the sector. However, the Council faced a huge task of getting several institutions to participate in the State survey.

The Council now has made an attempt to create a data base of Higher Education Institutes in the state of Kerala consolidating the data from AISHE and its own collective inputs, All Kerala Higher Education Survey (AKHES). The data was collected from the information available in the University Handbook and the websites of universities, Department of Collegiate Education, Department of Technical Education and other higher education related bodies.

The AISHE and AKHES surveys provide data on the institutes, faculty, enrolment, infrastructure details etc. The consolidated database contains basic information pertaining to all higher education institutions-universities and affiliated colleges in the State. The database, in tune with the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) is updated to be make it available for future retrieval/evaluation.

Purpose: Indicators of educational development such as Institution Density, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Pupil Teacher Ratio, Gender Parity Index etc. are fetched from the data collected through AISHE. These are useful in making informed policy decisions and to conduct research in education sector. The surveys are done on annual basis.

Scope: The survey covers all the Institutions in the state engaged in imparting higher education. Data is collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, education finance, infrastructure, socio-economic background of students etc. State specific components are obtained through AKHES.

Additional features

In addition, the State's survey platform offers certain services to the Kerala State Higher Education Council. Data for the different initiatives, namely i.) Chancellor's Award, ii) Kairali Research Awards iii) Brain Gain iv) Academic Volunteer Bank v) Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework (KIRF), vi) State Assessment and Accreditation Council (SAAC) etc., are uploaded through the AKHES portal.

1.5 Highlights of Kerala in AISHE 2021-22

Kerala has a GER of 41.3, the seventh highest in the country among the States and UTs.

Kerala, has GER of more than 30 for female in all category with overall GER at 41.3, Male GER-34.1 and Female GER at 49.

Kerala is among the top 10 States in terms of number of colleges having at least 46 Colleges per one lakh population.

Total enrolment across all levels was 13,04,445, male enrolment was 5,54,572 and female enrolment was 7,49,873.

Kerala is among the major states where female enrolment is more than male enrolment and has the highest gap between female enrolment to male enrolment.

Since the AISHE reports have not been published beyond 2021–22, unpublished AISHE data for the year 2024–25 have been used for the analysis, except for Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Gender Parity Index (GPI), which are based on the latest published AISHE report (2021–22).

1.6 Conclusion

Kerala, aims to achieve the gross enrolment ratio (GER) as 70 per cent by 2030 in higher education, which can be accomplished by a collective approach of all stakeholders of the higher education in Kerala.

The Council's initiative plays a crucial role in enabling the government and educators to continually develop more effective strategies for enhancing the quality landscape of the higher education in the state. Regular updates and insights provided by the Council are instrumental in shaping timely and relevant approaches for improvement.

The significance of higher education data cannot be overstated, serving as a potent tool that underpins decision-making based on evidence. It not only strengthens accountability but also contributes significantly to the comprehensive enhancement of educational institutions and systems. This pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of higher education ensures its continued relevance and effectiveness in meeting the evolving needs.

Chapter 2

Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Recognizing the absence of a comprehensive and accurate data source on higher education in the country, particularly pertaining to the unique characteristics of each state, the Government of India initiated the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in 2011, focusing on data collection for the academic year 2010-11. However, the State of Kerala identified the need for a more tailored approach to reflect its specific higher education landscape.

In response to this, the State of Kerala introduced the All Kerala Survey on Higher Education (AKHES) in 2020. This survey, while drawing on the framework of AISHE, aimed to provide a more nuanced understanding of the state's higher education system by incorporating state-specific parameters and characteristics. The inception of AKHES was a strategic move by Kerala to ensure that the collected data accurately captured the intricacies of higher education within the state, offering a more detailed and localized perspective. All the institutions in the State were asked to participate in the survey. The entire survey was conducted through electronic mode and a dedicated portal was developed for this purpose at the State level.

Both the AISHE Survey and the State Survey are carried out annually, encompassing a broad spectrum of parameters that include details on teachers, student enrollment, academic programs, examination outcomes, educational finances, infrastructure, and more. The collected data serves as the foundation for calculating key indicators of educational development, such as Institution Density, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Gender Parity Index, among others.

The insights derived from these surveys are invaluable for making well-informed policy decisions in the realm of education. It's essential to note that the results presented in the survey reports are contingent on the participation of institutions that have registered and submitted their information, emphasizing the importance of widespread involvement for a comprehensive and accurate portrayal of the educational landscape.

2.2 Definition of Higher Education

For the purpose of this Survey, Higher Education is defined as the education, which is obtained after completing 12 years of schooling or equivalent and is of the duration of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of schooling and is of the duration of at least 3 years. The education may be of the nature of General, Vocational, Professional or Technical education.

The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission (UGC), which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps to coordinate between the centre and the state. For the purpose of this survey, we adopt the above definition as the institutions in the state are functioned under the regulatory structure of UGC and AICTE.

2.3 Categories of Institutions Covered

The institutions are broadly classified into the following three categories:

i. University and University Level Institutions:

The Institutions which are empowered to award degrees under some Act of Parliament or State Legislature.

ii. Colleges/Institutions

These include institutions which are not empowered to provide a degree in its own name and therefore are affiliated/recognised with universities.

iii. Stand-Alone Institutions

These include institutions which offer diploma courses and include Polytechnics, Nursing Schools, Teachers Training Institutes etc.

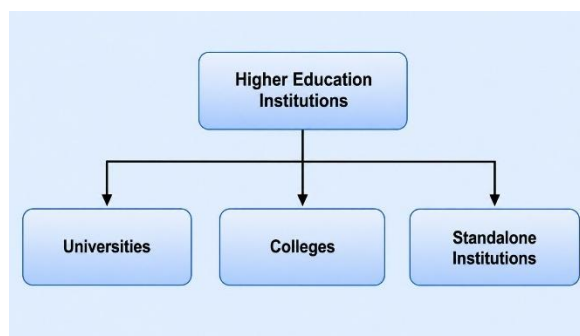


Fig 2.1 Categorisation of HEIs in India

2.4 Concepts and Definitions of Higher Education

2.4.1 Universities

A university is a higher education institution that offers a wide range of academic programmes and have the authority to confer degrees, diplomas, and certificates to students who successfully complete their prescribed Programmes.

The following degree awarding Institutions are covered in this category

- i. **Central University** - A university established or incorporated by a Central Act.
- ii. **State University** - A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act.
- iii. **Open University** - A University which imparts education exclusively through distance education in any branch or branches of knowledge.
- iv. **Private University** - A university established through a State/ Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- v. **Deemed University** - An Institution Deemed to be University commonly known as Deemed University refers to a high-performing institute, which has been so declared by Central Government under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.
- vi. **Institute of National Importance** - An Institution established by Act of Parliament and declared as Institution of National Importance such as All Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), National Institute of Technology (NIT).
- vii. **Institute Under State Legislature Act** - An institution established or incorporated by a State Legislature Act. There are 5 such Universities, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad; Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati; Sheree- Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar; Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna; Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

viii. **Other Institute** – An institution not falling in any of the above category but established through State/ Central Act and are empowered to award degrees e.g., National Institute of Fashion Technology established through an Act of Parliament.

2.4.2 Colleges

These are institutions which can run degree programmes but are not empowered to provide degree on their own and are necessarily have to be attached with a university/university level institution for the purpose of awarding degree. For the purpose of the survey these institutions have been classified as under the following:

2.4.2.1 Colleges Affiliated with University/ University level Institutions

Under Section 12A(1)(b), College means any Institution, whether known as such or by any other name which provides for a programme of study for obtaining any qualification from a university and which, in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognised as competent to provide for such programme of study and present students undergoing such programme of study for the examination for the award of such qualification. These are the institutions established or maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University.

There are four types of College/Institution:

- i. Affiliated College, including Autonomous Colleges
- ii. Constituent College
- iii. PG and Off Campus Centre
- iv. Recognised Centre

➤ **Affiliated Colleges**

These are educational institutions that have a formal affiliation or connection with a larger university. These colleges operate under the umbrella of the affiliated university and are subject to its academic regulations, standards, and degree-granting authority.

➤ **Autonomous Colleges**

Some colleges are given Autonomous Status. UGC has introduced a scheme of Autonomous colleges keeping in view the objectives of the National Education Policy (1986-92). The Parent University awards degrees to the students, evaluated and recommended by colleges.

➤ **Constituent Colleges**

This refers to colleges that are an integral part of a larger university. These colleges operate under the direct governance and administration of the university to which they are affiliated

➤ **Off-Campus Centre/ PG Centre**

It is a centre of the University established by it, outside the main campus (within or outside the state) operated and maintained as its constituent unit, having the University's complement of facilities, faculty and staff.

➤ **Recognised Centre**

It is an institution attached with the University for the purpose of awarding degree in respect of programmes being run in these institutions, e.g.. Army Cadet College Wing, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun is not affiliated with any University but the degree in respect of Programmes run in the institute are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University.

➤ **Off-shore Campus**

A campus of the Private University or Deemed to be University established by it outside the country, operated and maintained as its constituent unit, having the University's complement of facilities, faculty and staff.

➤ **Regional Centre**

A centre established and maintained or recognized by the University for the purpose of the coordination of the functioning of the Study Centres in the region, advising, counselling or for rendering any other assistance required by the students used in the context of regular/ distance education.

➤ **Study Centre**

A centre established and maintained or recognized by the university for the purpose of advising, counselling or for rendering any other assistance required by the students.

➤ **Evening College**

The College in which education is imparted in the evening. It may be noted that in a few colleges, using the same infrastructure, education is imparted in two sessions-morning or day and evening. Generally, for all practical purposes these are treated as two colleges.

2.4.2.2 Institutions Recognised by the University

These are the institutions attached with the University for the purpose of awarding degrees in respect of programmes being run in these institutions. e.g. Army Cadet College Wing, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun is not affiliated with any University but the degree in respect of Programmes run in the institute are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University.

2.4.3 Stand-Alone Institutions

Stand-Alone institutions are those institutions (not affiliated with Universities) which are not empowered to provide degrees and therefore run Diploma Level Programmes. They are outside the purview of the University and College. These Institutions generally run Diploma/PG Diploma level programmes for which they require recognition from one or other Statutory Bodies. For the purpose of this survey, such Institutions will be referred as Stand- alone Institutions.

The following seven types of such Institutions have been covered.

- Technical Institutes such as Polytechnics recognized by AICTE/State Directorate of Technical Education etc.
- Teacher Training Institutes recognized by the National Council for Teacher Education/State Council for Educational Research & Training etc.

Government or Government recognised Institutions to conduct Teachers Training Programmes whose entry qualification is 10+2 e.g. District Institute of Educational and Training (DIET) or similar institutes.

- Nursing Institutes recognized by Indian Nursing Council/State Nursing Council

Diploma awarding Institutions under the control of Indian Nursing Council (INC).

- Institutes under Ministries are directly managed by various Central Ministries
- Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) Institutes recognized by AICTE
- Paramedical Institutes recognized by Paramedical Council of India/State Paramedical Council etc.
- Hotel Management & Catering Institutes recognized by National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology, NOIDA
- Company Secretary, Chartered Accountancy, Actuarial Science etc.

2.4.4 Gender-Specific Educational Institutions

Institution for Boys: An Institution which enrolls only male students in all its programmes is categorised as Institution for Boys. Such institutes may or may not have male teaching and non-teaching staff.

Institution for Girls: An Institution which enrolls only girls students in all its programmes is categorised as Institution for Girls. Such institutes may or may not have female teaching and non-teaching staff.

2.4.5 Faculty, Department, Programme and Discipline

➤ Faculty

A Faculty of Studies of the University.

➤ Department

A Department of Studies and includes a Centre of Studies. For the purpose of survey, the School will be treated similar to Faculty and the Centre will be treated similar to the Department.

➤ Programme

It is a course of study for which a Degree or Certificate is awarded by the Institution. A Programme of study is the approved curriculum followed by an individual student such as B.A, M.A, MBA etc.

Levels of Programmes:

- **Under-Graduate**

Programme after 10+2 and generally having the duration of 3/4/5 years, in General or Professional courses.

- **Post-Graduate**

Programme after Graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3 years in General/Professional courses.

- **M.Phil.**

Programme after post-graduation and generally having the duration of 1/2 years and is a pre-research course.

- **Ph.D.**

Programme after M.Phil. or post-graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3/4/5 years.

- **Post Graduate Diploma**

Programme generally after 10+2 or after Graduation in General and Professional courses and having duration of 1/2/3 years.

- **Diploma**

Programme generally after 10+2 or after Graduation in General and Professional courses and having duration of 1/2/3 years.

- **Certificate**

It is a Programme similar to Diploma, but is awarded a Certificate by the Institution.

- **Integrated/Dual Degree**

It is a Programme leading to Post-Graduate Degree and/or Research Degree. Generally, it is a combination of two-degree programmes e.g. M.Tech., Ph.D., B.A. LLB, M.Sc., Ph.D., B.Tech., M.Tech. etc.

- **Discipline**

An academic discipline or field of study is a branch of knowledge that is taught and researched at the Institution. There are large numbers of disciplines, which are taught in various Institutions and their nomenclature varies from Institution to Institution. For example, in case of M.A. in Geography, M.A. is the Programme and Geography is the discipline.

2.4.6 Mode of Higher Education

Mode of higher education refers to the various methods or approaches through which individuals pursue tertiary education, typically after completing their secondary education. The two modes of higher education are-

- **Regular Mode** i.e. Formal system of Higher Education- Education provided in the system of Colleges, Universities and other formal educational institutions where the students getting education in a classroom in direct contact with the teachers and also make use of other infrastructure facilities like laboratories, library etc. to enhance its learning capacity.
- **Self-Financing Courses in Regular Mode**- Government-aided Universities/Colleges/ Institutions conducting certain career-oriented courses without the financial support of the Government. The recurring expenditure to run these courses is being met by students' fees etc.
- **Distance/Correspondence Mode** - Non-formal system of higher Education - The system of imparting education through broadcasting, telecasting, internet, correspondence courses, seminars, contact programmes or the combination of any two or more such means of communication.

2.4.7 Management of University/College/Institution

The universities and colleges are administered either by the central or State governments.

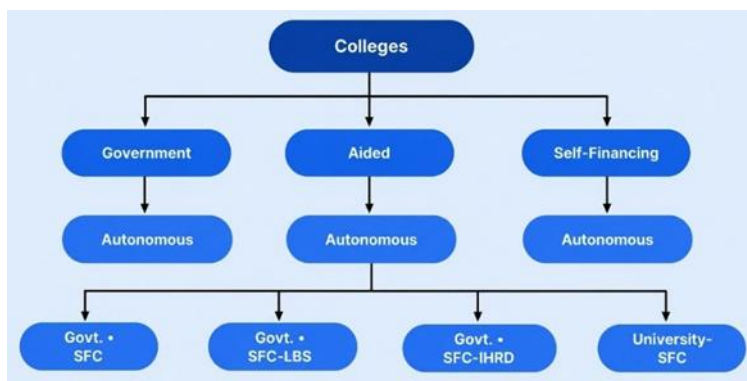


Fig 2.2 Categorisation of Colleges in Kerala

➤ Central Government Managed

Universities/Colleges/Institutions which are maintained by Central Government whether directly or indirectly e.g. University of Delhi is a Central University. Dyal Singh College is a College of University of Delhi, which is getting maintenance grant from UGC.

➤ State Government Managed

Universities/Colleges/Institutions which are maintained by State Government whether directly or indirectly e.g. University of Kerala is a State University getting maintenance grant from Kerala Government.

➤ **Self-Financing/Private Aided**

Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or other Private Organization and receive regular maintenance grants from Government or Local Body. e.g. MG College affiliated to University of Kerala.

➤ **Private Un-aided**

Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or Other Private Organization, which is either not receiving any grant or in receipt of one-time ad-hoc grant for a specific purpose like building construction, strengthening of library or laboratory, one-time subsidy towards teacher salary etc., but not receiving regular maintenance grant.

In addition, there are government institutions which come under autonomous bodies or societies like CAPE, IHRD, CPAS and LBS.

2.4.8 Student

Student means a student of the Institution and includes any person who has enrolled himself/ herself for pursuing any Programme of study conducted by the Institution.

➤ **Foreign Students**

Students who are citizens of a country other than India.

➤ **Students' intake/Seats earmarked**

The annual permitted strength for a particular Programme of study which means the number of seats in a Programme.

➤ **Students' enrolment**

The total students on roll in a Programme as on 31st December of the academic year.

2.4.9 Teaching Staff

➤ **Teacher**

Teacher is defined as a faculty/staff assigned the professional activities of instructing pupils, providing knowledge and giving guidance in the subject area of studies in self contained classes or courses or in class room situations.

➤ **Designation**

Generally, the designation of teaching staff is Vice-Chancellor, Director, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Principal, Professor & Equivalent, Associate Professor, Additional Professor, Reader, Lecturer (Selection Grade), Assistant Professor, Lecturer (Senior Scale), Lecturer, Tutor, Demonstrator, Part-Time Teacher, Ad hoc Teacher, Temporary Teacher, Contract Teacher, Visiting Teacher.

For calculation purposes, some designations were grouped together, viz-Lecturer (Senior Scale), Lecturer (Selection Grade) and Lecturer were grouped as lecturer; Vice- Chancellor, Director, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Additional Professor, Reader, Tutor, Demonstrator, Part-Time Teacher, Ad hoc Teacher, Temporary Teacher were grouped as Others.

➤ **Sanctioned Strength**

Sanctioned strength of Teaching Staff means the number of posts sanctioned designation wise for Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor etc.

➤ **Existing strength**

Teachers in position means the number of teachers currently in position against each post, working in the University/Department on the date of reference.

➤ **Career Advancement Scheme (CAS)**

CAS is a scheme of UGC to promote Teachers from a few selected stages to higher stages.

2.4.10 Non-Teaching Staff

Non-teaching staff are staff other than Teaching staff engaged in Administrative, Secretarial, Laboratory, Library work etc. of the University/ Institution/ College in different level Groups i.e. Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D as defined by Department of Personnel & Training.

2.4.11 Reservation

➤ **Person with Disability (PwD)**

A person suffering from a disability as defined in the “Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995”. As per Section 2 of this Act: “Person with disability” (PWD) means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any of the following disabilities as certified by a medical authority;

- Blindness;
- Low vision;
- Leprosy-cured;
- Hearing impairment;
- Locomotors disability;
- Mental retardation;
- Mental illness;

➤ **Economically Weaker Section (EWS)**

In India EWS is a subcategory of people belonging to the Economy Based Un-Reserved Category having an annual family income less than 8 lakh and who do not belong to any category such as SC/ST/OBC across India.

➤ **Other Backward Classes**

The class or classes of citizens who are socially and educationally backward, and are so determined by the Central/ State Government.

➤ **Scheduled Castes**

The Scheduled Castes notified under article 341 of the Constitution.

➤ **Scheduled Tribes**

The Scheduled Tribes notified under article 342 of the Constitution.

➤ **Religious Minority**

Five religious communities, viz; Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities by the Union Government.

2.4.12 Examination Results/Out-Turn

Out-Turn means number of final year students of a particular programme, who have successfully completed the programme i.e number of students who have passed the final year examination of the programme.

2.4.13 Geographical Reference

Geographical reference in the context of a university, college, or institution management typically refers to the location determined in terms of latitude and longitude.

2.4.14 Scholarship

A scholarship is a financial award given to a student to support their education. Scholarships are typically granted based on various criteria, including academic achievement, extracurricular involvement, or financial need. These are awarded by state and central government sources.

2.4.15 Educational Loan

Government of India in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Bankers Association (IBA) has framed a Comprehensive Educational Loan Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy to ensure that no deserving student in the Country is deprived of higher education for want of finances. The scheme covers all type of Programmes including professional courses in schools and colleges in India.

2.4.16 Accreditation

Educational accreditation is a type of quality assurance process under which services and operations of educational institutions or programmes are evaluated by an external body to determine if applicable standards are met. Such agencies include the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) at the national level and State Assessment and Accreditation Centre (SAAC) at the state level.

In addition, National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits technical programmes/ courses such as engineering and management programmes.

2.4.17 Formulation of Concepts and Definition

All the terms generally used in higher education such as University, College, Programmes, Discipline, Faculty, Department have been adopted as such by KSHEC.

2.4.18 List of Higher Education Institutions

The Survey relies heavily on the availability of a comprehensive list of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country/state to ensure thorough coverage. The AISHE employs a mechanism of registration through its portal to compile this exhaustive list. Institutions that register are assigned a unique AISHE Code and are added to the list. Existing institutions are automatically part of the frame. The list is updated through new registrations.

The process of updating the list involves various methods:

- Universities are enlisted through State Governments, Central Ministries, UGC, and self-disclosure verified by the University's Act.
- Colleges are listed through universities,
- Stand-Alone Institutions are included through respective Councils, State Governments, and Central Ministries.

Requests for the addition of new institutions, submitted after approval by the University Nodal Officer, Sectoral Nodal Officer, and State Nodal Officer, are carefully examined by the Ministry of Education (MoE) level based on the documents outlined in the AISHE portal guidelines. The verified institutions are then added to the frame.

Consequently, the frame for AISHE survey 2021-22 comprises the list of registered institutions up to 2020-21 and new registrations made in the academic year 2021-22. This rigorous procedure guarantees that the survey encompasses a thorough and current depiction of Higher Education Institutions throughout the nation.

Apart from addition and deletion, the module is also used for;

- Affiliation and De-affiliation of colleges which maintain the identity of the college even after shifting from one University to other.
- Activation and In-activation of Stand-Alone Institution and

- Upgradation of Institute to College which is done at MoE level on request of Institution after providing the necessary documents.

2.4.19 Kerala State Nodal Agency for AISHE

At the national level, Statistics Division, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education is assisted by National Informatics Centre (NIC) in software development, portal handling and support from several regulatory authorities such as UGC, AICTE, MCI, etc. also facilitate by advising their institutions to participate in Survey and provide information.

At the State level, a specific division within KSHEC is dedicated to managing the survey programme, taking charge of the formulation and design aspects of AKHES. The task of software development has been delegated to an eligible firm as per the guidance provided by AISHE.

The State Nodal Officer and other concerned staff coordinate the survey with the university Nodal Officers, Sectoral Officers and the Nodal officers of the institutions. Training programmes are held for the nodal officers assigned to each university, college, or Stand-Alone institution in collaboration with the officials from AISHE Unit, Delhi.

2.4.20 Mode of Survey

The mode of the Survey is online, through the dedicated portal (<http://aishe.gov.in>). From AISHE 2020-21 onwards, the platform of data uploading has been changed from Adobe Form to Web Form which is latest technology (Micro-service Architecture) based web DCF.

Data was collected under AISHE for the first time in AISHE 2020-21 through the Data Capture Format (DCF) in which data is being filled by the users on online web form on AISHE portal.

2.4.21 Limitations

The survey is based on the data uploaded by the institutions on the AISHE portal and the AKHES portal.

The presence of both newly added institutions that have not yet submitted data despite receiving the AISHE code and older institutions that have yet to obtain the AISHE code may pose challenges and gaps in the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the survey results. The analysis has been based mainly on the State Universities and colleges affiliated to the State Universities, though the overall enrolment in the State is also mentioned in the tables.

The grouping of disciplines followed by AISHE is adopted in the analysis.

2.4.22 Reference Period

➤ **Academic Year**

The academic year is the period, during which one year or two semesters or three trimester of a programme is completed.

➤ **Financial Year**

The financial year is the period from 1st April of the year to 31st March of the next year.

➤ **Reference Date**

Student enrolment is based on the number of students enrolled in the academic session 2024-25. The number of teachers are recorded on the basis of their actual number as on December 31, 2024. Information in respect of examination result has been collected for the students passed out/awarded degree on or before 31st December 2023. Financial Information has been recorded for the previous financial year, i. e. 1st April 2023-to 31st March 2024.

2.4.23 Institution Response under AISHE Survey 2024-25

In AISHE survey 2024-25, all the 25 Universities/university level institutions in the state participated in the survey. Of the 1686 colleges, 1440 colleges participated accounting for 85% and in the category of Stand-Alone institutions, 449 out of 542 participated making for 83%. The results are actually based on the responses from the participating institutions and the overall percent of participation is shown in the Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Participation of Kerala HEIs in AISHE 2024-25.

Form Type	Type	Total Forms Expected	Total Forms Submitted	(%)
University	Central University	1	1	100
University	Deemed University-Government	2	2	100
University	Deemed University-Private	1	1	100
University	Institute of National Importance	6	6	100
University	State Open University	1	1	100
University	State Public University	14	14	100
University	Total	25	25	100
College	Affiliated College	1529	1307	85
College	Constituent / University College	64	63	98
College	PG Center / Off-Campus Center	19	6	32
College	Recognized Center	73	63	86
College	Total	1686	1440	85
Stand-Alone	Hotel Management and Catering	15	14	93
Stand-Alone	Institutes under Ministries	35	25	71
Stand-Alone	Nursing	145	117	81
Stand-Alone	Paramedical	50	34	68
Stand-Alone	PGDM Institutes	12	7	58
Stand-Alone	Teacher Training	188	168	89
Stand-Alone	Technical/Polytechnic	97	84	87
Stand-Alone	Total	542	449	83

(Source: unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

Chapter 3

An Analysis of the Trends in Higher Education in Kerala

3.1 Introduction

The AKHES aims to collect details of the structure, composition and enrolment of higher education in Kerala. It includes Universities, Colleges and Standalone institutions. The data collected pertains to the distribution of institutions; gender, designation, qualifications; gross enrolment ratio; enrolment of students across -different managements, specialisations, gender, social categories; foreign student enrolment; out turn; non-teaching staff; rankings and accreditation of the universities and colleges of the State. The data is compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 with inputs from the data collected through AKHES.

