



National Institutional Ranking Framework

India Rankings 2017



Overall | University | Engineering | Management | Pharmacy | Colleges



Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India

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Preamble, Acknowledgements and Credits

MHRD is happy to present this report of India Rankings 2017 under the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). This second edition of India Rankings attempts major improvements over the first exercise undertaken last year.

The process for this second edition was kicked off by a Review Committee (Appendix I) to take on board the lessons from the experience of the previous edition and contemplate improvements. This led to the Ranking Document for this year, which was shared with the public through the NIRF website <http://www.nirfindia.org>. The document was later extended to cover additional disciplines through discussions with discipline-specific stakeholders.

This year's rankings give a common overall rank to all major institutes, and in addition, a separate rank for the Universities, and discipline-specific rank in the disciplines of Engineering, Management and Pharmacy. General degree colleges have also been ranked for the first time this year.

It has been a large and a very challenging project, and any exercise of this magnitude requires champions with commitment. MHRD is happy to put on record its appreciation to the National Board of Accreditation for having once again taken up the leadership position, under the guidance of the Implementation Core Committee (Appendix II). Its team (Appendix III), together with the team of its partner institute, the INFLIBNET Centre at Gandhinagar (Appendix IV) has once again played a stellar role in the execution of this task.

Preface

India Rankings 2017: Moving Towards A More Robust System

India Rankings 2016 was a pioneering effort and hence both a challenge and a huge learning opportunity. India Rankings 2017 builds on the previous year's experience, consolidating the Framework, but remained equally challenging and an equally great experience.

Building on the learning was important, and so a National Level Review Committee deliberated extensively and agreed on a few basic changes to the Framework. First, it was felt that in addition to the discipline-specific rankings of the previous year, it should also be possible to create a single-window view of all educational institutes of a reasonable size to create a better insight of the relative positions enjoyed by different fields of educational activity with respect to each other. Second, it was felt important to bring additional fields of education into the fold of India Rankings: Law, Medical, and Architecture, etc. Third, it was felt necessary to extend the reach to a very important and a very large segment of undergraduate education, viz., General Degree Colleges (in both Arts and Sciences). These did not get ranked due to non-participation of Colleges of good standing last year, as well as due to poor quality of data submitted by many.

The Framework for 2017 provided for all these features.

Have we been successful in achieving these objectives?

The answer is a mixed one. The first of these objectives has been eminently met. A large number of educational institutes that participated this year also opted for a common overall rank. A significant number of General Degree Colleges have also participated, although there have been a few notable exceptions. And the quality of data forthcoming was much superior, thanks to the untiring efforts of the dedicated staff that worked hard with the institution authorities over the data quality issues.

However, on the front of including a greater variety in discipline-specific rankings, the effort has not yielded the desired fruit. Despite our best efforts to reach out, the response of the Medical Institutes, the Law Schools and fields like Architecture, was less than lukewarm. We are constrained this year as well to refrain from publishing rankings in these fields. It is hoped that this situation will see improvements in the coming years as the benefits of participation become more widely visible to all segments of higher education.

As regards the general degree colleges, we are happy to be able to publish the First Official Rankings this year. Despite non-participation by a few important institutes of this category, the ranking list makes an impressive reading.

In addition, like last year we are able to produce discipline-wise rankings in the areas of Engineering, Management and Pharmacy. We appreciate the co-operation of participating institutes to provide us with separate data for this discipline-specific task, as asked.

While the report presents several new insights into the higher education scenario in the country, it will be worth mentioning a few key benefits of this annual exercise.

While, the Government-funded institutes continue to play a vital role in producing the best educational goals, as indicated by their positions in most of the top-slots, it is becoming apparent that a few privately funded institutes and

universities have been quietly creeping up to take high positions and are now offering value for money to their students, going by their ranks. Some of these institutes have consistently maintained their positions of last year, clearly indicating that it was not a one-time fluke event. This picture is evident in all rankings being reported this year.

This is an important insight, and one, which we hope, will become a precursor to a renaissance of higher education in the Private Sector. Their high ranks should also help these institutes to be able to compete better for research funding from Government sources.

Despite the reservations of many, the Rankings Exercise has also been able to compile in one place, key data about higher education institutes of the country. Admittedly, this pertains to only a fraction of the higher education sector, but is important since it pertains to those institutes that aspire to be at the top. Also, the data is comprehensive and much more reliable than some other national sources. We believe that this itself can be considered as a major milestone of the Rankings Effort.

The data quality issues persist – but the fact that institutes are being coaxed to maintain and supply important data accurately, should lead to a new age of transparency in the higher education sector. Once this habit gets deeply ingrained, this data would be of immense use not only to organizations like NIRF, but to a whole lot of others, and most of all to these institutes themselves as they attempt to become more competitive.

Despite making significant simplifications in our Data Capturing System (DCS), many institutes continued to be careless. Like last year, a large part of the ranking effort this year too, has gone into improving data quality. Besides our staff examining this data at NBA and INFLIBNET, we are grateful to many professional volunteers involved in the exercise, who gave their time for this thankless and tiring task selflessly. We clearly need to work further on this issue.

We are extremely grateful to our industry partners for providing valuable research data directly from their independent sources. We thankfully acknowledge the timely contributions of Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) and Scopus (Elsevier) on the one hand, and the Indian Citation Index on the other.

We have taken every care to be value neutral in our approach here, and the volunteers involved had opportunity to see only a partial view of their domain of work, so that there was no possibility of influencing the data and the results as a result of their involvement. While we have extensively approached individual institutes – some of them multiple times to get the data corrected wherever we suspected a deficiency, we were particularly conscious of maintaining an unbiased stance.

We have made several innovations in our parameters and scoring systems this year, some of which are summarized in the report. A detailed account of these was already published, and the subsequent changes have been put up on our portal for general information. We are grateful to the members of the National Review Committee and the Implementation Core Committee for their guidance in these matters.

In spite of taking all care, we are aware of the many pitfalls and deficiencies of our early efforts, and the possible imperfections in the results. However, every passing year generates new confidence and we are slowly but surely moving towards a stable and robust ranking system for the country.

Terminology, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation Used	Full Form
A&HCI	Arts & Humanities Citation Index
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
BKCI-S	Book Citation Index– Science
BKCI-SSH	Book Citation Index– Social Sciences & Humanities
CFIs	Centrally Funded Institutes
CFTIs	Centrally Funded Technical Institutes
CPCI-S	Conference Proceedings Citation Index– Science
CPCI-SSH	Conference Proceedings Citation Index– Social Sciences & Humanities
CSIR	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
DAE	Department of Atomic Energy
DCS	Data Capturing System
ESCS	Economically and Socially Challenged Students
FPPP	Footprint of Projects, Professional Practice Practice and Executive Development Programs
FQE	Faculty's Qualification and Experience
FRU	Financial Resources and their Utilisation
FSR	Faculty-Student Ratio
GO	Graduation Outcome
GPHD	Metric for Number of Ph.D. Students Graduated
GPHE	Combined Metric for Placement, Higher Education and Entrepreneurship
GTOP	Metric for Graduating Students Admitted into Top Universities
HCP	Highly Cited Papers
HE	Higher Education
ICC	Implementation Core Committee
ICI	Indian Citation Index
INFLIBNET Centre	Information and Library Network Centre
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MS	Median Salary

Abbreviation Used	Full Form
NBA	National Board of Accreditation
NIRF	National Institutional Ranking Framework
OI	Outreach and Inclusivity
PCS	Facilities for Physically Challenged Students
PR	Perception
PRACD	Peer Perception: Academic Peers
PRCMP	Competitiveness
PREMP	Peer Perception: Employers and Research Investors
PRPUB	Public Perception
PU	Combined Metric for Publications
QP	Quality of Publications
RD	Region Diversity: Percent of Students from other States/ Countries
RP	Research and Professional Practice
SCI-Expanded	Science Citation Index Expanded
SS	Student Strength
SSCI	Social Sciences Citation Index
TLR	Teaching, Learning & Resources
UE	Metric for University Examinations
UGC	University Grants Commission
WD	Women Diversity: Percentage of Women

Abbreviations Used for States and Union Territories of India

State	Abbreviation
Andhra Pradesh	AP
Arunachal Pradesh	AR
Assam	AS
Bihar	BR
Chhattisgarh	CG
Goa	GA
Gujarat	GJ
Haryana	HR
Himachal Pradesh	HP
Jammu and Kashmir	JK
Jharkhand	JH
Karnataka	KA
Kerala	KL
Madhya Pradesh	MP
Maharashtra	MH
Manipur	MN
Meghalaya	ML
Mizoram	MZ
Nagaland	NL
Orissa	OR
Punjab	PB
Rajasthan	RJ
Sikkim	SK
Tamil Nadu	TN
Telangana	TS
Tripura	TR
Uttarakhand	UK
Uttar Pradesh	UP
West Bengal	WB
Tamil Nadu	TN
Tripura	TR
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AN
Chandigarh	CH
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DH
Daman and Diu	DD
Delhi	DL
Lakshadweep	LD
Pondicherry	PY

“We are thinking of dividing universities in three categories - A, B and C - on the basis of various criteria including their NIRF rankings.”

Prakash Javadekar, HRD Minister



1. Background

A 16-member Core Committee, appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, under the chairmanship of Secretary (HE), evolved the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) over a period of one year during 2014-15. There were intense discussions and deliberations in a series of meetings of the Committee and exchanges with peers and stakeholders through several online discussions. The Committee proposed a reliable and transparent National Framework for measuring performance and ranking of institutes of higher education and recommended institutional mechanisms, processes and timelines for implementation of the Ranking Framework. The NIRF, in its first iteration, envisaged separate rankings for different categories of institutes in their own respective peer groups. As such, discipline/category-based frameworks were drafted for engineering, management, pharmacy, architecture as well as for colleges and universities based on the overall National Framework. Further, within each discipline, provision was made for separate ranking in two categories – institutes that are engaged in research and teaching (Category A), and those engaged mainly in teaching (Category B).

The final framework identified nearly 21 parameters in five major heads. Naturally many of them are similar to those employed globally dealing with excellence in teaching, learning and research. However, there are a few India-centric parameters, reflecting aspirations of the rising numbers of our young people enrolled into higher education institutes. Country-specific parameters relevant to the Indian situation included regional diversity, outreach, gender equity and inclusion of disadvantaged sections of society.

Although the spirit of the Ranking Framework and parameters identified by the Core Committee that were used for India Rankings 2016 was retained for 2017, a few changes have been made based on the experience gained in the process of ranking of institutes in 2016.



"The NIRF framework is a recent initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The idea behind such an initiative is to recognize excellence. The NIRF enjoys credibility and it has already set high levels of benchmark. It is imperative that institutions participate and indulge in introspection. It is a true delight to be part of this game changing initiative!"

K. K. Sharma, Secretary (HE), MHRD

2. Major Changes Introduced in India Rankings 2017

Taking cue from our experience in ranking of institutes in 2016, the following changes have been introduced in India Rankings 2017:

- i) All institutes, irrespective of discipline or category for which they have applied, have been considered eligible for a *common overall rank*, if they have at least 1,000 enrolled students (calculated on the basis of approved intake); or are a centrally-funded institute or a university/deemed-to-be-a-university funded by the Government of India.
- ii) Institutes with less than 1,000 enrolled students (calculated based on approved intake), are considered eligible for only a discipline-specific rank, viz., Engineering, Medical, Law, Management, Pharmacy or general degree colleges in Arts, Sciences and Commerce, etc.
- iii) Schools, Centres or Departments in a given discipline in universities and institutes (such as Arts, Architecture, Engineering, Health and Life Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Medical, Management, Pharmacy, etc.) were required to register separately and provide additional data (in the same common format) pertaining to these specific disciplines, for getting themselves ranked for a given discipline.
- v) Undergraduate teaching institutes (including degree colleges affiliated to a university) were also encouraged to participate under the category “General Degree Colleges”.
- vi) Discipline-specific ranks would be announced only for those disciplines where a significant number of institutes offer themselves for ranking, and the applicant institutes include some of the prominent ones in that discipline. The Implementation Core Committee set-up by the MHRD for India Rankings 2017 (Appendix IV) will take a final decision in this regard.
- vii) Open universities and purely affiliating universities (either State or Centrally-funded) are not eligible to register for ranking. However, if these universities have a teaching or research campus/activities of their own, they are eligible to participate with data pertaining only to their physical campuses. Data pertaining to their function as open or affiliating universities cannot be included in the submitted data.
- viii) Only those institutes that have graduated at least three batches of students in one or more programmes were considered for ranking.
- ix) While score computations for the parameters are similar for both kinds of rankings, i.e. overall or discipline-specific) on most counts, the weights are somewhat different on a few parameters, to take into account discipline-specific issues.

There have also been a few changes in the performance metrics with a view to effect better differentiation between the top, middle, low and very low levels of performance on a given parameter. A simple percentile based metric was found to be inadequate for this purpose. The final set of parameters and the details of the new metrics, as approved by the implementation Core Committee are available on the NIRF website.

3. NIRF Parameters for Ranking of Institutes

The NIRF provides for ranking of institutes in five broad generic parameters, namely: i) Teaching, Learning and Resources; ii) Research and Professional Practice; iii) Graduation Outcome; iv) Outreach and Inclusivity; and v) Perception. Fig. 1 provides an outline of the sub-parameters for each of the five generic parameters. As mentioned above, however, some of the sub-parameters had to be dropped due to serious lack of reliability and consistency of data provided by the participating institutes.

By and large, our approach continues to give a lot of emphasis to collection and use of actual data, unlike several foreign rankings that put a large weight to perception – even in such matters as research. We believe that a data based approach is more objective, especially in a large higher education system like India, where perception data alone can be very misleading. As we shall see later, the job is challenging, since a large amount of data needs to be collected, and also authenticated.

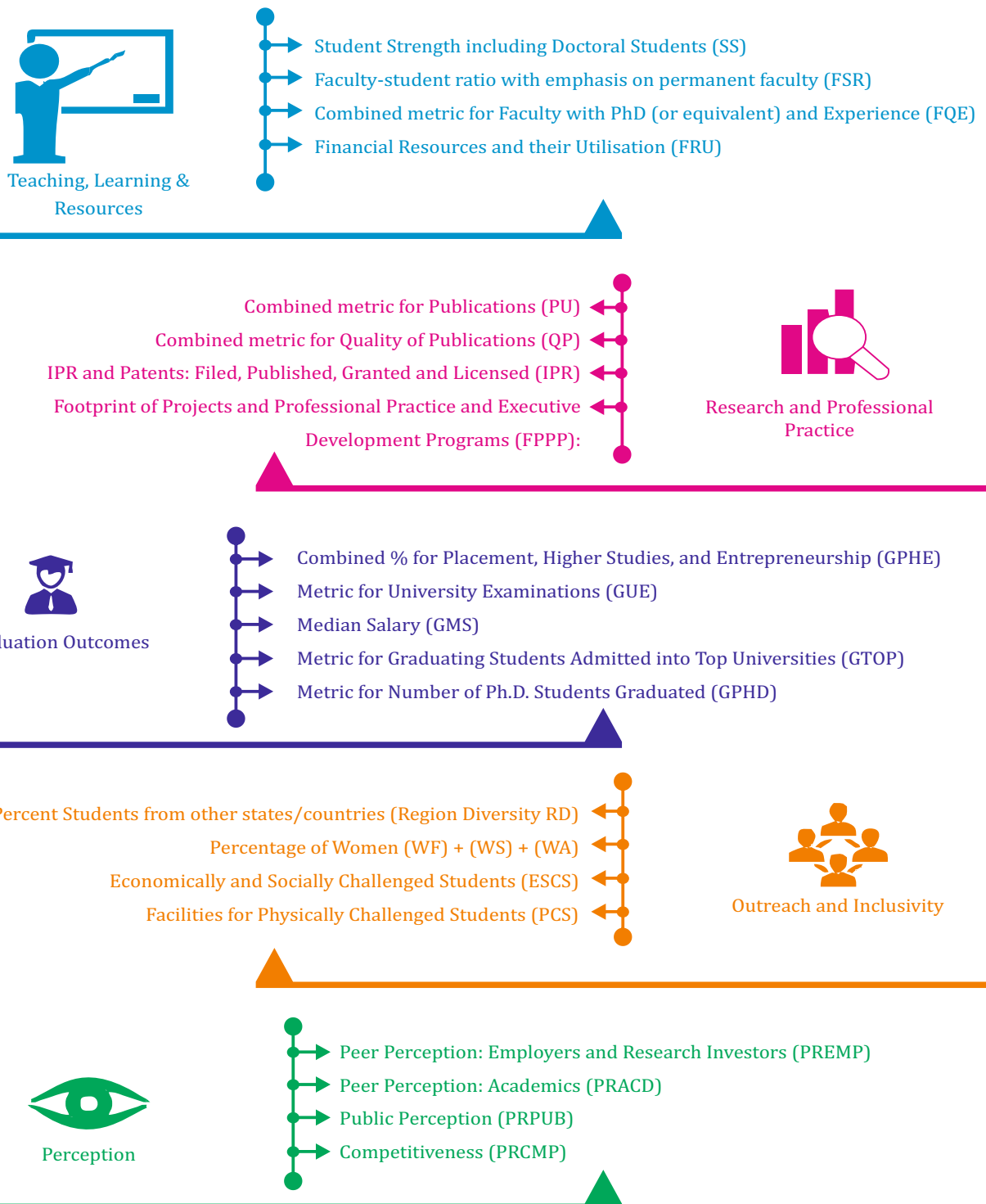


Fig. 1. NIRF Parameters for Ranking of Institutes

4. Metrics to Compute Ranking Scores

The frameworks for ranking of institutes is available on the NIRF Web site (<https://www.nirfindia.org/>). This document identifies the relevant data required to suitably measure the performance score under-each sub-head mentioned above and propose a suitable metric to compute a score for the sub-head. The sub-head scores are then added to obtain scores for each individual parameter. The overall score is computed based on the weights allotted to different parameters.

5. Participation Profiles

Institutes desirous of participating in the India Rankings 2017 were invited to register on the NIRF Web portal and submit their applications online for overall ranking as well as for one or more disciplines along with relevant data in the given format by 30th November 2016. Institutes were also given opportunity to edit the data and upload supporting documents in the prescribed format by 30th January 2017.

The final picture of participation is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

Category / Discipline	Total No. of Institutes	CFTIs & CFUs	Other Universities
Overall	724	109	239
Engineering	100	756	163
Management	542	25	95
Pharmacy	316	5	62
Architecture	42	4	17
College	535	0	10
Arts	61	12	43
Medical	43	1	28
Law	49	4	28
Total	3319	216	685

Table 1: Participation Numbers for Overall and Discipline Specific Rankings

Discipline / Region	Overall	Engg	Management	Pharmacy	Architecture	Colleges	Arts	Medical	Law
North	162	137	106	60	10	69	21	13	13
North-east	36	20	10	5	1	17	2	1	1
South	174	310	137	54	15	81	10	16	7
South-east	113	230	127	80	4	169	9	1	9
East	74	84	38	18	2	27	8	0	4
West	165	226	124	99	10	172	11	12	15
Total	724	1007	542	316	42	535	61	43	49

Table 2: Region-wise Distribution of Institutes Registered for India Rankings 2017



“Two years of the India Rankings have generated both confidence and hope that slowly, but surely we are moving towards a robust ranking system in the country.”

Surendra Prasad , Chairman, NBA & Implementation Core Committee, NIRF

Like last year, there has been maximum participation from the southern states. Also, once again, participation from institutes and university faculties in the fields of Architecture, Law, Medical has been inadequate and unrepresentative, with only a very few institutes in these domains registering for participation despite a significant effort by the NIRF staff. Due to inadequate representation, the ICC decided not to rank institutes in these fields and work on increased participation in the next round of Rankings. There has been, however, enthusiastic participation from an important segment of Higher Education, viz., General Degree Colleges, and we are happy to rank these for the first time. Even though there are some notable absentees from the list of participants, the ranking provides an interesting insight into this segment. We hope that the rankings this year will motivate many others to participate in future years.