3.2 Number of Institutions

The number of colleges and universities across districts and management type are illustrated in this section.

3.2.1 Universities

During 2024–25, a total of 25 universities and university-level institutions in Kerala were listed on the AISHE Portal. Among these, there was one Central University, 15 State Universities, two Government-Aided Deemed Universities (one under the Central Government and one under the State Government), one Private Deemed University, and six Institutes of National Importance. The detailed list of universities and university-level institutions is provided in Appendix 3.1.

3.2.2 Colleges

The colleges in the State comprise the Government colleges, Aided colleges and Self-financing colleges across different specialisations and are affiliated to the universities in the State.

3.2.2.1 District wise distribution of Institutions

The tables illustrate the district-wise distribution of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Kerala according to different management categories.

The Table 3.1 presents the overall distribution of institutions. This reveals that Kerala has a total of 1,518 higher education institutions. Among the different management categories, Private Un-Aided institutions dominate the higher education sector with 1,022 institutions, accounting for the major share of institutions in the state. This is followed by 230 Private Aided (Government Aided) institutions and 215 State Government institutions. University-managed institutions account for 37 institutions, whereas Central Government and Local Body institutions are comparatively limited, with 10 and 5 institutions respectively.

A district-wise analysis indicates that Ernakulam has the highest number of institutions (197), followed by Malappuram (171), Thiruvananthapuram (164), and Kozhikode (152). These districts emerge as the major higher education centres of Kerala. In contrast, Wayanad has the lowest number of institutions (27), followed by Kasaragod (53) and Idukki (62), reflecting a comparatively lower concentration of institutions in these districts.

The data further show that Private Un-Aided institutions are the predominant category across almost all districts. Ernakulam records the highest number of Private Un-Aided institutions (154), followed by Malappuram (123), Kozhikode (104), and Thiruvananthapuram (98). State Government institutions are relatively concentrated in districts such as Kozhikode (23), Kannur (18), Palakkad (18), and Malappuram (17). University institutions are mainly located in Thiruvananthapuram and Malappuram, each having 7 institutions, while Kozhikode has 6 university institutions.

Table 3.1 District-wise Distribution of Institutions by Management Type in Kerala

District Name	Central Government	Local Body	Private Aided (Government Aided)	Private Un-Aided	State Government	University	Grand Total
Alappuzha			14	37	13	4	68
Ernakulam	2		27	154	12	2	197
Idukki			9	41	12		62
Kannur	1	1	16	72	18	1	109
Kasaragod			3	37	11	2	53
Kollam			17	62	11	4	94
Kottayam	1		30	56	13		100
Kozhikode	3	1	15	104	23	6	152
Malappuram	2	1	21	123	17	7	171
Palakkad		1	13	83	18	2	117
Pathanamthitta			14	53	10	1	78
Thiruvananthapuram	1		24	98	34	7	164

Thrissur		1	23	85	17	1	127
Wayanad			4	17	6		27
Grand Total	10	5	230	1022	215	37	1518

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.2.2.2 Type-wise Distribution of Institutions Affiliated to Universities

The Table 3.2 presents the number of constituent/university colleges, affiliating colleges, recognised institutions, PG centres/off-campus centres, and distance education centres functioning under various affiliating universities in Kerala. Altogether, there are 1,665 colleges and recognised institutions under the universities, including 66 constituent/university colleges, 1,522 affiliating colleges, 71 recognised institutions, and 6 PG/off-campus centres. In addition, 6 regional centres and 24 study centres are functioning in distance mode.

Table 3.2 Type-wise Distribution of Institutions Affiliated to Universities

Name of Affiliating University	Number of College/Recognised Institution						
	Constituent/University Colleges	Affiliating Colleges	Recognised Institutions	PG Centers/Off Campus Centers	Total	Regional Centers (for Distance Mode)	Study Centers (for Distance Mode)
APJKTU	0	136	22	0	158	0	
CUK	0	1	0	0	1	0	
CVV					0	0	
CUSAT	2	0	7	0	9	0	
IIT					0	0	
IIM					0	1	1
IISER					0	0	
IIST					0	0	
IIT					0	0	
KU	0	116	0	1	117	0	
KAU	10	0	0	0	10	0	
KK					0	0	
DUK					0	0	
KUFOS					0	0	
KUHS	5	355	0	0	360	0	
KVASU	8	0	1	0	9	0	
MGU	21	275	0	0	296	0	
NIT					0	0	
NUALS					0	0	
SCTIMST					0	0	
SNGOU					0	5	23
SSUS					0	0	
TEMU					0	0	

UOC	10	432	11	5	458	0	
UOK	10	207	30	0	247	0	
All	66	1522	71	6	1665	6	24

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

Among the universities, University of Calicut (UOC) has the highest number of affiliated institutions with a total of 458, followed by University of Kerala (UOK) with 247 and Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU) with 296 institutions. Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) also has a significant network with 360 affiliated institutions. APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University (APJKTU) accounts for 158 institutions, while Kannur University (KU) has 117 institutions.

Distance education facilities are mainly concentrated under Sree Narayana Guru Open University (SNGOU), which operates 5 regional centres and 23 study centres. Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIM) also has 1 regional centre and 1 study centre functioning in distance mode.

3.3 Faculty Distribution

3.3.1 Gender-wise Distribution of Faculty Members across Universities and Affiliated Colleges in Kerala

Table 3.3 presents the gender-wise distribution of faculty members in All Universities, State Public Universities, Affiliated Colleges, and the overall higher education sector in Kerala. Female faculty members constitute 43.42% of the total faculty in all universities and 50.39% in State Public Universities, indicating relatively balanced gender representation in the university sector. In Affiliated Colleges, female faculty representation is significantly higher at 65.6%, contributing to an overall female faculty share of 63.92% in the higher education sector.

Male faculty members account for 56.58% of the faculty in all universities and 49.61% in State Public Universities. In Affiliated Colleges, male faculty representation is comparatively lower at 34.39%, resulting in an overall share of 36.07% in the total faculty population. The representation of transgender faculty members is minimal, accounting for only 0.02% of the faculty in affiliated colleges and the overall sector. Overall, the data highlights the predominance of female faculty members in Kerala's affiliated college sector and a near-equal gender distribution within State Public Universities.

Table 3.3 Gender-wise Distribution of Faculty Members across Universities and Affiliated Colleges in Kerala

Gender	All Universities		State Public Universities		Affiliated Colleges		Total	
	No. of Faculty	% Faculty	No. of Faculty	% Faculty	No. of Faculty	% Faculty	No. of Faculty	% Faculty
Female	1631	43.42	1277	50.39	43458	65.6	46366	63.92
Male	2125	56.58	1257	49.61	22780	34.39	26162	36.07
Transgender					11	0.02	11	0.02
Total	3756	100	2534	100	66249	100	72539	100

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.3.2 Post Wise Number of Faculty Members in Universities and Affiliated Colleges

Table 3.4 presents the post-wise distribution of faculty members across the universities in Kerala. The data indicate that Assistant Professors constitute the largest share of faculty positions, with a total of 1,349 faculty members, followed by Professors and equivalent positions with 450 faculty members. Associate Professors account for 230 faculty members, while Contract Teachers and Guest Lecturers constitute 116 and 49 respectively. The category of others records only a minimal presence across the universities.

Among the universities, Kerala Agricultural University (KAU) has the highest total number of faculty members (481), followed by Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (KVASU) with 276 faculty members and Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) with 261 faculty members. The University of Kerala (UOK) and Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (SSUS) also show substantial faculty strength with 253 and 251 faculty members respectively. In contrast, Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) reports only one faculty member under the Professor and Equivalent category, while APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University (APJKTU) reports faculty only under the “Others” category.

The table further reveals notable variations in the composition of faculty posts among universities. SSUS records the highest number of Contract Teachers (64) and Guest Lecturers (31), indicating a greater dependence on temporary teaching positions. KVASU has a comparatively high number of faculty members under the “Others” category (46), whereas several universities report no faculty under this category. Overall, the table reflects significant diversity in staffing patterns and faculty composition across the state universities.

Table 3.4 Post -Wise Number of Faculties in the Universities (Consolidated)

Institution	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Contract Teacher	Guest Lecturer	Others	Professor & Equivalent	Grand Total
UOC	149	29	0	9	4	49	240
APJKTU	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
CUSAT	156	32	0	0	0	73	261
KU	132	22	7	0	0	15	176
KAU	354	23	0	0	0	104	481
DUK	24	1	0	0	4	6	35
KUFOS	36	3	0	0	0	8	47
KUHS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
KVASU	131	54	0	3	46	42	276
MGU	122	14	6	1	5	36	184
NUALS	7	3	1	0	2	1	14
SSUS	71	27	64	31	4	54	251
TEMU	41	2	0	0	0	4	47
UOK	126	20	38	5	7	57	253
Grand Total	1349	230	116	49	1	450	

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.3.3 Post wise distribution of faculty in affiliated colleges

Table 3.5 presents the post-wise distribution of faculty members in affiliated colleges under various universities in Kerala. A total of 58,906 faculty members are employed across different academic and administrative positions. Among all categories, Assistant Professors constitute the largest share with 39,060 faculty members, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total faculty strength. This is followed by Associate Professors (5,449), Professor & Equivalent positions (3,812), Others (3,736), Lecturers (2,652), and Guest Lecturers (1,829). Comparatively smaller numbers are observed in Contract Teachers (1,390), Principals (900), and Visiting Teachers (78).

Among the universities, KUHS records the highest total number of faculty members with 13,466, followed closely by UOC with 12,783 and APJKTU with 10,936. MGU also shows a substantial faculty strength with 9,918 members, while UOK accounts for 6,433 faculty members. Universities such as KK, DUK, NUALS, KUFOS, and TEMU have comparatively smaller faculty strength.

In the category of Assistant Professors, UOC has the highest number (10,329), followed by APJKTU (8,519) and MGU (7,598). KUHS leads in the number of Associate Professors (1,875)

and also records the highest number of Professor & Equivalent posts (2,055). The category of Lecturers is predominantly concentrated in KUHS with 1,824 faculty members. MGU and UOK report comparatively high numbers of Guest Lecturers and Contract Teachers, indicating greater reliance on temporary teaching positions.

The table highlights significant variation in staffing patterns across universities, reflecting differences in institutional size, academic structure, and recruitment practices. Overall, permanent teaching positions, particularly Assistant Professors, form the backbone of faculty composition in affiliated colleges across Kerala universities.

Table 3.5 Post Wise Number of Faculty in Affiliated Colleges (Overall)

University Name	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Contract Teacher	Guest Lecturer	Lecturer	Principal	Professor & Equivalent	Visiting Teacher	Others	Grand Total
APIKTU	8519	1229	15	11	225	89	673	8	167	10936
CUSAT	325	82	19	1	10	1	124	6	14	582
KU	2285	189	82	168	29	49	42	3	28	2875
KAU	637	40	22	0	0	1	163	0	4	867
KK	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
DUK	24	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	35
KUFOS	36	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	47
KUHS	4454	1875	1	64	1824	276	2055	1	2916	13466
KVASU	256	96	5	6	0	4	85	0	100	552
MGU	7598	658	522	361	208	148	209	33	181	9918
NUALS	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	14
SNGOU	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
SSUS	71	27	64	31	4	0	54	0	0	251
TEMU	41	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	47
UOC	10329	701	336	641	163	212	192	15	194	12783
UOK	4380	542	323	546	189	120	196	9	128	6433
Grand Total	39060	5449	1390	1829	2652	900	3812	78	3736	58906

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.3.4 Post wise Number of Faculty across Universities (Management-Wise)

The Table 3.6 presents the institution-wise distribution of faculty members across different categories of higher education institutions in Kerala. A total of 5,981 faculty members are employed in universities and institutions included in the table. Among the various designations, Assistant Professors constitute the largest category with 3,529 faculty members, followed by Professor & Equivalent posts with 1,172 faculty members and Associate

Professors with 710 faculty members. Smaller proportions are observed in Contract Teachers (236), Others (220), and Guest Lecturers (114).

Among the institutions, the Institute of National Importance records the highest faculty strength with 975 members, accounting for a substantial share of the total faculty. Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur follows with 481 faculty members, while Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University, Wayanad reports 276 faculty members. Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi (261), University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (253), and Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady (251) also show comparatively high faculty strength.

Assistant Professors dominate the staffing structure across almost all institutions. The Institute of National Importance has the highest number of Assistant Professors (569), followed by Kerala Agricultural University (354). In the Professor & Equivalent category, the Institute of National Importance again leads with 184 faculty members, while Kerala Agricultural University has 104 such posts. Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University records the highest number in the “Others” category with 46 faculty members.

The table also reflects variations in staffing patterns among institutions. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady has a comparatively high number of Contract Teachers (64) and Guest Lecturers (31), indicating greater dependence on temporary academic staff. Similarly, the University of Kerala reports 38 Contract Teachers, which is among the highest in this category.

The aggregated data for State Public Universities shows a total faculty strength of 2,274, including 1,349 Assistant Professors and 450 Professors & Equivalent positions, highlighting the major contribution of state public universities to Kerala’s higher education workforce. Overall, the table indicates that permanent teaching positions, especially Assistant Professors, form the backbone of faculty composition in the higher education institutions of Kerala.

Table 3.6 Post wise Number of Faculty across Universities (Management-Wise)

Institution	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Contract Teacher	Guest Lecturer	Professor & Equivalent	Others	Grand Total
Central University	89	32	2	16	33	2	174
Deemed University-Government	30	42	0	0	45	2	119
Deemed University-Private	68	11	0	0	10	0	89
Institute of National Importance	569	164	2	0	184	56	975
State Open University	75	1	0	0	0	0	76
University of Calicut, Malappuram	149	29	0	9	49	2	238
Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi	156	32	0	0	73	0	261
Kannur University, Kannur	132	22	7	0	15	0	176
Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	354	23	0	0	104	0	481
Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies, Kochi	36	3	0	0	8	0	47
University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	126	20	38	5	57	7	253
Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University, Wayanad	131	54	0	3	42	46	276
Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	122	14	6	1	36	6	185
National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	7	3	1	0	1	2	14
Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	71	27	64	31	54	4	251
Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Tirur	41	2	0	0	4	0	47
A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Kerala University of Digital Sciences Innovation and Technology	24	1	0	0	6	4	35
State Public University	1349	230	116	49	450	80	2274
Grand Total	3529	710	236	114	1172	220	5981

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.3.5 District-wise Gender Distribution of College Teachers by Category (PwD, Muslim and Other Minority Communities)

Table 3.7 presents the district-wise and gender-wise distribution of college teachers belonging to PwD (Persons with Disabilities), Muslim, and Other Minority Communities across Kerala. Among these categories, teachers from Other Minority Communities constitute the largest share, with 5,751 male, 11,753 female, and 2 transgender teachers reported statewide. Ernakulam records the highest representation in this category, followed by Kottayam and Thrissur. Female teachers significantly outnumber male teachers across most districts in the Other Minority Communities category.

In the Muslim category, there are 3,599 male, 4,904 female, and 3 transgender teachers across the State. Malappuram has the highest number of Muslim teachers, with 1,432 males, 1,543 females, and 1 transgender teacher, followed by Kozhikode and Ernakulam. Female representation is higher than male representation in the Muslim category at the State level.

Table 3.7 District-wise Gender Distribution of College Teachers by Category (PwD, Muslim and Other Minority Communities)

District	Caste Category								
	PwD (Person with Disability)			Muslim			Other Minority Communities		
	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender
Alappuzha	6	18		40	113		201	469	
Ernakulam	31	37		206	683		1286	3221	
Idukki	11	6		80	88		410	698	
Kannur	18	9		201	217		189	293	
Kasaragod	6	9		63	75		65	70	
Kollam	14	15		218	292		269	526	
Kottayam	22	22		38	87		919	1685	
Kozhikode	18	47		606	650		216	359	
Malappuram	27	31		1432	1543	1	140	229	
Palakkad	49	52		266	313		168	294	
Pathanamthitta	7	10		41	67		422	918	
Thiruvananthapuram	41	52		213	383	1	579	1191	
Thrissur	18	19		120	310	1	760	1594	2
Wayanad	4	2		75	83		127	206	
	272	329	0	3599	4904	3	5751	11753	2

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

The PwD category records comparatively lower representation, with 272 male and 329 female teachers statewide, while no transgender teachers are reported in this category. Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram report comparatively higher numbers of teachers with disabilities.

Overall, female teachers outnumber male teachers in all three categories at the State level. Transgender teachers are reported only in the Muslim and Other Minority Communities categories in a few districts.

3.4 Student Enrolment

The total enrolment in higher education across the different types of institutions, levels, gender, social group, discipline wise in colleges and universities is described in the section.

3.4.1 Overall Enrolment

The total enrolment across all the HEIs in the State, namely universities (state universities and university level institutions, eg: IIM, IIT, SCTIMST, NIT etc) and colleges is given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Enrolment in Institutions- Overall

Gender	State HEIs			University Level Institutions	Standalone Institutions	All HEIs Across the State			
	State Universities	State Affiliated Colleges	Total	Total University Level Institutions	Standalone Institutions Total	All Universities	All Colleges	All Standalone	Total
Male Students	54236	355182	409418	13409	45747	67645	355182	45747	468574
Female Students	90906	518538	609444	7764	35059	98670	518538	35059	652267
Transgender Students	21	59	80	0	0	21	59	0	80
Total	145163	873779	1018942	21173	80806	166336	873779	80806	1120921

*All the HEIs across the State; #University Level Institutions in the State (eg: IIM, IIT, SCTIMST etc)

The total enrolment across higher education institutions in the State is **1,120,921**, comprising **468,574 male students (41.8%)**, **652,267 female students (58.2%)**, and **80 transgender students**. Of the total enrolment, **1,018,942 students (90.9%)** are enrolled in State HEIs, while **21,173 students (1.9%)** study in University Level Institutions and **80,806 students (7.2%)** in Standalone Institutions. Female students constitute the majority across all categories of institutions, reflecting their strong participation in higher education in Kerala.

3.4.2 Enrolment across different categories of Institutions

There are 25 universities in the State which fall under different categories, namely university level institutions, Central Open University, Central University, Deemed University-Government, Deemed University-Private, Institute of National Importance and State Public University. The enrolment across the different categories of universities is shown in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9 Enrolment across the Different Categories of Universities

Type of University	Male Students	Female Students	Transgender Students	Total Students	% of Total
Central University	769	1416	0	2185	
	35.19%	67.55%	0		2.10%
Deemed University-Government	1131	445	0	1576	
	71.76%	28.23%	0		1.52%
Deemed University-Private	920	645	0	1565	
	58.78%	41.21%			1.50%
Institute of National Importance	10722	5365	0	16087	
	66.60%	33.34%	0		15.47%
State Public University	32341	50201	15	82557	
	39.17%	60.8			79.40%
Grand Total	45883	58072	15	103970	

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

The Table 3.9 presents the type-wise and gender-wise distribution of students enrolled in universities and university-level institutions in Kerala. A total of 1,03,970 students are enrolled across different categories of universities, including Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Institutes of National Importance and State Public Universities.

Among the different categories, State Public Universities account for the largest share of enrolment with 82,557 students, constituting 79.40% of the total university enrolment. This is followed by Institutes of National Importance with 16,087 students (15.47%). The remaining enrolment is distributed among Central Universities (2,185 students; 2.10%), Deemed Universities-Government (1,576 students; 1.52%), and Deemed Universities-Private (1,565 students; 1.50%).

Gender-wise analysis shows that female students outnumber male students in certain

categories, particularly in Central Universities and State Public Universities. In Central Universities, female students constitute 67.55% of the enrolment, while male students account for 35.19%. Similarly, in State Public Universities, female students form 60.8% of the total enrolment compared to 39.17% male students.

In contrast, male students dominate enrolment in Institutes of National Importance, where they account for 66.60% of students, while female students constitute 33.34%. A similar trend is observed in Deemed Universities-Government, where male enrolment stands at 71.76%, and in Deemed Universities-Private, where male students constitute 58.78% of total enrolment.

The total enrolment comprises 45,883 male students, 58,072 female students, and 15 transgender students. The presence of transgender students is recorded only in State Public Universities. Overall, the data indicates that State Public Universities play the most significant role in university-level education in Kerala, while female participation remains notably high in the state university system.

3.4.3 Enrolment across Universities & University level Institutions

The Table 3.10 presents the institution-wise and gender-wise enrolment of students in university level institutions in Kerala including Institutes of National Importance, Deemed Universities, and Central Universities. A total of 21,173 students were enrolled in these institutions, of which 13,409 were male students (63.33%) and 7,764 were female students (36.67%). No transgender student enrolment was reported in the institutions covered under the survey.

Among all institutions, National Institute of Technology Calicut recorded the highest student enrolment with 7,947 students, accounting for 37.5% of the total enrolment in university-level institutions. Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode ranked second with 2,951 students (13.9%), followed by Central University of Kerala with 2,185 students (10.3%). Indian Institute of Information Technology Kottayam and Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram contributed 10.22% and 9.75% respectively to the overall enrolment.

The data reveal a predominance of male students in most technical and management institutions. National Institute of Technology Calicut alone enrolled 5,514 male students compared to 2,433 female students. Similarly, Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad and

Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology also showed significantly higher male participation. In contrast, Central University of Kerala reported higher female enrolment (1,416) than male enrolment (769), indicating comparatively better gender representation. A similar trend was observed in Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, where female students outnumbered male students.

Table 3.10 Enrolment in University Level Institutions

Institution Type	University	Male Students	Female Students	Trans Gender Students	Total Students	% of Total in University Level Institutions
Institute of National Importance	IITK	1662	502	0	2164	10.22
	IIM	1933	1018	0	2951	13.9
	IISER	1054	1012	0	2066	9.75
	IIT	413	192	0	605	2.8
	NIT	5514	2433	0	7947	37.5
	SCTIMST	146	208	0	354	1.67
Deemed University-Private	CVV	920	645	0	1565	7.3
Deemed University-Government	IIST	998	338	0	1336	6.3
Central University	CuK	769	1416	0	2185	10.3
Grand Total		13409	7764	0	21173	100

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

The table highlights the dominant role of Institutes of National Importance in higher education enrolment within the state and reflects the continuing gender imbalance in science, engineering, and technology-oriented institutions.

3.4.4 Enrolment across State Universities

Table 3.11 presents the gender-wise distribution of students enrolled in State Universities in Kerala covering male, female, and transgender students. A total of 145,157 students were enrolled across the State Universities, comprising 32,341 male students (22.28%), 50,201 female students (34.58%), and 15 transgender students. The data indicate a clear predominance of female enrolment in most State Universities.

Table 3.11 Enrolment in State Universities

	University	Total			Grand Total	% of Students
		Male	Female	Trans Gender		
State Universities	APJKTU	21	15	0	36	0.0248
	CUSAT	2087	2737	0	4824	3.3233
	KU	3088	5685	0	8773	6.0438
	KAU	831	2631	0	3462	2.385
	DUK	314	357	0	671	0.46226
	KUFOS	449	1072	0	1521	1.04783
	KUHS	12	29	0	41	0.02825
	KVASU	790	1365	3	2158	1.48667
	MGU	3958	5968	1	9927	6.8388
	NUALS	214	339	0	553	0.38097
	SSUS	1179	1462	4	2645	1.82216
	TEMU	197	430	0	627	0.43195
	UOC	14611	20414	7	35032	24.1339
	UOK	4590	7697	0	12287	8.46463
	KK	133	107	0	240	0.16534
	SNGOU	21762	40598	6	62360	42.96
	Grand Total	32341	50201	15	145157	100

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

Among all institutions, Sree Narayana Guru Open University recorded the highest enrolment with 62,360 students, accounting for 42.96% of the total enrolment in State Universities. University of Calicut ranked second with 35,032 students (24.13%), followed by University of Kerala with 12,287 students (8.46%) and Mahatma Gandhi University with 9,927 students (6.84%). University of Kerala and University of Calicut together constituted a substantial share of the total enrolment in the State university system.

The data further reveal that female students outnumbered male students in almost all universities. University of Kerala reported 7,697 female students compared to 4,590 male students, while University of Calicut recorded 20,414 female students against 14,611 male students. Similarly, Kerala Agricultural University and Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University also showed significantly higher female participation.

Transgender student enrolment was limited, with only 15 students reported across all State Universities. University of Calicut recorded the highest transgender enrolment (7 students),

followed by Sree Narayana Guru Open University with 6 students and Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit with 4 students.

Overall, the table highlights the significant contribution of State Universities to higher education enrolment in Kerala and reflects the increasing participation of female students across diverse academic streams.

3.4.5 Gender wise Student Enrolment in HEIs

3.4.5.1 Gender-Wise Student Enrolment in University and its Colleges

Table 3.12 presents the gender-wise student enrolment in universities and their affiliated colleges in Kerala. The total student enrolment recorded is 8,73,779, of which 3,55,182 are male students, 5,18,538 are female students, and 59 are transgender students. The data clearly indicate that female enrolment is significantly higher than male enrolment across the university system, reflecting greater participation of women in higher education.

Table 3. 12 Gender-Wise Student Enrolment in University and its Colleges

University	Total			Grand Total	% Enrolment
	Male	Female	Trans Gender		
APJKTU	90305	59190	2	149497	17.1
CUSAT	5183	4353	0	9536	1.09
KU	20003	35128	0	55131	6.3
KAU	1664	5377	0	7041	0.8
DUK	314	357	0	671	0.076
KUFOS	449	1072	0	1521	0.17
KUHS	18024	76212	2	94238	10.78
KVASU	1449	2669	3	4121	0.471
MGU	68020	86771	14	154805	17.72
NUALS	214	339	0	553	0.063
SSUS	1179	1462	4	2645	0.302
TEMU	197	430	0	627	0.071
UOC	105166	176144	26	281336	32.19
UOK	43015	69034	8	112057	12.82
Total	355182	518538	59	873779	

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

Among the universities, the University of Calicut (UOC) accounts for the highest share of enrolment with 2,81,336 students, constituting 32.19 percent of the total enrolment. It is followed by Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU) with 1,54,805 students (17.72 percent) and

A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University (APJKTU) with 1,49,497 students (17.1 percent). University of Kerala (UOK) and Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) also record substantial enrolment shares of 12.82 percent and 10.78 percent respectively.

Female students outnumber male students in most universities, particularly in Kerala University of Health Sciences, University of Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi University, and University of Kerala. In contrast, male enrolment is comparatively higher in A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University and Cochin University of Science and Technology. The enrolment of transgender students, though comparatively very low, is reported in several universities including APJKTU, KUHS, KVASU, MGU, SSUS, UOC, and UOK, indicating gradual inclusion and recognition of gender diversity in higher education institutions.

3.4.6 Foreign Student Enrolment across universities and Colleges

The total number of foreign nationals/students enrolled in Kerala across the state universities and affiliated colleges is 269.

Table 3.13 presents the enrolment of foreign students across universities and colleges in Kerala under different programme levels. A total of 269 foreign students were enrolled during the reference period, with the highest enrolment recorded in Post Graduate programmes (130 students), followed by Ph.D. programmes (118 students), Under Graduate programmes (19 students), and Integrated programmes (2 students).

UoK reported the highest foreign student enrolment with 157 students, followed by MGU with 70 students and CUSAT with 35 students. Minimal enrolment was observed in KAU, KUFOS, and NUALS with one student each, while UoC recorded 4 students. Several universities, including APJKTU, DUK, KK, KU, KUHS, KVASU, SNGOU, SSUS, and TEMU, reported no foreign student enrolment during the reference period.

Table 3.13 Foreign Student Enrolment across universities and Colleges

University	Integrated	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Total
APJKTU	0	0	0	0	0
CUSAT	2	19	14	0	35
DUK	0	0	0	0	0
KAU	0	1	0	0	1
KK	0	0	0	0	0
KU	0	0	0	0	0
KUFOS	0	0	0	1	1
KUHS	0	0	0	0	0
KVASU	0	0	0	0	0

MGU	0	27	43	0	70
NUALS	0	0	0	1	1
SNGOU	0	0	0	0	0
SSUS	0	0	0	0	0
TEMU	0	0	0	0	0
UoC	0	2	2	0	4
UoK	0	69	71	17	157
Grand Total	2	118	130	19	269

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.4.7 Foreign Student Enrolment across Type of HEIs

The foreign student enrolment data (Table 3.14) indicate that a total of 1,100 students were enrolled across higher education institutions in Kerala, comprising 592 male students and 508 female students. Universities accounted for the highest share of foreign student enrolment with 662 students (394 males and 268 females) across 11 universities, followed by 437 students (197 males and 240 females) enrolled in 51 colleges. One standalone institution reported the enrolment of a single male foreign student. The data also show comparatively higher male enrolment overall, although female enrolment was higher than male enrolment in colleges.

Table 3.14 Foreign Student Enrolment across Type of HEIs

Type	SUM of Male	SUM of Female
College	197	240
Standalone	1	0
University	394	268
Grand Total	592	508

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.4.8 Foreign Student Enrolment across programmes- Level wise

The level-wise distribution of foreign student enrolment (Table 3.15) shows that a total of 1,100 foreign students were enrolled across various programmes in higher education institutions in Kerala. Under Graduate programmes recorded the highest enrolment with 739 students, comprising 377 males and 362 females, followed by Post Graduate programmes with 223 students and Ph.D. programmes with 131 students. Integrated programmes accounted for 6 students, while PG Diploma programmes had only one female student. Overall, male foreign student enrolment (592) was slightly higher than female enrolment (508) across all programme levels.

Table 3.15 Foreign Student Enrolment across programmes- Level wise

Level	Male Foreign Students	Female Foreign Students	Total Foreign Students
Integrated	3	3	6
PG Diploma	0	1	1
Ph.D.	92	39	131
Post Graduate	120	103	223
Under Graduate	377	362	739
Total	592	508	1100

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.4.9 Foreign Student Enrolment across programmes

The programme-wise distribution of foreign student enrolment (Table 3.16) reveals that a total of 1,100 foreign students were enrolled across diverse academic programmes in higher education institutions in Kerala. B.Tech. recorded the highest enrolment with 366 students, followed by Under Graduate programmes such as B.Com. (85), M.B.A. (80), B.Sc. (70), B.A. (55), B.B.A. (52), and M.Sc. (52). Ph.D. programmes also attracted a significant number of foreign students with 131 enrolments. Female students outnumbered males in programmes such as B.A., B.Sc., and M.Com., while male enrolment was substantially higher in B.Tech. and M.B.A. programmes. Overall, the data indicate that foreign students were predominantly enrolled in professional, science, commerce, and research-oriented programmes across the state.

Table 3.16 Foreign Student Enrolment across programmes

Programme	SUM of Male	SUM of Female	SUM of Total
B.A.-Bachelor of Arts	8	47	55
B.Arch-Bachelor of Architecture	7	30	37
B.B.A-L.L.B.-Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Law or Laws	1	0	1
B.B.A.-Bachelor of Business Administration	35	17	52
B.B.A.(Hons)- Bachelor of Business Administration (Honors)	5	0	5
B.B.M.-Bachelor of Business Management	0	1	1
B.C.A. (Hons)-Bachelor of Computer Applications(Honors)	1	1	2
B.C.A.-Bachelor of Computer Applications	11	4	15
B.Com.-Bachelor of Commerce	41	44	85
B.Com.(Hons)-Bachelor of Commerce (Honors)	6	4	10
B.F.Sc.-Bachelor of Fisheries Science	1	0	1

B.P.T.-Bachelor of Physiotherapy	3	0	3
B.S.W.-Bachelor of Social Work	0	9	9
B.Sc.-Bachelor of Science	13	57	70
B.Sc.(Hons)-Bachelor of Science (Honors)	4	7	11
B.Tech.-Bachelor of Technology	233	133	366
B.Voc.-Bachelor of Vocational	7	5	12
Integrated M.Sc.-Integrated Master of Science	1	3	4
Integrated Ph.D-Integrated Doctor of Philosophy	1	0	1
L.L.B.-(Bachelor of Laws) (Hons)	0	1	1
L.L.M.-Master of Law	2	0	2
M.A.-Master of Arts	18	20	38
M.B.A.- Master of Business Administration	48	32	80
M.B.B.S.-Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	2	2	4
M.C.A. -Master of Computer Applications	5	0	5
M.Com.-Master of Commerce	1	8	9
M.D.-Doctor of Medicine	0	1	1
M.Ed. -Master of Education	5	0	5
M.J.M.C.-Master of Journalism and Mass Communication	2	1	3
M.S.-Master of Surgery	0	1	1
M.S.W.-Master of Social Work	5	8	13
M.Sc.-Master of Science	25	27	52
M.Tech. -Master of Technology	5	2	7
M.Voc.-Master of Vocational	0	1	1
Master of Travel & Tourism Management (MTTM)	3	2	5
P.G.D.M.-Post-Graduate Diploma in Management	1	0	1
Ph.D.-Doctor of Philosophy	92	39	131
Post Graduate Diploma	0	1	1
Grand Total	592	508	1100

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

3.4.10 Level and Gender wise Student Enrolment

Table 3.17 presents level-wise and gender-wise student enrolment in State Universities and their affiliated colleges in Kerala. The data indicate that affiliated colleges account for the overwhelming majority of student enrolment across all levels of higher education when compared to State Universities. At the undergraduate level, affiliated colleges recorded the highest enrolment, with 2,88,666 male students, 3,90,384 female students, and 27 transgender students, while State Universities accounted for 47,006 male students, 60,718 female students, and 6 transgender students. Similarly, at the postgraduate level, affiliated colleges enrolled 19,898 male students, 58,415 female students, and 15 transgender students, whereas State

Universities enrolled 15,512 male students, 30,374 female students, and 6 transgender students.

Table 3.17 Level & Gender-Wise Student Enrolment in Various Types of University & Its Colleges

Level	State Universities - Male	State Universities - Female	State Universities - Transgender	Various Colleges - Male	Various Colleges - Female	Various Colleges - Transgender
Certificate	257	308	0	130	155	0
Diploma	183	302	0	8253	6355	1
PG Diploma	186	231	0	66	272	0
Under Graduate	47006	60718	6	288666	390384	27
Post Graduate	15512	30374	6	19898	58415	15
M.Phil	14	2	0	0	0	0
Ph.D	2997	4644	9	1974	5151	0

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

Female students outnumbered male students across almost all levels of higher education, reflecting the strong participation of women in Kerala's higher education sector. The trend was particularly evident in undergraduate, postgraduate, and Ph.D. programmes. In State Universities, Ph.D. enrolment included 2,997 male students, 4,644 female students, and 9 transgender students, while affiliated colleges recorded 1,974 male students and 5,151 female students in Ph.D. programmes.

Enrolment in certificate, diploma, and PG diploma programmes remained comparatively low in State Universities, whereas affiliated colleges showed significantly higher participation in diploma programmes. M.Phil enrolment was negligible, with only 14 male and 2 female students enrolled in State Universities and no enrolment reported in affiliated colleges, indicating the gradual discontinuation of the programme following recent higher education policy reforms. Overall, the table highlights the dominant role of affiliated colleges in higher education enrolment and the continued predominance of female students across different academic levels in Kerala.

3.4.11 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

Pupil-teacher ratio represents the average number of pupils per teacher at specific level of education. According to AISHE 2021-22, the overall Pupil-Teacher ratio is 17.76 In regular enrolment, Pupil Teacher Ratio across Universities is 40, across colleges,15.17.

In State universities, the highest pupil-teacher ratio is at KUFOS which is 24. The Pupil-teacher ratio is shown in (Appendix 3.2)

3.5 Out Turn/ Examination Result

3.5.1 University-wise Student Out Turn in Kerala

Table 3.18 presents the gender-wise out turn (pass percentage) of students in universities in Kerala. A total of 40,133 students appeared for the examinations, comprising 15,257 male students, 24,875 female students, and one transgender student. Among them, 21,003 students passed, including 6,633 males and 14,370 females. Female students constituted the majority of both appeared and passed candidates across almost all universities, indicating higher participation and success rates among women in higher education.

Among the universities, TEMU recorded a perfect out turn of 100 per cent, followed closely by KVASU (99.65%), NUALS (95.93%), CUSAT (94.19%), and KUFOS (92.05%). KAU and SSUS also showed high performance with out turn percentages above 85 per cent. On the other hand, KU recorded the lowest out turn at 29.58 per cent, followed by UOK (47.29%) and UOC (48.48%).

Table 3.18 University-wise Student Out Turn in Kerala

University Name / Body Type	Appeared			Passed			Out Turn
	Male	Female	Transgender	Male	Female	Transgender	
UOC	8271	12184	0	3267	6650	0	48.48%
CUSAT	635	846	0	583	812	0	94.19%
KU	1464	2856	0	236	1042	0	29.58%
KAU	228	712	0	195	653	0	90.21%
KK	47	45	0	31	32	0	68.48%
KUFOS	125	290	0	109	273	0	92.05%
UOK	3040	5544	1	1090	2970	0	47.29%
KVASU	401	454	0	398	454	0	99.65%
MGU	670	1079	0	427	681	0	63.35%
NUALS	45	78	0	43	75	0	95.93%
SSUS	291	679	0	214	620	0	85.98%
TEMU	40	108	0	40	108	0	100.00%
Total	15257	24875	1	6633	14370	0	

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

In terms of enrolment, UOC had the highest number of students appearing for examinations, with 20,455 candidates, followed by UOK with 8,585 students. Female students outnumbered

male students in almost every university, particularly in UOC, KU, and UOK. The data also reveals that female students consistently achieved better pass outcomes compared to male students in most universities. Overall, the table reflects significant variation in examination performance across universities while highlighting the strong participation and achievement of female students in the higher education sector.

3.6 Non-Teaching Staff

The non-teaching staff in HEIs includes the contractual staff, Library Staff, Physical Education Staff and other technical staff.

3.6.1 District-wise Non-Teaching Staff by Social Group & Gender in Colleges

Table 3.19 presents the district-wise and gender-wise distribution of non-teaching staff belonging to SC, ST, and OBC social groups in colleges across Kerala. Among the three social groups, OBC staff constitute the largest share of non-teaching employees in all districts, with 6,927 male and 11,083 female staff members reported statewide. Thiruvananthapuram records the highest number of OBC non-teaching staff, with 1,441 males and 2,679 females, followed by Malappuram and Ernakulam.

Table 3.19 District-wise Non-Teaching Staff by Social Group & Gender in Colleges

District	SC			ST			OBC		
	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender
Alappuzha	27	38	0	1	1	0	252	344	0
Ernakulam	67	200	0	10	27	0	793	1483	0
Idukki	20	22	0	6	6	0	83	150	0
Kannur	54	111	0	11	6	0	581	1155	0
Kasaragod	14	20	0	7	3	0	169	312	0
Kollam	91	138	0	26	32	0	577	686	0
Kottayam	19	45	0	9	3	0	146	155	0
Kozhikode	66	94	0	15	17	0	593	688	0
Malappuram	131	381	0	7	30	0	842	1114	0
Palakkad	105	295	0	13	16	0	452	862	0
Pathanamthitta	43	121	0	15	21	0	143	305	0
Thiruvananthapuram	204	332	0	25	78	0	1441	2679	0
Thrissur	82	174	0	13	28	0	403	691	0
Wayanad	123	97	0	118	101	0	452	459	0
All Districts	1046	2068	0	276	369	0	6927	11083	0

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

In the SC category, there are 1,046 male and 2,068 female non-teaching staff across the State, indicating a significantly higher representation of women. Thiruvananthapuram has the

highest number of SC staff, followed by Malappuram and Palakkad. In the ST category, the total number of staff is comparatively low, with 276 males and 369 females statewide. Wayanad records the highest representation of ST non-teaching staff, accounting for 118 males and 101 females, reflecting the district's larger tribal population.

Overall, female non-teaching staff outnumber male staff in all three social groups at the State level. No transgender staff have been reported in any of the districts under the SC, ST, or OBC categories.

3.6.2 District-wise Gender Distribution of Non-Teaching Staff by Social Groups (EWS, PwD, Muslim & Other Minority) in Colleges

Table 3.20 presents the district-wise and gender-wise distribution of non-teaching staff in colleges belonging to the EWS, PwD, Muslim, and Other Minority social groups across Kerala. Among these categories, the Other Minority group accounts for the highest number of non-teaching staff in the State, with 2,119 males and 2,893 females. Ernakulam records the highest representation in this category, followed by Thrissur and Kottayam. Female staff outnumber male staff in the Other Minority category at the State level.

3.20 District-wise Gender Distribution of Non-Teaching Staff by Social Groups (EWS, PwD, Muslim & Other Minority) in Colleges

District	EWS			PwD			Muslim			Other Minority		
	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender
Alappuzha	1	1	0	11	6	0	18	25	0	98	112	0
Ernakulam	9	20	0	13	22	0	177	362	0	454	950	0
Idukki	0	7	0	7	4	0	26	56	0	110	119	0
Kannur	18	5	0	20	1	0	107	45	0	141	162	0
Kasaragod	4	12	0	5	3	0	18	11	0	16	27	0
Kollam	0	0	0	6	4	0	159	251	0	165	128	0
Kottayam	34	9	0	15	5	0	12	14	0	375	302	0
Kozhikode	1	8	0	17	14	0	159	94	0	101	99	0
Malappuram	1	0	0	16	9	0	618	508	0	59	88	0
Palakkad	0	5	0	6	1	0	75	56	0	21	39	0
Pathanamthitta	2	0	0	9	4	0	4	18	0	109	275	0
Thiruvananthapuram	78	315	0	24	27	0	107	120	0	176	130	0
Thrissur	6	50	0	12	13	0	56	96	0	223	406	0
Wayanad	16	10	0	4	1	0	40	38	0	71	56	0
All Districts	170	442	0	165	114	0	1576	1694	0	2119	2893	0

(Source: Unpublished AISHE data 2024-25)

In the Muslim category, there are 1,576 male and 1,694 female non-teaching staff across Kerala. Malappuram has the highest number of Muslim non-teaching staff, with 618 males

and 508 females, reflecting the district's larger Muslim population. Ernakulam and Kollam also report significant representation in this category.

The EWS category shows comparatively lower representation, with 170 male and 442 female staff statewide. Thiruvananthapuram accounts for the largest share of EWS staff, particularly among females. In the PwD category, there are 165 male and 114 female non-teaching staff across the State, with Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode reporting relatively higher numbers.

Overall, female non-teaching staff exceed male staff in most of the social groups presented in the table. No transgender staff have been reported in any district under the EWS, PwD, Muslim, or Other Minority categories.

3.7 Infrastructure

It shows that almost all universities are having facilities like Ramps attached to classrooms, sexual harassment cell, Institution Disaster Management, Antiragging cell, Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Campus is Differently Abled Friendly. University of Kerala accounts for the collection of maximum number of books, playgrounds, auditoriums and Incubation centres. Affiliated colleges under various universities are equipped with various infrastructure facilities such as playgrounds, auditoriums, grievance redressal mechanisms, conference halls, and other amenities.

3.8 Scholarships- Category & Gender Wise

State wise number of students getting scholarship in universities is available in Appendix 3.3. Out of the total 16,205 students availing scholarships in various universities, around 45% belong to the PwD category, followed by ST students with 28.6%. Students from Other Minority and OBC categories account for 8.5% and 7.4% respectively, while SC and EWS categories constitute 5.4% and 4.7% of the total scholarship beneficiaries. Female students outnumber male students in most categories, whereas no transgender students were reported as availing scholarships.

Out of the total 144,328 students availing scholarships in various colleges (Appendix 3.4), around 51.6% belong to the PwD category, followed by ST students with 18.7%. Students from Other Minority and EWS categories account for 17.3% and 6.8% respectively, while SC and OBC categories constitute 2.9% and 2.4% of the total scholarship beneficiaries. Female

students form the majority across all categories, and only four transgender students were reported as availing scholarships during the reference period.

3.9 Education Loan

The students availing educational loans in universities are shown in Appendix 3.5. It is observed that out of the total 473 students availing educational loans, around 41.4% belong to the PwD category, followed by SC and EWS categories with 24.5% and 27.1% respectively. Female students marginally outnumber male students among PwD beneficiaries, while no transgender students were reported as availing educational loans.

The number of students availing educational loans in colleges affiliated to various universities in the State is shown in Appendix 3.6. Among the total 8,990 students availing educational loans, the PwD category accounts for the highest share with nearly 67.4% beneficiaries, followed by EWS and Other Minority categories. Around 3,360 male students and 5,630 female students availed educational loans in colleges during the reference period.

Chapter 4

Trends in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Gender Parity Index (2012-13 to 2021-22)

4.1 Introduction

Gross Enrolment Ratio or GER, at higher education level, is the ratio of people enrolled in higher education to the population in the age group of 18-23. GER is a key indicator of the level of participation in higher education within a given population. Higher GER values indicate greater enrolment in higher education among the specified age group. The GER for AISHE 21-22 has been calculated on Population Projection derived from 2011 Census.

4.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio-Overall

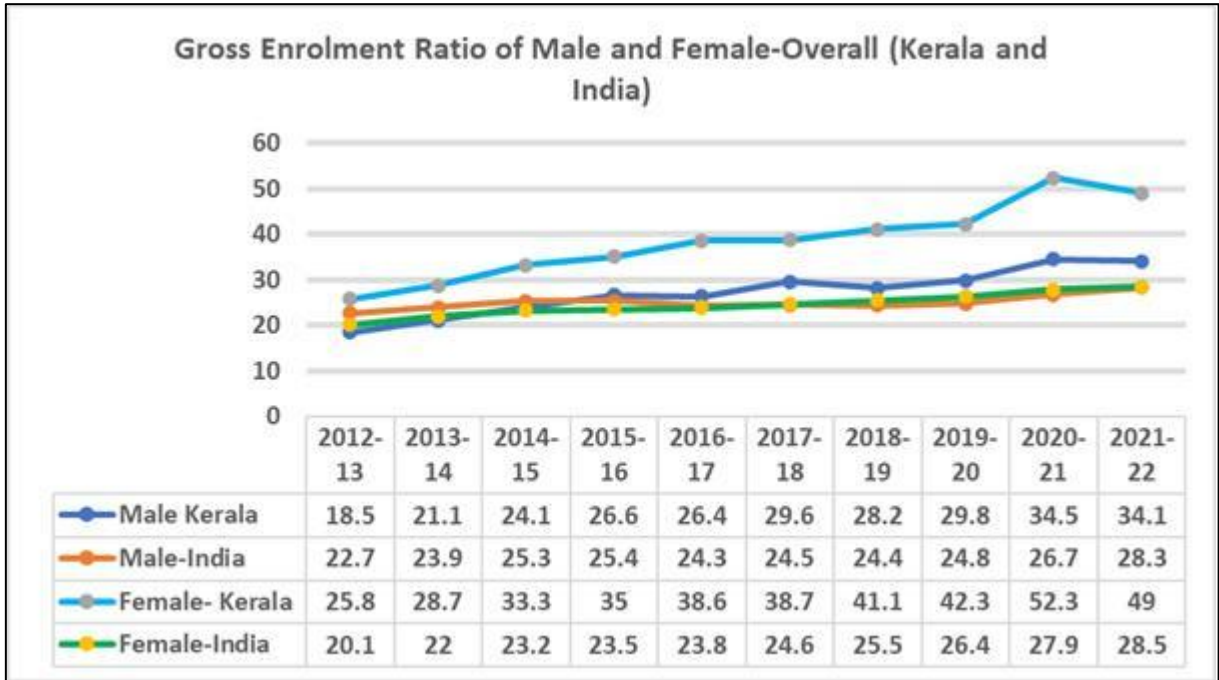
Kerala has been keen on raising the GER. In 2021-22, the GER in Kerala was estimated at 41.3 per cent, which was higher than the national average of 28.4 per cent. Kerala's GER in 1972-73 was 5.9 per cent and in 1986-87, it was merely 4.5 per cent. After 2009-10 Kerala's GER began to rise rapidly till it reached 35.9 per cent in 2019-20. AISHE 2021-22 data shows Kerala ranked seventh among the major States in the GER. The GER across the States and Union Territories in India is shown in Appendix 4.1

Table 4.1 GER of Kerala and India from 2012-13 to 2021-22 -Overall

Year	Kerala			All India		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2012-13	22.1	18.5	25.8	21.5	22.7	20.1
2013-14	24.9	21.1	28.7	23	23.9	22
2014-15	28.7	24.1	33.3	24.3	25.3	23.2
2015-16	30.8	26.6	35	24.5	25.4	23.5
2016-17	32.4	26.4	38.6	24.1	24.3	23.8
2017-18	34	29.6	38.7	24.6	24.5	24.6
2018-19	34.5	28.2	41.1	24.9	24.4	25.5
2019-20	35.9	29.8	42.3	25.6	24.8	26.4
2020-21	43.2	34.5	52.3	27.3	26.7	27.9
2021-22	41.3	34.1	49	28.4	28.3	28.5

In 2021-22, the GER for women was 49 per cent and that of men was 34.1 per cent, while at the national level, GER for females was 28.5 per cent and GER for males was 34.1.