6. Methodology

6.1 India Rankings 2017: Activity Calendar

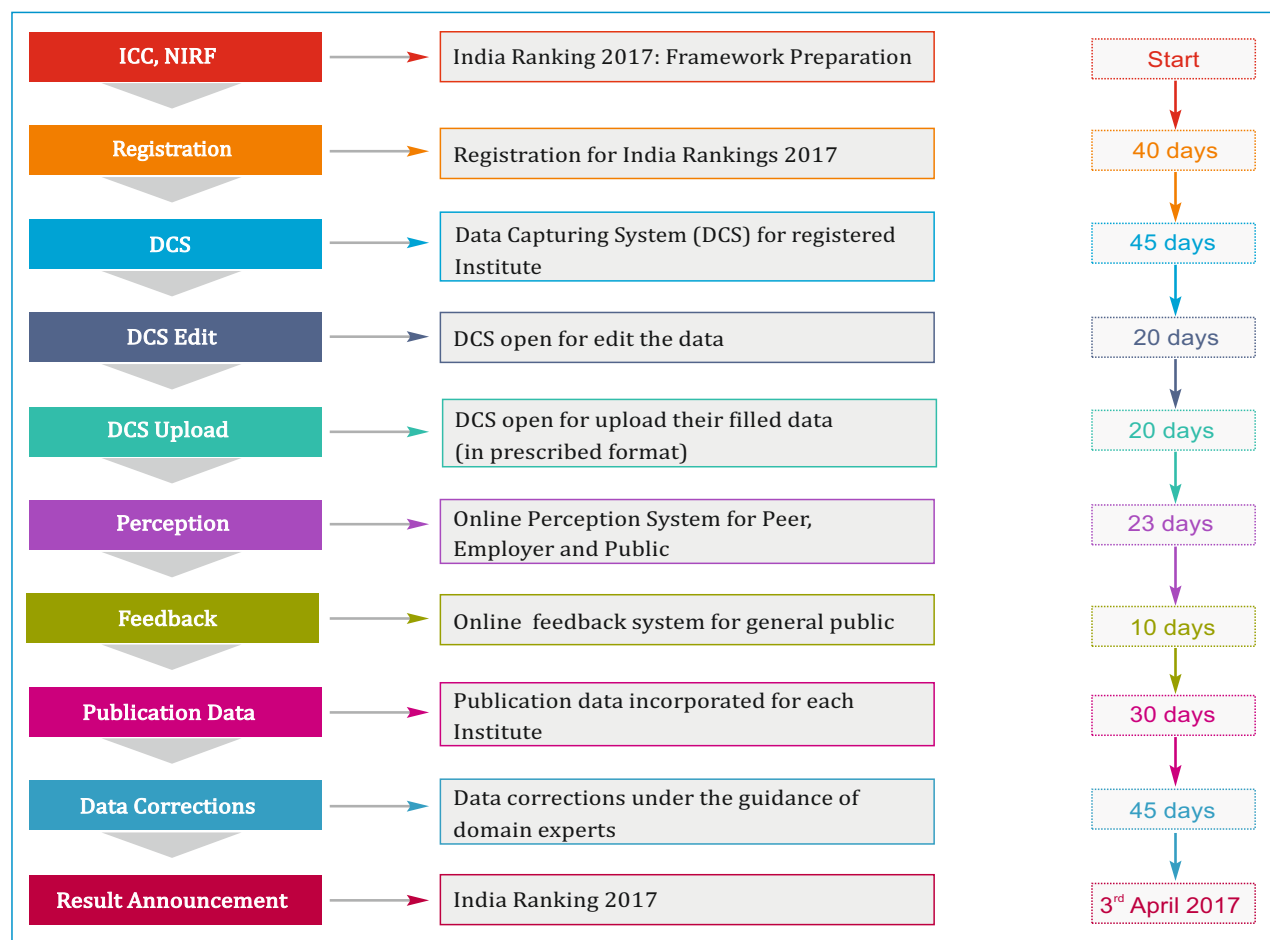


Fig. 2. India Rankings 2017: Activity Calendar



“It has been a privilege to have led the implementation team for India Rankings 2016 and now India Rankings 2017. The experience has created a deep insight into the nature of Higher Education Institutions in India.”

Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA

6.2. Source of Data: Individual Institutes

In the absence of a reliable and comprehensive database that could supply all relevant data required for computing the scores for ranking, individual institutes desirous of participating in the ranking exercise were invited to register themselves on the NIRF portal and submit data through an Online Data Capturing System (DCS). Publications and citations data pertaining to research output of applicant institutes were taken from Scopus (Elsevier Science), Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics, Formerly Thomson Reuters) and Indian Citation Index. This year, we have further enriched the research evaluation by looking at the number of papers that appear in the top 25 percentile (a measure of highly cited papers) in their respective domains of work.

6.3. Data Collection and Data Capturing

Data Capturing System (DCS), Feedback System and Perception Capturing System were developed for online capturing of data from applicant institutes, feedback and perceptions of individuals and experts (peers). As mentioned earlier, the data on publications, citations and highly cited papers were retrieved from Scopus (Elsevier Science), Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics, Formerly Thomson Reuters) and Indian Citation Index. A brief description on data collection and data capturing is given below.

6.3.1. Online Data Capturing System (DCS)

Institutes who registered themselves for ranking under one or more disciplines were asked to submit the requisite data in the prescribed format directly on the web-based online Data Capturing Platform developed for this purpose on NIRF portal for one or more disciplines.

Two help desks were deployed to resolve general and technical issues faced by the applicant institutes during the entire execution process of India Rankings 2017. On an average, more than 40 calls were received everyday from applicant institutes and more than 1500 queries were resolved during registration and data capturing process.

6.3.2. Publications, Citations and Highly Cited Papers (HCP): Web of Science (WoS), Scopus and Indian Citation Index (ICI)

Three citation databases were used as sources for retrieving data on number of publications, citations and highly cited papers for institutes that registered themselves for ranking under India Rankings 2017. These citation databases are: i) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S), Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Sciences & Humanities (CPCI-SSH), Book Citation Index- Science (BKCI-S), Book Citation Index- Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH) hosted on the Web of Science platform; ii) Scopus; and iii) Indian Citation Index. These three sources of publications and citations cover almost all disciplines.

These three databases were searched to determine the quantitative productivity of all 3,319 applicant institutes that registered themselves for ranking in terms of research articles published and citations received by them in a span of three calendar years, i.e. 2013, 2014 and 2015.

6.3.2.1 Search Strategy for Retrieving Research Publications, Citations and Highly Cited Papers from WoS, Scopus and ICI

All permutations, combinations and changes in the names of institutes were used while searching for articles published by faculty and researchers in the three databases mentioned above. It was realized that although Scopus had affiliation IDs, at times multiple IDs for the same institute, they covered a limited number of Indian institutes. As such, search strategies had to be defined and used for retrieving publications and citations data from all the three citation indices. Since searches were conducted using names of institutes, articles that did not have institutional affiliations of their faculty and researchers could not be retrieved.

Several universities host other research institutes within their physical premises. Care was taken to ensure that credit for publications and citations are given to the corresponding institute. Manual checking of retrieved data was done in cases i) where two institutes with same (or similar) names share the same physical premise; ii) institutes having the same name in the same city, for example Government Colleges, DAV Colleges, etc.

Moreover, many private universities consist of a number of constituent colleges, institutes and hospitals (either in the same city or in different cities) that are their integral part. Information was sought from the applicant institutes about such constituent colleges, institutes and hospitals. Publications and citations received by such constituent institutes were credited to the applicant university after due verification.

Universities Handbook 2014 (Association of Indian universities, 2014) and websites of institutes were used to find changes in the names of institutes. Many variations in names of universities, their physical locations and their spellings were discovered during the searches in all the three databases. The task was challenging. The NIRF has taken every care to be accurate on this count. MoUs were signed with Elsevier (Scopus) and Clarivate Analytics (Formerly Thomson Reuters) for verification and validation of search results on a sample basis. Moreover, the data on highly cited papers were obtained directly from these two publishers. Web of Science also provided the data on publications and citations, which was subsequently augmented by us. It also provided data on patents granted and published for each institute in the last three years. We gratefully acknowledge constructive inputs from all our partners in this important effort.

6.3.2.2 Restricting Retrieval of Articles to a Given Discipline

Search for publications and citations, was done in three databases mentioned above for applicant institutes without any subject-wise and discipline-wise restrictions in case of overall ranking of institutes. However, subject / discipline-wise search was made for all other discipline-wise rankings.

6.3.2.3 Online Perception Capturing System

An online platform was developed to capture the perception of peers, employers and public. A large number of individuals submitted their perceptions on applicant institutes.

6.4. Online Feedback System

Stakeholders were invited to give their feedback through “Online Feedback System” from 1st February to 12th February 2017 on the data submitted by the institutes. The comments / feedback were auto-transmitted through an email without disclosing the identity of the stakeholder to the concerned institute(s) for taking necessary action at their end.

6.5 Data Verification

6.5.1 Scouting for Outliers: Committees of Domain Experts

Issues and pit-falls in the process of data collection, verification, authentication and interpretation were addressed by the Implementation Core Committee (ICC) set-up by the MHRD to oversee the implementation of ranking work for the year 2016. This Committee also reviewed the parameters and formulas that were finally used for ranking in various disciplines. Besides, committees consisting of experts from academic institutes were constituted to examine the data submitted by institutes under each of the five broad generic parameters, for each discipline. These Committees examined the data on various parameters minutely and identified outliers and anomalies for further scrutiny. Institutes whose data seems exaggerated or had anomalies were contacted telephonically and via e-mail to confirm or correct the data. More than 5,000 e-mails were sent to various institutes for verification of data on different parameters and sub-parameters.

6.5.2. Communication with Nodal Officers

Each institute was asked to nominate one of their personnel as a nodal officer for dealing with NIRF matters. These nodal officers were contacted to clear doubts or to attend to the feedback and anomalies pointed out by the expert committees. Nodal officers from some of the institutes were also called in person to interact with the members of the committee and verify their data. For increased transparency, an advisory has been made to each institute to upload this data on their own website for dissemination to the public. For all the top-ranked institutes, the latest version of the corrected data based on further inputs from the institutes, has been made visible on the NIRF portal.

6.5.3. Verification of Data on Publications, Citations and Highly Cited Papers

The data on publications, citations and highly cited papers were displayed for verification of applicant institutes in the month of March, 2017.

6.6. Interpretation and Minor Deviations

Based on issues and pit-falls brought to the notice of Implementation Core Committee (ICC) related to data collection, verification, authentication and interpretation, the following interpretation and minor deviations were introduced in the metric and parameters defined in the NIRF:

- i) Normalized Citation Impact (NCI) could not be considered due to non-availability of verifiable data for each institute.
- ii) Data for entrepreneurship was not considered since the data provided by the institutes were not as per the definition of entrepreneurship given in the NIRF documents.
- iii) Patents granted and patents published were obtained from the database called Thomson Innovation by Thomson Reuters.

- iv) Metric for graduating students admitted into top universities was not considered because of lack of verifiable data.
- v) Competitiveness parameter was not considered because of lack of verifiable data.
- vi) Minor modifications were made to the marks assigned to Financial Resource Utilization (FRU).
- vii) The percentile metric was found to be inadequate since it failed to differentiate highly dissimilar data. Alternative logarithmic metrics were devised and used to effect better differentiation between highly dissimilar data points.

6.7. Ranking Thresholds

The India Rankings 2017 document provides for basic qualifiers for an institute to participate in the ranking, depending upon the discipline. As an example, for a common overall rank, the institute should have at least a 1,000 enrolled students with an exception to the CFUs and the CFTIs. Also, the institutes were required to have graduated a minimum of three batches.

NIRF has adhered to these guidelines. Also, as mentioned earlier, due to non-representative participation by institutes in the Architecture, Law, Medical and Arts/Science Faculties (Departments), a decision was taken not to rank institutes in these disciplines this year.

7. Visualising Data Beyond Ranking: Additional Insights

Institutes registered for India Rankings 2017 provided data pertaining to five broad generic parameters and 21 metrics. Moreover, data on publications, citations and patents was taken from Scopus (Elsevier Science), Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics, Formerly Thomson Reuters), Indian Citation Index and Thomson Innovation. Besides use of this data for ranking of institutes, the combined collections of data for more than 3,000 institutes can effectively provide some interesting trends, tendencies and trajectories. A detailed analysis of trends, tendencies and trajectories observed using this data will be published on the web site of India Rankings 2017. Some of the important observations are given below.

7.1. Teaching, Learning and Resources

In order to gain a representative picture of the faculty issues in our higher education institutes, we have selected the discipline of engineering for analysis. We do this for two reasons. This discipline has seen a major growth of educational institutes in the last two decades or so – mainly through the private sector, but also significantly in the Government sector as well. Fig. 3, 4 and 5 below show an interesting statistic: A little more than a quarter fraction of the faculty engaged in teaching has doctoral qualifications. While it is true that in a few disciplines that may not be a serious handicap, in many cases the mentorship received during the doctoral programs plays a key role in preparing the faculty for a teaching career in higher education, and the diffusion of this trend needs clearly to be speeded up.

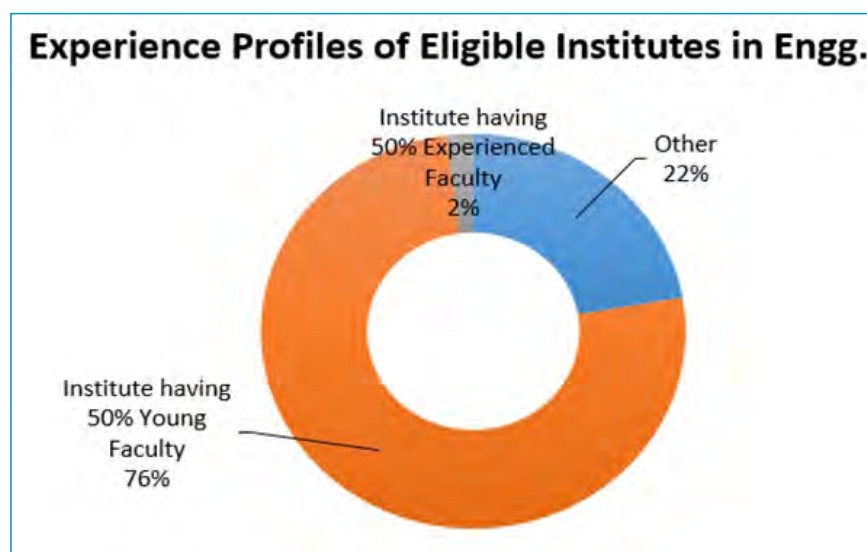
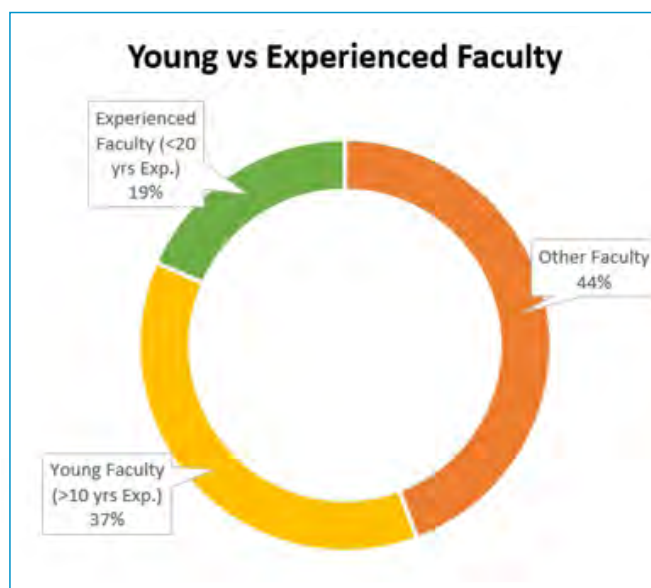
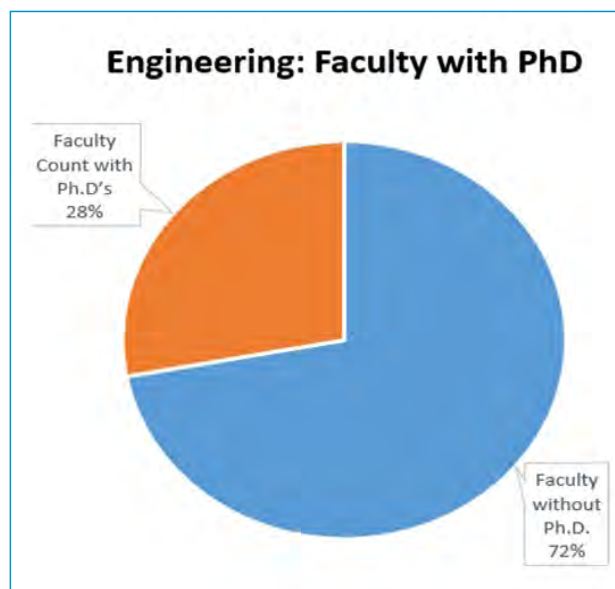


Fig. 3, 4 and 5: Faculty Qualifications and Experience in Applicant Engineering Institutes

Another major trend that is clearly visible is that a large number of institutes (nearly 76% of them) have significant number of faculty with less than 10 years of teaching experience (about almost 50%) – in other words, the burden of the teaching is largely in the hands of relatively inexperienced faculty, which puts another serious question mark on its impact on the quality of education.

Finally, a look at the FSR across the Overall and Engineering categories shows that even amongst the participant institutes, which represent amongst the most aspirational 3000+ in the country, a significant number have a long way to go to have reasonable numbers here. Some are working with less than a teacher for 50 students or more (Fig. 6). In a field like engineering, this greatly limits the quality, since it implies that a faculty member is expected to teach heavily across very different kinds of courses.

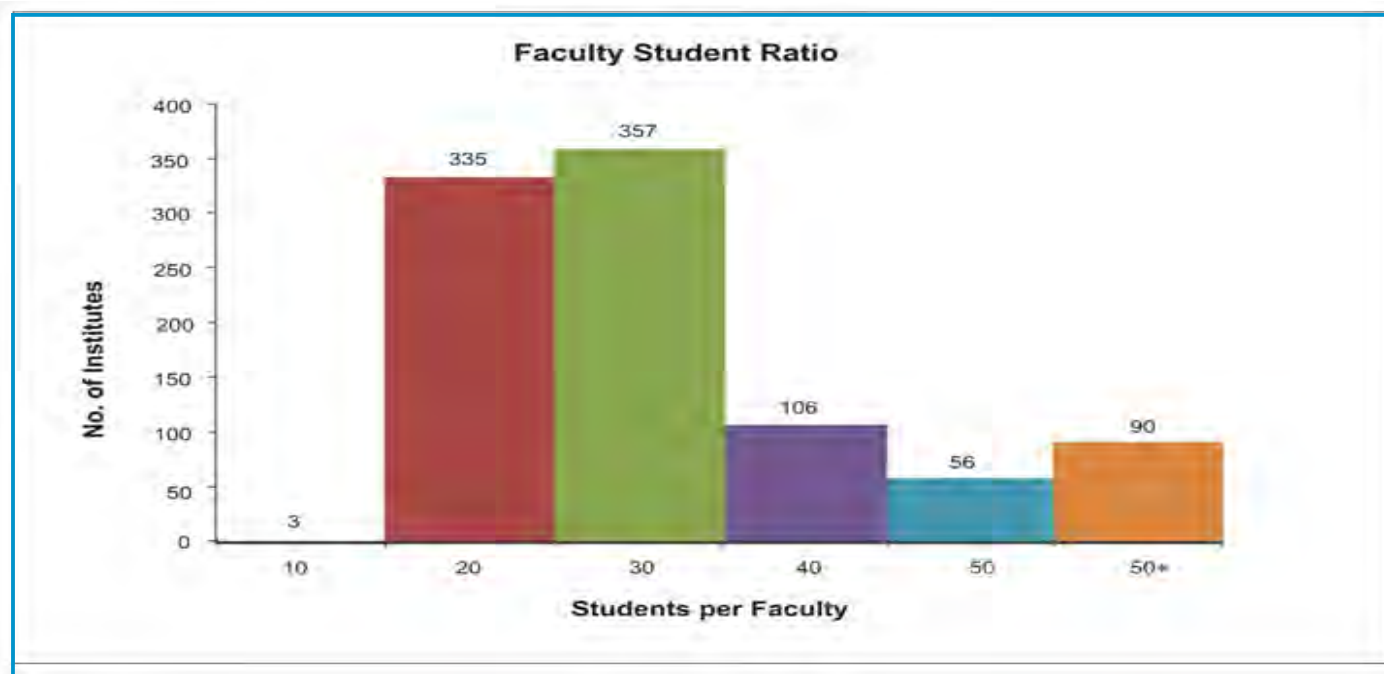


Fig. 6. Faculty-Student Ratio in Applicant Engineering Institutes

7.2. Research and Professional Practice

As mentioned earlier, NIRF has used third party sources to extract information on scholarly output from the institutes. For the brief analysis presented here, we have restricted use of data from only one of these viz., Web of Science, in the interest of simplicity. Data quoted here refer to the three-year period between January 2013 to December 2015.

Table 3 summarises the total number of publications for various disciplines and categories of India Rankings 2017. The Table provides a comparison of research publications of top 100 institutes (by publications) with the rest of the eligible institutes in the same discipline / category. It is interesting to note from the first row that 89.96% of the research publications come from the top 100 universities with the remaining 128 participating and eligible institutes contributing only 10.04% of research publications. A similar conclusion can be drawn for the Engineering category. The data seems to follow the famous Pareto’s principle, in the sense that most of the research is being conducted within the top 100 list in each case. On the positive side, there seem to be a good number of general degree colleges (last row), which have some publications signature. However, there is a significant overlap amongst various categories/disciplines since most of the institutes are applicant for ranking in multiple categories / disciplines.

No. of Eligible Inst.	Discipline / Categories	Total number of Publications	Publications of Top 100 Inst.	Publications of Remaining Institutes	<=100 (%)	100> (%)
228	Universities	104698	94182	10516	89.96	10.04
949	Engineering	82507	65027	17480	78.81	21.19
520	Management	701	701	0	100.00	0.00
305	Pharmacy	3046	2795	251	91.76	8.24
524	Colleges	2576	2395	181	92.97	7.03

Table 3: Research Publications of Top 100 Institutes (by publications) with Rest of the Eligible Institutes in Various Disciplines / Categories

Table 3 also convey that the share of research publications in Management, Pharmacy and general degree colleges is at a much smaller scale. In fact in the Management category, an average publication count comes to just a little more than one paper per institute each year – rather low figure and requiring further analysis. Of course, since the top 100 publish everything here, the average count for the top 100 is, in fact. quite good. As a further caution, we would like to add that this data pertains to only publications belonging to the Management discipline categorized by the Web of Science. Clearly, many of the best management schools also publish in allied areas like Economics, Social Sciences and Psychology – which may not belong to mainstream Management discipline, and therefore, excluded from consideration here.