Fig 4.1 Trend of GER-Overall



4.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio-SC

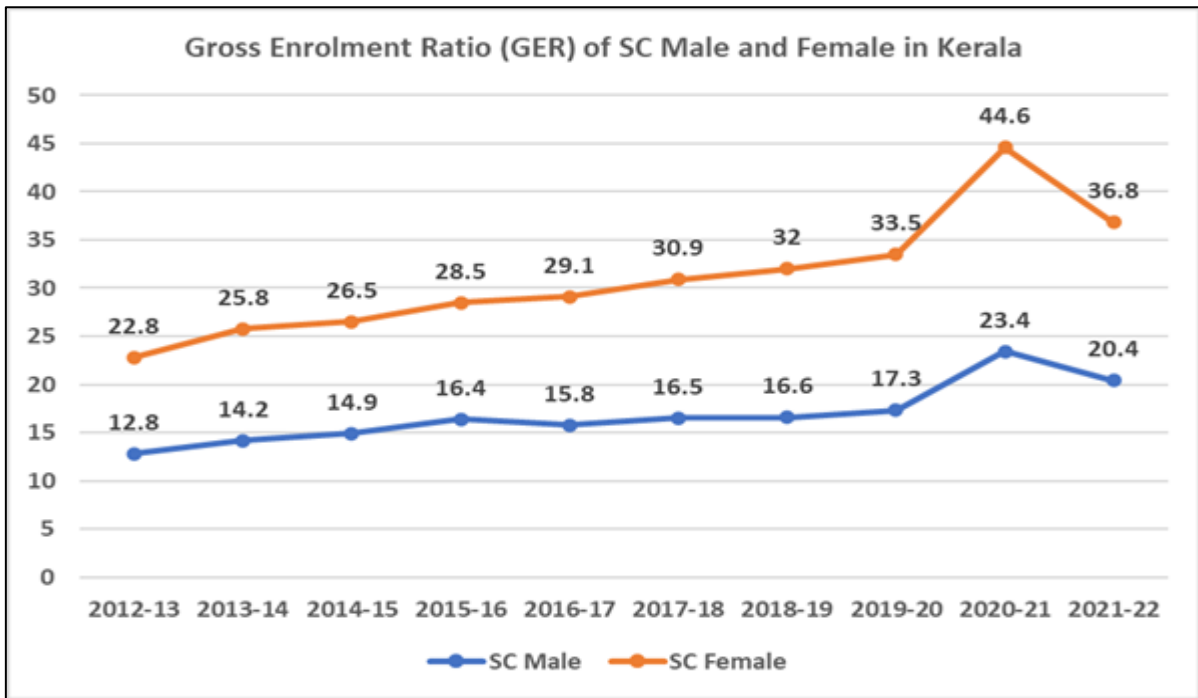
In terms of inclusiveness, Kerala's GER of scheduled castes (SC) was 28.3 per cent in 2021-22. GER of SC male was 20.4 and that of SC female was 36.8. The corresponding national averages stood at 25.8 per cent and 26 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The trend of the GER of SC male and female students is shown in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.2 GER of Kerala and India from 2012-13 to 2021-22 -SC Students

Year	SC-Kerala			SC-All India		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2012-13	17.8	12.8	22.8	16	16.9	15
2013-14	20	14.2	25.8	17.1	17.7	16.4
2014-15	20.7	14.9	26.5	19.1	20	18.2
2015-16	22.4	16.4	28.5	19.9	20.8	19
2016-17	22.3	15.8	29.1	20.3	20.8	19.9
2017-18	23.5	16.5	30.9	21	21	21
2018-19	24.1	16.6	32	22	21.4	22.8

2019-20	25.2	17.3	33.5	22.3	21.5	23.2
2020-21	33.7	23.4	44.6	23.1	22.4	23.9
2021-22	28.3	20.4	36.8	25.9	25.8	26

Fig 4.2 Trend of GER- SC Male and Female Students



4.4 Gross Enrolment Ratio-ST

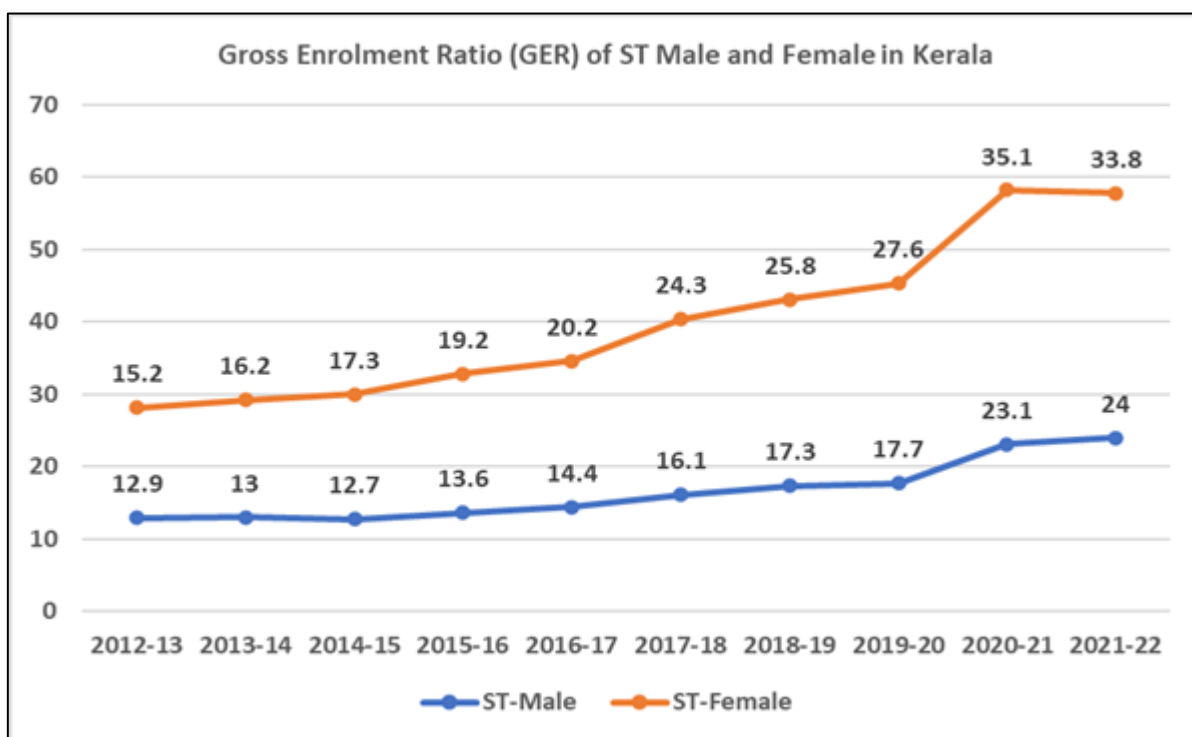
Kerala's GER of ST students was 28.9 per cent in 2021-22, while the national average was, at 21.2 per cent. In AISHE 2021-22, the GER for ST male students stood at 24 per cent while the GER for ST female students was 33.8 per cent (Table 4.3). The trend of the GER of ST Male and female students over the years is shown in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.3 GER of Kerala and India from 2012-13 to 2021-22 -ST Students

Year	ST-Kerala			ST-All India		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2012-13	14.1	12.9	15.2	11.1	12.4	9.8
2013-14	14.7	13	16.2	11.3	12.5	10.2
2014-15	15.1	12.7	17.3	13.7	15.2	12.3
2015-16	16.5	13.6	19.2	14.2	15.6	12.9
2016-17	17.3	14.4	20.2	14.8	15.8	13.9
2017-18	20.3	16.1	24.3	15.3	16	14.5

2018-19	21.6	17.3	25.8	16.4	16.7	16.1
2019-20	22.7	17.7	27.6	17	17	17
2020-21	29.1	23.1	35.1	18.9	18.8	19.1
2021-22	28.9	24	33.8	21.2	21.4	20.9

Fig 4.3 Trend of GER- ST Male and Female Students



4.5 Changes in State's GER in Higher education

All India Survey of Higher Education 2021-22 registers a gross enrolment ratio of 41.3%, a fall from 43.2%. Kerala also falls one rung to become 7th highest among States, UTs. Kerala's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has witnessed a considerable fall, according to the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22, published by the Union Ministry of Education.

Kerala's GER has been rising continually since 2012-13. It increased from 22.1% in 2012-13 to 43.2% in 2020-21, but declined marginally to 41.3% in 2021-22. Similar trends are seen in the case of male/female enrolments. Female enrolment doubled from 25.8% in 2012-13 to 52.3% in 2020-21, but declined to 49% in 2021-22. During the corresponding period the enrolment of both SC and ST students also showed remarkable increase. In the case of SC students, enrolment increased from 17.8% in 2012-13 to 33.7% in 2020-21. For SC category, enrolment

increased from 14% in 2012-13 to 29.1% in 2021. In the case of SC/ST also, Kerala is well ahead of the All India Average of 23.1% (SC) and 18.8% (ST) during the same period. The marginal fall in GER in 2021-22 is reflected in all categories of enrolment, but is very much ahead of the national average.

Kerala also fell one rung to become the seventh highest among States and Union Territories in this regard. The national average of GER among the age group of 18-23 grew to 28.4% from 27.3% previously. Among other factors, policy analysts suggested the restrictions imposed on regular universities by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in conducting distance education programmes have adversely affected enrolment. There have also been calls to assess the number of Keralite students studying in the other State through a pan India survey like the AISHE. The request of the State in this regard has not been incorporated in the AISHE survey.

Going by the enrolment statistics, there were 13,04,445 students pursuing higher education at various levels including PhD, MPhil, postgraduate, undergraduate, PG diploma, diploma, certificate and integrated courses during the survey. These included 7,49,873 female and 5,54,572 male students to record a gender parity index of 1.41.

The 2020-21 edition of AISHE had recorded 13,64,536 students in the higher education sector. While 10,15,085 students pursued education under the regular mode in the AISHE 2021-22, 2,69,321 others opted for distance education courses. Notably, 3,58,799 students had pursued distance education courses during the previous year.

The State had a college density (number of colleges per lakh eligible population in the age group 18-23) of 46 to be ranked fifth highest in the country, while the national average was 30. The number of foreign students pursuing various programmes increased significantly from 266 to 509. Among them, 378 students pursued undergraduate courses, 79 postgraduate courses and 39 PhD. The pupil-teacher ratio stood at 19 (including regular and distance modes).

4.6 Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the GER female to GER male. GPI reflects equitable participation of female in the education system. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females. In 2021-22, GPI at All

India level 1.01 and for SC and ST categories, the GPI is 1.01 and 0.98 respectively. However, Kerala records a higher GPI than the national level with the overall GPI at 1.44 and 1.80 for SC category and 1.41 for ST category (Table 4.4). The Gender Parity Index across the States and Union Territories in India is shown in Appendix 4.2.

Figure 4.4 shows the trend of GPI from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The GPI has shown fluctuations over the years and the highest value of 1.52 was recorded in 2020-21.

Table 4.4 Gender Parity Index-Overall Kerala and India

Year	Kerala	India
2012-13	1.39	0.89
2013-14	1.36	0.92
2014-15	1.38	0.92
2015-16	1.32	0.92
2016-17	1.41	0.94
2017-18	1.31	0.97
2018-19	1.46	1
2019-20	1.42	1.06
2020-21	1.52	1.05
2021-22	1.44	1.01

(Source: AISHE 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22)

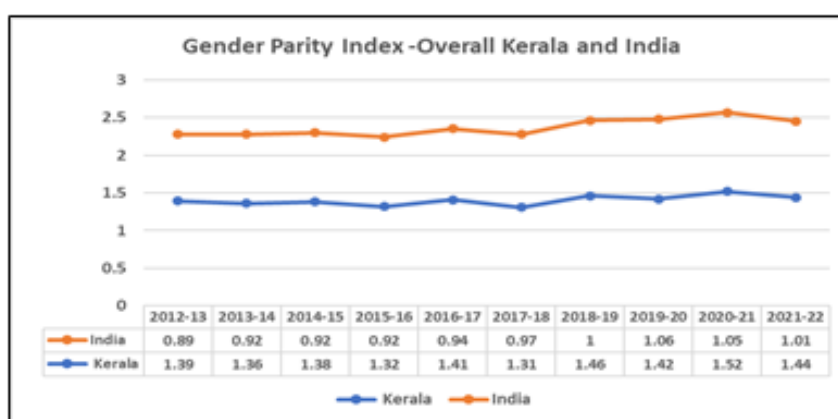


Fig 4.4 Gender Parity Index-Overall

4.6.1 Gender Parity Index of SC Students

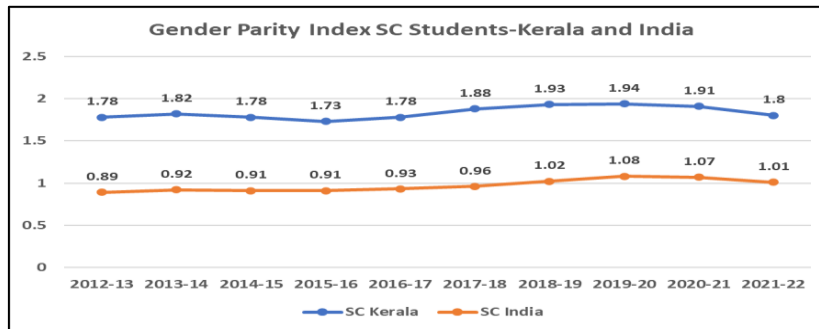
The GPI of SC students in Kerala as compared to that of India is shown in Table 4.4. and the values have been over 1 across the years 2012-13 to 2021-22 much above the values at the national level.

Table 4.5 Gender Parity Index-SC Kerala and India

Year	SC (Kerala)	SC (India)
2012-13	1.78	0.89
2013-14	1.82	0.92
2014-15	1.78	0.91
2015-16	1.73	0.91
2016-17	1.78	0.93
2017-18	1.88	0.96
2018-19	1.93	1.02
2019-20	1.94	1.08
2020-21	1.91	1.07
2021-22	1.8	1.01

(Source: AISHE 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22)

Fig 4.5 Gender Parity Index-SC Students



4.6.2 Gender Parity Index of ST Students

The GPI of Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in Kerala, compared to the national average, consistently exceeded 1 from 2012-13 to 2021-22, indicating significantly higher values than the national level (Table 4.5) and Figure 4.6.

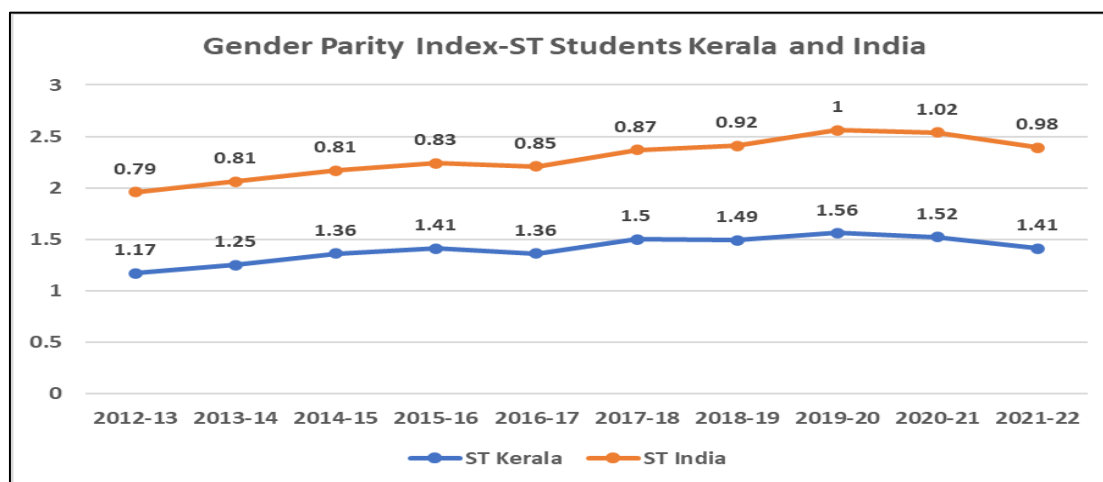
Table 4.6 Gender Parity Index-ST Kerala and India

Year	ST (Kerala)	ST (India)
2012-13	1.17	0.79
2013-14	1.25	0.81
2014-15	1.36	0.81
2015-16	1.41	0.83
2016-17	1.36	0.85
2017-18	1.5	0.87

2018-19	1.49	0.92
2019-20	1.56	1
2020-21	1.52	1.02
2021-22	1.41	0.98

(Source: AISHE 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22)

Fig 4.6 Gender Parity Index-ST Students



Hence, Kerala records higher Gender parity Index in overall, SC and ST categories than the national level.

Chapter 5

Accreditation and Rankings

5.1 Introduction

'**Accreditation**' is review of the quality of HEIs; it is a form of quality control ensuring that HEIs fulfil the defined standards of quality, reliability and excellence whereas '**Ranking**' in Higher Education is a process of assessing HEIs performance within a competitive set up by providing them a rank, based on how HEIs perform across the indicators/set standards. Both ranking and accreditation encourages the higher education institutions to put in extra effort to improve their quality and standards, which indeed is the need of the hour. It can help to maintain and build institutional position and reputation. Students can make informed choices for pursuing higher education and stakeholders use rankings to influence their own decisions about funding, sponsorship and employee recruitment. It leads to the overall improvement in quality of higher education in the country.

5.2 Ranking

5.2.1 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) Ranked institutions in Kerala

Higher education institutions are ranked under 17 categories in NIRF: Overall, Universities, Colleges, Research Institutions, Engineering, Management, Pharmacy, Medical, Dental, Law, Architecture and Planning, Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Innovation, Open University, Skill University, State Public University and SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) Institutions. Appendix 5.1 provides the data on the top HEIs in Kerala that are ranked in the first 100 positions in the NIRF ranking for 2025. In the overall ranking of institutions, the University of Kerala ranked 47th, followed by National Institute of Calicut (45th position), Cochin University of Science and Technology (50th position) and Mahatma Gandhi University (79th position). Among the University category, the University of Kerala ranked in the 25th position, followed by Cochin University of Science and Technology (32nd position) and Mahatma Gandhi University (43rd position). In the NIRF Rankings 2025, 18 institutions belonging to the College category are ranked among the top 100 institutions.

In the categories of Research Institutions, Pharmacy, Innovation, Open University, Skill University and SDG Institutions, there are no HEIs in the state that are ranked for the year 2025.

Table 5.1 presents the district-wise distribution of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from Kerala that secured positions in different categories of the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). A total of 44 institutions from the state were ranked under various categories including Colleges, Engineering, Medical, Management, Law, Architecture and Planning, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Universities, and State Public Universities.

Among the districts, Ernakulam recorded the highest number of ranked institutions with 13 HEIs, followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 11 institutions and Kozhikode with 8 institutions. Kottayam and Thrissur accounted for 5 institutions each, while Malappuram and Palakkad had one institution each.

The category “Colleges” had the highest representation with 18 institutions, indicating strong performance of general higher education institutions in the state. The categories of Management and State Public Universities had four institutions each, while Engineering had three institutions. Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Architecture and Planning, Dental, Medical, Overall, and Universities categories also contributed to the state’s NIRF presence.

Table 5.1 District wise number of NIRF HEIs under different categories

District	Category	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	Architecture and Planning	Colleges	Dental	Engineering	Law	Management	Medical	Overall	State Public Universities	Universities	Grand Total
Ernakulam		1		6			1	2		1	1	1	13
Kottayam				2						1	1	1	5
Kozhikode			1	2	1	1		2		1			8
Malappuram											1		1
Palakkad						1							1
Thiruvananthapuram			1	4	1	1			1	1	1	1	11
Thrissur		1		4									5
Grand Total		2	2	18	2	3	1	4	1	4	4	3	44

(Source: NIRF website, 2025)

Ernakulam showed significant representation across multiple categories, particularly in Colleges, Management, and Universities. Thiruvananthapuram demonstrated diversity in

participation with institutions ranked in Architecture and Planning, Colleges, Dental, Engineering, Medical, Overall, State Public Universities, and Universities categories. Kozhikode also had notable representation in Colleges, Management, Dental, Engineering, and Architecture and Planning.

Overall, the table highlights the concentration of NIRF-ranked institutions in major educational hubs such as Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Kozhikode, reflecting their prominent role in Kerala's higher education landscape.

5.2.2 Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework (KIRF)

Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework (KIRF) is a comprehensive ranking mechanism of the Higher Education Institutions in the State that aims the quality of Higher Education. This will enable holistic and comprehensive ranking of the 1500+ higher education institutions in the state. Based on the NIRF model, Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework has been developed. Higher education institutions will be ranked under 12 categories- Universities, Colleges, Engineering, Management, Architecture, Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, Nursing, Law, Teacher Education and Agriculture & Allied Sectors.

KIRF evaluates institutions under five broad parameters: Teaching, Learning and Resources (TLR); Knowledge Dissemination and Research Excellence (KDRE); Graduation Outcomes (GO); Outreach and Inclusivity (OI); and Scientific Temper & Secular Outlook (STSO) along with Innovation & Entrepreneurship (IE). These parameters collectively assess academic quality, research productivity, student outcomes, inclusiveness, institutional values, sustainability practices, accreditation status, and the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurial culture.

The framework adopts a comprehensive approach by examining indicators such as faculty quality, research impact, placement and higher studies, regional and social diversity, support for differently abled students, adoption of green technologies, and initiatives that foster scientific temper, secular outlook, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Unlike the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), which incorporates Peer Perception as a ranking parameter, the Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework (KIRF) adopts a distinct evaluative approach by replacing the perception-based metric with contextually grounded and socially responsive indicators. In place of Peer Perception, KIRF introduces the parameter of Scientific Temper and Secular Outlook (STSO), Adoption of Green Technology (GT), Accreditation and Rankings (AR) and Innovation &

Entrepreneurship (IE).

Additionally, KIRF integrates state-relevant indicators such as First-Generation Learners (FGL) to reflect Kerala's commitment to educational equity, and the newly introduced Innovation and Entrepreneurship (IE) parameter to strengthen the emphasis on creativity, start-up culture, and knowledge-driven economic engagement. Collectively, these Kerala-specific features on the one hand distinguish KIRF from NIRF and at the same time aligns it with national and global framework and with the State's socio-educational priorities.

The notification for participation in KIRF 2025 was issued on October 10, 2025, formally inviting eligible Higher Education Institutions to submit data under the prescribed parameters and categories. The last date for submission of institutional data through the dedicated online portal was fixed as December 5, 2025, allowing institutions a two-month window to complete the data entry and documentation process.

The results of the Second Edition of the Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework were released on March 2, 2026, and the higher education institutions (HEIs) were ranked across eight categories. However, four categories did not have a sufficient number of participating HEIs. The Kerala Rankings 2025 award distribution ceremony was held on March 7, 2026, at Rajagiri School of Social Sciences, Ernakulam. In this second edition, the Chief Minister's Award of ₹5,00,000 was presented to the best University, and the Higher Education Minister's Awards of ₹2,00,000 each were presented to the institutions ranked first in various categories.

Table 5.2 Participation of HEIs across KIRF 2024 and KIRF 2025

Sl. No.	Category	KIRF Edition -I	KIRF Edition-II
1.	University	10	11
2.	Colleges	216	275
3.	Engineering	72	93
4.	Management	7	10
5.	Architecture	6	7
6.	Medical	10	5
7.	Dental	8	4
8.	Pharmacy	6	10
9.	Nursing	29	20

10.	Law	3	5
11.	Teacher Education	72	70
12.	Agriculture & Allied Sector	9	9
	Total	449	519

(Source: KIRF report2025)

A total of 519 institutions participated in the KIRF 2025 ranking exercise (Table 5.2) across various categories and institutional types, reflecting broad-based representation within Kerala's higher education sector.

Among the categories, Colleges constituted the largest segment with 275 institutions, followed by Engineering (93) and Teacher Education (70) institutions. Participation was also recorded from universities (11), Nursing (20), Management (10), Pharmacy (10), Agriculture & Allied Sector (9).

5.2.2.1 Management wise Participation

In terms of institutional management type, participation included Government institutions, Government Autonomous institutions, Aided and Aided Autonomous institutions, as well as Self-Financing (SF) institutions under Autonomous, Private Sector, and Public Sector streams. A significant proportion of participation was from Self-Financing Private Sector institutions, particularly in categories such as Colleges, Engineering, Teacher Education, Nursing, and Pharmacy, indicating substantial engagement from this segment of the higher education ecosystem.

The distribution demonstrates (Table 5.3) the diverse structural composition of Kerala's higher education landscape and reflects increasing engagement across institutional types. The broad participation enhances the representativeness, comparability, and robustness of the KIRF 2025 ranking exercise.

Table 5.3 Percentage of Participation of HEIs in KIRF 2025-Management Type

HEIs	Government	Aided	Self-Financing
Number of HEIs	109	157	253
% of HEIs	21%	30.3%	48.7%

(Source: KIRF report2025)

5.2.2.2 Kerala Rankings 2025

The ranking outcomes under KIRF 2025 were declared based on both absolute ranks and

rank bands (Table 5.4), depending on the number of participating institutions within each category. This differentiated approach was adopted to ensure meaningful comparison and maintain statistical robustness.

Table 5.4 Category-wise Ranking and Rank Bands

Category	Rank	Rank Band
University	1-11	Nil
Colleges	1-100	101-150; 151-200
Engineering	1-50	Nil
Management	1-7	Nil
Pharmacy	1-10	Nil
Nursing	1-10	Nil
Teacher Education	1-10	11-40
Agriculture & Allied Sector	1-9	Nil
Architecture	Nil	Nil
Medical	Nil	Nil
Dental	Nil	Nil
Law	Nil	Nil

(Source: KIRF report2025)

The Colleges category, which recorded the highest participation, was ranked from 1 to 100, followed by the allocation of rank bands for institutions placed between 101–150 and 151–200, thereby ensuring broader recognition while preserving comparative integrity.

In the Engineering category, ranks were assigned from 1 to 50 without rank bands. Similarly, Management (1-7), Pharmacy (1-10), Nursing (1-10), and Agriculture & Allied Sector (1-9) categories were assigned individual ranks corresponding to the number of participating institutions, with no rank bands.

In the Teacher Education category, ranks were declared from 1 to 10, and institutions placed between 11 and 40 were grouped under a rank band.

This structured ranking and banding mechanism ensures fairness, transparency, and proportional recognition across categories, while aligning the ranking methodology with the scale of participation in each discipline. The list of institutions included under the ranked and rank-band categories is presented in the Appendices 5.2 -5.12.

The details are uploaded in the KSHEC website for KIRF- <https://kirf.kshec.org/>

5.3 Accreditation

5.3.1 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited institutions in Kerala

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The NAAC has been set up to facilitate the volunteering institutions' performance against set parameters through introspection and a process that provides space for institution's participation. The mandate of NAAC is to make quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

NAAC conducts assessment and accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) such as colleges, universities, or other recognised institutions to derive an understanding of the 'Quality Status' of the institution (Table 5.5.)

Table 5.5 Grading System of NAAC

Range of Institutional Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)	Letter Grade	Status
3.51 – 4.00	A++	Accredited
3.26 – 3.50	A+	Accredited
3.01 – 3.25	A	Accredited
2.76 – 3.00	B++	Accredited
2.51 – 2.75	B+	Accredited
2.01 – 2.50	B	Accredited
1.51 – 2.00	C	Accredited
≤ 1.50	D	Not Accredited

(Source: NAAC Website, 2025)

The Table 5.6 presents the distribution of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Kerala according to their NAAC accreditation grades. It provides an overview of the quality status of institutions based on the grading framework adopted by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The distribution indicates that a significant number of institutions are concentrated in the higher accreditation categories, reflecting the overall academic and institutional standards maintained within the higher education sector of the State.