Table 4 summarise the total number of highly-cited publications (HCP) for various disciplines and categories of India Rankings 2017. The Table provides a comparison of HCP of top 100 institutes with the rest of the eligible institutes in the same discipline / category. As in case of publications, 93.44% of the HCP come from the top 100 universities with remaining 128 participating and eligible universities contributing only 6.56% of HCP. A similar observations can be made in the Engineering category. However, in case of Management and Pharmacy 100% HCP is attributable to the first 100 institutes.

No. of Eligible Inst.	Discipline / Categories	Total number of Highly Cited Publications	Highly Cited Publications of Top 100 Inst.	Highly Cited Publications of Remaining Institutes	<=100 (%)	100> (%)
228	Universities	18360	17155	1205	93.44%	6.56%
949	Engineering	11453	9776	1677	85.36%	14.64%
520	Management	200	200	0	100.00%	0.00%
305	Pharmacy	485	485	0	100.00%	0.00%

Table 4: Highly Cited Publications of Top 100 Institutes with Rest of the Eligible Institutes in Various Disciplines / Categories

As a useful point of reference, Table 5 and Fig. 7 show the relative numbers of publications from India compared to the global figures on the one hand, and those of the NIRF participants in the respective categories relative to the total publications from India. The following facts are apparent:

- i) Indian share of the overall world publications is about 3.51%. In the Management discipline, the share falls to about 1.8%.
- ii) Nearly 68% of the scholarly output from India is represented in the NIRF evaluation. In fact, it can be safely concluded that this would be close to (if not equal to) the total scholarly output from the academic world from India.

Discipline / Category	No. of Research Publications		
	World (1)	India (2)	NIRF Eligible Institutes
Overall(All)	7491367	263125 3.51% of (1)	178693 67.91% of (2)
Engineering	2241598	121615 5.43% of (1)	82507 67.84% of (2)
Management	94113	1704 1.81% of (1)	701 41.14% of (2)
Pharmacy	193580	8593 4.44% of (1)	3046 35.45% of (2)

Table 5: Research Publications of Eligible Institutes (NIRF Applicants) in Comparison to Total Research Publications of the World and India

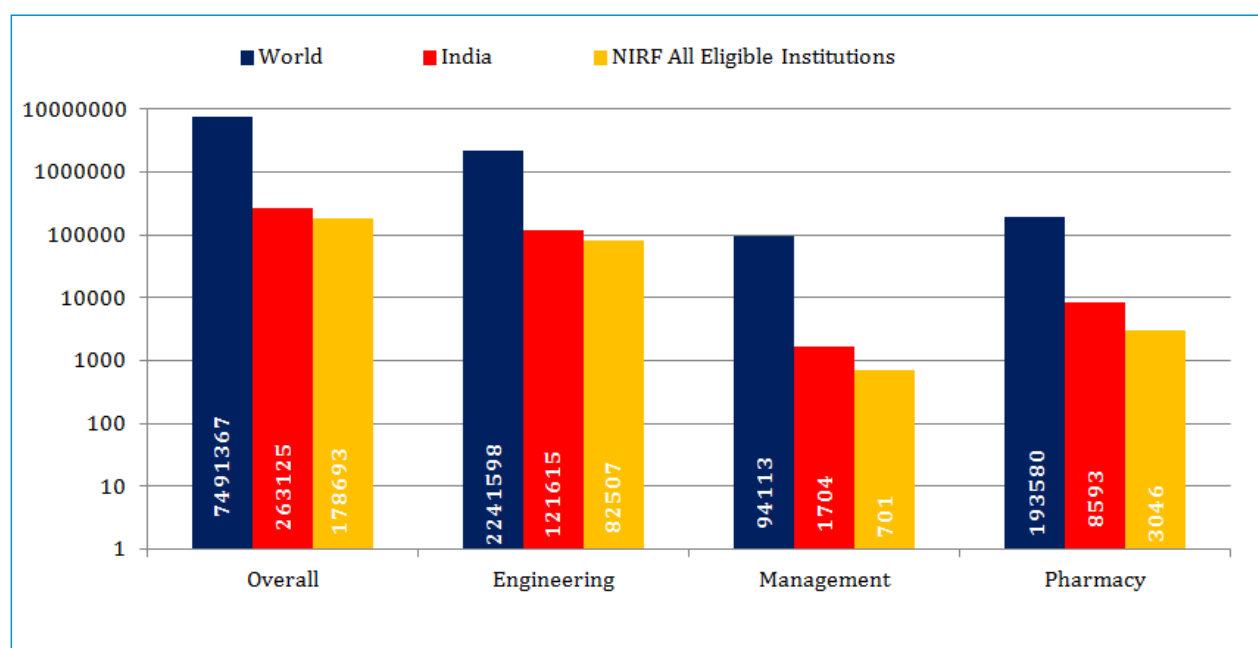


Fig. 7 (On a Logarithmic Scale): Research Publications of Eligible Institutes (NIRF Applicants) in Comparison to Total Research Publications of the World and India

At the other end of the picture, it is to be noted that a significant number of applicant institutes have no publication records. As a matter of record, their category-wise details are shown in Table 6. Again unsurprisingly, the maximum fraction is seen in general degree colleges – which is understandable in view of their primary role in undergraduate education.

No. of Applicant Inst.	Discipline / Category	No. of Institute having No Publications	%
228	Universities	003	0.013%
949	Engineering	220	23.18%
520	Management	437	84.04%
305	Pharmacy	105	34.43%

Table 6: Number and % of Applicant institutes having “0” Publications

As another matter of interest, we next take up a somewhat deeper look at one of the larger disciplines, viz., Engineering. Table 7 and Fig. 8 show percentage share of publications of different types of institutes amongst the top 100 ranked in terms of research articles published in this domain. Unsurprisingly, IIT's take the lion's share with nearly 35% of the Engineering publications to their credit. What may be less appreciated, however, is the fact that NIT's and some of the state universities and deemed-to-be-universities also make significant contributions to our Engineering publications share. This clearly augurs well for the research productivity in the engineering domain.

Type of Institutes	No. of Publications	% Share
IITs	23018	35.40%
State Universities	10064	15.48%
NITs	9854	15.15%
Deemed Universities	7843	12.06%
Others	5613	8.63%
Colleges	4557	7.01%
Private Universities	2131	3.28%
Other CFTIs	1947	2.99%

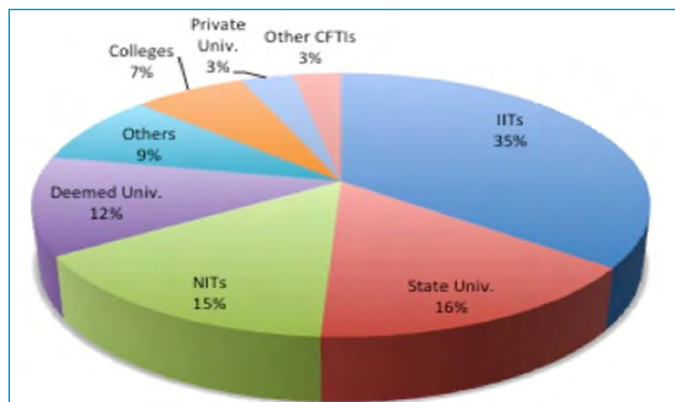


Table 7 and Fig. 8: Share of Publications from top 100 Highly Publishing Engineering Institutes

Table 8 and Figure 9 provide a glimpse of the research impact in terms of number of citations in the discipline of Engineering. It shows percentage share of citations of the different groups in the top 100 Engineering institutes (ranked on the basis of number of citations) in India Rankings 2017. The trend is similar, although IITs' contributions become even more dominant now.

Type of Institutes	No. of Citations	% Share
IITs	85284	44.29%
State Universities	28333	14.71%
NITs	26624	13.83%
Deemed Universities	20879	10.84%
Others	13618	7.07%
Colleges	8681	4.51%
Other CFTIs	5634	2.93%
Private University	3522	1.83%

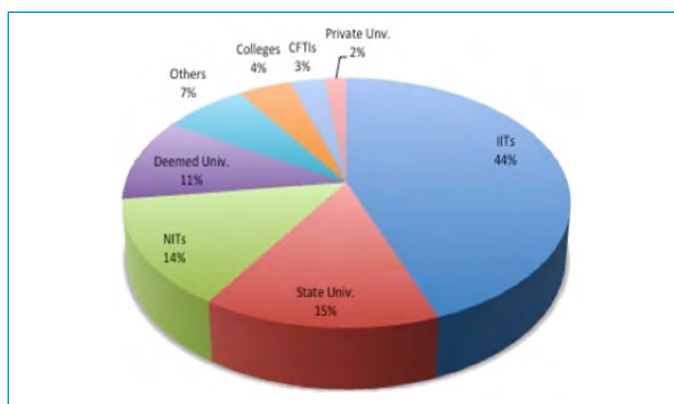


Table 8 and Fig. 9: No. of Citations from top 100 Engineering institutes by their Types

Table 9 and Figure 10 indicate that a major part of the productive engineering institutes are a part of the India Rankings 2017. This demonstrates the high quality participation and aspiration of quality institutes in the NIRF exercise, and is very gratifying. It seems from this Figure, though, that a significant part (~ 32%) may be unrepresented. That conclusion, however, is likely to be faulty, since there are a good number of Research Labs, belonging to the CSIR System, the DAE system, ISRO and Private Research Labs who also publish significantly in Engineering, and do not form part of the mainstream academic system.

Type of Institutes	No. of Publications in Engineering	% Share
India	121615	100.00
NIRF Applicants	82507	67.84
Other Institutes	39108	32.16

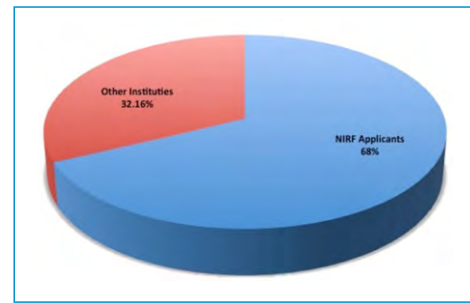


Table 9 and Fig. 10: % Share in India's Total Publications v/s Publications of NIRF Applicants in Engineering

8. Computation of Scores and Rankings

Rankings are based on the information and data provided by the institutes. Data on publications and citations have been taken from standard indexing and citation sources, viz., Scopus (Elsevier Science), Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics, formerly Thomson Reuters) and the Indian Citation Index. Perception data has been compiled from inputs from general public and peers.

NIRF Team has done limited validation of data. NIRF also provided an opportunity to the general public through press advertisement and through our web-portal, to give feedback on the quality and accuracy of data submitted by different institutes. Queries received from the public were passed on to the concerned institutes for suitable action. However, responsibility for the accuracy and authenticity of the data lies with the institutes supplying it. Final data are available on the NIRF portal.

“The National Institutional Ranking Framework, which was initiated for the first time in India last year has continued with great zeal during its second year. There have been changes made in the process and parameters used for ranking based on learnings from last year. All participating institutes deserve appreciation and congratulations.”

Anil D Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, AICTE



8.1 India Rankings 2017: Overall Ranking

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	1909	Bengaluru	KA	83.28	1
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	1959	Chennai	TN	73.97	2
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	1958	Mumbai	MH	71.78	3
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	1951	Kharagpur	WB	68.43	4
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	1961	New Delhi	DL	64.18	5
Jawaharlal Nehru University	1969	New Delhi	DL	61.53	6
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	1959	Kanpur	UP	60.69	7
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati	1994	Guwahati	AS	60.37	8
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	1847	Roorkee	UK	59.84	9
Banaras Hindu University	1916	Varanasi	UP	58.92	10
Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	1989	Bengaluru	KA	58.25	11
Jadavpur University	1955	Kolkata	WB	57.32	12
Anna University	1978	Chennai	TN	56.50	13
University of Hyderabad	1974	Hyderabad	TS	56.30	14
University of Delhi	1922	Delhi	DL	55.37	15
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2003	Coimbatore	TN	54.70	16
Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	1961	Ahmedabad	GJ	54.27	17
Savitribai Phule Pune University	1949	Pune	MH	52.81	18
Aligarh Muslim University	1920	Aligarh	UP	52.74	19
Jamia Millia Islamia	1920	New Delhi	DL	51.75	20
Birla Institute of Technology & Science -Pilani	1964	Pilani	RJ	51.46	21
Vellore Institute of Technology	1984	Vellore	TN	51.36	22
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1905	New Delhi	DL	51.20	23
Indian Institute of Technology Indore	2009	Indore	MP	50.23	24
Indian Institute of Management Bangalore	1973	Bengaluru	KA	49.26	25
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad	2008	Hyderabad	TS	49.07	26
Calcutta University	1857	Kolkata	WB	48.90	27
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	1971	Coimbatore	TN	48.84	28
Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Pune	2006	Pune	MH	48.28	29
Manipal Academy of Higher Education-Manipal	1993	Manipal	KA	48.27	30
Visva Bharati	1951	Kolkata	WB	48.19	31
Indian Institute of Technology Ropar	2008	Rupnagar	PB	47.84	32
Siksha `O` Anusandhan University	2007	Bhubaneswar	OR	46.72	33
National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli	1964	Tiruchirappalli	TN	46.57	34
Homi Bhabha National Institute	2005	Mumbai	MH	46.45	35
Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research	1984	Chennai	TN	46.45	35

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Technology Mandi	2009	Mandi	HP	45.62	37
Osmania University	1917	Hyderabad	TS	45.52	38
Indian Institute of Management Calcutta	1961	Kolkata	WB	45.17	39
Punjab Agricultural University	1962	Ludhiana	PB	44.99	40
Institute of Chemical Technology	1933	Mumbai	MH	44.95	41
Jamia Hamdard	1989	New Delhi	DL	44.84	42
Gauhati University	1948	Guwahati	AS	44.42	43
Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Kolkata	2006	Mohanpur	WB	44.38	44
Bharathiar University	1982	Coimbatore	TN	44.29	45
National Institute of Technology Rourkela	1961	Rourkela	OR	44.02	46
Kerala University	1937	Thiruvanantha- puram	KL	43.95	47
Tezpur University	1994	Tezpur	AS	43.78	48
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1936	Mumbai	MH	43.71	49
Shanmugha Arts Science Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA)	1984	Thanjavur	TN	43.50	50
Indian Institute of Management Lucknow	1984	Lucknow	UP	43.35	51
Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Mohali	2006	Mohali	PB	43.27	52
Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines)	1926	Dhanbad	JH	43.21	53
Panjab University	1882	Chandigarh	CH	43.13	54
S.R.M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002	Chennai	TN	43.07	55
Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	2007	Thiruvanantha- puram	KL	43.06	56
University of Mysore	1916	Mysore	KA	42.83	57
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hyderabad	2007	Hyderabad	TS	42.74	58
Pondicherry University	1985	Puducherry	PY	42.70	59
Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	1989	Chennai	TN	42.48	60
Sri Ramachandra University	1994	Chennai	TN	42.46	61
Anand Agricultural University	2004	Anand	GJ	42.26	62
Indian Institute of Management Udaipur	2011	Udaipur	RJ	42.15	63
University of Madras	1857	Chennai	TN	41.85	64
National Institute of Technology Surathkal	1960	Surathkal	KA	41.80	65
Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar	2008	Bhubaneswar	OR	41.75	66
Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli	2011	Tiruchirappalli	TN	41.73	67
Sri Venkateswara University	1954	Tirupati	AP	41.48	68
Andhra University	1926	Visakhapatnam	AP	41.38	69
Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi	2012	Varanasi	UP	41.37	70

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Management Kashipur	2011	Kashipur	UK	41.36	71
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	1988	Chennai	TN	41.30	72
Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur	1856	Howrah	WB	41.28	73
Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara University	2008	Mysore	KA	41.18	74
Thapar University	1956	Patiala	PB	40.78	75
Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune	2003	Pune	MH	40.59	76
North Eastern Hill University	1973	Shillong	ML	40.51	77
Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar	2008	Gandhinagar	GJ	40.48	78
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	2004	Bhubaneswar	OR	40.47	79
Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering	1996	Kalavakkam	TN	40.31	80
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	2006	Ludhiana	PB	40.10	81
National Institute of Technology Warangal	1959	Warangal	TS	40.05	82
Indian Institute of Technology Patna	2008	Patna	BR	39.87	83
Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1985	Solan	HP	39.54	84
Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode	1997	Kozhikode	KL	39.20	85
Amity University	2005	Gautam Budh Nagar	UP	39.17	86
Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology	2009	Thanjavur	TN	39.15	87
PSG College of Technology	1951	Coimbatore	TN	39.07	88
Banasthali Vidyapith	1935	Banasthali	RJ	38.74	89
Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996	Pune	MH	38.73	90
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	1992	Chennai	TN	38.68	91
Annamalai University	1928	Annamalai Nagar	TN	38.59	92
Calicut University	1968	Calicut	KL	38.45	93
Mizoram University	2001	Aizawl	MZ	38.36	94
Kurukshetra University	1956	Kurukshetra	HR	38.26	95
Shiv Nadar University	2011	Chithera	UP	37.95	96
Symbiosis International University	2002	Pune	MH	37.67	97
Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Bhopal	2008	Bhopal	MP	37.32	98
Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management	2007	Shillong	ML	37.28	99
KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research	2006	Belagavi	KA	37.25	100

8.2 India Rankings 2017: Universities

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	1909	Bengaluru	KA	83.28	1
Jawaharlal Nehru University	1969	New Delhi	DL	61.53	2
Banaras Hindu University	1916	Varanasi	UP	58.92	3
Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	1989	Bengaluru	KA	58.25	4
Jadavpur University	1955	Kolkata	WB	57.32	5
Anna University	1978	Chennai	TN	56.50	6
University of Hyderabad	1974	Hyderabad	TS	56.30	7
University of Delhi	1922	Delhi	DL	55.37	8
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2003	Coimbatore	TN	54.70	9
Savitribai Phule Pune University	1949	Pune	MH	52.81	10
Aligarh Muslim University	1920	Aligarh	UP	52.74	11
Jamia Millia Islamia	1920	New Delhi	DL	51.75	12
Birla Institute of Technology & Science -Pilani	1964	Pilani	RJ	51.46	13
Vellore Institute of Technology	1984	Vellore	TN	51.36	14
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1905	New Delhi	DL	51.20	15
Calcutta University	1857	Kolkata	WB	48.90	16
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	1971	Coimbatore	TN	48.84	17
Manipal Academy of Higher Education-Manipal	1993	Manipal	KA	48.27	18
Visva Bharati	1951	Kolkata	WB	48.19	19
Siksha `O` Anusandhan University	2007	Bhubaneswar	OR	46.72	20
Homi Bhabha National Institute	2005	Mumbai	MH	46.45	21
Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research	1984	Chennai	TN	46.45	21
Osmania University	1917	Hyderabad	TS	45.52	23
Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	1962	Ludhiana	PB	44.99	24
Institute of Chemical Technology	1933	Mumbai	MH	44.95	25
Jamia Hamdard	1989	New Delhi	DL	44.84	26
Gauhati University	1948	Guwahati	AS	44.42	27
Bharathiar University	1982	Coimbatore	TN	44.29	28
Kerala University	1937	Thiruvanantha puram	KL	43.95	29
Tezpur University	1994	Tezpur	AS	43.78	30
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1936	Mumbai	MH	43.71	31
Shanmugha Arts Science Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA)	1984	Thanjavur	TN	43.50	32
Panjab University	1882	Chandigarh	CH	43.13	33
S.R.M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002	Chennai	TN	43.07	34

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	2007	Thiruvananthapuram	KL	43.06	35
University of Mysore	1916	Mysore	KA	42.83	36
Pondicherry University	1985	Puducherry	PY	42.70	37
Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	1989	Chennai	TN	42.48	38
Sri Ramachandra University	1994	Chennai	TN	42.46	39
Anand Agricultural University	2004	Anand	GJ	42.26	40
University of Madras	1857	Chennai	TN	41.85	41
Sri Venkateswara University	1954	Tirupati	AP	41.48	42
Andhra University	1926	Visakhapatnam	AP	41.38	43
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	1988	Chennai	TN	41.30	44
Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University	2008	Mysore	KA	41.18	45
Thapar University	1956	Patiala	PB	40.78	46
Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth Pune	2003	Pune	MH	40.59	47
North Eastern Hill University	1973	Shillong	ML	40.51	48
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	2004	Bhubaneswar	OR	40.47	49
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	2006	Ludhiana	PB	40.10	50
Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1985	Solan	HP	39.54	51
Amity University	2005	Gautam Budh Nagar	UP	39.17	52
Banasthali Vidyapith	1935	Banasthali	RJ	38.74	53
Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996	Pune	MH	38.73	54
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	1992	Chennai	TN	38.68	55
Annamalai University	1928	Annamalai Nagar	TN	38.59	56
Calicut University	1968	Calicut	KL	38.45	57
Mizoram University	2001	Aizawl	MZ	38.36	58
Kurukshetra University	1956	Kurukshetra	HR	38.26	59
Shiv Nadar University	2011	Chithera	UP	37.95	60
Symbiosis International University	2002	Pune	MH	37.67	61
KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research	2006	Belagavi	KA	37.25	62
University of Jammu	1969	Jammu Tawi	JK	37.23	63
Goa University	1985	Goa	GA	37.16	64
Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology	1997	Chennai	TN	37.13	65
Kalyani University	1960	Kalyani	WB	36.84	66
Mahatma Gandhi University	1983	Kottayam	KL	36.79	67
Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences	2010	Bikaner	RJ	36.78	68
Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981	Anantapur	AP	36.75	69

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research	2004	Chennai	TN	36.47	70
Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences	1986	Coimbatore	TN	36.44	71
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1917	Agra	UP	36.36	72
University of Kashmir	1969	Srinagar	JK	36.32	73
Dibrugarh University	1965	Dibrugarh	AS	36.28	74
Nirma University	2003	Ahmedabad	GJ	36.21	75
Rajiv Gandhi University	1984	Itnanagar	AR	36.15	76
Madurai Kamaraj University	1965	Madurai	TN	36.04	77
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University	2005	Tirupati	AP	35.92	78
Rajasthan University	1947	Jaipur	RJ	35.85	79
Guru Nanak Dev University	1969	Amritsar	PB	35.83	80
Jaypee Institute of Information Technology	2001	Noida	UP	35.69	81
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	1998	New Delhi	DL	35.60	82
Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth Mahatma Gandhi Medical College	2008	Puducherry	PY	35.50	83
NITTE University	2008	Mangalore	KA	35.50	83
Periyar University	1997	Salem	TN	35.44	85
Cochin University of Science and Technology	1971	Cochin	KL	35.42	86
Vidyasagar University	1981	Midnapore	WB	35.23	87
Bharathidasan University	1982	Tiruchirappalli	TN	35.14	88
Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM)	1980	Visakhapatnam	AP	35.09	89
Karpagam Academy of Higher Education	2008	Coimbatore	TN	34.86	90
The Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University	1956	Gandhigram	TN	34.56	91
Assam University-Silchar	1994	Silchar	AS	34.38	92
Jaypee University of Information Technology-Solan	2002	Solan	HP	34.14	93
PES University	2013	Bengaluru	KA	33.94	94
University of Allahabad	1887	Allahabad	UP	33.86	95
Sri Krishnadevaraya University	1981	Anantapur	AP	33.76	96
Alagappa University	1985	Karaikudi	TN	33.66	97
Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies -Mumbai	1981	Mumbai	MH	33.60	98
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	2008	Kakinada	AP	33.44	99
B.S. Abdur Rahman Institute of Science and Technology	1984	Chennai	TN	32.99	100

8.3 India Rankings 2017: Engineering

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	1959	Chennai	TN	87.96	1
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	1958	Mumbai	MH	87.87	2
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	1951	Kharagpur	WB	81.93	3
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	1961	New Delhi	DL	81.08	4
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	1959	Kanpur	UP	76.83	5
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	1847	Roorkee	UK	73.10	6
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati	1994	Guwahati	AS	72.30	7
Anna University	1978	Chennai	TN	63.97	8
Jadavpur University	1955	Kolkata	WB	62.59	9
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad	2008	Hyderabad	TS	60.24	10
National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli	1964	Tiruchirappalli	TN	59.44	11
National Institute of Technology Rourkela	1961	Rourkela	OR	58.78	12
Vellore Institute of Technology	1984	Vellore	TN	58.16	13
Institute of Chemical Technology	1933	Mumbai	MH	57.97	14
Indian Institute of Technology Indore	2009	Indore	MP	57.70	15
Birla Institute of Technology & Science -Pilani	1964	Pilani	RJ	55.43	16
Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur	1856	Howrah	WB	54.42	17
Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar	2008	Bhubaneswar	OR	54.32	18
Indian Institute of Technology Patna	2008	Patna	BR	54.02	19
Jamia Millia Islamia	1985	New Delhi	DL	53.70	20
Indian Institute of Technology Ropar	2008	Rupnagar	PB	52.93	21
National Institute of Technology Surathkal	1960	Surathkal	KA	52.87	22
Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines)	1926	Dhanbad	JH	52.58	23
College of Engineering, Pune	1854	Pune	MH	52.14	24
Shanmugha Arts Science Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA)	1984	Thanjavur	TN	51.44	25
Thapar University	1956	Patiala	PB	51.35	26
Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering	1996	Kalavakkam	TN	50.77	27
Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	2007	Thiruvananthapuram	KL	50.60	28
Indian Institute of Technology Mandi	2009	Mandi	HP	50.60	28
Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar	2008	Gandhinagar	GJ	50.43	30
Birla Institute of Technology	1955	Ranchi	JH	49.92	31
Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi	2012	Varanasi	UP	49.92	31
PSG College of Technology	1951	Coimbatore	TN	49.49	33
National Institute of Technology Warangal	1959	Warangal	TS	49.47	34

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
S.R.M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002	Chennai	TN	49.20	35
National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	1963	Mumbai	MH	47.47	36
Thiagarajar College of Engineering	1957	Madurai	TN	47.01	37
Pondicherry Engineering College	1984	Puducherry	PY	46.37	38
Delhi Technological University	1941	New Delhi	DL	46.19	39
Zakir Husain College of Engineering & Technology	1935	Aligarh	UP	46.18	40
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology	1961	Allahabad	UP	45.68	41
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology Nagpur	1960	Nagpur	MH	45.52	42
Manipal Institute of Technology	1957	Manipal	KA	45.38	43
National Institute of Technology Calicut	1961	Calicut	KL	44.50	44
M. S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology	1962	Bengaluru	KA	44.35	45
Amity University	2005	Gautam Budh Nagar	UP	44.16	46
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	2004	Bhubneshwar	OR	43.68	47
Sri Venkateswara University	1954	Tirupati	AP	43.53	48
R.V. College of Engineering	1963	Bengaluru	KA	43.42	49
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Surat	1961	Surat	GJ	43.30	50
Coimbatore Institute of Technology	1956	Coimbatore	TN	43.29	51
B.M.S. College of Engineering	1946	Bengaluru	KA	42.86	52
National Institute of Technology Silchar	1967	Silchar	AS	42.73	53
Jaypee Institute of Information Technology	2001	Noida	UP	42.63	54
National Institute of Technology Durgapur	1960	Durgapur	WB	42.56	55
Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi	2008	New Delhi	DL	42.55	56
Kongu Engineering College	1984	Perundurai	TN	42.43	57
Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology	1997	Chennai	TN	42.31	58
National Institute of Technology Hamirpur	1985	Hamirpur	HP	42.02	59
National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra	1963	Kurukshetra	HR	41.61	60
Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology	1960	Bhopal	MP	41.25	61
Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences	1986	Coimbatore	TN	40.97	62
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	2008	Hyderabad	TS	40.45	63
Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering and Management	1984	Nagpur	MH	40.36	64
Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur	2008	Jodhpur	RJ	40.20	65
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University College of Engineering	1983	Pune	MH	40.18	66
G. H. Rasoni College of Engineering, Nagpur	1996	Nagpur	MH	39.87	67
Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation University (K L College of Engineering)	1980	Vaddeswaram	AP	39.64	68
Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur	2005	Jabalpur	MP	39.46	69

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology	2001	Gandhinagar	GJ	39.38	70
Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur	1963	Jaipur	RJ	39.38	70
Siddaganga Institute of Technology	1963	Tumkur	KA	39.36	72
Mepco Schlenk Engineering College	1984	Sivakasi	TN	39.21	73
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	1998	New Delhi	DL	39.16	74
International Institute of Information Technology	1998	Hyderabad	TS	38.95	75
Faculty of Technology & Engineering, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	1949	Vadodara	GJ	38.81	76
Army Institute of Technology	1994	Pune	MH	38.70	77
PSNA College of Engineering and Technology, Dindigul	1984	Dindigul	TN	38.27	78
Nirma University	2003	Ahmedabad	GJ	38.07	79
University College of Engineering	1929	Hyderabad	TS	38.06	80
Sagi Ramakrishnam Raju Engineering College	1980	Bhimavaram	AP	37.88	81
Kumaraguru College of Technology	1984	Coimbatore	TN	37.74	82
Jaypee University of Information Technology-Solan	2002	Solan	HP	37.46	83
R.M.K. Engineering College	1995	Kavaraipeitai	TN	37.45	84
Punjab Engineering College	1921	Chandigarh	CH	37.44	85
PES University	2013	Bengaluru	KA	37.31	86
National Institute of Technology Manipur	2010	Manipur	MN	37.27	87
Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research	2008	Guntur	AP	37.11	88
B.S. Abdur Rahman Institute of Science and Technology	1984	Chennai	TN	36.97	89
Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology	1979	Hyderabad	TS	36.93	90
Saveetha Engineering College	2001	Sriperumbudur	TN	36.88	91
C.V. Raman College of Engineering	1997	Bhubaneswar	OR	36.82	92
College of Engineering Trivandrum	1939	Thiruvananthapuram	KL	36.80	93
Maharashtra Institute of Technology	1983	Pune	MH	36.75	94
BMS Institute of Technology & Management	2002	Bengaluru	KA	36.67	95
Sri Sai Ram Engineering College	1995	Chennai	TN	36.64	96
ST. Joseph's College of Engineering	1994	Chennai	TN	36.51	97
Andhra University	1926	Visakhapatnam	AP	36.42	98
K. S. Rangasamy College of Technology	1994	Tiruchengode	TN	36.40	99
National Institute of Technology Meghalaya	2010	Shillong	ML	36.21	100

8.4 India Rankings 2017: Management

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	1961	Ahmedabad	GJ	78.96	1
Indian Institute of Management Bangalore	1973	Bengaluru	KA	78.82	2
Indian Institute of Management Calcutta	1961	Kolkata	WB	76.60	3
Indian Institute of Management Lucknow	1984	Lucknow	UP	71.58	4
Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode	1997	Kozhikode	KL	65.41	5
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	1961	New Delhi	DL	64.51	6
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	1951	Kharagpur	WB	63.12	7
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	1847	Roorkee	UK	62.46	8
Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI)	1949	Jamshedpur	JH	61.08	9
Indian Institute of Management Indore	1996	Indore	MP	59.59	10
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	1959	Kanpur	UP	57.19	11
National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	1963	Mumbai	MH	55.74	12
Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli	2011	Tiruchirappalli	TN	55.46	13
Indian Institute of Management Raipur	2010	Raipur	CG	54.80	14
Indian Institute of Management Udaipur	2011	Udaipur	RJ	53.77	15
Management Development Institute	1973	Gurgaon	HR	53.12	16
Vellore Institute of Technology	1984	Vellore	TN	51.83	17
S. P. Jain Institute of Management & Research	1981	Mumbai	MH	51.42	18
Indian Institute of Management Rohtak	2009	Rohtak	HR	51.16	19
Indian Institute of Management Kashipur	2011	Kashipur	UK	51.07	20
Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management	2007	Shillong	ML	50.44	21
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	2004	Bhubaneswar	OR	50.43	22
Anna University	1978	Chennai	TN	49.81	23
Institute of Management Technology	1980	Ghaziabad	UP	48.77	24
Indian Institute of Management Ranchi	2009	Ranchi	JH	48.70	25
PSG College of Technology	1951	Coimbatore	TN	48.32	26
International Management Institute	1981	New Delhi	DL	48.23	27
Banaras Hindu University	1916	Varanasi	UP	47.96	28
Institute of Rural Management	1979	Anand	GJ	47.83	29
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	1963	New Delhi	DL	46.79	30
Nirma University	2003	Ahmedabad	GJ	45.81	31
Indian Institute of Forest Management	1982	Bhopal	MP	44.96	32
Xavier University	1987	Bhubaneswar	OR	44.85	33
Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	1981	Mumbai	MH	44.81	34
Fore School of Management	1992	New Delhi	DL	44.51	35
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	1998	New Delhi	DL	44.51	35

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Goa Institute of Management	1993	Poriem, Sattari	GA	44.06	37
Institute for Financial Management and Research	2014	Satyavedu	AP	43.60	38
Tezpur University	1994	Tezpur	AS	43.29	39
Bharati Vidyapeeth's Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development	1978	Pune	MH	42.85	40
K.J. Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research	1981	Mumbai	MH	42.17	41
Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology	1998	Coimbatore	TN	42.08	42
Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida	2004	Noida	UP	41.92	43
Shanmugha Arts Science Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA)	1984	Thanjavur	TN	41.90	44
Birla Institute of Management Technology	1988	Greater Noida	UP	41.76	45
Prin. L. N. Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research	1977	Mumbai	MH	41.27	46
MIT School of Telecom Management	2007	Pune	MH	40.94	47
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management	1997	Gwalior	MP	40.51	48
International Management Institute, Kolkata	2011	Kolkata	WB	40.40	49
Xavier Institute of Management & Entrepreneurship	1991	Bengaluru	KA	40.07	50

8.5 India Rankings 2017: Pharmacy

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Jamia Hamdard	1989	New Delhi	DL	73.64	1
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali	1991	Mohali	PB	73.18	2
University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1944	Chandigarh	CH	69.59	3
Institute of Chemical Technology	1933	Mumbai	MH	65.67	4
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hyderabad	2007	Hyderabad	TS	65.14	5
Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	1964	Pilani	RJ	64.79	6
Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1963	Manipal	KA	59.64	7
Poona College of Pharmacy	1981	Pune	MH	54.69	8
S. R. M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002	Chennai	TN	54.28	9
JSS College of Pharmacy	1973	Mysore	KA	52.83	10
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	1946	Sagar	MP	51.13	11
Birla Institute of Technology	1955	Ranchi	JH	51.09	12
Annamalai University	1928	Annamalai Nagar	TN	50.91	13
Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research	1964	New Delhi	DL	48.44	14
Bombay College of Pharmacy	1957	Mumbai	MH	47.87	15
Nirma University	2003	Ahmedabad	GJ	47.57	16
JSS College of Pharmacy	1980	Ootacamund	TN	47.13	17
Andhra University	1926	Visakhapatnam	AP	46.25	18
Sri Ramachandra University	1994	Chennai	TN	45.97	19
Banasthali Vidyapith	1935	Banasthali	RJ	45.76	20
I. S. F. College of Pharmacy	2000	Moga	PB	45.13	21
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dibrugarh University	1983	Dibrugarh	AS	45.12	22
L. M. College of Pharmacy	1947	Ahmedabad	GJ	44.40	23
Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy	1989	Aurangabad	MH	41.85	24
Integral University	2004	Lucknow	UP	41.57	25
Acharya Nagarjuna University College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2010	Guntur	AP	41.50	26
N. G. S. M. Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1983	Mangalore	KA	40.63	27
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	1995	Rohtak	HR	40.53	28
Principal K. M. Kundnani College of Pharmacy	1971	Mumbai	MH	40.37	29
Goa College of Pharmacy	1963	Panaji	GA	40.01	30
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	1964	Indore	MP	39.20	31
Sanjivani College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	2004	Kopergaon	MH	38.44	32
College of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College	1897	Chennai	TN	38.34	33
Smt. Kishoritai Bhoyar College of Pharmacy	1998	Kamptee	MH	38.20	34

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	2009	Bilaspur	CG	38.10	35
Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy, Kolhapur	1996	Kolhapur	MH	37.67	36
KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research	2006	Belagavi	KA	37.61	37
R. C. Patel Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research	1992	Shirpur	MH	37.53	38
Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences	2009	Solan	HP	37.45	39
Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research	1994	Pune	MH	37.42	40
P. E. Society's Modern College of Pharmacy	1998	Pune	MH	37.06	41
SVKM's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Pharmacy	2004	Mumbai	MH	36.93	42
Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	1981	Mumbai	MH	36.64	43
Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology	1995	Hissar	HR	36.59	44
Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	1991	Wardha	MH	36.28	45
PSG College of Pharmacy	2001	Coimbatore	TN	36.21	46
MVP Samaj's College of Pharmacy	1982	Nashik	MH	36.11	47
Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2004	Guntur	AP	36.10	48
Gurunanak College of Pharmacy	2004	Nagpur	MH	35.99	49
AISSMS College of Pharmacy	1996	Pune	MH	35.70	50

8.6 India Rankings 2017: Colleges

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Miranda House	1948	Delhi	DL	69.39	1
Loyola College	1925	Chennai	TN	68.68	2
Shri Ram College of Commerce	1926	Delhi	DL	67.18	3
Bishop Heber College	1966	Tiruchirapalli	TN	61.18	4
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College	1959	New Delhi	DL	60.68	5
St. Xavier's College	1860	Kolkata	WB	59.12	6
Lady Shri Ram College for Women	1956	New Delhi	DL	58.28	7
Dyal Singh College	1959	New Delhi	DL	58.22	8
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College	1990	New Delhi	DL	58.06	9
The Women's Christian College	1915	Chennai	TN	57.37	10
P. S. G. College of Arts & Science	1947	Coimbatore	TN	55.64	11
Madras Christian College	1837	Kancheepuram	TN	55.44	12
Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College	1963	Virudhnagar	TN	54.62	13
P. S. G. R. Krishnammal College for Women	1963	Coimbatore	TN	53.97	14
Keshav Mahavidyalaya	1994	Delhi	DL	53.21	15
Ethiraj College for Women	1948	Chennai	TN	52.85	16
Christ College (Autonomous)	1956	Thrissur	KL	52.62	17
Loreto College	1912	Calcutta	WB	51.85	18
Kongunadu Arts & Science College	1973	Coimbatore	TN	51.84	19
Acharya Narendra Dev College	1991	New Delhi	DL	51.06	20
AU College of Science and Technology	1931	Visakhapatnam	AP	50.85	21
Sri Krishna Arts and Science College	1997	Coimbatore	TN	50.80	22
AU College of Arts and Commerce	1966	Visakhapatnam	AP	49.73	23
Andhra Loyola College	1954	Vijayawada	AP	49.41	24
Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	1980	Ernakulam	KL	48.90	25
Holy Cross College	1923	Tiruchirapalli	TN	48.13	26
Fatima College (Autonomous)	1953	Madurai	TN	47.95	27
Sacred Heart College	1944	Ernakulam	KL	47.24	28
St. Joseph's College of Commerce	1972	Bengaluru	KA	47.21	29
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Information Technology and Biotechnology (RGITBT)	2002	Pune	MH	47.04	30
St. Joseph's College	1956	Calicut	KL	46.73	31
Post Graduate Government College for Girls	1982	Chandigarh	CH	46.54	32
Ramanujan College	1958	New Delhi	DL	45.92	33
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Evening Classes)	1973	New Delhi	DL	45.76	34

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Fergusson College	1884	Pune	MH	45.51	35
Degree College of Physical Education	1963	Amravati	MH	45.48	36
Shri M. V. & Smt. N. V. Virani Science College	1968	Rajkot	GJ	45.31	37
V. V. Vanniaperumal College for Women	1962	Virudhnagar	TN	45.06	38
Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars Senthikumara Nadar College	1947	Virudhnagar	TN	44.80	39
St. Xavier's College	1869	Mumbai	MH	44.67	40
Goswami Ganesh Dutta S.D. College	1973	Chandigarh	CH	44.56	41
St. Joseph's College	1964	Trichur	KL	44.35	42
A.V.C. College-District Quaide-E-Milleth	1955	Quaide-E-Milleth	TN	44.29	43
Dr. N. G. P. Arts & Science College	1997	Coimbatore	TN	44.00	44
St Aloysius College (Autonomous)	1880	Mangalore	KA	44.00	44
Sri Guru Nanak Dev Khalsa College	1973	New Delhi	DL	43.86	46
Justice Baseer Ahmed Sayeed College for Women	1955	Chennai	TN	43.77	47
Mercy College	1964	Palakkad	KL	43.68	48
Little Flower College	1955	Trichur	KL	43.59	49
K. S. Rangaswamy College of Arts and Science	1995	Tiruchengode	TN	43.32	50
MES Keveeyam College	1981	Valanchary	KL	43.30	51
Vimla College	1967	Trichur	KL	43.23	52
Government College of Arts, Science and Commerce	1989	Quepem	GA	43.18	53
Holy Cross College	1965	Kanyakumari	TN	43.17	54
St. Mary's College	1946	Trichur	KL	42.72	55
Saiva Bhanu Kshatriya College	1970	Virudhnagar	TN	42.57	56
Gobi Arts and Science College-Karattatipalayam	1967	Karattatipalayam	TN	42.39	57
Vivekanand College	1964	Kolhapur	MH	42.26	58
Meenakshi College for Women	1975	Chennai	TN	42.07	59
Shri Shankarlal Sundarbai Shasun Jain College for Women	2005	Chennai	TN	42.07	59
Vitthalbhai Patel and Rajrathan P. T. Patel Science College	1947	Anand	GJ	41.99	61
Srimathi D. N. Bhat Vaishnav College for Women	1968	Kancheepuram	TN	41.91	62
Kongu Arts & Science College	1994	Erode	TN	41.90	63
J. B. College	1930	Jorhat	AS	41.81	64
Nirmala College for Women	1948	Coimbatore	TN	41.73	65
Rathinam College of Arts and Science	2001	Coimbatore	TN	41.69	66
Mahendra Arts & Science College	1999	Namakkal	TN	41.33	67
Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science for Women	1991	Coimbatore	TN	40.89	68
SNR Sons College	1987	Coimbatore	TN	40.29	69
St. Teresa's College	1925	Ernakula	KL	40.10	70