Among the accredited institutions, the largest share falls under Grade 'A', followed by 'B++', 'A+', and 'B+'. A considerable number of institutions have also secured the highest accreditation category of 'A++', indicating excellence in academic performance,

governance, infrastructure, research, and student support systems. The relatively smaller number of institutions in lower grades such as 'B' and 'C' suggests that most HEIs have attained moderate to high quality benchmarks under the NAAC evaluation process.

The table highlights the growing emphasis on quality assurance and institutional accreditation in higher education. The predominance of institutions in the 'A' category and above demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching-learning practices, research activities, infrastructure development, and governance mechanisms. The data may serve as an important indicator for assessing institutional quality, policy planning, funding support, and future academic development initiatives within the higher education system. NAAC accredited institutions in our state is shown as Appendices 5.13 to 5.15.

Table 5.6 Distribution of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) by NAAC Accreditation Grade

NAAC Grade	Number of HEIs
A++	34
A+	60
A	118
B++	86
B+	59
B	35
C	2
B++	2
Grand Total	396

(Source: NAAC Website, 2025)

5.2.2 SAAC State Assessment and Accreditation Centre (SAAC) accredited institutions in Kerala

The Kerala State Higher Education Council based on the KSHEC Act (2007) in line with the UGC (Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulations-2018 established the State Assessment and Accreditation Centre (SAAC). Objective of SAAC is to assess and assign state level accreditation and grades to all higher education institutions in the state including universities, government and aided colleges, autonomous colleges and self-financing institutions/colleges. SAAC has developed State Specific Criteria and indicators of assessment such as Social Inclusion, Equity & Excellence and Secular Outlook & Scientific Temper.

The SAAC accredited institutions in the state are given in Table 5.7. Christ College, Irinjalakkuda, Farook Training College, Kozhikode and Sir Syed College, Taliparamba secured A+ grade with CGPA score of 3.45, 3.39 and 3.30 and Bishop Moore College, Mavelikkara secured A grade with CGPA score of 3.21.

Table 5.7 SAAC Accredited institutions in Kerala

Sl. No.	Details of Higher Education Institution	Grade	CGPA Score
1	Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakkuda, Thrissur	A+	3.45
2	Farook Training College, Paruthipara Road, Kozhikode	A+	3.39
3	Bishop Moore College, Mavelikkara, Alappuzha	A	3.21
4	Sir Syed College Taliparamba	A+	3.30

(Source: KSHCEC Website)

PART II

Implementation of Higher Education Reforms in the State

Implementation of Higher Education Reforms in the State

6.1 Implementation of Higher Education Reforms in the State- Overview

The Implementation Reforms section of the AKHES Survey, based on the AISHE Survey 2024–25 framework, evaluates the various academic, research, technological, and institutional reform initiatives undertaken by higher education institutions. It provides insights into the preparedness of institutions in adapting to contemporary educational requirements and implementing quality enhancement measures. This section reflects the extent to which higher education institutions are embracing reforms to improve academic quality, research culture, employability, global exposure, and digital transformation in the higher education sector.

6.2 Indicators in Implementation Reforms

The implementation reforms cover six major indicators including Curriculum Development, Academic and Research Collaboration, Research and Innovation, Industry–Institute Linkage, Student Exchange Programmes, and IT Infrastructure.

AKHES 2024-25 sought details of implementation of higher education reforms in the state and in the survey 737 institutions provided details in this regard.

6.2.1. Curriculum Development

Curriculum Development is a key component of academic reform and quality enhancement in higher education institutions. In the AKHES Survey, curriculum development evaluates the initiatives undertaken by institutions to modernize curriculum design and improve teaching–learning processes. The focus is on creating a flexible, multidisciplinary, technology-enabled, and learner-centric educational environment that supports both academic excellence and employability.

The Curriculum Development component assesses the extent to which higher education institutions have adopted key academic reforms aimed at enhancing flexibility, quality, and student learning outcomes. Major indicators include the implementation of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP), registration on the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), and the adoption of SWAYAM regulations and courses. These initiatives promote interdisciplinary learning, academic mobility, credit transfer, multiple entry and exit options,

and greater flexibility in higher education. Their adoption reflects institutional readiness to align with contemporary educational reforms and create a more learner-centric academic environment.

The survey also examines the availability of online courses offered through platforms such as SWAYAM, NPTEL, and other MOOC platforms, as well as institutional participation in the development of academic question banks. These measures support digital learning, skill development, lifelong learning, and quality assessment practices. Collectively, the findings highlight the efforts of institutions to modernize curriculum design, integrate technology into teaching and learning, strengthen evaluation systems, and enhance the overall quality and relevance of higher education.

6.2.2 Academic and Research Collaboration

Academic and Research Collaboration is a key indicator of institutional development, academic excellence, and knowledge exchange in higher education. The survey assesses the extent to which institutions engage in collaborative academic activities, research partnerships, and student training initiatives with other institutions and industries. Such collaborations enhance educational quality, promote interdisciplinary learning, strengthen research capabilities, and provide students with exposure to emerging academic and professional practices.

A major area of assessment is the establishment of collaborations with Indian and international institutions, including partnerships for dual programmes. These collaborations facilitate academic networking, joint research, faculty and student exchanges, curriculum enrichment, and resource sharing. International partnerships further contribute to global exposure, research visibility, and cross-cultural learning, reflecting the institution's commitment to innovation and academic excellence.

The survey also examines the availability of Internship Cells and Apprenticeship Cells within institutions. These mechanisms support internships, industry-linked training, experiential learning, and work-based education, enabling students to acquire practical skills and professional experience. Together, these initiatives strengthen industry-academia linkages, enhance employability, and contribute to the overall quality, relevance, and career orientation of higher education.

6.2.3 Research and Innovation

Research and Innovation is a vital component of institutional development and academic excellence in higher education. This section evaluates the research ecosystem, innovation initiatives, and institutional mechanisms established to promote scientific inquiry, knowledge creation, and entrepreneurial activities within higher education institutions.

The survey examines whether institutions have established Research Departments and Research & Development (R&D) Cells to facilitate and coordinate research activities. These units play an important role in promoting a research culture, supporting faculty and student research, and encouraging interdisciplinary and collaborative studies. The section also analyses the number of active Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for research collaboration, which reflect institutional partnerships with academic institutions, research organizations, industries, and other agencies at national and international levels.

Further, the survey assesses the number of government-sponsored and industry-sponsored research projects undertaken by institutions. These projects indicate the institution's research capability, external funding support, and engagement with societal and industrial challenges. The number of patents granted and research publications published in peer-reviewed journals are also important indicators of research productivity, innovation output, and academic contribution.

The section additionally evaluates the number of start-ups initiated by institutions and the existence of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Cells, which support innovation, incubation, and entrepreneurial development among students and faculty. These initiatives contribute towards creating an innovation-driven academic environment and enhancing industry relevance and employability.

The survey also considers whether institutions have adopted and published an Institutional Development Plan (IDP), which reflects strategic planning for academic growth, infrastructure development, research advancement, and quality enhancement. Another important aspect covered is the adoption or development of Regulations on Ethics, which ensure ethical standards and integrity in research, academic practices, and institutional governance.

The research and innovation component provides insights into the extent to which institutions are fostering research excellence, innovation, entrepreneurship, ethical practices,

and collaborative academic development, thereby contributing to the advancement of higher education and knowledge generation.

6.2.4 Industry-Institute Linkage

Industry–Institute Linkage is an important component of higher education that promotes collaboration between institutions and industries to enhance employability, practical exposure, and skill development among students. This section evaluates the extent of institutional engagement with industries through academic and training-related collaborations.

The survey examines the number of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed with industries, which indicate partnerships for training, internships, consultancy, research, and placement activities. It also assesses whether institutions have established Centres for Skill Development Courses and Career Planning (CSDCCP), which support students through career guidance, employability training, and skill development programmes.

Another important indicator is whether institutions offer industry-ready skill courses in collaboration with industries. Such courses help students acquire practical and technical skills aligned with current industry requirements. The survey further evaluates whether institutions offer internship degree programmes that provide hands-on learning experiences and workplace exposure as part of the academic curriculum.

Overall, this component highlights the efforts of institutions to strengthen industry collaboration, promote skill-oriented education, and improve the career readiness and employability of students.

6.2.5 Student Exchange Programmes

Student Exchange Programmes are important initiatives that provide students with opportunities for academic exposure, cultural interaction, and collaborative learning experiences beyond their home institutions. This section evaluates the number of student exchange programmes conducted by institutions and the availability of Centres of Excellence.

Student exchange programmes promote academic mobility, interdisciplinary learning, and exposure to diverse educational environments at national and international levels. These

programmes help students enhance their academic knowledge, communication skills, and global outlook through interaction with students and institutions from different regions and countries.

The survey also examines the presence of Centres of Excellence within institutions. Centres of Excellence function as specialized academic and research centres that support advanced learning, innovation, skill development, and collaborative activities in specific areas of study. Such centres contribute towards improving academic quality, research capability, and institutional reputation.

Overall, this component reflects the efforts of institutions to provide broader learning opportunities, encourage academic collaboration, and promote excellence in higher education.

6.2.6 IT Infrastructure

IT Infrastructure plays a crucial role in supporting modern teaching, learning, administration, and digital transformation in higher education institutions. This section evaluates the extent of technology-enabled infrastructure and the adoption of digital systems across higher education institutions.

The survey examines whether institutions have a dedicated IT Centre to manage and support digital infrastructure and technological services. It also analyses the methods used by institutions to provide remote access to IT resources, ensuring uninterrupted access to academic and administrative services for students and faculty. Another important aspect covered is the cloud platforms currently in use, which facilitate digital storage, online collaboration, and efficient management of institutional data and services.

The section further assesses the Learning Management Systems (LMS) adopted by institutions for online teaching, course management, and digital learning activities. In addition, the survey evaluates the student information systems or ERP solutions used for academic and administrative management, including student records, examinations, admissions, and institutional operations. The availability of licensed software for academic and administrative purposes is also considered as an indicator of institutional technological capability and digital readiness.

Another significant component is the utilization of smart campus solutions, which include technology-enabled systems for campus management, communication, security, automation, and digital services. Overall, this section reflects the extent to which institutions are adopting modern IT infrastructure and digital technologies to improve academic delivery, administrative efficiency, and overall institutional functioning.

6.3 Implementation of Reforms in the State: An Analysis

Implementation reforms are crucial for strengthening the quality, efficiency, and relevance of higher education institutions in the rapidly evolving academic environment. This section presents an analysis of various reform initiatives undertaken by higher education institutions to improve academic practices, research activities, industry engagement, student development, and digital infrastructure.

The findings provide insights into the preparedness of institutions to implement reforms and contemporary higher education requirements. Overall, the section highlights the transformation of higher education institutions towards becoming more research-oriented, industry-connected, digitally empowered, and student-centric learning environments.

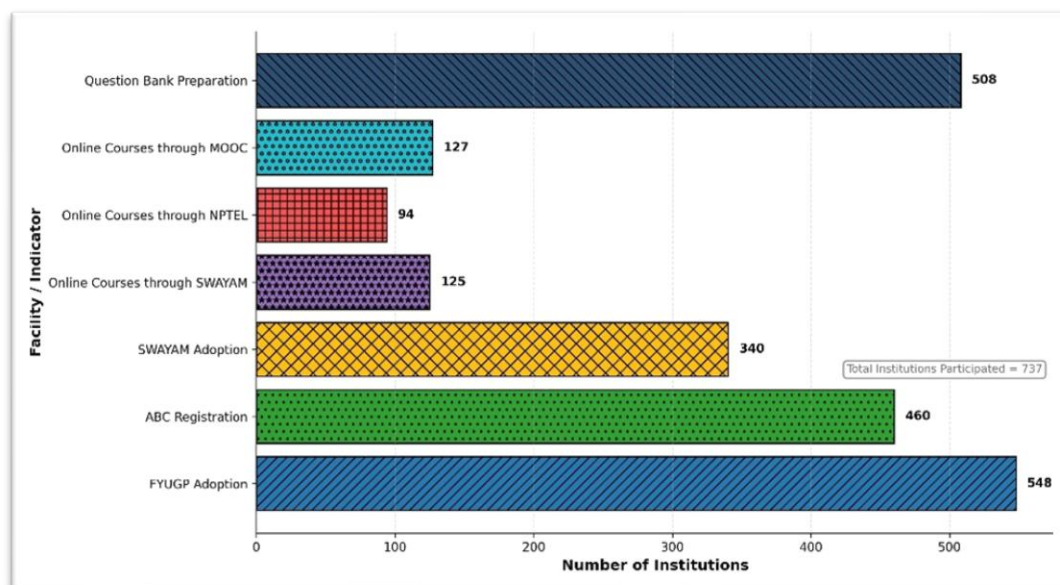
6.3.1 Curriculum Development Indicators in various HEIs

The Figure 6.1 presents the implementation status of various curriculum development initiatives among higher education institutions participating in the survey. Among the 737 institutions surveyed, the adoption of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) was reported by the highest number of institutions (548), indicating significant progress in implementing academic reforms. A considerable number of institutions have also contributed to question bank preparation (508) and registered on the academic bank of credits (ABC) platform (460), reflecting increasing emphasis on academic flexibility and standardized assessment practices.

Further, 340 institutions have adopted SWAYAM Regulations and Courses, demonstrating the growing integration of digital learning initiatives. The figure also highlights the availability of online courses offered through platforms such as SWAYAM (125 institutions), MOOC (127 institutions), and NPTEL (94 institutions). The findings indicate that higher education institutions are increasingly adopting curriculum modernization, technology-

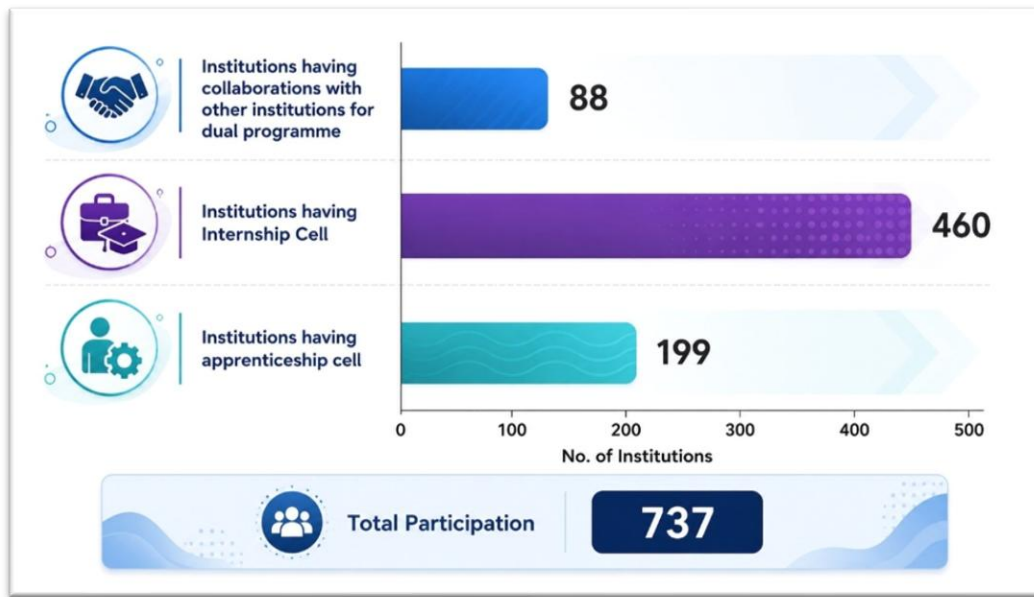
enabled learning, and learner-centric academic reforms to enhance the quality and flexibility of higher education.

Fig 6.1 Curriculum Development Indicators in various HEIs



6.3.2 Academic and Research Collaboration Initiatives

The infographic (Fig. 6.2) illustrates the institutional participation in collaborative and skill development initiatives across higher education institutions. Among the surveyed institutions, 460 institutions have established Internship Cells, indicating a strong emphasis on industry exposure and experiential learning opportunities for students. In addition, 199 institutions have apprenticeship cells to facilitate practical training and employment-oriented skill development. The data also reveal that 88 institutions have collaborations with other institutions for dual programmes, promoting academic partnerships and interdisciplinary learning opportunities. Altogether, a total participation of 737 institutions reflects the growing institutional commitment towards enhancing employability, collaboration, and career-oriented educational support systems.

Fig 6.2 Institutional Participation in Collaborative and Skill Development Initiatives

The survey reveals a considerable extent of academic collaboration among Higher Education Institutions in Kerala through both national and international partnerships. Several institutions have established extensive collaborative networks to strengthen research, academic exchange, internship opportunities, and interdisciplinary learning. Notably, institutions such as Cochin University of Science and Technology (97 Indian and 63 international collaborations), Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (95 Indian and 73 international collaborations), Mar Ivanios College (60 Indian and 6 international collaborations), and Mahatma Gandhi University (55 Indian and 13 international collaborations) demonstrate strong engagement in collaborative academic activities (*Source: Data Compiled from AKHES 2024–25 Institutional Survey Portal Data*).

6.3.3 Research and Innovation

The infographic presents the availability of research, innovation, and ethical governance facilities across higher education institutions. Among the participating institutions, 527 institutions have established entrepreneurship and innovation cells, representing the highest level of institutional support for innovation and entrepreneurial development. In addition, 498 institutions have regulations on ethics, indicating a strong emphasis on ethical practices and governance in academic and research activities.

The data further show that 452 institutions have research and development cells, while 424 institutions have Institutional Development Plans (IDP), reflecting growing institutional

commitment towards strategic planning, research promotion, and academic advancement. Moreover, 326 institutions have dedicated research departments to support scientific inquiry and knowledge generation. Overall, a total of 737 institutions participated in the survey, highlighting the expanding research and innovation ecosystem within higher education institutions.

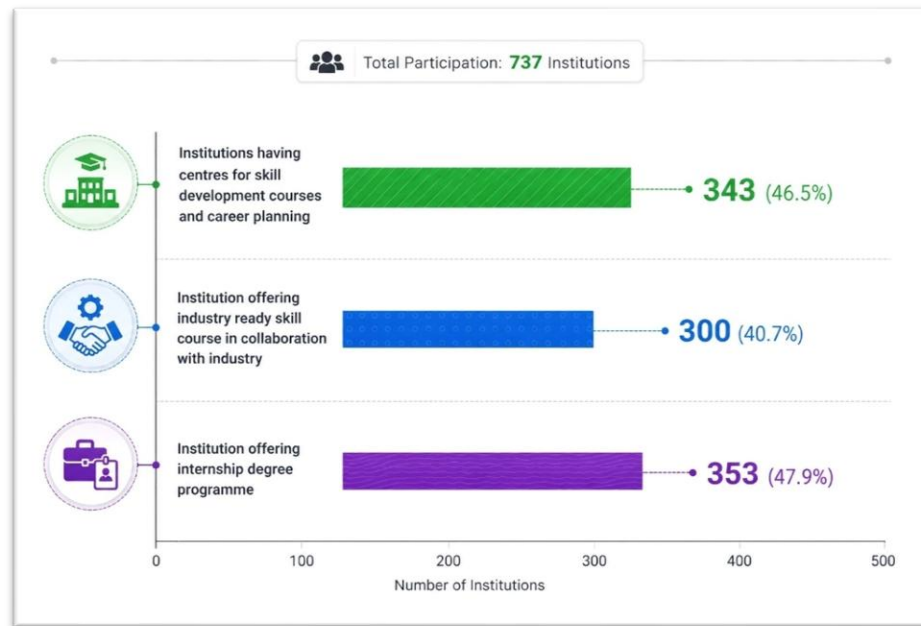
Fig 6.3 Research and Innovation Support Facilities in Higher Education Institutions



6.3.4 Industry- Institute Linkage

The Fig 6.4 illustrates the number and percentage of institutions implementing various employability-oriented initiatives among the total 737 participating institutions. Internship degree programmes are offered by 353 institutions (47.9%), representing the highest proportion among the three categories. Centres for skill development courses and career planning are available in 343 institutions (46.5%), indicating substantial institutional emphasis on enhancing student skills and career readiness. In addition, 300 institutions (40.7%) conduct industry-ready skill courses in collaboration with industries, reflecting efforts to align academic training with industrial and professional requirements. Overall, the graph highlights the increasing focus of higher education institutions on experiential learning, skill enhancement, and industry engagement.

Fig 6.4 Institutional Initiatives for Skill Development, Industry Collaboration and Internship Programmes



The data on Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed with industries reveal significant trends in the institutional collaboration ecosystem of higher education institutions in Kerala. A notable observation is that engineering and technology institutions demonstrate comparatively stronger industry linkage systems than conventional arts and science colleges thereby indicating active engagement with industries, professional agencies, and skill development organisations. This reflects the increasing importance given to employability-oriented and industry-aligned education in technical institutions.

The analysis further indicates that autonomous and professionally managed institutions maintain broader collaboration networks than many general higher education institutions. Colleges such as St. Teresa's College, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Marian College, and St. Albert's College reported extensive partnerships with agencies related to skill development, entrepreneurship, and industrial training. This suggests that institutional autonomy and professional academic management may positively influence the ability to establish external collaborations and innovation-oriented initiatives.

Another important finding is the dominant role played by government-supported skill development agencies such as ASAP, ICT Academy, Keltron, IHRD, and CCEK. These agencies repeatedly appear as collaborative partners across a large number of institutions, demonstrating the strong contribution of state-supported initiatives in strengthening

industry-academia linkage and enhancing employability skills among students. The recurring presence of these organisations also highlights the systematic integration of skill development programmes into higher education institutions across Kerala.

The dataset also reveals that many institutions are increasingly focusing on employability enhancement and entrepreneurship development. Several institutions reported collaborations associated with placement cells, PMKVY, NSDC, NASSCOM, Kerala Startup Mission, innovation and entrepreneurship development centres, AI and machine learning programmes, cyber security training, and startup incubation activities. This indicates a gradual transformation of higher education institutions from conventional academic centres into skill-oriented and innovation-driven ecosystems that prepare students for emerging employment opportunities.

The data further show that nursing, allied health science, and teacher education institutions generally reported fewer industry collaborations compared to engineering and management institutions. Many teacher education colleges and nursing institutions either reported no MoUs or only limited collaborations. This may indicate comparatively weaker integration of industry-oriented skill development and professional networking mechanisms in these sectors.

The dataset demonstrates that Kerala's higher education sector is increasingly moving towards outcome-based education models emphasizing employability, industry linkage, innovation, entrepreneurship, and skill enhancement. The growing number of collaborations with industries, government agencies, and professional organisations reflects the evolving role of higher education institutions in preparing students for dynamic labour market requirements and knowledge-based economic development (*Source: Data Compiled from AKHES 2024-25 Institutional Survey Portal Data*).

6.3.5 Student Exchange Programmes

The student exchange initiatives undertaken by various higher education institutions across Kerala highlights the extent to which institutions are engaged in academic collaboration through student exchange programmes, formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), and the establishment of Centres of Excellence. The data indicate that while several institutions have actively developed partnerships and exchange opportunities to enhance academic exposure and institutional collaboration, a considerable number of institutions are still in the

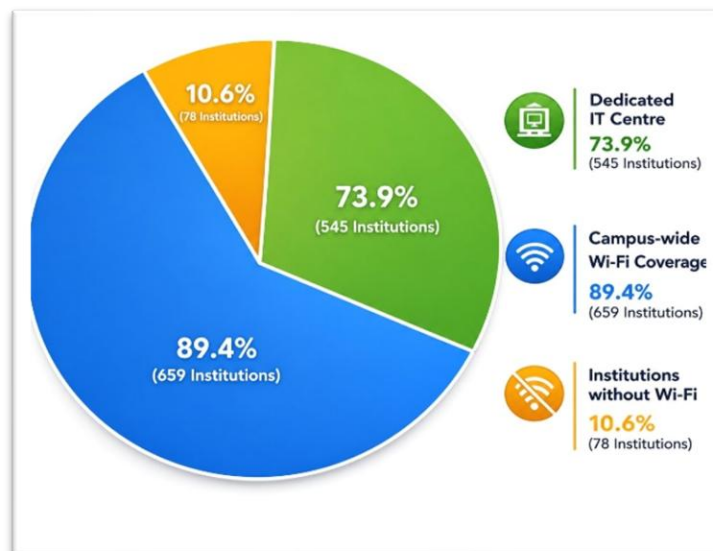
early stages of implementing such initiatives. The presence of MoUs and Centres of Excellence reflects the growing emphasis on internationalisation, interdisciplinary learning, and research-oriented academic environments within the higher education sector.

6.3.6 IT Infrastructure

6.3.6.1 Availability of Core IT Infrastructure among Higher Education Institutions

Fig 6.5 illustrates the distribution of major IT infrastructure facilities among higher education institutions. Campus-wide Wi-Fi coverage constitutes the largest share, with 659 institutions (89.4%) providing internet accessibility across the campus, indicating substantial digital connectivity within the higher education sector. Dedicated IT centres are available in 545 institutions (73.9%), reflecting considerable institutional investment in ICT-enabled academic and administrative support systems. In contrast, only 78 institutions (10.6%) reported the absence of Wi-Fi facilities, suggesting that digital infrastructure has become widely integrated into institutional functioning. The figure demonstrates the growing emphasis on technology-enabled learning environments, digital governance, and ICT-supported academic practices in higher education institutions.