Name of Institute	Est.	City	State	Score	Rank
Sri D. Manjunatheswara College	1966	Dakshin Kannad	KA	39.96	71
Nanded Education Society's Science College	1950	Nanded	MH	39.47	72
Mannam Memorial N.S. S. College	1981	Kollam	KL	38.99	73
Mehr Chand Mahajan D.A.V. College for Women	1968	Chandigarh	CH	38.84	74
Hindusthan College of Arts and Science	1998	Coimbatore	TN	38.65	75
K. S. R. College of Arts and Science for Women	2009	Namakkal	TN	38.60	76
Bahauddin Govt. Science College	1901	Junagadh	GJ	38.42	77
Rama Krishna Mission Vivekananda Centenary College	1963	Rahara	WB	38.29	78
S. D. M. S. M. Kalasala	1983	Krishna	AP	38.28	79
Dr. V. S. Krishna Govt. Degree College	1968	Visakhapatnam	AP	38.19	80
Symbiosis College of Arts and Commerce	1983	Pune	MH	38.05	81
S R M College of Arts and Science	1993	Potheri	TN	38.03	82
Sai College of Computer Education	2008	Osmanabad	MH	37.93	83
Assumption College	1950	Kottayam	KL	37.92	84
Gayatri Vidya Parishad College for Degree and P. G Courses (Autonomous)	1989	Visakhapatnam	AP	37.56	85
Muthayammal College of Arts & Science	1994	Namakkal	TN	37.46	86
St. Josephs College for Women, (Autonomous)	1958	Visakhapatnam	AP	37.15	87
Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science	1962	Wardha	MH	37.07	88
P. C. Jabin Science College	1957	Dharwad	KA	36.87	89
Govt. College	1916	Anantapur	AP	36.82	90
Nirmala College	1953	Ernakulam	KL	36.53	91
K. B. N. College	1965	Vijayawada	AP	36.36	92
V. S. M. College	1966	Ramachandrapuram	AP	36.15	93
J. G. College of Commerce	1947	Hubli	KA	36.03	94
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous)	1951	Tirupattur	TN	35.43	95
Presidency College	2000	Bengaluru	KA	35.23	96
National College	1919	Tiruchirapalli	TN	34.93	97
Raja Narendralal Khan Women's College	1957	Midnapore	WB	34.73	98
Bharti Vidyapeeth's Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya	1990	Sangli	MH	34.69	99
Thanthai Hans Roever College	1985	Perambalur	TN	34.65	100

9. Top 10 / 5 Institutes in Each Category / Discipline

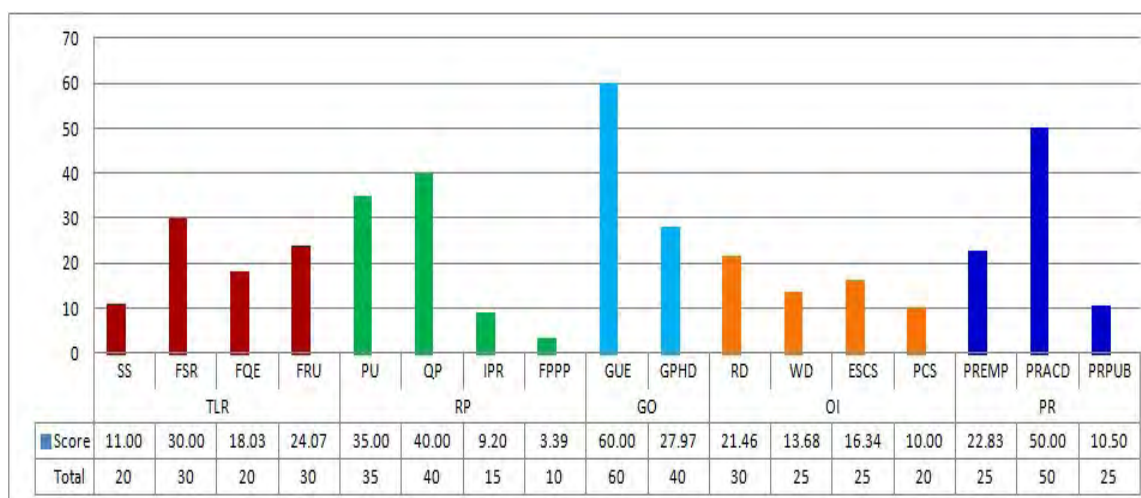
9.1. Top 10 Institutes in Overall Ranking

Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

Rank - 1

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was formally vested in 1909, the foundation stone was laid in 1911 as a result of the joint efforts of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, the Government of India, and the Maharaja of Mysore. Since its establishment, IISc has become the premier institute for advanced scientific and technological research and education in India. The University is located in the city of Bengaluru, Karnataka. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore stands at the First position with weighted score of 83.28. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Rank	83.11	87.59	87.97	61.48	83.33

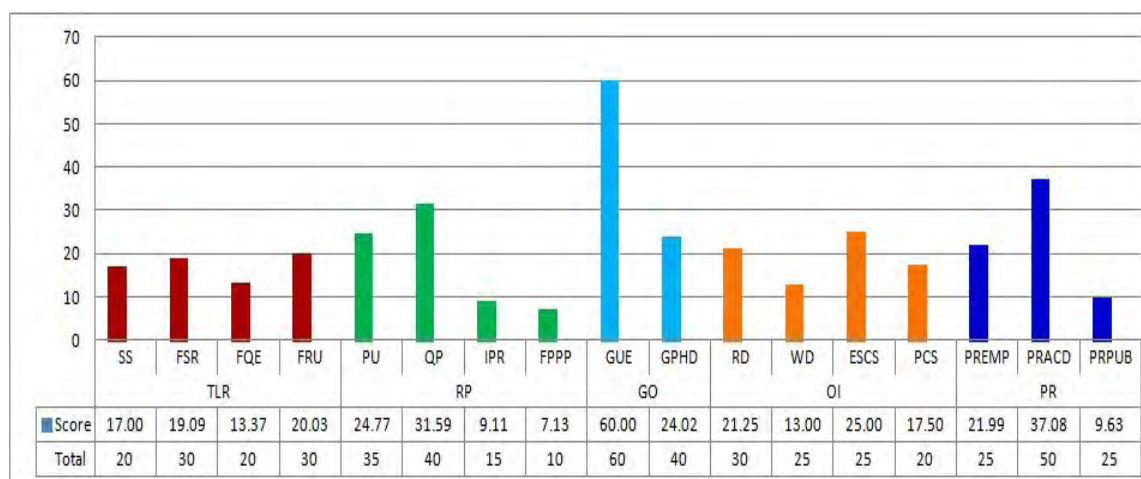


Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Rank - 2

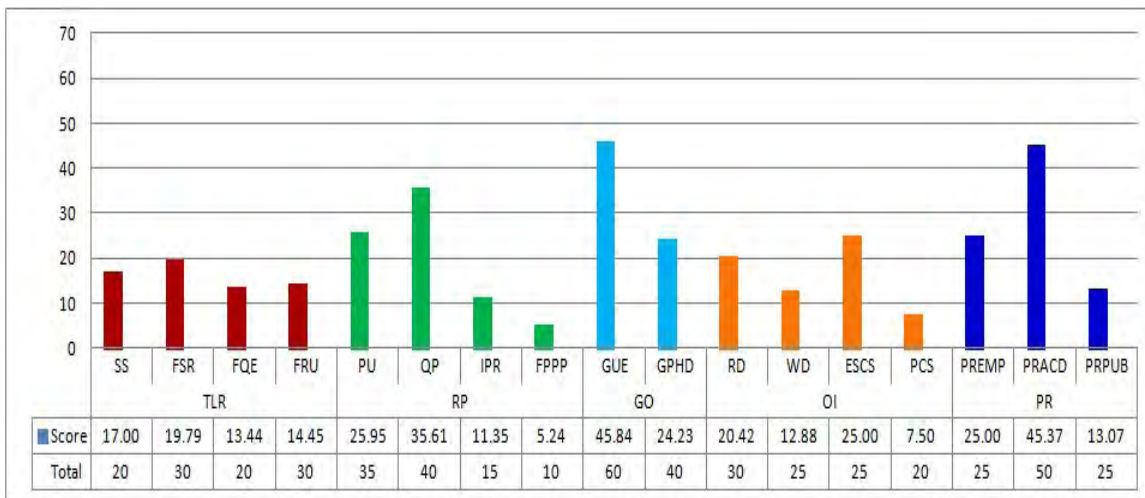
Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT Madras), set-up by Government of India in 1959, is one among the foremost Institutes of National Importance in higher technological education, basic and applied research. IIT Madras is located in the city of Chennai, Tamil Nadu. IIT Madras stands at the Second position with weighted score of 73.97. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Rank	69.49	72.60	84.02	76.75	68.70



The Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay) is a public engineering institute located in Powai, Mumbai, India. Established by Government of India in 1958, IIT Bombay is an Institute of National Importance and a Deemed University. IIT Bombay stands at the Third Position with weighted score of 71.78. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

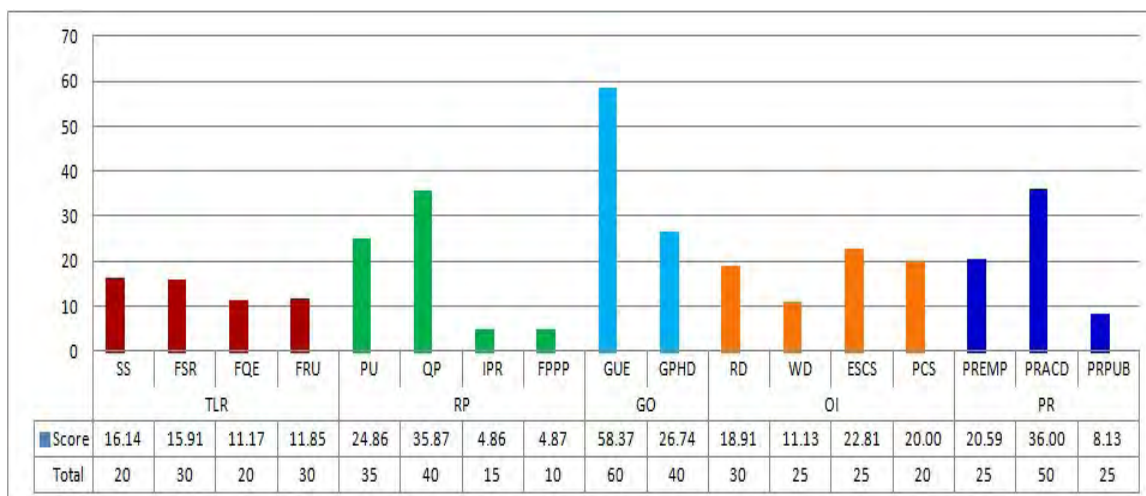
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Rank	64.68	78.14	70.07	65.80	83.44



Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

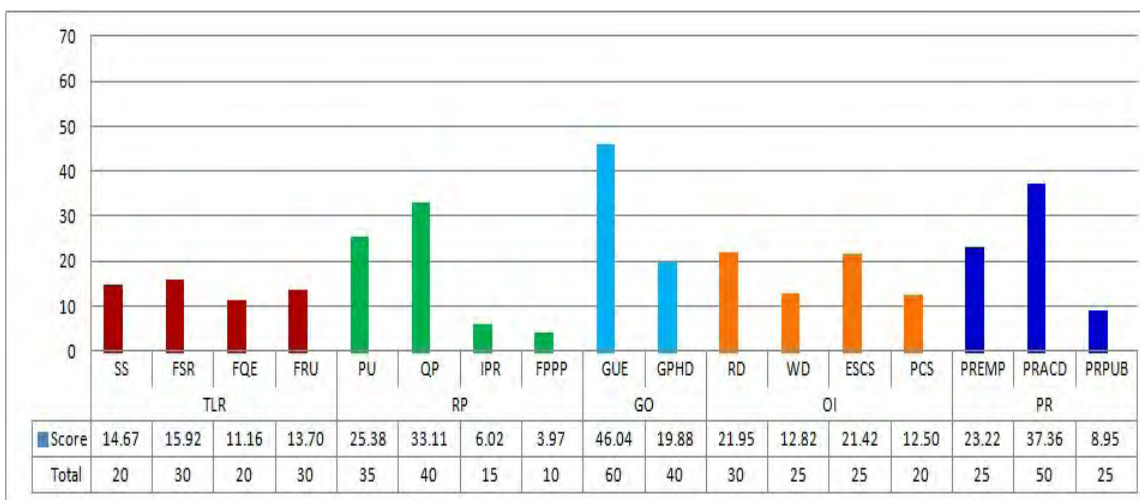
The Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT Kharagpur) is a public engineering institution and Institute of National Importance established by the Government of India in 1951. The Institute was established and started its journey in the old Hijli Detention Camp, Hijli, Kharagpur, West Bengal. IIT Kharagpur stands at the Forth Position with weighted score of 68.43. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	55.07	70.46	85.11	72.85	64.72



The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi) is a public engineering and research institute situated in Hauz Khas, Delhi. The Institute was established in 1961 as the College of Engineering & Technology affiliated to University of Delhi and was renamed later as “Indian Institute of Technology Delhi”. IIT Delhi is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India. IIT Delhi stands at the Fifth Position with weighted score of 64.18. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Rank	55.45	68.48	65.92	68.69	69.53



Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

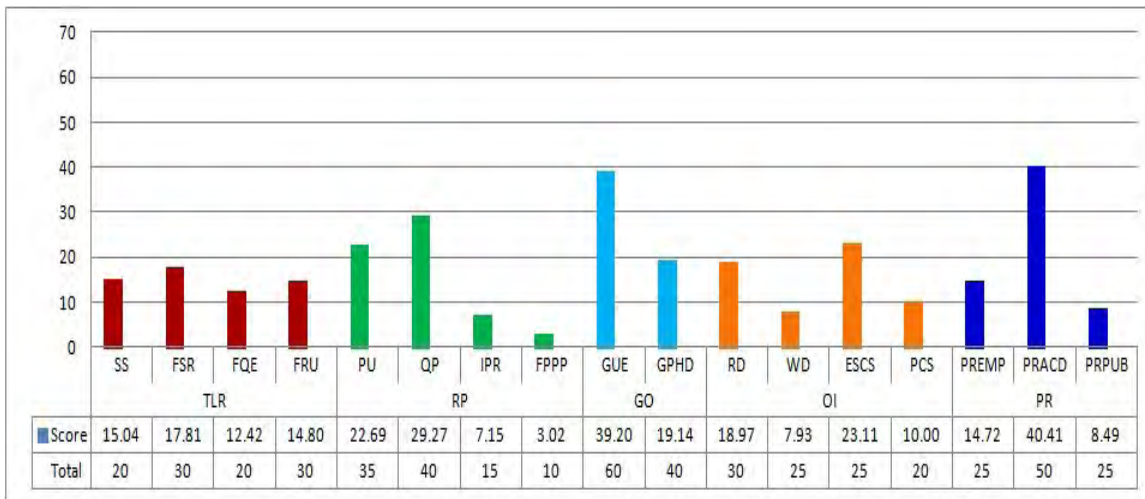
The Jawaharlal Nehru University is a public central university located in New Delhi, the capital of India. The University was established in 1969 by an Act of Parliament. It was named after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi stands at the Sixth Position with weighted score of 61.53. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	62.11	33.96	98.71	82.40	47.27



The Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur is a public engineering & research institute located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. It began functioning in 1959. It is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India under IIT Act. IIT Kanpur stands at the Seventh Position with weighted score of 60.69. Its marks and rank on different parameters are as follows:

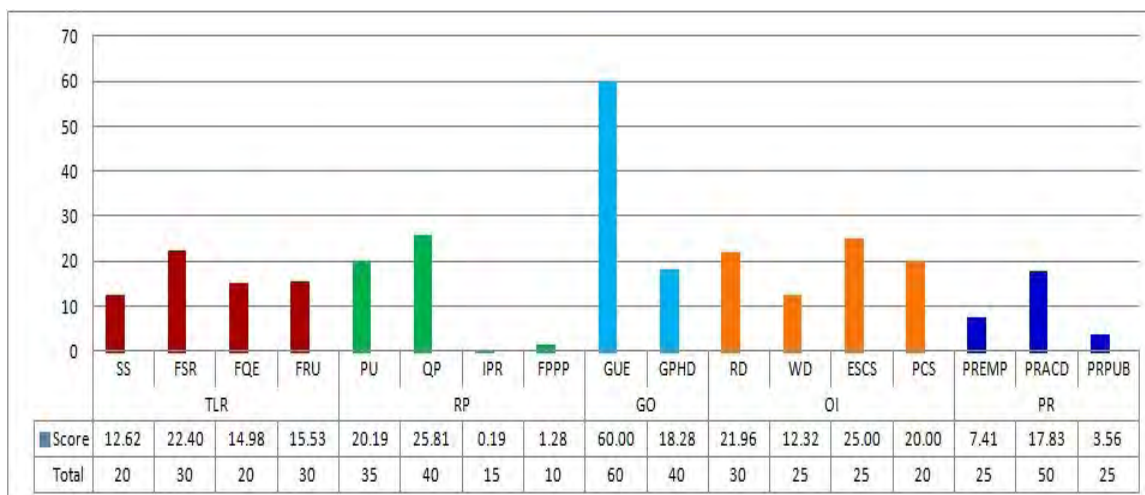
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	60.07	62.14	58.34	60.01	63.62



Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

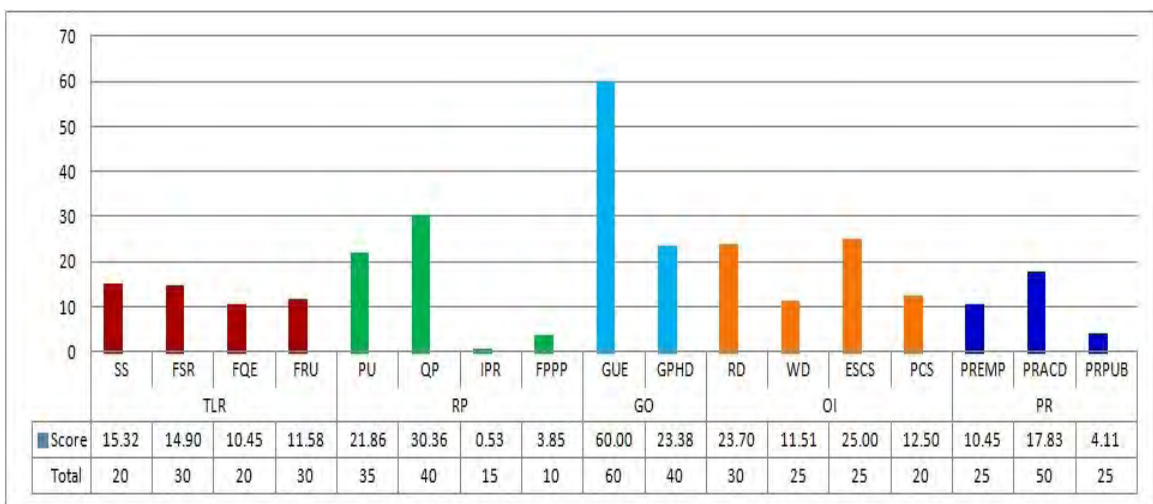
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, established in 1994, located in Guwahati, Assam is the sixth member of the IIT fraternity. The academic programme of IIT Guwahati commenced in 1995. IIT Guwahati is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India. IIT Guwahati stands at the Eighth Position with weighted score of 60.37. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	65.53	47.46	78.28	79.28	28.79



Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IIT Roorkee), is the oldest technical Institute of Asia, and is among the foremost of Institute of National Importance in higher technological & engineering education in the country. The Institute is the seventh IIT to be declared by Government of India in September 21, 2001. It is located in Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India. IIT Roorkee stands at the Ninth Position with weighted score of 59.84. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

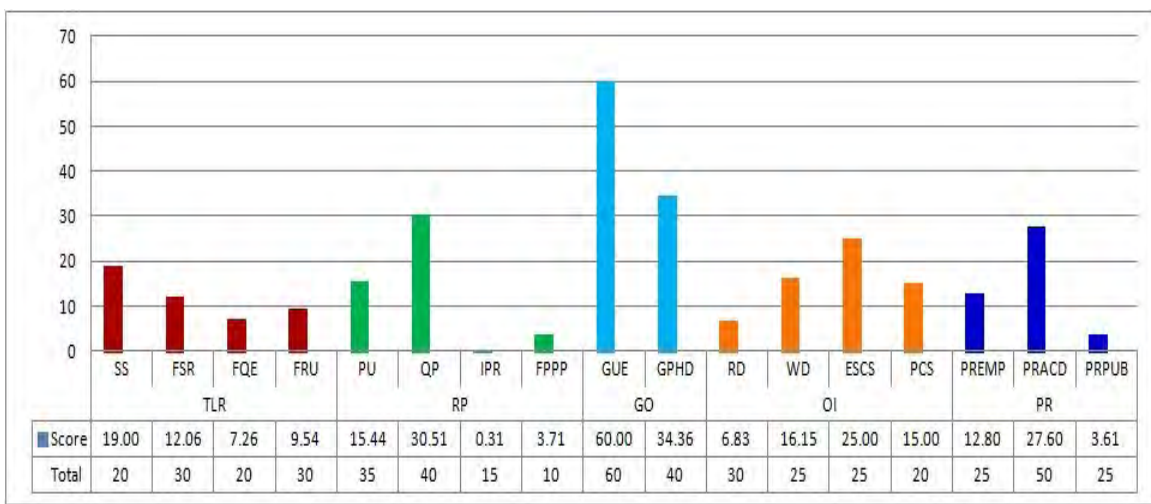
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	52.24	56.60	83.38	72.70	32.38



Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is an internationally reputed institute situated in the holy city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. The University was founded by the great nationalist leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in 1916. Banaras Hindu University was created under the Parliamentary Legislation - BHU Act 1915. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi stands at the Tenth Position with weighted score of 58.92. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	47.85	49.96	94.36	62.97	44.01



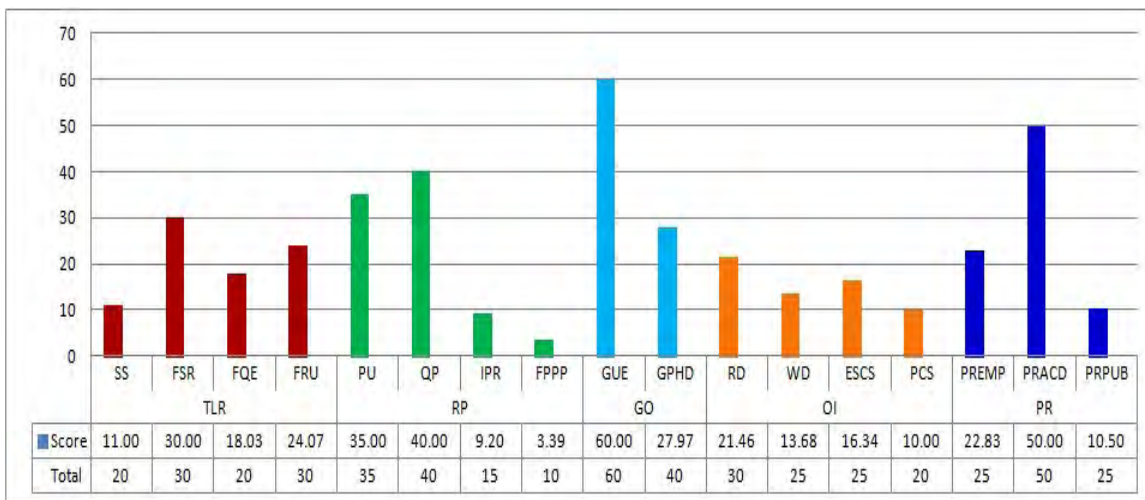
9.2. Top 10 Universities

Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

Rank - 1

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was formally vested in 1909, the foundation stone was laid in 1911 as a result of the joint efforts of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, the Government of India, and the Maharaja of Mysore. Since its establishment, IISc has become the premier institute for advanced scientific and technological research and education in India. The University is located in the city of Bengaluru, Karnataka. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore stands at the First position with weighted score of 83.28. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	83.11	87.59	87.97	61.48	83.33

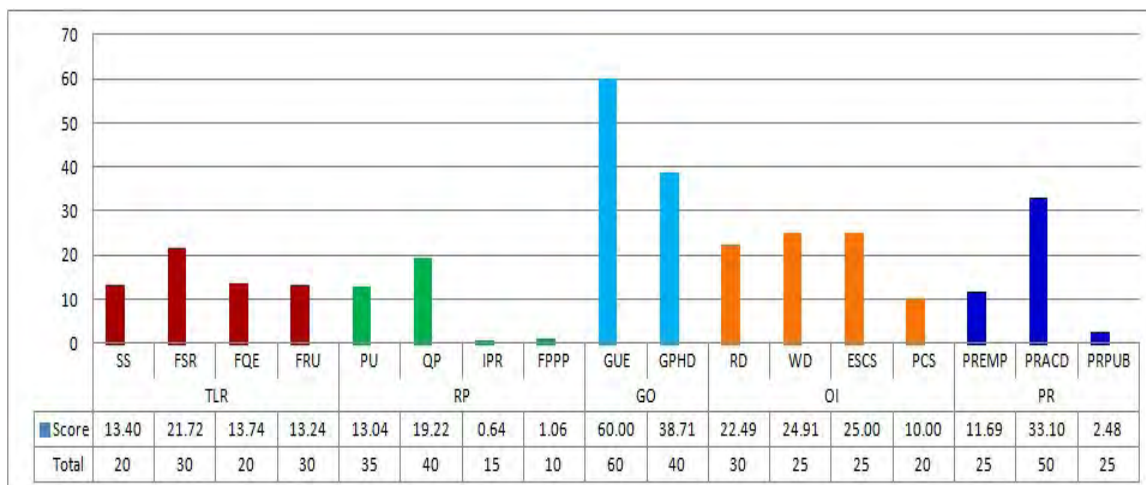


Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Rank - 2

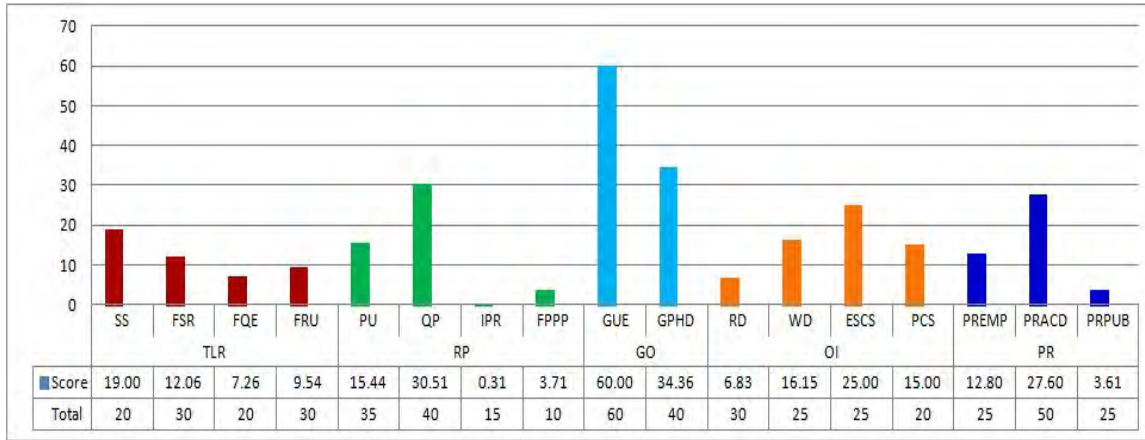
The Jawaharlal Nehru University is a public central university located in New Delhi, the capital of India. The University was established in 1969 by an Act of Parliament. It was named after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi stands at the Second position with weighted score of 61.53. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	62.11	33.96	98.71	82.40	47.27



Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is an internationally reputed institute situated in the holy city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. The University was founded by the great nationalist leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in 1916. Banaras Hindu University was created under the Parliamentary Legislation - BHU Act 1915. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi stands at the Third position with weighted score of 58.92. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

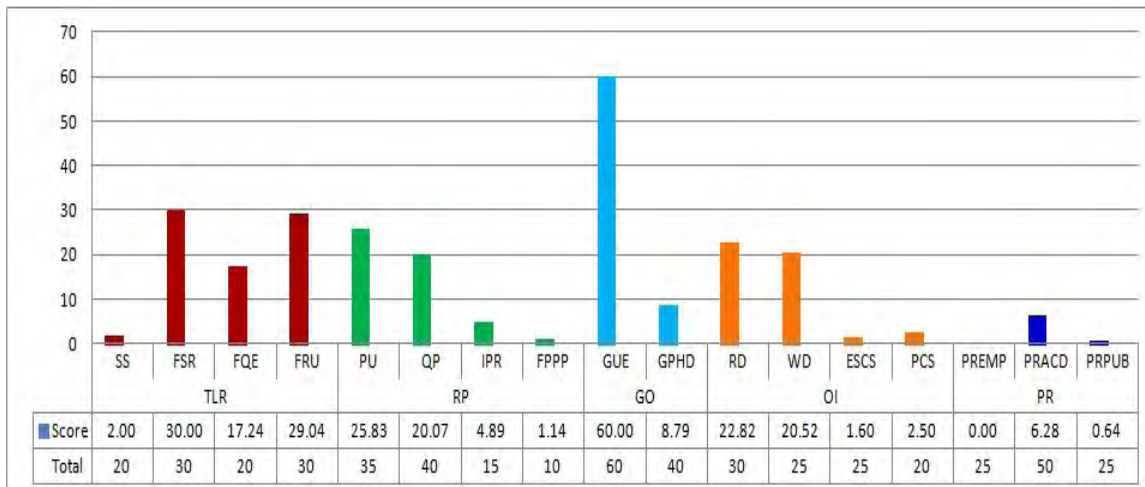
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	47.85	49.96	94.36	62.97	44.01



Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bengaluru

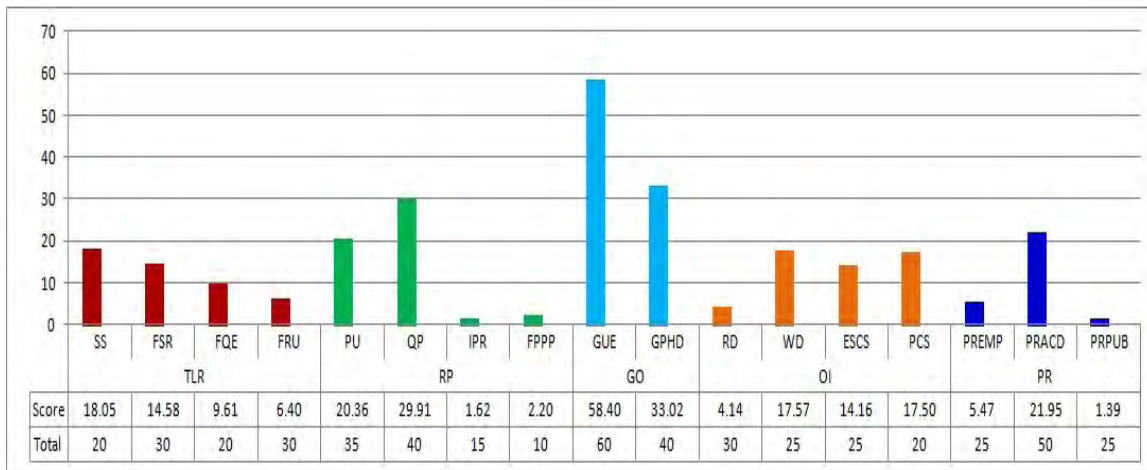
The Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) is a relatively young but already well-known multidisciplinary research Institute situated in Jakkur, a locality north of Bengaluru. The Centre was established in 1989 by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India to mark the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There are two off-campus units of this Center located at Indian Institute of Science (IISc): Chemical Biology and Condensed Matter Theory. The Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research stands at the Fourth position with weighted score of 58.25. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	78.28	51.93	68.79	47.44	6.92



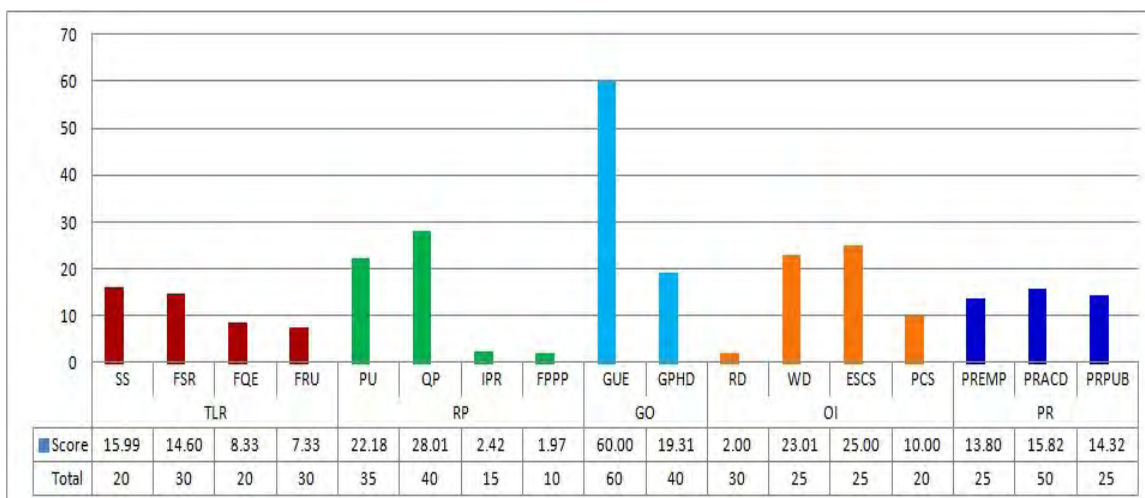
Jadavpur University is a premier public research university located in Kolkata, West Bengal. The University was established on 24th December, 1955 by converting the then Bengal Technical Institute (later became College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal) through a State Legislation. It has two campuses: the main campus at Jadavpur and the new campus at Salt Lake. Jadavpur University stands at the Fifth position with weighted score of 57.32. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	48.64	54.09	91.42	53.37	28.81



Anna University was established on 4th September 1978 as a unitary type of University. It is situated in the southern part of the city of Chennai. Anna University stands at the Sixth position with weighted score of 56.50. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	46.25	54.58	79.31	60.01	43.94



University of Hyderabad

Rank -7

The University of Hyderabad is a premier institute of postgraduate teaching and research in the country. The University, also known as Hyderabad Central University, is located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It was founded in 1974. The University of Hyderabad stands at the Seventh position with weighted score of 56.30. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	57.30	42.77	78.79	78.13	27.06

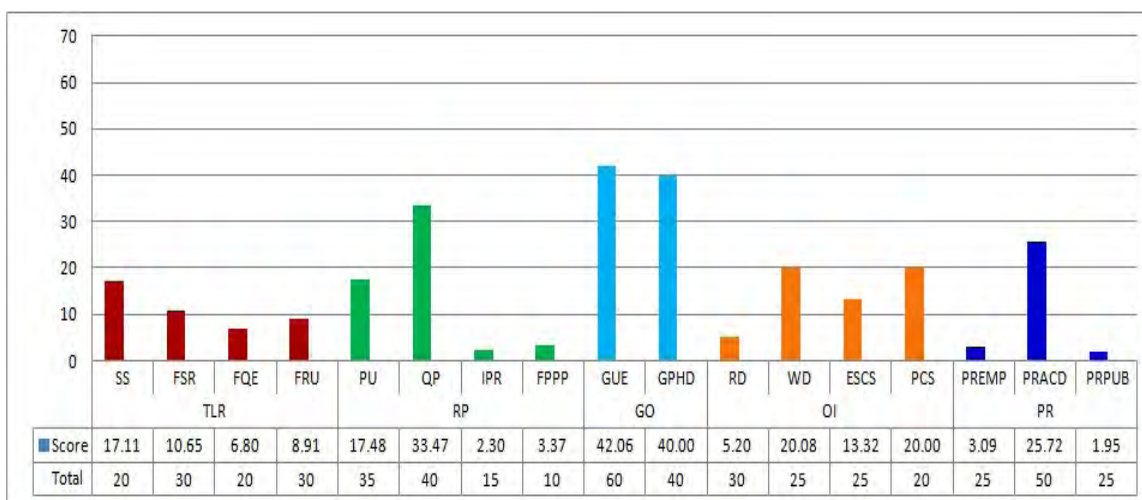


University of Delhi, Delhi

Rank - 8

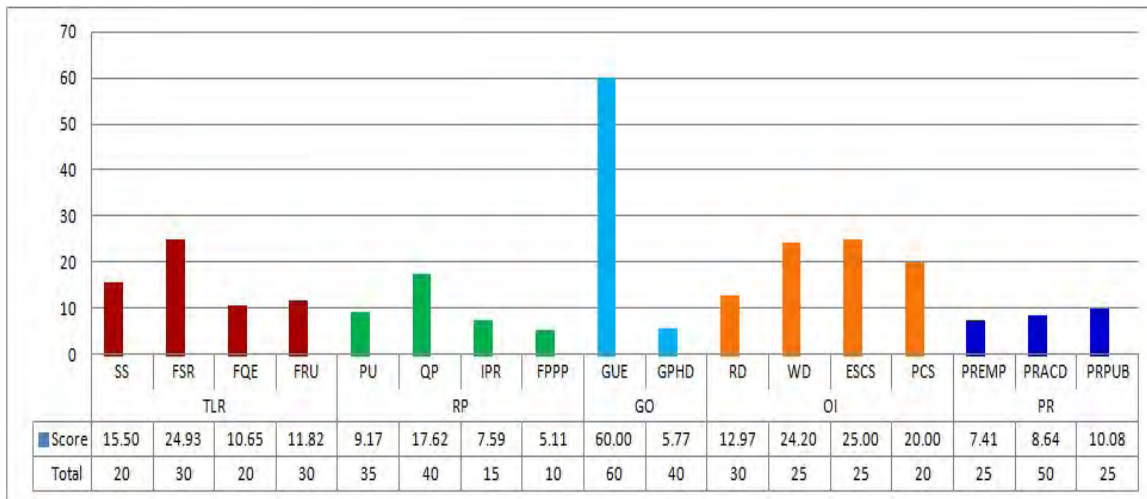
The University of Delhi, informally known as Delhi University, is one of the premier Central University of the country located in Delhi, the capital of India. It was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. The University of Delhi stands at the Eighth position with weighted score of 55.37. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	43.48	56.61	82.06	58.6	30.76



Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (Amrita University) was started in 2003 by the world-renowned humanitarian leader, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi, Amma. The University is spread across five campuses in three states of India - Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, with the University headquarters at Ettimadai, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham stands at the Ninth position with weighted score of 54.70. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

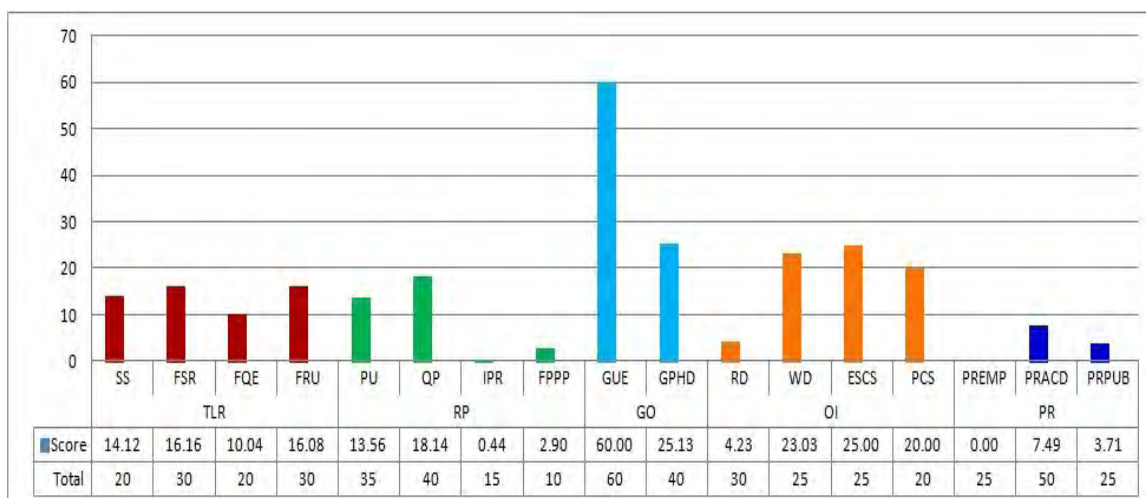
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	62.90	39.49	65.77	82.17	26.12



Savitribai Phule Pune University

Savitribai Phule Pune University (formerly the University of Pune), one of the premier universities in India, is positioned in the North-western part of Pune city, Maharashtra. It was established on 10th February, 1949 under the Poona University Act. The University of Pune (earlier name) was renamed as Savitribai Phule Pune University on 9th November 2014. Savitribai Phule Pune University stands at the Tenth position with weighted score of 52.81. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	56.39	35.03	85.13	72.26	11.20



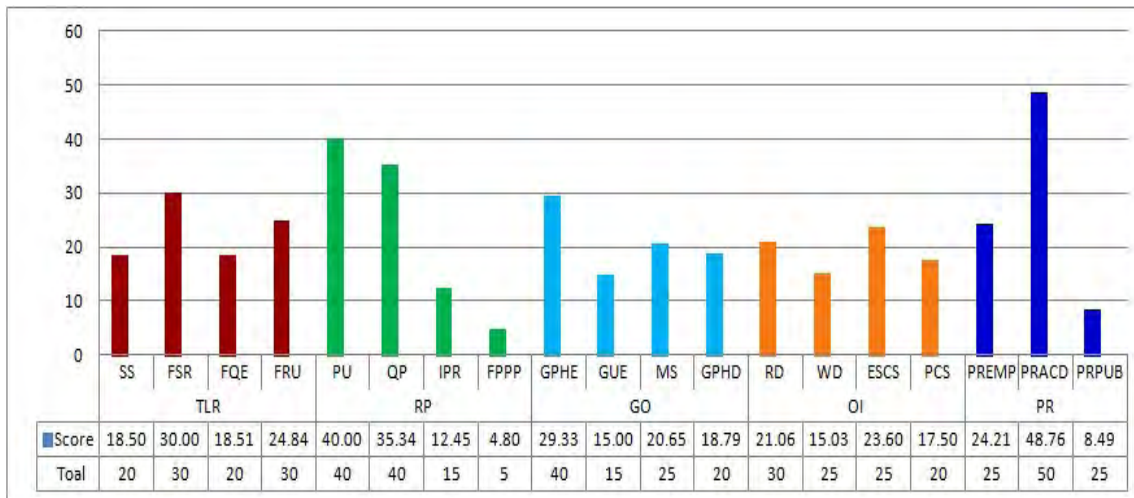
9.3. Top 10 in Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Rank - 1

Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT Madras), set-up by Government of India in 1959, is one among the foremost Institutes of National Importance in higher technological education, basic and applied research. IIT Madras is located in the city of Chennai, Tamil Nadu. IIT Madras stands at the First position with weighted score of 87.96. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	91.85	92.6	83.78	77.19	81.46

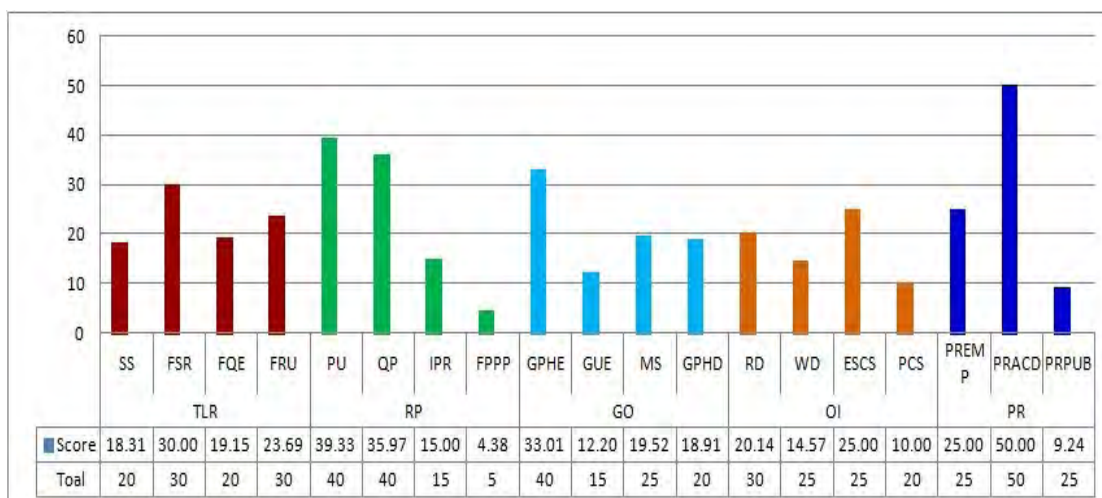


Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

Rank - 2

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay) is a public engineering institute located in Powai, Mumbai, India. Established by Government of India in 1958, IIT Bombay is an Institute of National Importance and a Deemed University. IIT Bombay stands at the Second Position with weighted score of 87.87. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	91.15	94.68	83.64	69.70	84.24

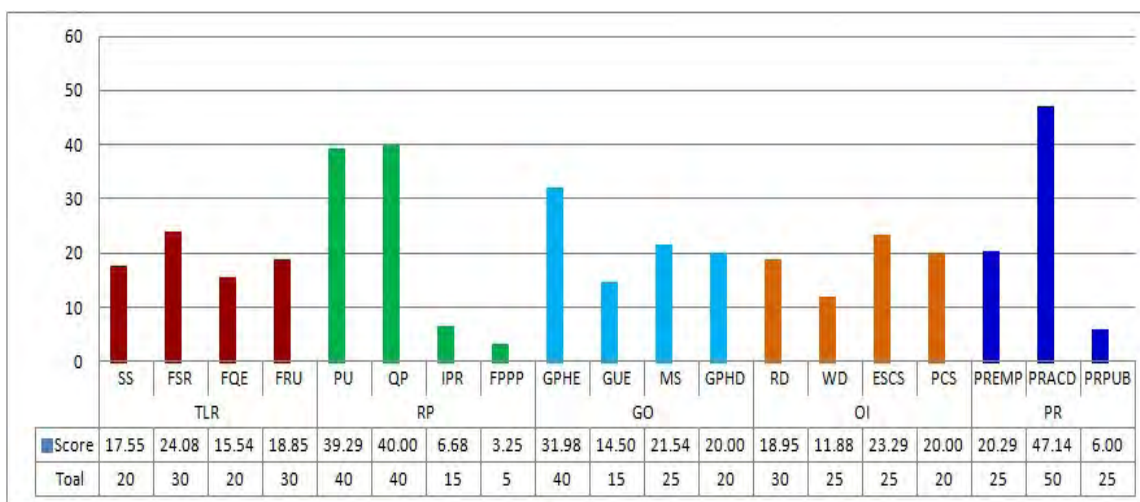


Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

Rank -3

The Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT Kharagpur) is a public engineering institute and Institute of National Importance established by the Government of India in 1951. The Institute was established and started its journey in the old Hijli Detention Camp, Hijli, Kharagpur, West Bengal. IIT Kharagpur stands at the Third Position with weighted score of 81.93. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	76.03	89.23	88.02	74.11	73.43

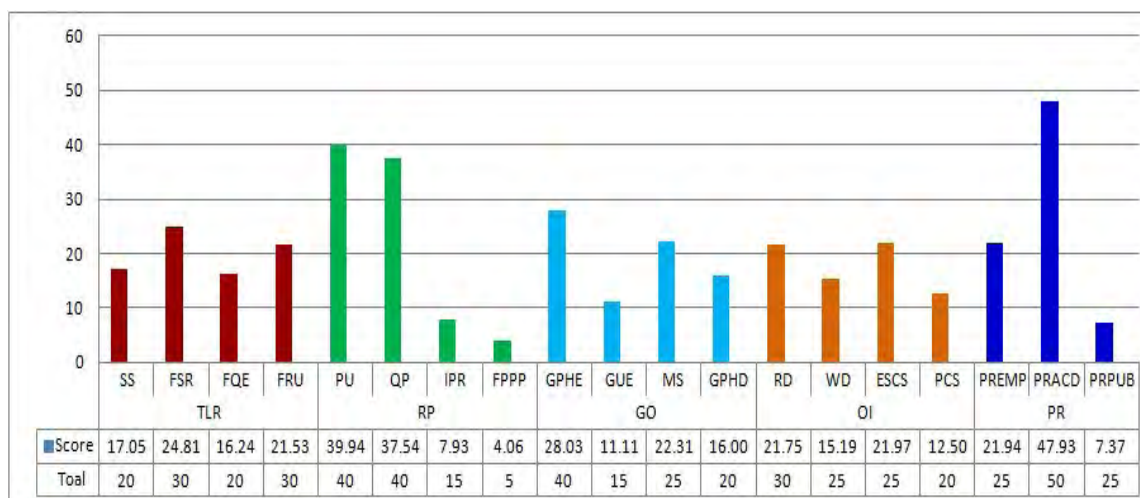


Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

Rank -4

The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi) is a public engineering and research institute situated in Hauz Khas, Delhi. The Institute was established in 1961 as the College of Engineering & Technology affiliated to University of Delhi and was renamed later as "Indian Institute of Technology Delhi". IIT Delhi is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India. IIT Delhi stands at the Fourth Position with weighted score of 81.08. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	79.63	89.47	77.45	71.41	77.24

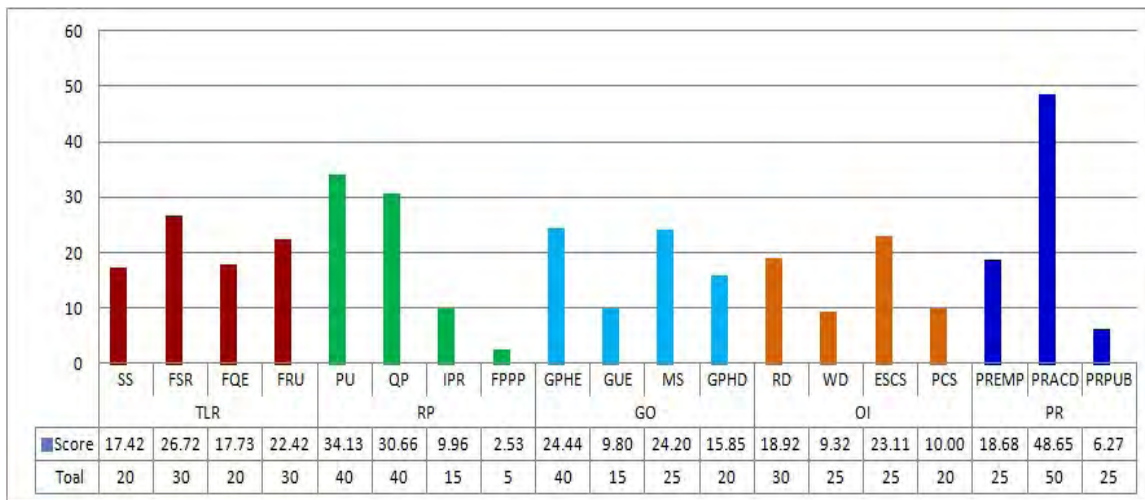


Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Rank -5

The Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur is a public engineering & research institute located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. It began functioning in 1959. It is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India under IIT Act. IIT Kanpur stands at the Fifth Position with weighted score of 76.83. Its marks and rank on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	84.28	77.28	74.29	61.35	73.59

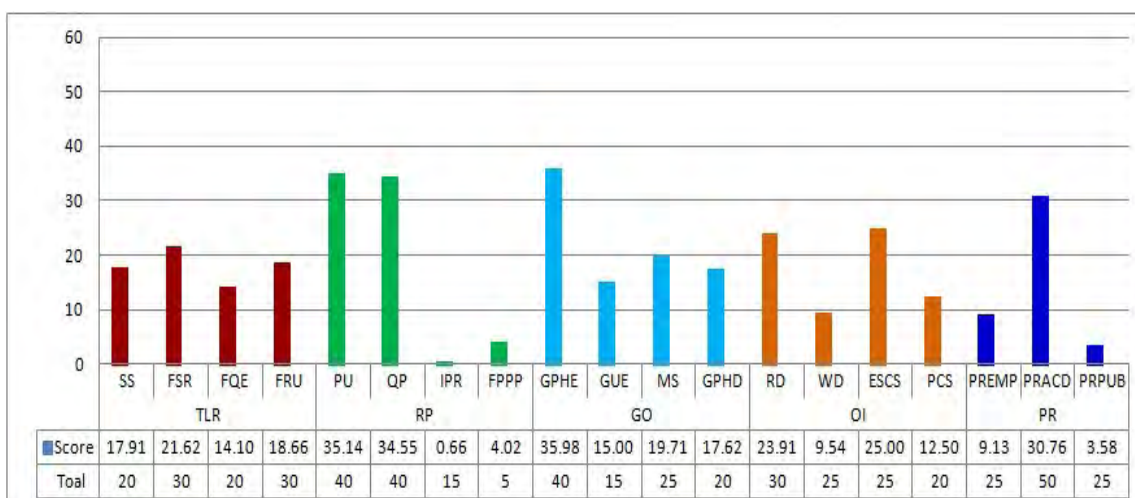


Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Rank -6

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IIT Roorkee), is the oldest technical Institute of Asia, and is among the foremost of Institute of National Importance in higher technological & engineering education in the country. The Institute is the seventh IIT to be declared by Government of India on September 21, 2001. It is located in Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India. IIT Roorkee stands at the Sixth Position with weighted score of 73.10. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	72.30	74.36	88.31	70.95	43.47

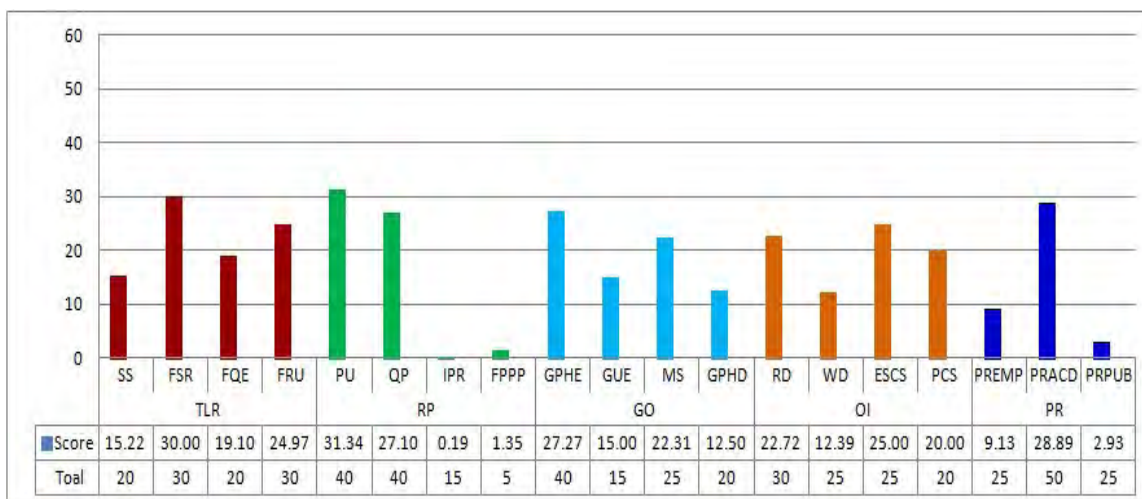


Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

Rank -7

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, established in 1994, located in Guwahati, Assam is the sixth member of the IIT fraternity. The academic programme of IIT Guwahati commenced in 1995. IIT Guwahati is an Institute of National Importance declared by Government of India. IIT Guwahati stands at the Seventh Position with weighted score of 72.30. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	89.29	59.98	77.08	80.11	40.95

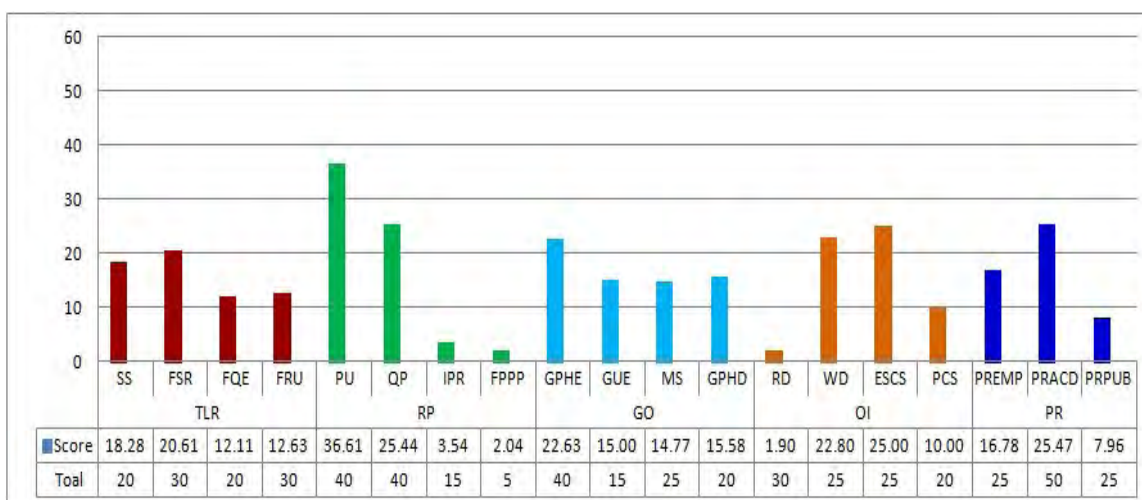


Anna University

Rank - 8

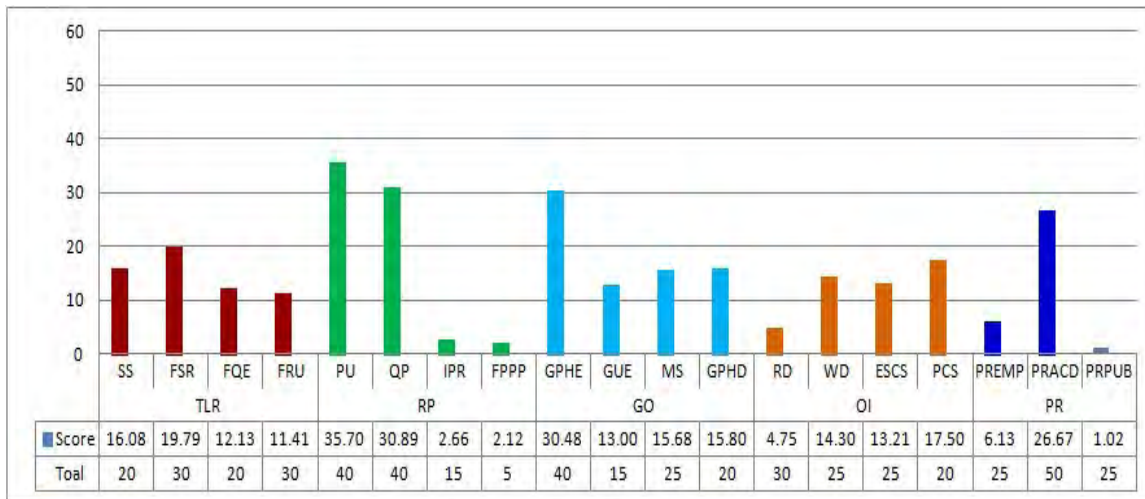
Anna University was established on 4th September 1978 as a unitary type of University. It is situated in the southern part of the city of Chennai. Anna University stands at the Eighth position with weighted score of 63.97. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	63.62	67.63	67.99	59.71	50.21



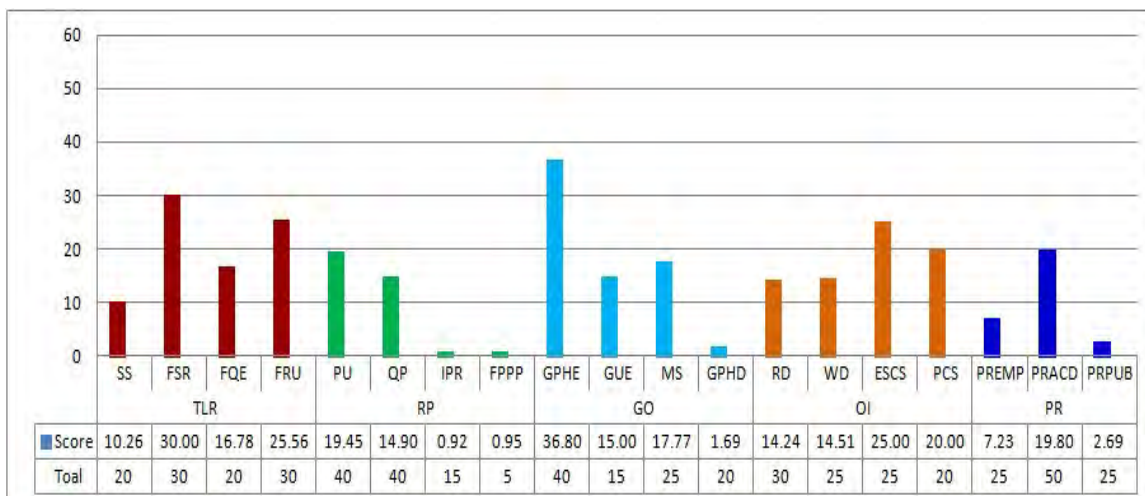
Jadavpur University is a premier public research university located in Kolkata, West Bengal. The University was established on 24th December, 1955 by converting the then Bengal Technical Institute (later became College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal) through a State Legislation. It has two campuses: the main campus at Jadavpur and the new campus at Salt Lake. Jadavpur University stands at the Ninth position with weighted score of 62.59. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	59.42	71.38	74.96	49.76	33.82



Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IIT Hyderabad) is a public engineering and research institute located in Medak district, Telangana, India. The Institute was started on 18 August 2008 from a temporary campus at Ordnance Factory Medak's estate in Yeddumailaram. Its permanent campus is located in Kandi village, Medak. Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad stands at the Tenth position with weighted score of 60.24. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	82.60	36.21	71.26	73.75	29.72



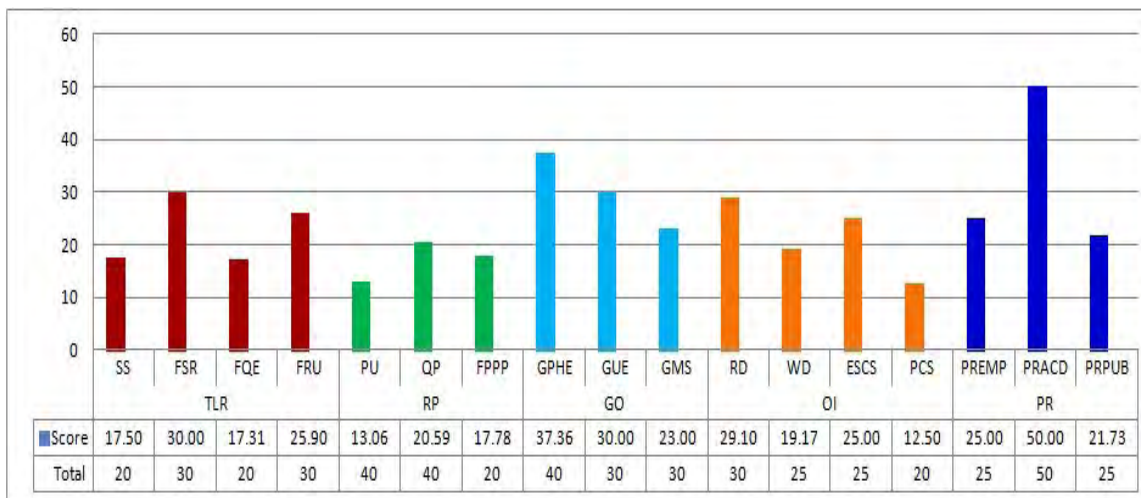
9.4. Top 5 in Management

Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

Rank - 1

The Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM Ahmedabad) is a top-notch public business school located in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. The Institute was established on December 11, 1961 and is the second IIM to be established in the country. Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad stands at the First position with weighted score of 78.96. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	90.71	51.44	90.36	85.77	96.73