Fig 6.5 Availability of Core IT Infrastructure among Higher Education Institutions



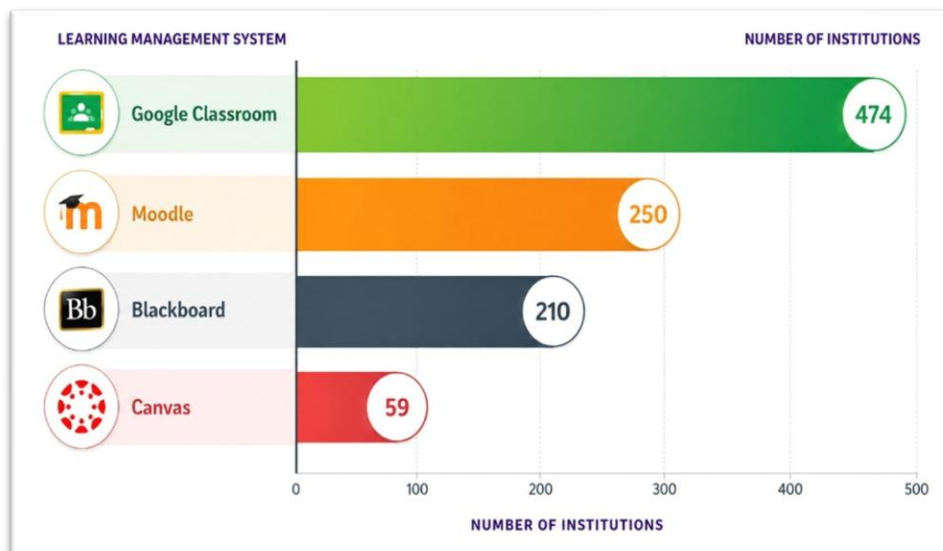
6.3.6.2 Major Learning Management Systems (LMS) Used by Institutions

Fig 6.6 presents the major Learning Management Systems (LMS) used by higher education institutions for digital teaching-learning and academic management. Among the platforms,

Google Classroom is the most widely adopted LMS, used by 474 institutions, indicating its extensive acceptance due to ease of accessibility, user-friendly interface, and integration with online learning tools. Moodle is used by 250 institutions, reflecting the preference for open-source and customizable learning management platforms in higher education.

Blackboard (digital) is implemented in 210 institutions, demonstrating the adoption of advanced digital learning environments, particularly in professionally managed and technologically advanced institutions. Canvas is comparatively less used, with 59 institutions respectively, suggesting their emerging but limited presence in the institutional digital ecosystem. The table indicates that Kerala's higher education institutions are increasingly integrating LMS platforms into academic delivery, supporting blended learning, online assessment, digital communication, and technology-enabled education practices.

Fig 6.6 Usage of Digital Learning Platforms in Higher Education Institutions



6.3.6.3 Adoption of Emerging Smart Technologies in Educational Institutions

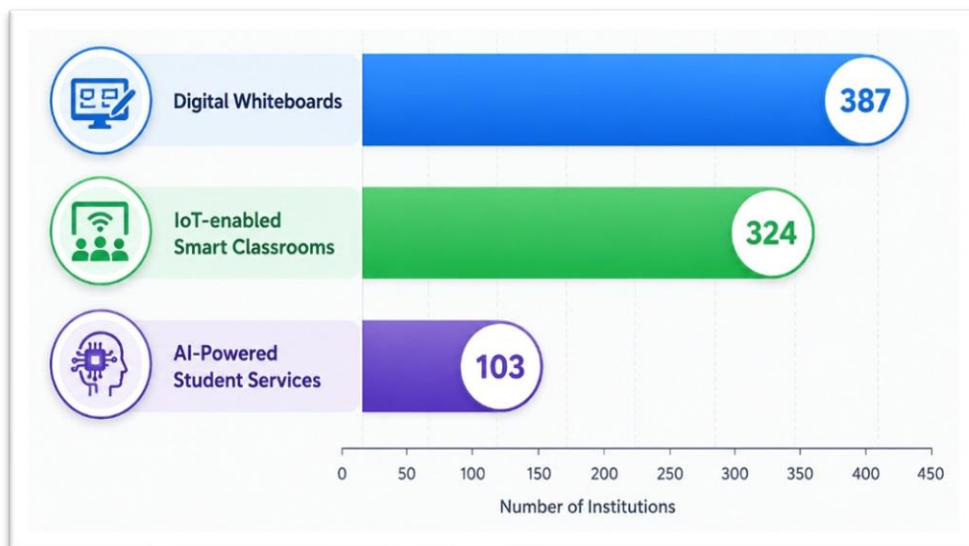
Fig 6.7 highlights the adoption of smart campus initiatives among educational institutions, revealing a strong emphasis on technology-enabled learning environments. Among the initiatives, Digital Whiteboards show the highest level of implementation, with 387 institutions adopting this facility, indicating the growing importance of interactive and digital teaching methods in classrooms.

The second most widely implemented initiative is IoT-enabled Smart Classrooms, adopted by 324 institutions. This reflects the increasing integration of Internet of Things (IoT)

technologies in education to support smart learning environments, automated classroom management, and enhanced student engagement.

In comparison, AI-Powered Student Services are implemented in 103 institutions, suggesting that although artificial intelligence applications in student support systems are emerging, their adoption is still at a developing stage when compared to other smart campus technologies. Overall, the data indicates that institutions are prioritizing digital teaching infrastructure and smart classroom technologies as part of the modernization of higher education campuses.

Fig 6.7 Adoption of Emerging Smart Technologies in Educational Institutions



6.3.6.4 Major Internet Service Providers Utilized for Campus Connectivity in Higher Education Institutions

Fig 6.8 presents the major internet service providers (ISPs) commonly used by higher education institutions for campus connectivity. Among the providers, BSNL emerges as the most widely used network service due to its extensive coverage and reliability across institutions. K-FON has gained significant adoption in a very short period of time, particularly in government-supported institutions, reflecting the increasing role of state-backed digital infrastructure initiatives.

Fig 6.8 Campus Network Connectivity Providers Across Institutions

Asianet is frequently utilized as a private service provider offering dependable connectivity solutions, while RailWire is adopted by selected institutions based on regional availability and institutional preferences. Additionally, Airtel and Jio are emerging as important private connectivity providers, indicating a gradual shift toward high-speed and commercially competitive internet services in the higher education sector.

APPENDICES

Appendix 3.1 Universities/University Level Institutions Based on Specialisation and Type

Sl. No.	Category	University	Specialisation
1.	Central University	Central University of Kerala, Kasargod	Science, Fine Arts, Literature
2.	Deemed to be University-Central	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Science and Technology
3.	Deemed to be University-Private	Chinmaya Vishwavidyapeeth, Ernakulam	Arts and Humanities
4.	Deemed to be University-State	Kerala Kalamandalam, Thrissur	Performing Arts
5.	Institute of National Importance	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kottayam	Information Technology
6.		Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kozhikode	Management
7.		Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Thiruvananthapuram	Multidisciplinary
8.		Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad	Technology
9.		National Institute of Technology, Kozhikode	Technology
10.		Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Medical Sciences
11.	State Open University	Sree Narayana Guru Open University, Kollam	Multidisciplinary
12.	State Public University	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University, Thiruvananthapuram	Engineering, Technology and Management
13.		Cochin University of Science & Technology, Ernakulam	Multidisciplinary
14.		Kannur University, Kannur	Multidisciplinary
15.		Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Agriculture, Engineering
16.		Kerala University of Digital Sciences Innovation and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Information Technology
17.		Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies, Ernakulam	Fisheries Science
18.		Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences, Thrissur	Medical Sciences
19.		Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University, Wayanad	Animal Sciences
20.		Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	Multidisciplinary
21.		National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Ernakulam	Legal Studies
22.		Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Ernakulam	Sanskrit and Vedic Studies
23.		Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Malappuram	Malayalam Language and Literature
24.		University of Calicut, Malappuram	Multidisciplinary
25.		University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	Multidisciplinary

Source: Compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 and AKHES 2024-25

Appendix 3.2 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Universities)

University Name	Total Students	Total Teachers	Pupil Teacher Ratio
A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	0	0	0
Cochin University of Science & Technology	4695	211	22
Kannur University, Kannur	2436	165	14
Kerala Agricultural University	2496	500	4
Kerala Kalamandalam	182	19	9
Kerala University of Digital Sciences Innovation and Technology	166	21	7
Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies	1011	42	24
Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences	10	2	5
Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University	2441	251	9
Mahatma Gandhi University	1321	128	10
National University of Advanced Legal Studies	445	19	23
Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	3844	318	12
Sree Narayana Guru Open University	0	0	0
Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University	424	46	9
University of Calicut	2165	236	9
University of Kerala	3405	256	13
Central University of Kerala	1850	154	12
Indian Institute of Information Technology	578	16	36
Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode	2655	89	29
Indian Institute of Science Education & Research	1734	76	22
Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	1060	97	10
Indian Institute of Technology	323	98	3
National Institute of Technology	8042	269	29
Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	286	102	2

(Source: Compiled from AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 3.3 Category-wise and Gender-wise Distribution of Students Availing Scholarships in Universities

Category	Gender	No. of Students Availing Scholarships
SC	Male	322
	Female	557
	Trans Gender	0
ST	Male	1643
	Female	2992
	Trans Gender	0
OBC	Male	588
	Female	616
	Trans Gender	0
PWD	Male	2141
	Female	5144
	Trans Gender	0
Muslim	Male	38
	Female	26
	Trans Gender	0
Other Minority	Male	438
	Female	934
	Trans Gender	0
EWS	Male	243
	Female	523
	Trans Gender	0

(Source: Compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 and AKHES 2024-25)

Appendix 3.4 Category-wise and Gender-wise Distribution of Students Availing Scholarships in Colleges

Category	Gender	No. of Students Availing Scholarships
SC	Male	1247
	Female	2883
	Trans Gender	0
ST	Male	9270
	Female	17630
	Trans Gender	2
OBC	Male	1197
	Female	2299
	Trans Gender	0
PWD	Male	19672
	Female	54869
	Trans Gender	2
Muslim	Male	265
	Female	306
	Trans Gender	0
Other Minority	Male	5250
	Female	19667
	Trans Gender	0
EWS	Male	3315
	Female	6454
	Trans Gender	0

(Source: Compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 and AKHES 2024-25)

Appendix 3.5 No. of Students availing Educational Loans in Universities

Category	Gender	No. of Students Availing Educational Loans
SC	Male	80
	Female	36
	Trans Gender	0
ST	Male	5
	Female	4
	Trans Gender	0
OBC	Male	0
	Female	2
	Trans Gender	0
PWD	Male	93
	Female	103
	Trans Gender	0
Muslim	Male	0
	Female	0
	Trans Gender	0
Other Minority	Male	11
	Female	11
	Trans Gender	0
EWS	Male	64
	Female	64
	Trans Gender	0

(Source: Compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 and AKHES 2024-25)

Appendix 3.6 No. of Students availing Educational Loans in colleges affiliated to various Universities

Category	Gender	No. of Students Availing Scholarships
SC	Male	66
	Female	69
	Trans Gender	0
ST	Male	34
	Female	70
	Trans Gender	0
OBC	Male	5
	Female	3
	Trans Gender	0
PWD	Male	2162
	Female	3885
	Trans Gender	0
Muslim	Male	0
	Female	6
	Trans Gender	0
Other Minority	Male	480
	Female	775
	Trans Gender	0
EWS	Male	613
	Female	822
	Trans Gender	0

(Source: Compiled from unpublished AISHE data 2024-25 and AKHES 2024-25)

Appendix 4.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) Across the States in India (2021-22)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	ALL			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
	India	28.3	28.5	28.4	25.8	26	25.9	21.4	20.9	21.2
1	A & N Islands	19.8	25.7	22.6				10.4	16.1	13.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	37.7	35.2	36.5	35.0	33.9	34.5	35.7	31.5	33.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38.4	34.5	36.5				42.2	37.8	39.9
4	Assam	16.2	17.6	16.9	18.2	19.5	18.8	25.4	26.3	25.8
5	Bihar	17.8	16.3	17.1	19.0	13.6	16.4	38.0	31.0	34.6
6	Chandigarh	56.8	75.4	64.8	53.7	52.9	53.4			
7	Chhattisgarh	17.6	21.6	19.6	19.1	21.7	20.3	10.8	15.3	13.1
8	Delhi	48.3	49.7	49.0	36.6	35.6	36.1			
9	Goa	36.0	35.5	35.8	45.4	33.5	39.5	23.7	31.6	27.6
10	Gujarat	25.2	22.7	24.0	33.6	30.8	32.3	19.9	21.0	20.4
11	Haryana	30.3	37.0	33.3	24.2	29.2	26.5			
12	Himachal Pradesh	37.3	49.7	43.1	29.4	39.9	34.4	38.7	50.6	44.5
13	Jammu and Kashmir	22.6	27.2	24.80	18.6	22.5	20.40	19.9	17.8	18.90
14	Jharkhand	18.6	18.7	18.6	15.8	13.7	14.8	13.1	14.7	13.9
15	Karnataka	36.1	36.3	36.2	28.8	26.8	27.8	26.4	25.0	25.8
16	Kerala	34.1	49.0	41.3	20.4	36.8	28.3	24.0	33.8	28.9
17	Ladakh	7.5	16.4	11.5	22.6	335.4	42.3	10.1	17.0	13.6
18	Lakshadweep	0.3	1.9	1.1				0.4	2.0	1.2
19	Madhya Pradesh	29.7	28.0	28.90	27.3	26.7	27.0	17.8	17.2	17.50
20	Maharashtra	37.1	33.3	35.30	37.6	34.9	36.30	19.4	15.2	17.30
21	Manipur	35.3	35.5	35.4	60.3	61.0	60.6	22.0	24.2	23.0
22	Meghalaya	22.7	28.1	25.4	101.9	119.4	110.0	20.2	26.4	23.3
23	Mizoram	31.4	33.2	32.3	206.5	304.8	241.1	31.8	33.3	32.5
24	Nagaland	16.5	21.2	18.8				17.2	21.5	19.3
25	Odisha	23.5	20.6	22.1	25.2	19.9	22.6	16.7	14.3	15.5
26	Puducherry	61.0	62.1	61.5	43.0	43.4	43.2			
27	Punjab	25.2	30.1	27.4	16.2	22.8	19.2			
28	Rajasthan	29.0	28.1	28.6	27.2	26.1	26.7	28.9	27.6	28.2
29	Sikkim	35.1	42.5	38.6	46.6	39.1	42.8	29.6	42.1	35.8
30	Tamil Nadu	46.8	47.3	47.0	38.4	40.4	39.4	50.2	37.6	43.9
31	Telangana	38.5	41.6	40.0	35.6	42.9	39.2	39.1	36.9	38.0
32	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	8.6	16.6	11.2	24.8	31.7	27.8	6.9	8.1	7.5
33	Tripura	21.9	19.5	20.7	21.2	18.8	20.0	17.3	14.6	15.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	23.9	24.4	24.1	21.0	22.6	21.8	41.4	37.4	39.4
35	Uttarakhand	40.1	43.7	41.8	29.1	35.6	32.2	42.1	42.0	42.1
36	West Bengal	25.9	26.8	26.3	23.4	22.4	22.9	15.0	15.7	15.3

(Source : AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 4.2 Gender Parity Index Across the States in India (2021-22)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	ALL	SC	ST
	India	1.01	1.01	0.98
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.3		1.55
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.93	0.97	0.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9		0.9
4	Assam	1.09	1.07	1.04
5	Bihar	0.92	0.72	0.82
6	Chandigarh	1.33	0.99	
7	Chhattisgarh	1.23	1.14	1.42
8	Delhi	1.03	0.97	
9	Goa	0.99	0.74	1.33
10	Gujarat	0.9	0.92	1.06
11	Haryana	1.22	1.21	
12	Himachal Pradesh	1.33	1.36	1.31
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1.2	1.21	0.89
14	Jharkhand	1.01	0.87	1.12
15	Karnataka	1.01	0.93	0.95
16	Kerala	1.44	1.8	1.41
17	Ladakh	2.19	14.84	1.68
18	Lakshadweep	6.33		5
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.94	0.98	0.97
20	Maharashtra	0.9	0.93	0.78
21	Manipur	1.01	1.01	1.1
22	Meghalaya	1.24	1.17	1.31
23	Mizoram	1.06	1.48	1.05
24	Nagaland	1.28		1.25
25	Odisha	0.88	0.79	0.86
26	Puducherry	1.02	1.01	
27	Punjab	1.19	1.41	
28	Rajasthan	0.97	0.96	0.96
29	Sikkim	1.21	0.84	1.42
30	Tamil Nadu	1.01	1.05	0.75
31	Telangana	1.08	1.21	0.94
32	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.93	1.28	1.17
33	Tripura	0.89	0.89	0.84
34	Uttar Pradesh	1.02	1.08	0.9
35	Uttarakhand	1.09	1.22	1

36	West Bengal	1.03	0.96	1.05
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(Source : AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 4.3 Number of Private and Government Colleges (based on actual response)

	Private (Un-aided)	Private (aided)	Private Total	Government (State and Central)	Total
KERALA	763	216	979	202	1181
INDIA	25772	5360	31132	5862	36994

(Source: AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 4.4 Enrolment in Private and Government Colleges (based on actual response)

	Private (Un-aided)	Private (aided)	Private Total	Government	Total
KERALA	350698	279120	629818	138826	768644
INDIA	12564324	5979206	18543530	9768029	28311559

(Source: AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 4.5 State Enrolment at Various Levels

LEVEL	KERALA			INDIA		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ph.D.	3184	5554	8738	116764	95088	211852
M.Phil.	207	745	952	6345	10399	16744
Post Graduate	45876	120643	166519	2053794	2662855	4716649
Under Graduate	454250	633728	1087978	16747674	15909835	32657509
PG Diploma	1498	1621	3119	143723	113464	257187
Diploma	49106	33686	82792	1873568	1105752	2979320
Certificate	1278	3429	4707	83841	72070	155911
Integrated	4226	5505	9731	212201	173340	385541
Grand Total	559625	804911	1364536	21237910	20142803	41380713

(Source: AISHE 2021-22)

Appendix 5.1 Top Institutions in Kerala (NIRF 2025)

No.	Category (out of 100)	Name	District	NIRF 2025 Rank
1	Overall	Kerala University	Thiruvananthapuram	42
2		National Institute of Technology Calicut	Kozhikode	45
3		Cochin University of Science and Technology	Ernakulam	50
4		Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	Kottayam	79
5	Universities	Kerala University	Thiruvananthapuram	25
6		Cochin University of Science and Technology	Ernakulam	32
7		Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	Kottayam	43
8	Colleges	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	Ernakulam	12
9		University College	Thiruvananthapuram	23
10		Sacred Heart College	Ernakulam	44
11		St. Thomas College, Thrissur	Thrissur	53
12		Government College for Women	Thiruvananthapuram	54
13		St Berchmans College (Autonomous), Changanacherry	Kottayam	56
14		St. Teresa's College	Ernakulam	60
15		Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	61
16		St. Joseph's College, Devagiri	Kozhikode	74
17		Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	75
18		Vimala College	Thrissur	78
19		Farook College	Kozhikode	82
20		St. Joseph's College	Thrissur	83
21		CMS College Kottayam	Kottayam	86
22		Christ College (Autonomous)	Thrissur	87
23		Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam	Ernakulam	92
24		Union Christian College, Aluva	Ernakulam	96
25		Government College Attingal	Thiruvananthapuram	99
26	Engineering	National Institute of Technology Calicut	Kozhikode	21
27		Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	Thiruvananthapuram	61
28		Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	Palakkad	64
29	Management	Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode	Kozhikode	3
30		Cochin University of Science and Technology	Ernakulam	82
31		National Institute of Technology Calicut	Kozhikode	85
32		Rajagiri Business School	Ernakulam	91
33	Medical	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	17
34	Dental	Government Dental College	Thiruvananthapuram	35
35		Government Dental College	Kozhikode	38
36	Law	Cochin University of Science and Technology	Ernakulam	13
37	Architecture and	National Institute of Technology Calicut	Kozhikode	2

38		College of Engineering Trivandrum	Thiruvananthapuram	15
39	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Thrissur	12
40		Kerala University of Fisheries & Ocean Studies	Ernakulam	31
41	State Public Universities	Kerala University	Thiruvananthapuram	5
42		Cochin University of Science and Technology	Ernakulam	6
43		Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	Kottayam	17
44		Calicut University, Thenhipalem	Malappuram	38

(Source: NIRF Website, 2025)

Appendix 5.2 List of Universities ranked in KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
U-0253	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	87.346	1
U-0262	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	Kottayam	82.288	2
U-0251	University of Calicut, Malappuram	Malappuram	72.858	3
U-0257	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Thrissur	63.828	4
U-0261	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Wayanad	Wayanad	62.394	5
U-0256	Kannur University, Kannur	Kannur	57.277	6
U-0265	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	49.146	7
U-0264	The National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	45.784	8
U-0716	Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Malappuram	Malappuram	42.409	9
U-1154	Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	39.765	10
U-1130	Sreenarayanaguru Open University, Kollam	Kollam	23.9	11

(Source: KIRF Report, 2025)

Appendix 5.3 List of Colleges Ranked in KIRF 2025 (1-100)

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-11691	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (Autonomous), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	65.152	1
C-11582	St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	60.914	2
C-8008	Vimala College (Autonomous), Thrissur	Thrissur	59.441	3
C-8169	St. Thomas College (Autonomous), Thrissur	Thrissur	58.791	4
C-8023	Farook College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	58.521	5
C-43671	University College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	58.408	6
C-11833	Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous), Idukki	Idukki	58.126	7
C-11708	Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	58.121	8
C-43767	Mar Ivanios College (Autonomous), Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	57.983	9
C-11831	St. Berchmans College, Changanassery, Kottayam	Kottayam	57.855	10
C-43705	Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	57.851	11
C-8010	St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Devagiri, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	57.683	12
C-11771	CMS College Kottayam (Autonomous)	Kottayam	56.707	13
C-43783	Nirmalagiri College Kuthuparamba, Kannur	Kannur	55.976	14
C-11660	St. Albert's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	55.82	15
C-8213	Christ College (Autonomous) Irinjalakuda, Thrissur	Thrissur	55.646	16
C-11742	Union Christian College, Aluva, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	55.643	17
C-43688	St. Joseph's College for Women, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	54.849	18
C-11709	Bharata Mata College (Autonomous) Thrikkakara, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	54.047	19
C-8106	St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur	Thrissur	53.849	20

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-11733	Newman College Thodupuzha, Idukki	Idukki	53.732	21
C-11697	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	53.491	22
C-43711	Bishop Moore College Mavelikara, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	53.17	23
C-44532	Providence Women's College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	52.989	24
C-11815	Mar Athanasius College(Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.529	25
C-11839	Nirmala College Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.351	26
C-43789	Government Brennen College Thalassery, Kannur	Kannur	52.151	27
C-43694	Sree Narayana College, Kollam	Kollam	51.966	28
C-8041	MES Mampad College(Autonomous), Malappuram	Malappuram	51.761	29
C-8015	Mercy College, Palakkad	Palakkad	51.56	30
C-11644	Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	51.365	31
C-11732	MES College Marampally, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	51.21	32
C-8275	Sree Neelakanta Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi, Palakkad	Palakkad	50.631	33
C-8040	Amal College of Advanced Studies, Malappuram	Malappuram	50.368	34
C-43738	T K M College of Arts & Science, Kollam	Kollam	50.316	35
C-43807	Sir Syed College, Kannur	Kannur	50.294	36
C-8184	Government Arts & Science College, Meenchanda, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	50.235	37
C-8093	Sullamussalam Science College Areekode, Malappuram	Malappuram	50.091	38
C-11724	Bishop Chulaparambil Memorial College (BCM College), Kottayam	Kottayam	49.441	39
C-7980	SAFI Institute of Advanced Study (Autonomous), Malappuram	Malappuram	49.248	40

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-11754	Government College, Kottayam	Kottayam	49.201	41
C-8282	Government College Chittur, Palakkad	Palakkad	49.097	42
C-11652	St. Thomas College Kozhencherry, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	49.034	43
C-11593	Alphonsa College Pala, Kottayam	Kottayam	48.917	44
C-8017	Little Flower College (Autonomous) Guruvayur, Thrissur	Thrissur	48.858	45
C-8166	MES Ponnani College, Malappuram	Malappuram	48.855	46
C-8209	Government Victoria College, Palakkad	Palakkad	48.853	47
C-43740	Sree Narayana College, Cherthala, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	48.817	48
C-11756	St.Xavier's College for Women, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	48.787	49
C-43649	Fatima Mata National College, Kollam	Kollam	48.239	50
C-11702	Sree Sankara College, Kalady, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	47.732	51
C-8045	Prajyoti Niketan College, Thrissur	Thrissur	47.673	52
C-43654	All Saints' College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	47.512	53
C-11587	St. Joseph's College Moolamattom (Autonomous), Idukki	Idukki	47.506	54
C-8024	Sree Narayana College Nattika, Thrissur	Thrissur	47.411	55
C-43758	St. John's College Anchal, Kollam	Kollam	47.409	56
C-11720	Government College Kattappana, Idukki	Idukki	47.247	57
C-11591	St. Thomas College, Palai, Kottayam	Kottayam	47.202	58
C-43874	Government College Kasaragod	Kasaragod	47.197	59
C-43314	Naipunnya Institute of Management & Information Technology, Thrissur	Thrissur	47.144	60

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-8214	St. Mary's College (Autonomous), Thrissur	Thrissur	47.113	61
C-43600	Government Arts College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	47.04	62
C-7975	KKTM Government College, Pullut, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.972	63
C-8130	Thunchan Memorial Government College, Tirur, Malappuram	Malappuram	46.954	64
C-8019	Rouzathul Uloom Arabic College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	46.944	65
C-11610	Al-Ameen College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	46.669	66
C-8112	Sree Keralavarma College, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.601	67
C-11567	Assumption College (Autonomous), Changanassery, Kottayam	Kottayam	46.423	68
C-11735	St. George's College Aruvithura, Kottayam	Kottayam	46.41	69
C-11633	SCMS School of Technology and Management Muttom, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	46.362	70
C-8149	Sullamussalam Arabic College Areekode, Malappuram	Malappuram	46.253	71
C-43677	St. Michael's College, Cherthala, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	46.173	72
C-7994	Carmel College (Autonomous) Mala, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.023	73
C-8007	Korambayil Ahamed Haji Memorial Unity Women's College, Manjeri, Malappuram	Malappuram	46	74
C-8037	MES Keveeyam College Valanchery, Malappuram	Malappuram	45.975	75
C-43843	Sree Narayana College, Kannur	Kannur	45.806	76
C-8016	Anvarul Islam Arabic College, Kuniyil, Malappuram	Malappuram	45.354	77
C-8140	Sree Narayana Guru College Chelannur, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	45.329	78
C-43785	Mary Matha Arts and Science College, Mananthavady, Wayanad	Wayanad	45.301	79
C-11579	Deva Matha College Kuravilangad, Kottayam	Kottayam	45.188	80

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-43644	Government College Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	45.144	81
C-43811	Payyanur College, Kannur	Kannur	45.133	82
C-8077	WMO Arts and Science College, Wayanad	Wayanad	45.089	83
C-43837	Government College Mananthavady, Wayanad	Wayanad	45.026	84
C-11615	Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	44.965	85
C-11763	Baselius College, Kottayam	Kottayam	44.916	86
C-43857	Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur	Kannur	44.852	87
C-43731	Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthy, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	44.816	88
C-43712	Iqbal College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	44.813	89
C-8142	Majlis Arts & Science College (Autonomous), Malappuram	Malappuram	44.676	90
C-11557	Kuriakose Gregorios College Pampady, Kottayam	Kottayam	44.564	91
C-8191	EMEA College of Arts & Science Kondotty, Malappuram	Malappuram	44.539	92
C-8127	M E S Kalladi College Mannarkkad, Palakkad	Palakkad	44.423	93
C-11840	St. Peter's College, Kolenchery, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	44.182	94
C-43743	Sree Narayana College for Women, Kollam	Kollam	44.104	95
C-43827	St. Pius X College, Rajapuram, Kasaragod	Kasaragod	44.029	96
C-43616	St. Stephen's College Pathanapuram, Kollam	Kollam	43.937	97
C-11843	St. Thomas College Ranny, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	43.773	98
C-61344	C. H. Mohammed Koya Memorial Government Arts & Science College, Koduvally, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	43.676	99
C-8215	MES Asmabi College, Thrissur	Thrissur	43.539	100

(Source: KIRF Report, 2025)

Appendix 5.4 List of Colleges Included in KIRF 2025 Rank Band I (101–150)

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-43749	A. J. College of Science & Technology, Thonnakkal, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-11838	Al-Azhar College of Arts and Science, Idukki	Idukki
C-50868	Ambedkar College of Arts & Science, Wandoor, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8252	Ansar Arabic College Valavannur, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8139	Anvarul Islam Women's Arabic College, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11696	Baselios Poulouse II Catholicose College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-11589	D B Pampa College, Parumala, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta
C-11573	Devaswom Board College Thalayolaparambu, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-8049	GEMS Arts and Science College, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8086	Government College Madappally, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-43763	Government College Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-43645	HHMSPB NSS College for Women, Neeramankara, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-11682	Indira Gandhi College of Arts and Science, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-11597	Jaibharath Arts and Science College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-51976	Kodiyeri Balakrishnan Smaraka Government College, Thalasserry, Kannur	Kannur
C-11695	Kristu Jyoti College of Management and Technology, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-8226	KTM College of Advanced Studies, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11620	Kuriakose Elias College Mannanam, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-8129	Little Flower Institute of Social Sciences & Health, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-43796	Mahatma Gandhi College Iritty, Kannur	Kannur
C-48455	Malabar College of Advanced Studies, Vengara, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11783	Mar Augusthinose College Ramapuram, Kottayam	Kottayam

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-8048	Mar Dionysius College, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8131	Mar Thoma College Chungathara, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11721	Mar Thoma College for Women, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-8271	Markaz Arts & Science College, Athavanad, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43685	Milad-E-Sherief Memorial College, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-11780	Morning Star Home Science College Angamaly South, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-8239	Muhammed Abdurahiman Memorial Orphanage College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-43714	N S S College Nilamel, Kollam	Kollam
C-8207	N.S.S. College Manjeri, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43304	Noble Women's College Manjeri, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8261	Panampilly Memorial Government College Chalakudy, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-11622	Pavanatma College, Murickassery, Idukki	Idukki
C-8117	R. Sankar Memorial SNDP Yogam Arts & Science College, Koyilandy, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-8020	Sacred Heart College Chalakudy, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-11611	Sahodaran Ayyappan Smaraka S.N.D.P Yogam College Konni, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta
C-44890	Sahrdaya College of Advanced Studies (Autonomous), Thrissur	Thrissur
C-11753	SNM College Maliankara, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-43733	Sree Ayyappa College, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-48445	Sree Gokulam Arts and Science College, Balussery, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-43747	Sree Narayana College, Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-11773	Sree Sankara Vidyapeetom College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-8004	Sreekrishnapuram V T Bhattathiripad College, Palakkad	Palakkad

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-8160	Sri. C. Achutha Menon Government College, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-43720	St. Cyril's College, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta
C-11561	St. Dominic's College, Kanjirapally, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-43605	T. K. Madhava Memorial College, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-8234	The Zamorins Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-8091	Yuvakshetra Institute of Management Studies, Palakkad	Palakkad

(Source: KIRF Report, 2025)

Appendix 5.5 List of Colleges Included in KIRF 2025 Rank Band II (151–200)

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-54547	AMC- Allied Management College, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-11664	Aquinas College, Edakochi, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-44480	Baby John Memorial Government College Chavara, Kollam	Kollam
C-8243	Baithul Izza Arts & Science College Narikkuni, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-11665	Bishop Vayalil Memorial Holy Cross College, Cherpunkal, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-8076	C K G Memorial Government College, Perambra, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-52088	Christ College, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-48176	Cochin Arts and Science College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-43640	College of Applied Science Adoor, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta
C-8096	College of Applied Science Chelakkara, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8192	Darul Uloom Arabic College, Vazhakkad, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11820	DC School of Management and Technology, Vagamon, Idukki	Idukki
C-43778	E K Nayanar Memorial Government College, Kasaragod	Kasaragod
C-66089	Government Arts and Science College Tholanur, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-8154	Government College Kodanchery, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-8030	Government College Mokeri, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-43876	Govinda Pai Memorial Government College Manjeshwar, Kasaragod	Kasaragod
C-8137	HM College of Science & Technology, Manjeri, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8082	Holy Cross Institute of Management & Technology, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-8208	Ideal College for Advanced Studies, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43737	KNM Government Arts & Science College Kanjiramkulam, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-8236	Kottakkal Farook Arts and Science College, Malappuram	Malappuram

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-44482	KSMDDB College, Kollam	Kollam
C-8255	M. P. Moothedath Memorial Sree Narayana Trusts College, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-11600	M.E.S College Nedumkandam, Idukki	Idukki
C-8270	Madeenathul Uloom Arabic College, Pulikkal, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43736	Mannaniya College of Arts & Science, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-43753	Mar Thoma College of Science and Technology, Kollam	Kollam
C-51654	MES Arts & Science College Perinthalmanna, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-51652	Mohammed Ali Shihab Thangal Memorial Arts and Science College, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-7979	N. S. S. College Nemmara, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-43659	Naipunnya School of Management, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-8253	Pookoya Thangal Memorial Government College Perinthalmanna, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11584	Rajagiri College of Management and Applied Sciences, Kakkanad, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-43878	S E S College, Sreekandapuram, Kannur	Kannur
C-56174	Sayyid Muhammed Ali Shihab Thangal Memorial Arts and Science Women's College, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-7976	Sree Krishna College, Guruvayur, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8173	Sree Narayana College Alathur, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-43692	Sree Narayana College of Technology, Kollam	Kollam
C-43612	Sree Narayana College, Punalur, Kollam	Kollam
C-11694	Sree Vidhyadhi Raja N S S College, Vazhoor, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-59910	Sri Sathya Sai Arts & Science College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-11755	St. Aloysius College Edathua, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-43821	St. Joseph's College, Pilathara, Kannur	Kannur
C-8206	St. Mary's College Puthanangadi, Malappuram	Malappuram

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-11796	St. Paul's College, Kalamassery, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-11648	St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-11556	St.Xavier's College Vaikom, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-43647	VTM NSS College, Dhanuvachapuram, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-43788	Wadihuda Institute of Research and Advanced Studies (WIRAS), Kannur	Kannur

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.6 List of Ranked institutions under Engineering Category under KIRF 2025 (1-50)

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-43708	College of Engineering Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	67.884	1
C-43683	TKM College of Engineering, Kollam	Kollam	67.093	2
C-11554	Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	60.179	3
C-11842	Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, Kottayam	Kottayam	59.879	4
C-8277	Government Engineering College Thrissur	Thrissur	58.778	5
C-11596	Mar Athanasius College of Engineering Kothamangalam, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	58.214	6
C-11734	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Kottayam	Kottayam	54.348	7
C-43771	NSS College of Engineering, Palakkad	Palakkad	53.911	8
C-11658	SCMS School of Engineering & Technology, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	53.842	9
C-11572	Saintgits College of Engineering, Kottayam	Kottayam	53.777	10
C-44109	Model Engineering College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.916	11
C-43611	Mar Baselios College of Engineering and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	52.641	12
C-11794	Federal Institute of Science and Technology (FISAT), Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.628	13
C-11745	Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.615	14
C-8157	Sahrdaya College of Engineering & Technology, Thrissur	Thrissur	52.597	15
C-9463	T.K.M Institute of Technology, Kollam	Kollam	52.57	16
C-43624	Government Engineering College Barton Hill, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	49.918	17
C-11729	Mangalam College of Engineering, Kottayam	Kottayam	49.853	18

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-43630	Rajadhani Institute of Engineering and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	49.632	19
C-51533	Muthoot Institute of Technology and Science, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	49.015	20
C-8241	Nehru College of Engineering & Research Centre, Thrissur	Thrissur	48.834	21
C-8003	Jyothi Engineering College, Thrissur	Thrissur	47.007	22
C-61526	Vergheese Kurien Institute of Dairy and Food Technology, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.964	23
C-44030	Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering and Food Technology, Malappuram	Malappuram	46.88	24
C-43298	Government Engineering College Sreekrishnapuram, Palakkad	Palakkad	46.56	25
C-43332	Jawaharlal College of Engineering and Technology, Palakkad	Palakkad	46.537	26
C-43761	LBS Institute of Technology for Women, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	46.433	27
C-44037	LBS College of Engineering, Kasaragod	Kasaragod	46.413	28
C-7999	Vidya Academy of Science & Technology, Thalakkottukara, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.037	29
C-11789	St. Joseph's College of Engineering and Technology, Palai, Kottayam	Kottayam	45.903	30
C-11810	Mar Baselios Institute of Technology and Science, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	45.109	31
C-61341	Christ College of Engineering, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur	Thrissur	45.108	32
C-9460	Toc H Institute of Science & Technology, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	44.822	33
C-43606	Sree Buddha College of Engineering, Pattoor, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	44.672	34
C-8170	Government Engineering College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	44.26	35
C-43619	Baselios Mathews II College of Engineering, Kollam	Kollam	44.228	36

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-11790	Government Engineering College Idukki	Idukki	43.962	37
C-43765	UKF College of Engineering & Technology, Kollam	Kollam	43.69	38
C-43809	Government College of Engineering Kannur	Kannur	43.599	39
C-9453	College of Engineering Chengannur, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	43.334	40
C-43889	Government Engineering College Wayanad	Wayanad	43.14	41
C-9457	College of Engineering Kidangoor, Kottayam	Kottayam	42.999	42
C-11685	Sree Narayana Gurukulam College of Engineering, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	42.681	43
C-43591	Sree Chitra Thirunal College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	41.752	44
C-11722	Ilahia College of Engineering and Technology, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	41.443	45
C-9454	College of Engineering Munnar, Idukki	Idukki	41.203	46
C-43650	Mohandas College of Engineering and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	41.172	47
C-9478	College of Engineering Cherthala, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	40.515	48
C-43603	Marian Engineering College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	40.426	49
C-44823	College of Engineering Adoor, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	40.368	50

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.7 List of Ranked Institutions in Management Category under KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	HEI Name	District	Score	Rank
S-164	Rajagiri Business School, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	52.223	1
C-44889	College of Cooperation Banking and Management, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Thrissur	42.141	2
C-43317	LEAD College (Autonomous), Palakkad	Palakkad	40.26	3
C-43715	TKM Institute of Management, Kollam	Kollam	40.178	4
C-53611	Sahrdaya Institute of Management Studies, Thrissur	Thrissur	39.04	5
C-43652	Kerala Institute of Co-Operative Management (KICMA), Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	34.688	6
C-64842	Asian School of Business, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	33.932	7

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.8 List of Ranked Institutions in Pharmacy Category under KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	HEi Name	District	Score	Rank
C-11727	Nirmala College of Pharmacy, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	47.665	1
C-8133	Nehru College of Pharmacy, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.616	2
C-8257	Al Shifa College of Pharmacy, Malappuram	Malappuram	45.547	3
C-8013	Jamia Salafiya Pharmacy College, Malappuram	Malappuram	39.019	4
C-60269	Al-Azhar College of Pharmacy, Idukki	Idukki	38.638	5
C-59747	Dr. Moopen's College of Pharmacy, Wayanad	Wayanad	37.995	6
C-43793	Crescent College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kannur	Kannur	37.242	7
C-55710	Nirmala College of Health Science, Thrissur	Thrissur	36.67	8
C-50919	KVM College of Pharmacy, Alappuzha	Alappuzha	36.515	9
C-48139	Sreekrishna College of Pharmacy & Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	35.189	10

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.9 List of Ranked Institutions in Nursing Category under KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	HEI Name	District	Score	Rank
C-8195	MIMS College of Nursing, Malappuram	Malappuram	43.43	1
C-55351	P.K.Das College of Nursing, Palakkad	Palakkad	43.269	2
C-11625	Government College of Nursing, Kottayam	Kottayam	41.276	3
C-43291	Baby Memorial College of Nursing, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	41.181	4
C-8058	Al Shifa College of Nursing, Malappuram	Malappuram	37.003	5
C-8235	Government College of Nursing, Thrissur	Thrissur	35.594	6
C-11671	Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	34.721	7
C-55144	Dr. Moopen's Nursing College, Wayanad	Wayanad	33.142	8
C-11595	MGM Muthoot College of Nursing, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	32.989	9
C-48125	KIMS College of Nursing, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	32.928	10

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.10 List of Ranked Institutions in Teacher Education Category under KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District	Score	Rank
C-8179	Farook Training College, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	50.359	1
C-11706	St. Joseph College of Teacher Education for Women, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	48.613	2
C-43713	Mar Theophilus Training College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	47.26	3
C-8094	Institute of Advanced Study in Education, Thrissur	Thrissur	46.2	4
C-11774	Mount Carmel College of Teacher Education for Women, Kottayam	Kottayam	46.132	5
C-11770	St. Thomas College of Teacher Education Pala, Kottayam	Kottayam	45.77	6
C-11632	SNM Training College Moothakunnam, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	45.656	7
C-11668	National College for Teacher Education, Ernakulam	Ernakulam	45.639	8
C-8272	Government College of Teacher Education, Kozhikode	Kozhikode	43.461	9
C-43776	Government Brennen College of Teacher Education, Thalassery, Kannur	Kannur	43.449	10

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.11 List of Institutions included in Teacher Education Category under KIRF Rank Band I (11-40)

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-11607	Al-Azhar Training College, Thodupuzha, Idukki	Idukki
C-8136	Ansar Training College for Women, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8254	AWH College of Education, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-8104	Bafakhy Yatheem Khana B.Ed Training College, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8200	BSS B.Ed. Training College, Alathur, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-43675	Buddha College of Teacher Education Muthukulam, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-7984	CFI College of Education, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8249	Farook B.Ed College, Kottakkal, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43627	Fathima Memorial Training College, Pallimukku, Kollam	Kollam
C-11681	H. M. Training College, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-8178	Holy Family College of Education for Women, Palakkad	Palakkad
C-8172	Jesus Training College Mala, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-43885	Kannur Salafi B.Ed. College, Kannur	Kannur
C-43658	Karmela Rani Training College, Kollam	Kollam
C-43886	Keyi Sahib Training College, Kannur	Kannur
C-8051	Kunhathumma Memorial College of Teacher Education, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-8188	M I Training College Ponnani, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-43814	M.E.C.F. College of Teacher Education, Peringathur, Kannur	Kannur

AISHE ID	Name of Institution	District
C-8171	Mar Baselios College of Education, Wayanad	Wayanad
C-8284	Markaz Training College Athavanad, Malappuram	Malappuram
C-11821	MES Training College, Edathala, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
C-43614	Mount Tabor Training College, Pathanapuram, Kollam	Kollam
C-43883	P.K.M. College of Education, Madampam, Kannur	Kannur
C-43674	Pattom Thanupillai Memorial College of Education, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-43718	Peet Memorial Training College, Alappuzha	Alappuzha
C-43764	Sree Narayana Training College, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram
C-11779	St. Joseph's Training College Mannanam, Kottayam	Kottayam
C-8028	St. Joseph's Training College, Pavaratty, Thrissur	Thrissur
C-8101	TIM Training College Nadapuram, Kozhikode	Kozhikode
C-11749	Titus II Teachers College, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.12 List of Institutions Ranked in Agriculture & Allied Sector Category under KIRF 2025

AISHE ID	HEi Name	District	Score	Rank
C-44029	College of Agriculture Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	54.891	1
C-61531	College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Pookode, Wayanad	Wayanad	53.571	2
C-44033	College of Forestry, Thrissur	Thrissur	53.374	3
C-61530	College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Mannuthy, Thrissur	Thrissur	51.887	4
C-44031	College of Agriculture, Vellanikkara, Thrissur	Thrissur	48.952	5
C-44034	College of Agriculture, Padannakkad, Kasaragod	Kasaragod	45.217	6
C-55354	College of Climate Change and Environmental Science, Vellanikkara, Thrissur	Thrissur	34.405	7
C-62313	College of Agriculture, Ambalavayal, Wayanad	Wayanad	31.33	8
C-64676	College of Avian Sciences and Management, Palakkad	Palakkad	30.925	9

(Source: KIRF Report 2025)

Appendix 5.13 NAAC Accredited Universities

SI No	HEI Name	Date	Grade	CGPA
1	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	31-08-2021	A+	3.37
2	Kannur University	26-10-2021	B++	2.85
3	University of Kerala	21-06-2022	A++	3.67
4	University of Calicut	21-09-2022	A+	3.45
5	Central University of Kerala	27-09-2022	A	3.14
6	Cochin University of Science and Technology	18-10-2022	A+	3.39
7	Mahatma Gandhi University	14-03-2024	A++	3.61
8	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies	09-05-2025	A	3.01
9	Chinmaya Vishwa Vidyapeeth	14-06-2025	B++	2.78
10	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	26-09-2025	A++	3.53

(Source: NAAC Website 2025)

Appendix 5.14 NAAC Accredited Autonomous Colleges

SI No	Name of Institution	Affiliating University	Date of Declaration	Current Grade	Current CGPA
1	All Saints College, Thiruvananthapuram	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	19-07-2022	A+	3.38
2	Al Shifa College of Pharmacy, Perinthalmanna	Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences	03-01-2021	B	2.04
3	Amal College of Advanced Studies, Nilambur, Malappuram	University of Calicut, Malappuram	21-09-2024	A++	3.59
4	Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, Kanjirappally, Kottayam	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	07-12-2025	A+	3.26
5	Assumption College, Changanassery Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	30-08-2022	A+	3.36
6	Baselius College, Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	10-11-2022	A++	3.51
7	Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	26-11-2019	A+	3.46
8	Carmel College, Mala	University of Calicut, Malappuram	14-06-2022	A	3.23
9	Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda	University of Calicut, Malappuram	18-10-2022	A++	3.52
10	CMS College, Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	14-02-2024	A+	3.49
11	Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad, Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	30-11-2023	A++	3.67

12	Farook College (Autonomous), P.O.Farook College, Kozhikode	University of Calicut, Malappuram	20-02-2025	A++	3.64
13	Fatima Mata National College, Kollam	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	23-02-2021	A	3.11
14	Federal Institute of Science and Technology, Mookkannoor, Angamaly	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	14-03-2023	A+	3.45
15	Gems Arts and Science College, Ramapuram Kadungapuram(Po) Malappuram	University of Calicut, Malappuram	21-09-2024	A	3.15
16	Jawaharlal College of Engineering and Technology, Mangalam P O, Ottapalam	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	28-02-2023	A+	3.38
17	Jyothi Engineering College, Vettikkattiri Po, Cheruthuruthy-Thrissur	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	26-04-2022	A	3.12
18	KMEA Engineering College, Kuzhivelipady, Edathala North P.O Aluva	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	16-03-2021	B+	2.58
19	Lead College of Management, Dhoni, Palakkad	University of Calicut, Malappuram	27-03-2025	B++	2.79
20	Little Flower College, Guruvayoor, Thrissur	University of Calicut, Malappuram	09-07-2021	A+	3.41
21	Loyola College of Social Sciences, Sreekariyam P.O., Thiruvananthapuram	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	26-07-2022	A++	3.59
22	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	03-01-2021	A	3.11
23	Majlis Arts and Science College, Puramannur, Valanchery	University of Calicut, Malappuram	30-08-2022	A	3.07
24	Mar Athanasios College for Advanced Studies, Tiruvalla	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	12-07-2022	A+	3.37
25	Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	24-01-2023	A+	3.42
26	Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous), Peermade, Idukki	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	04-11-2023	A++	3.71
27	Mar Ivanios College (Autonomous), Nalanchira P. O. Thiruvananthapuram	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	08-04-2024	A++	3.56
28	M.E.S. College, Marampally	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	07-12-2024	A+	3.39
29	M E S Kalladi College, Mannarkkad College (P.O),	University of Calicut, Malappuram	23-01-2025	A++	3.51

	Palakkad				
30	M. E. S. Mampad College (Autonomous), Malappuram	University of Calicut, Malappuram	06-02-2023	A+	3.42
31	Naipunnya Institute of Management and Information Technology, Pongam	University of Calicut, Malappuram	12-06-2024	A++	3.53
32	Nehru College of Engineering And Research Centre, Pampady, Thiruvilwamala	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	16-11-2021	A	3.18
33	Nehru College of Pharmacy, Pampady P.O., Thiruvilwamala, Thrissur	Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences	27-09-2024	A	3.14
34	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	04-08-2021	A++	3.73
35	Nirmalagiri College, Kuthuparamba	Kannur University, Kannur	19-07-2023	A++	3.57
36	Pocker Sahib Memorial Orphanage College Tirurangadi	University of Calicut, Malappuram	18-10-2022	A+	3.29
37	Providence Women's College, Kozhikode, Kerala	University of Calicut, Malappuram	08-02-2023	A++	3.65
38	Rajadhani Institute of Engineering and Technology Thiruvananthapuram	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	04-12-2022	B+	2.57
39	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery Kochi	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	16-03-2021	A++	3.83
40	Sacred Heart College, Chalakudy	University of Calicut, Malappuram	20-02-2023	A+	3.28
41	Sacred Heart College (Autonomous) Thevara Kochi	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	02-01-2022	A+	3.5
42	Safi Institute of Advanced Study(Sias), Malappuram	University of Calicut, Malappuram	17-01-2023	A++	3.54
43	Sahrdaya College of Advanced Studies, Puliparakunnu Kodakara	University of Calicut, Malappuram	02-01-2024	A	3.04
44	Sahrdaya College of Engineering and Technology, Kodakara , Thrissur	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	16-03-2021	B++	2.91
45	SCMS School of Engineering and Technology, Palissery, Karukutty, Ernakulam	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	29-08-2024	B++	2.95
46	Sree Buddha College of Engineering, Pattoor	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	13-02-2025	A	3.05

47	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	19-05-2023	A	3.2
48	St Berchmans College, Changanassery, Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	08-02-2023	A+	3.41
49	St. Joseph's College of Engineering and Technology, Palai	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	21-09-2024	A	3.13
50	St. Joseph's College (Autonomous) Devagiri, Kozhikode	University of Calicut, Malappuram	10-03-2024	A++	3.65
51	St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda	University of Calicut, Malappuram	24-01-2023	A++	3.66
52	St. Joseph's College, Moolamattom	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	04-10-2024	A+	3.5
53	St Mary's College, Chembukavu, Thrissur	University of Calicut, Malappuram	01-04-2022	A+	3.41
54	St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	08-09-2019	A++	3.57
55	St. Thomas College (Autonomous), Thrissur	University of Calicut, Malappuram	26-10-2022	A++	3.7
56	St. Thomas College, Palai, Kottayam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	15-02-2021	A++	3.56
57	St. Thomas College of Engineering and Technology	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	25-10-2024	B	2.42
58	St. Xavier's College for Women, Aluva	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	14-02-2023	A++	3.68
59	The Dale View College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, Poovachal, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences	18-10-2022	B+	2.74
60	Union Christian College, Aluva, Ernakulam	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	25-04-2024	A++	3.53
61	Vimala College, Thrissur	University of Calicut, Malappuram	14-03-2023	A+	3.45
62	Vimal Jyothi Engineering College, Chemperi, Kannur	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	16-05-2024	B+	2.67
63	Viswajyothi College of Engineering and Technology, Muvattupuzha, Vazhakulam	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University	01-10-2023	A	3.11

(Source: NAAC website 2025; UGC website 2025)

Appendix 5.15 NAAC Accredited Colleges Based on Category in Various Universities

University	A P J	CUSAT	KU	KUHS	MG	UOC	UOK	Grand Total
Category								
Architecture		1						1
Arts & Science			20		78	95	48	241
Engineering & Technology	48	1						49
Hotel Management					1			1
Law					2		2	4
Management			1		2	2	1	6
Medical-Allopathy				3				3
Medical-Ayurveda				1				1
Medical-Dental				14				14
Nursing				7				7
Oriental Learning			1			9		10
Paramedical				1				1
Pharmacy				12				12
Sanskrit					1			1
Teacher Education			4		7	18	6	35
Grand Total	48	2	26	38	91	124	57	386

(Source: NAAC website 2025)

Appendix 6 Miscellaneous Information

Appendix 6.1 Autonomous Institutions in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Affiliated University
1	Albertian Institute of Science and Technology, Kalamassery, Kochi	A P J Abdul Kalam Technological University
2	Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, Kanjirappally, Kottayam	
3	Christ College of Engineering, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur.	
4	Federal Institute of Science and Technology, Mookkannoor, Angamaly	
5	Jawaharlal College of Engineering and Technology, Mangalam P O, Ottapalam	
6	Jyothi Engineering College, Vettikkattiri Po, Cheruthuruthy-Thrissur	
7	Kmea Engineering College, Kuzhivelipady, Edathala North P.O Aluva	
8	Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam	
9	Mar Baselios College of Engineering and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram -695 015	
10	Muthoot Institute of Technology and Science, Ernakulam -682018	
11	Nehru College of Engineering and Research Centre, Pampady, Thiruvilwamala	
12	Rajadhani Institute of Engineering and Technology Thiruvananthapuram	
13	Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology, Rajagiri Valley, Kochi -682 039	
14	Sahrdaya College of Engineering and Technology, Kodakara, Thrissur	
15	Saintgits College of Engineering, Pathamuttom, Kottayam -686 532	
16	SCMS School of Engineering and Technology, Palissery, Karukutty, Ernakulam	
17	Sree Buddha College of Engineering, Pattoor, Alappuzha	
18	St. Joseph's College of Engineering and Technology, Palai, Kottayam	
19	St. Thomas College of Engineering and Technology, Chengannur, Alappuzha	
20	TKM College of Engineering, Karicode, Kollam	

21	UKF College of Engineering and Technology, Meenamabalam, Kollam	
22	Vimal Jyothi Engineering College, Chemperi, Kannur	
23	Viswajyothi College of Engineering and Technology, Muvattupuzha, Vazhakulam, Ernakulam	
24	Nirmalagiri College, Nirmalagiri, Kannur	Kannur University, Kannur
25	Al Shifa College of Pharmacy, Perinthalmanna, Malappuram	
26	Nehru College of Pharmacy, Pampady P.O., Thiruvilwamala, Thrissur	Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences
27	The Dale View College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, Poovachal, Thiruvananthapuram	
28	Assumption College, Changanassery Kottayam	
29	Baselius College, Kottayam	
30	Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara	
31	CMS College, Kottayam	
32	Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad, Kottayam	
33	M.E.S. College, Marampally	
34	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	
35	Mar Athanasios College for Advanced Studies, Tiruvalla	
36	Mar Athanasious College, Kothamangalam, Ernakulam	
37	Marian College, Kuttikkanam, Peermade	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
38	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	
39	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery Kochi	
40	Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Kochi	
41	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam	
42	St Berchmans College, Changanassery, Kottayam	
43	St. Joseph's College, Moolamattom, Idukki	
44	St. Thomas College, Palai, Kottayam	
45	St. Xavier's College for Women, Aluva	
46	St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam	
47	Union Christian College, Aluva, Ernakulam	
48	Amal College of Advanced Studies, Nilambur, Malappuram	
49	Carmel College, Mala, Thrissur	

50	Christ College, Irinjalakuda	University of Calicut, Kozhicode
51	Farook College, Kozhikode	
52	Gems Arts and Science College, Ramapuram, Malappuram	
53	Lead College of Management, Palakkad	
54	Little Flower College, Guruvayoor, Thrissur	
55	M E S Kalladi College, Mannarkkad, Palakkad	
56	M. E. S. Mampad College, Malappuram	
57	Majlis Arts and Science College, Puramannur, Valanchery	
58	Naipunnya Institute of Management and Information Technology, Pongam, Thrissur	
59	Pocker Sahib Memorial Orphanage College, Malappuram	
60	Providence Women's College, Malaparamba, Kozhikode	
61	Sacred Heart College, Chalakudy, Thrissur	
62	Safi Institute of Advanced Study (SIAS), Malappuram	
63	Sahrdaya College of Advanced Studies, Kodakara, Thrissur	
64	St Mary's College, Thrissur	
65	St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Kozhikode	
66	St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda	
67	St. Thomas College, Thrissur	
68	Vimala College, Thrissur	
69	All Saints College, Thiruvananthapuram	
70	Fatima Mata National College, Kollam	
71	Loyola College of Social Sciences, Sreekariyam P.O., Thiruvananthapuram	
72	Mar Ivanios College, Nalanchira P. O. Thiruvananthapuram	

(Source: UGC-List of 1788 Approved Autonomous College as on Date 28.02.2026)

Appendix 6.2 Colleges with Potential for Excellence in Districts

District	College	Affiliated University
Thiruvananthapuram	Mar Ivanios College	University of Kerala
Kozhikode	Farook College	University of Calicut
Kozhikode	St. Joseph's College Devagiri	University of Calicut
Ernakulam	Sacred Heart College Thevara	Mahatma Gandhi University
Ernakulam	Maharaja's College	Mahatma Gandhi University
Idukki	Marian College Kuttikkanam	Mahatma Gandhi University
Ernakulam	Mar Athanasius College	Mahatma Gandhi University
Ernakulam	St. Teresa's College	Mahatma Gandhi University

(Source: UGC website 2025)

Appendix 6.3 Scholarships

I. Scholarships Instituted by the Kerala State Higher Education Council

The very concept of instituting scholarships to meritorious students to pursue higher education was an offshoot of the declared motto of the Kerala State Higher Education Council, to bring about equity and excellence in higher education sector. One thousand first year undergraduate students who pursue studies in Science, Humanities, Social Science and Business study streams in Government/Aided colleges and Universities of the State are selected for the scholarships every year. The scholarships of the awardees so selected would be renewed in the ensuing years until they complete their post graduation. Students pursuing professional courses are not eligible for Higher Education Scholarships of the Council. The scheme is being implemented in online mode with the technical support of NIC. Marks obtained for plus two or equivalent examinations are the basic criteria for the selection scholarship awardees.

Reservation:

- SC/ST - 10%
- OBC - 27%
- BPL-10%
- Differently Abled (PH) - 3% (will get 25% extra amount as scholarship)
- Open scholarships - 50%

Scholarship Amount:

Course	Scholarship Amount	No. of Scholarships
UG-1 st Year	Rs. 12000/- (Rs. 15,000/- for PH Students)	1000
UG-2 nd Year	Rs. 18,000/- (Rs. 22,500/- for PH Students)	1000
UG-3 rd Year	Rs. 24,000/- (Rs. 30,000/- for PH Students)	1000
PG-1 st Year	Rs. 40,000/- (Rs. 50,000/- for PH Students)	600
PG-2 nd Year	Rs. 60,000/- (Rs.75,000/- for PH Students)	600

2. Scholarships Instituted by Directorate of Collegiate Education

i. *Post Matric Scholarship for Minorities (PMS)*

Eligibility Details

Particulars	Details
Rate of Scholarship	An amount equivalent to Admission and Course/Tuition Fee and Maintenance allowance, subject to a maximum ceiling.
Eligibility Conditions	<p>a. Should be the First Year Student of:</p> <p>i. Plus Two/UG/PG/Ph.D Course of Higher Secondary School/College/Institutes/University, which is either a Government/Aided/Recognized Unaided institution.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>ii. 11th Class/Technical/Vocational Course of ITI/ITC Centres affiliated to NCVT.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>iii. Courses other than those listed under Merit-cum-Means Scholarship (see instructions for details).</p> <p>b. Should belong to Minority Community (Muslim/Christian/Buddhists/Sikh/Zoroastrians or Parsis).</p> <p>c. Should have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous Board/University Examination.</p> <p>d. The Annual Family Income should not exceed Rs. 2 Lakhs.</p> <p>e. Should not be availing any other Scholarship or Stipend.</p>
Other Relevant Information	<p>a. Scholarships will not be given to more than two students in a family.</p> <p>b. The Scholarships will be sanctioned in accordance with the criterion laid down by the Central Government.</p>

ii. *Central Sector Scholarship (CSS)*

Under the ministry of Human Resource Development, the Central Government offers scholarships for students

Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships:	Degree level: Rs.12000 yearly and Post Graduate level: Rs.20,000 yearly
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Eligibility Conditions	i. Scored above 80% marks in plus two exams.
	ii. First year degree students with annual income below 6 lakh are eligible to apply.

iii. State Merit Scholarship (SMS)

Eligibility Details

Rate and Number of Scholarships:	Graduation Rs. 1250/- per annum (300 Nos) Post Graduation Rs. 1,500/- per annum (150 Nos)
Eligibility Conditions:	i. Should be a first-year student of Under Graduate or Post Graduate Course in Govt./Aided Colleges or University Departments.
	ii. Should have scored 50% or above in the Qualifying Examination.
	iii. Family annual income should not exceed 1Lakh. For exemption of annual income based on merit .

iv. District Merit Scholarship (DMS)

Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships:	Rs. 1,250/- per annum
Eligibility	i. Should have scored A plus in all subjects in the SSLC Examination ,conducted by Board of Public Examinations, Kerala State
	ii. Should be studying for Higher Secondary/ VHSC/ ITI/ Poly Technic Course

v. Merit Scholarship to the Children of School Teachers (MSCT)

Eligibility Details

Eligibility Condition	Should be a First Year student of HSC/VHSC and under Graduate course in Govt/ Aided arts and science college.
	Son/Daughters of Primary/ Secondary School Teachers.
Rate of Scholarship	Plus One; Rs. 50/-per month : Under Graduate : Rs. 50/- per month.

vi. Hindi Scholarship (HS)

Eligibility Details

Rate and Number of Scholarships:	Under Graduate : 500/- per month(180 Nos). Post Graduate : 1000/per month (59 Nos).
Eligibility Condition	Hindi Must be one of the subject in the present studying course.

vii. Muslim Nadar Girls Scholarship (MNS)**Eligibility Details**

Rate of Scholarships:	Rs. 125/- per annum.
Eligibility Condition	Should be a first-year girl's student of HSC/VHSC and under graduate course in Govt./Aided Arts and Science college. Should belong to forward of BPL family and backward community

viii. Sanskrit Scholarship (SSE)**Eligibility Details**

Eligibility Condition	Under Graduate Rs. 200/- per month (55 Nos) Post Graduate Rs. 200/- per month (25 Nos.)
	Sanskrit must be one of the subjects in the present studying Course

ix. Suvarna Jubilee Merit Scholarship (SJMS)**Eligibility Details**

Rate of Scholarships:	Rs. 10,000/- per annum
Eligibility Condition	Should be a first year student of Under Graduate or Post Graduate course in Govt/Aided colleges or University Departments.
	Should belong to BPL family
	Should have scored 50% or above in the qualifying Examination.

x. Blind/PH Scholarship (BPHFC)**Eligibility Details**

Eligibility	Blind/PH/Deaf students studying in Govt/Aided arts and Science Colleges, Music Colleges, and Govt/ Aided Higher Secondary/Vocational Higher Secondary Schools.
Financial Support	Fee Charges for Blind students with family annual income below Rs. 2.5 lakhs
	Hostel charges for all PH students who are hostellers and whose family annual income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs.
	Boarding charges for all PH students who are day scholars and whose family annual income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs

xi. Music Fine Arts Scholarship (MFAS)**Eligibility Details**

Eligibility Conditions	Students studying in Govt. Music Colleges and Govt. Fine Arts colleges.
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xii. Aspire Scholarship (ASPR)

Rate of Scholarships:	PG students: 1 month M.Phil: 2 months Ph.D : 4 months Within Kerala :Rs.8000 Outside Kerala: Rs.10,000
Eligibility Conditions	All II-year PG, M. Phil, Ph. D students
	Science, Social Science, Humanities, Business Studies
	Studying in Govt/ Aided Arts and Science colleges, University Departments affiliated to Kerala State Universities.

xiii. Post Metric Scholarship for Disabilities (PMSD)

Rate of Scholarships:	A maintenance allowance up to ₹1,600 and other benefits
Eligibility Condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Disabled students studying from Class 11 to post-graduation from any university recognized by the UGC/AICTE ii. Be an Indian national iii. Have more than 40% disability certified by the competent authority iv. Have an annual family income of less than ₹2,50,000

xiv. C.H. Muhammed Koya Muslim Girls Scholarship (Minority Welfare Department)

Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships:	Under Graduates: Rs. 5,000/Year
	Post Graduates: Rs. 6,000/Year
	Professional Courses: Rs. 7,000/Year
	Hostel Stipend: Rs. 13,000/Year
No. of Scholarships	Degree-3000 PG-1000 Professional Course-1000 Hostel Stipend - 2000
Eligibility Conditions	Should belong to Muslim, Christian all category, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Budha community and should be a native of Kerala.
	Should be a GIRL student studying for Graduation or Higher courses in Govt./ Aided Institution.

	Students who got admission to Self financing colleges from merit seat are also eligible to apply for this scholarship.
	Should have scored 50% or above in the qualifying Examination
	Family annual income should not exceed Rs. 8 Lakhs.

xv. Mother Teresa Scholarship (Minority Welfare Dept.)

Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships	Rs.15,000/year
Eligibility Conditions	Nursing Diploma/Paramedical Course
	Should belong to Muslim, Christian all category, Sikh, Buddha, Parsis, Jains community
	Family annual income should not exceed 8 Lakhs
	Should be a native of Kerala
	Admission must be in merit seat

xvi. Prof. Joseph Mundassery Scholarship Award (Minority Welfare Dept.)

Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships:	SSLC/VHSC/HSC : Secured Full A plus -Rs.10000 Degree : Secured 80%- Rs.15,000 PG : Secured 75%- Rs.15000
Eligibility Conditions	Should belong to Muslim, Christian all category, Sikh, Buddha, Parsis, Jain community
	Family annual income should not exceed 8 Lakhs
	Should passed in Govt/ Aided colleges
	Should be a native of Kerala

xvii. SAKSHAM (Scholarship to Differently Abled Students): Eligibility Details

Rate of Scholarships:	Tuition Fee of Rs. 30000/- or at actual, whichever is less and Rs. 2000/- per month for 10 months as incidentals each year
Eligibility Conditions	For Specially Abled Students whose family income is less than Rs. 8 lakhs per annum
	The candidates should have been admitted to 1st year of the Degree or Diploma programme in any of the AICTE approved institute

SCHOLARSHIPS INSTITUTED BY**N.C.C. DIRECTORATE (KERALA & LAKSHADWEEP)**

Cotton Hill Bungalow, Vazhuthacaud, Thiruvananthapuram -
695010 Tel: 0471-2721278

Website: www.keralancc.org, Email: dtestatewingncc@kerala.gov.in

I. Scholarships & Awards of NCC Cadets**1. Best Cadets**

(a)	SD/SW (Army) COAS Scholarship	-	Rs. 3600/- (300/- per month)
(b)	SD/SW cadets (Navy) per month) (CNS Scholarship)	-	Rs. 3000/- (250/-
(c)	SW cadets (Air Wing) per month) (CAS Scholarship)	-	Rs. 6000/- (500/-
(d)	SW cadets (Air Wing) per month) (CAS Scholarship)	-	Rs. 3000/- (250/-

2. Director General NCC Scholarship**(a) SD/SW (Army, Navy, Air force)**

1 st position for each Division	-	Rs. 8000/-
2 nd or each Division	-	Rs. 6000/-
3 rd	-	Rs. 4000/-

(b) JD/JW (Army, Navy, Air force)

1 st	-	Rs. 6000/- each division
2 nd	-	Rs. 4000/-
3 rd	-	Rs. 2000/-

II. Scholarship & Cash awards for various categories in State

- Rs. 3000/- to each cadets who participated in the RDC/TSC/VSC/NSC
- Cadets selected for participating Foreign Countries through Youth Exchange Programme will be given Rs. 25000/- including Kit Allowance
- Best Cadets (All Wings) at Republic Day Camp**

1 st Position	-	Rs. 1500/-
2 nd Position	-	Rs. 1000/-

3 rd Position	-	Rs. 600/-
4 th Position	-	Rs. 300/-

d. Cross Country at Republic Day Camp

1 st to 10 th Position	-	Rs. 1500/-
11 th to 20 th Position	-	Rs. 800/-
21 st to 30 th Position	-	Rs. 600/-
31 st to 50 th Position	-	Rs. 300/-

e. Republic Day Competitions less ser 2 (b) & (c)

1 st Position	-	Rs. 1000/-
2 nd Position	-	Rs. 600/-
3 rd Position	-	Rs. 400/-

- f. Guard of Honour – Rs. 500/- per cadet selected for Guard of Honour at Republic Day Camp
- g. Centrally Organised Campus – For competitions held at Centrally Organised Camps.
- 1st Position – Rs. 500/-
 - 2nd Position – Rs.250/-
 - 3rd position – Rs. 100/-
- h. Mountaineering Expeditions - Cash award of Rs. 500/- to all participants of mountaineering expeditions and additional Rs. 1000/- for reaching the summit.
- i. Para Training – Cash award of Rs. 100/- per jump to cadets for para training. Memento worth Rs. 500/- to each cadet completing para training at Agra.
- j. Adventure Activities – Cash Award per cadet @ Rs. 500/- for recognition at national level in any adventure activity like para sailing, helicopter slithering, rafting, micro light flying, hang gliding, kayaking etc.
- k. Sight-seeing expenses for RD contingent - Expenses for sightseeing enroute at Rs. 200/- per cadet for participation in Republic Day Contingent.

III. Scholarships

- (a) Chief Minister's Scholarship for one SD and SW cadet from every group as follows - Unit-Rs. 100/- per month for one year, Group - Rs. 200/- per month for one year.
- (b) Chief Minister's Scholarship for on JD and JW cadet form every unit and every group a follows - Unit - Rs. 50/- per month for one year, Group - Rs. 100/- per month for one year.
- (c) NDA/IMA/OTA Kit - Allowance Rs. 1000/- as Kit allowance for NCC cadet selected for NDA/IMA/OTA/Air force and Naval Academy.
- (d) Scholarship for NCC cadets selected for NDA - Rs. 100/- per month for three years to each cadet selected for NDA.
- (e) Scholarship for NCC cadets selected for IMA/OTA/Air force and Naval Academy Rs. 150/- per month till in receipt of stipend in the last term of training.
- (f) SSB coaching - Rs. 1000/- per cadet for SSB coaching classes to NCC cadet appearing in IMA/OTA/NDA/Air Force Academy/Naval Academy.
- (g) Multi to cadets' participation in Republic Day camp and Adventure Activities at National Level - Blazer with badge, shirt, trouser, NCC tie, socks, shoes for boys and foot-wear for girls at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2000/- per head

Appendix 6.4 Awards & Fellowships

Kairali Research Awards

The Government of Kerala with an aim to encourage the most eminent research scholars and research pedagogues of the state, have instituted Kairali Research Awards vide an order No. G.O. (Rt) No.253/2018/H.Edn dated 08-02-2018 which has accorded the necessary administrative sanction as proposed by the Higher Education Department for an amount of Rupees 130 Lakhs from the Budget Provision during the current financial year 2018-19.

This award is conceptualised for most eminent research scholars in various academic disciplines under four categories of scholars viz.

- Kairali Gaveshaka Puraskaram
- Kairali Gaveshana Puraskaram
- Kairali Lifetime Achievement
- Kairali Global Lifetime Achievement Award

Subsequent to this the government vide G.O. (Rt) No.820/2018/H.Edn dated 24-04-2018 authorised the Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC) as the secretariat for the Kairali Research Awards. A Selection Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of **Dr. P. Balaram, Former Director, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bengaluru** for the purpose of selecting eligible candidates for the awards.

Followed by this, the Government vide [G.O.\(Rt\) No.915/2018/H.Edn](#) approved the guidelines for the awards. The commencement of this awards from 2017-18 academic year onwards to those excel in a particular subject under three categories.

Name of Award	Total Amount (Rs.)	Eligibility Criteria	Subject Areas
Gaveshaka Puraskaram	Rs.5,00000 for conducting post- doctoral research	Students of Doctoral Degree obtained from a recognized University in Kerala are given this award to continue innovative research	Chemical Science/Physical Science/Biological Science/Social Science/ Arts and Humanities
Gaveshana Puraskaram	Rs.25,00000 for carrying out project work	Faculty members of Universities or Colleges of Kerala, who excelled in research/pursuing research in cutting edge areas	Chemical Science/Physical Science/Biological Science/Social Science/ Arts and Humanities

Kairali Lifetime Achievement Prize for Researchers	Rs.2,50,000 as prize money	Scholars of institution within Kerala	Science/Social Science/ Arts and Humanities
Global Lifetime Achievement Prize for Researchers	Rs.5,00,000 as prize money	Scholars of Kerala origin within India or Abroad	Science/Social Science/ Arts and Humanities

All Universities have nominated the Nodal Officers at university level for the Kairali Research Awards, for carrying out preliminary screening of nominations/applications from the respective universities.

Chief Minister's NavaKerala Post Doctoral Fellowships

The Government of Kerala introduced the prestigious Chief Minister's Nava Kerala Post-Doctoral Fellowship scheme for meeting innovation and development needs of the State through promoting quality research spanning the sectors like social, economic, agriculture, development and industry (G.O.(Ms.) No. 191/ 2022 HEDN dated 02/02/2022 and G.O.(Ms)No.594/2022/HEDN dated 03/12/2022). The scheme envisages 500 individual Post Doctoral fellowships and each one carries an amount ranging from 50,000/- to 1,00,000/-per month. 77 CMNPF has been awarded during the first phase (2021-22). In the second phase (2022-23) of CMNPF, 68 candidates have been awarded.

The fellowships are distributed among the following domains namely Chemical Science, Life Science, Climate Studies and Geological Science, Digital Science and Engineering, Commerce and Management, Material Science, Economic Studies, Agriculture and Ecological Science, Medical Science and Political Science, Historical Studies, Humanities & Liberal Arts.

Eligibility conditions:

- Scholars who are Keralite in origin and possess PhD degree in the relevant areas.
- Scholars who are not Keralite but working in research related to Kerala in Universities/ Institutions in Kerala.
- Candidates who have submitted their PhD thesis.
- MD holders in medicine from recognized Universities that are approved by appropriate councils.
- Scholars working in India and abroad working on the topics/ areas related to

Kerala.

- The upper age limit is 45 years as on the date of application, with relaxation of five years for women and candidates from other eligible categories (SC/ST/OBC/Physically Challenged/Women). For permanent employees/teachers, the upper age limit is 35 years as on the date of application, with relaxation of five years for women and candidate from other eligible categories (SC/ST/OBC/Physically Challenged/Women).

Fellows can apply either to Mode I or Mode II. Mode I is Post Doctoral Fellowship positions at Centres of Excellence/Inter University Centres/Translational Labs and Mode II is Direct application to the Kerala State Higher Education Council. The period of fellowship will be for two years, which may be extended for one more year if required.

International Travel Fellowship Scheme

The International Travel Fellowship Scheme provides financial assistance to faculty members and researchers for short-term research assignments at foreign universities and institutions. The scheme aims to enhance international academic collaboration, facilitate knowledge exchange, and improve the global research exposure of scholars from Kerala.

Research Grant for Engineering College Faculty

To strengthen research and innovation in engineering education, the government has introduced a research grant of ₹2 lakh for engineering college teachers. The grant supports research projects, technological development, and academic capacity building, encouraging faculty members to contribute to advanced research and innovation in engineering disciplines.

Chief Minister's Vidhyarthi Prathibha Puraskaram

The Chief Minister's Vidhyarthi Prathibha Puraskaram is a merit scholarship scheme introduced to encourage academic excellence among undergraduate students. Under this scheme, 1,000 meritorious degree students receive financial assistance of ₹1 lakh per year. The initiative helps talented students continue their higher education without financial hardship and motivates them to achieve academic distinction.

Research Fellowship for Non-Funded Scholars

To support research scholars who are not receiving any other fellowship or financial

assistance, the government provides a monthly fellowship of ₹10,000. This scheme enables scholars to focus on their research activities without financial constraints and contributes to strengthening Kerala's research ecosystem.

CM Researcher Scholarship

The CM Researcher Scholarship is a scheme of the Government of Kerala aimed at supporting full-time Ph.D. research scholars in Kerala State Universities and affiliated research centres. Eligible scholars who do not receive any other fellowship are provided a monthly scholarship of ₹10,000 for up to three years. The scheme is available to regular research scholars in government, aided, university departments, and recognised research centres, with selection based on academic merit and eligibility criteria.



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