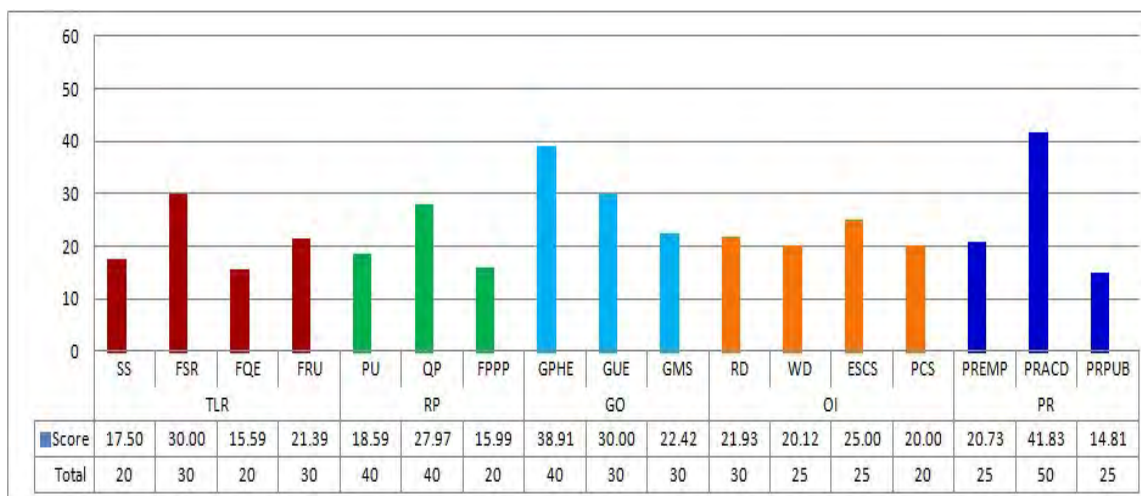


Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

Rank - 2

The Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM Bangalore) is a premiere public business school located in the India's Silicon Valley, the city of Bengaluru, Karnataka. The Institute is the third IIM to be established in the country in the year 1973. Indian Institute of Management Bangalore stands at the Second position with weighted score of 78.82. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	84.48	62.56	91.33	87.05	77.37

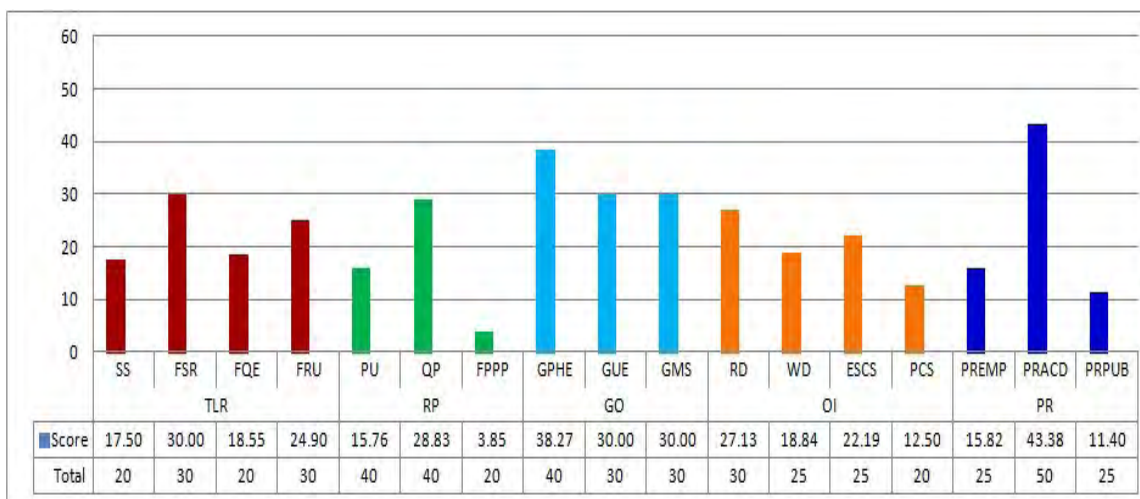


Indian Institute of Management Calcutta

Rank - 3

The Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIM Calcutta) was established as the first national institute for postgraduate studies and research in management by the Government of India in November 1961. The Institute is located at Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal. Indian Institute of Management Calcutta stands at the Third position with weighted score of 76.60. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	90.96	48.43	98.27	80.66	70.61

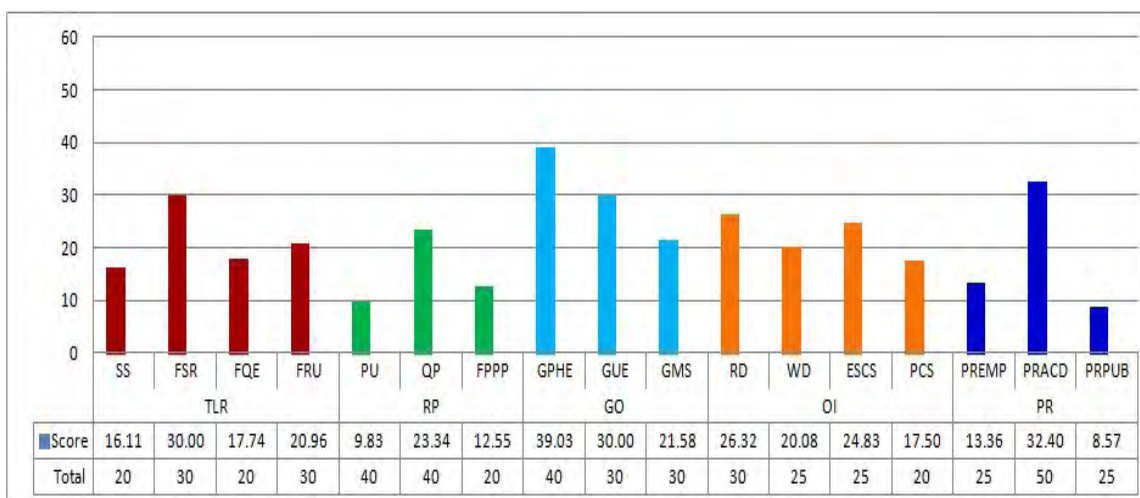


Indian Institute of Management Lucknow

Rank - 4

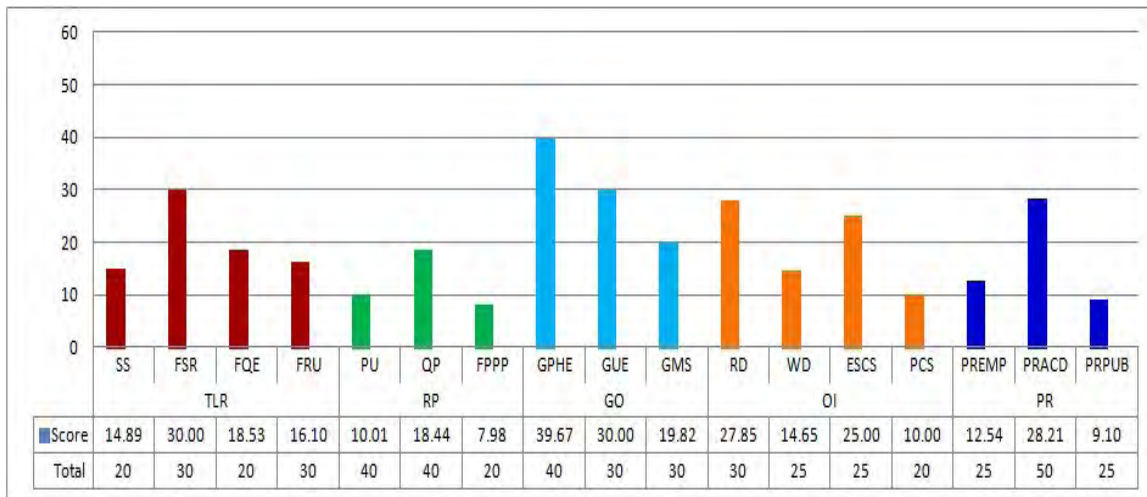
The Indian Institute of Management Lucknow (IIM Lucknow) is fourth in the prestigious IIM family of management schools established in India. The Institute was established in the year 1984. It is located in the city of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. Indian Institute of Management Lucknow stands at the Fourth position with weighted score of 71.58. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	84.81	45.72	90.61	88.72	54.34



The Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIM Kozhikode) is an renowned business school to offer post-graduate programs. It is situated on two hillocks in the Kunnamangalam area of ancient city of Calicut, Kerala, India. Established in 1996, IIM Kozhikode was the fifth IIM to be established in the country. Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode stands at the Fifth position with weighted score of 65.41. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	79.51	36.43	89.49	77.49	49.85



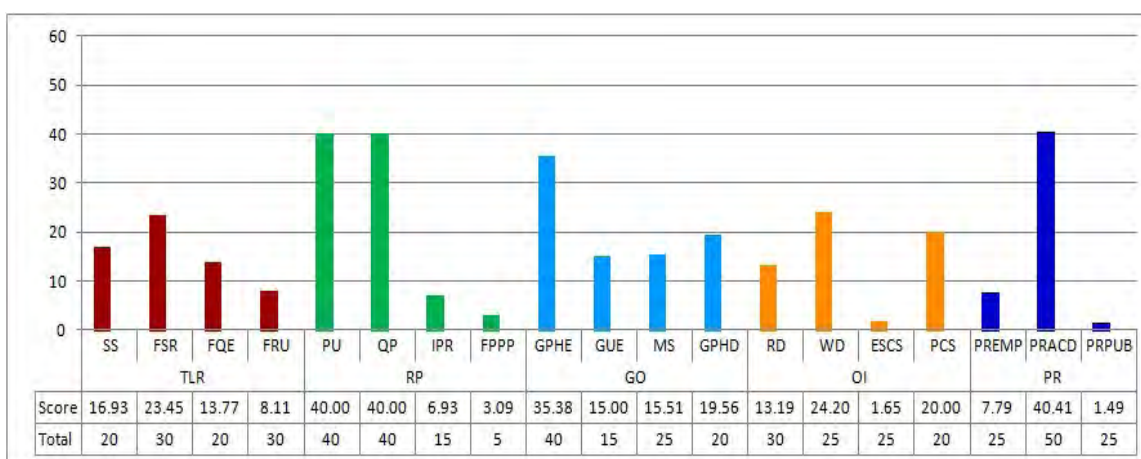
9.5. Top 5 in Pharmacy

Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

Rank - 1

Jamia Hamdard is a Deemed University accredited by MHRD, Government of India. The history of Jamia Hamdard begins with the establishment of a small Unani clinic in the year 1906 by Hakeem Hafiz Abdul Majeed, one of the well-known practitioners of Unani System of Medicine. The University was inaugurated by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi on August 01, 1989, and is located in New Delhi, India. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi stands at the First position with weighted score of 73.64. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	62.25	90.03	85.45	59.05	49.7

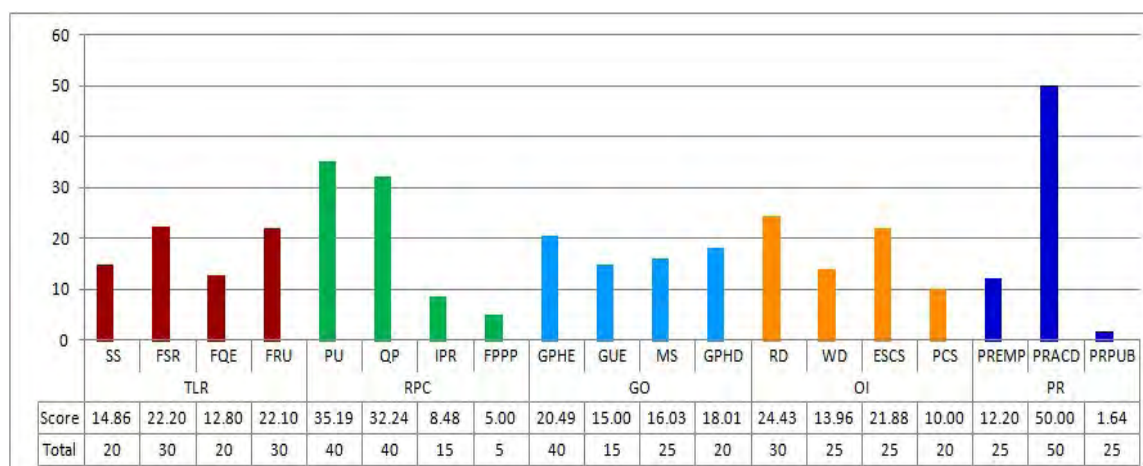


National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali

Rank - 2

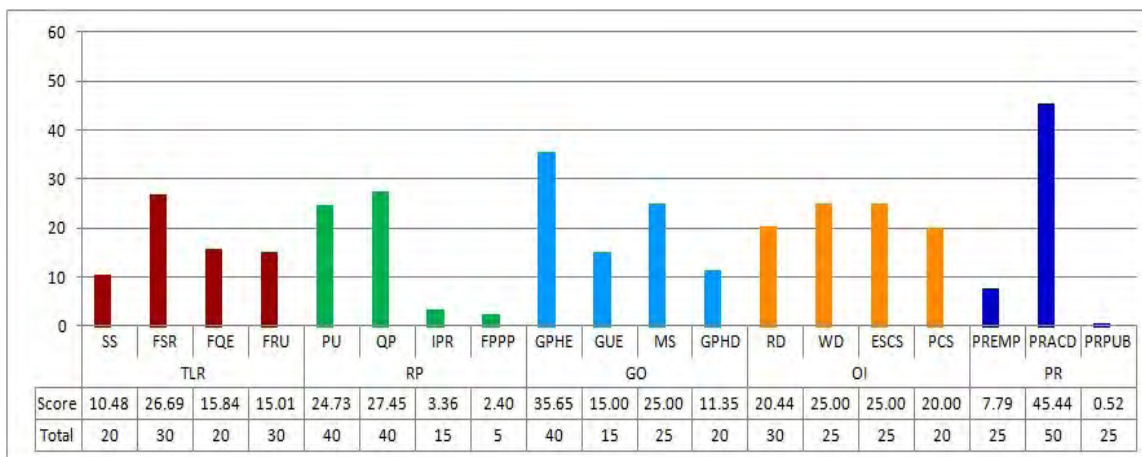
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali is the first national level institute in pharmaceutical sciences with a proclaimed objective of becoming a centre of excellence for advanced studies and research in pharmaceutical sciences. The Government of India has declared NIPER as an 'Institute of National Importance'. The Institute is located in Mohali, Punjab. National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali stands at Second position with weighted score of 73.18. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	71.97	80.91	69.53	70.26	63.84



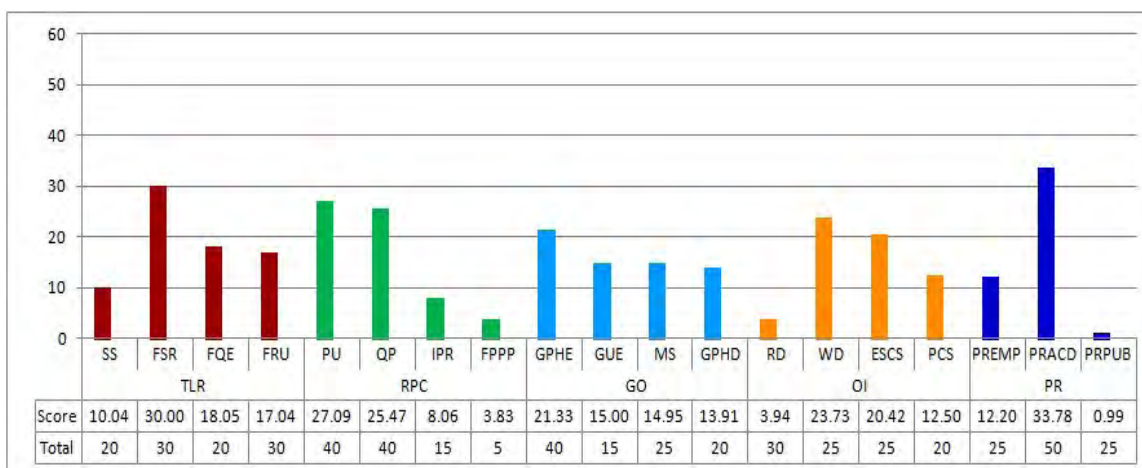
The University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS) is a premier institution of pharmaceutical education and research in the country. The Institute is elevated from the status of department of Panjab University to the level of an institute i.e. University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences in 1994, and is a constituent college of Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab. University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chandigarh stands at Third position with weighted score of 69.59. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	68.01	57.93	87	90.44	53.75



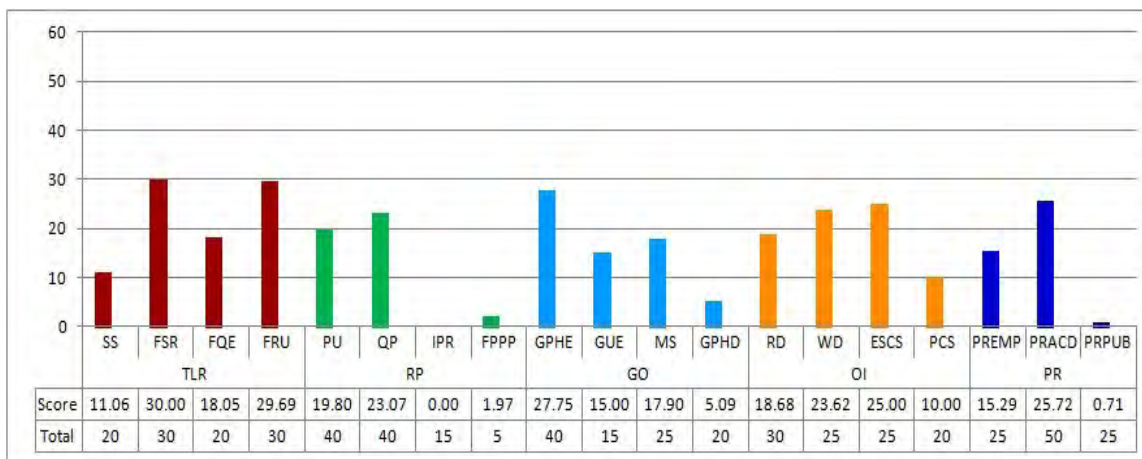
The Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), formerly known as the University Department of Chemical Technology (UDCT), is a premier chemical technology research institute located in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The Institute was established on 1st October, 1933 by the University of Mumbai and was granted deemed university status in 2008. The Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai stands at Fourth position with weighted score of 65.67. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	75.12	64.44	65.19	60.6	46.98



National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hyderabad is an "Institute of National Importance" with proclaimed objectives of becoming Centre of Excellence for advanced research in pharmaceutical sciences. NIPER Hyderabad started functioning from 19th October 2007. National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Hyderabad stands at Fifth position with weighted score of 65.14. Its marks and rank on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	88.8	44.84	65.74	77.3	41.71



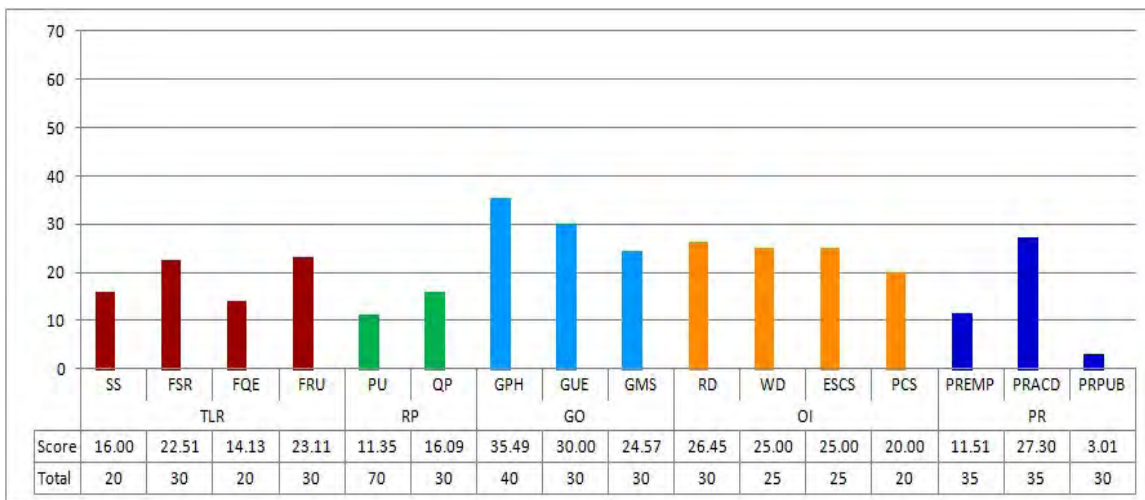
9.6. Top 10 Colleges

Miranda House, Delhi

Rank - 1

Miranda House, residential college for women, is one of the premier Women's Institutes of Delhi University. It was founded in 1948 by the then Vice-Chancellor Sir Maurice Gwyer. Located in the University campus, Miranda House offers degrees in the sciences, humanities and liberal arts. Miranda House, Delhi stands at the First position with weighted score of 69.39. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	75.76	27.44	90.06	96.45	41.82

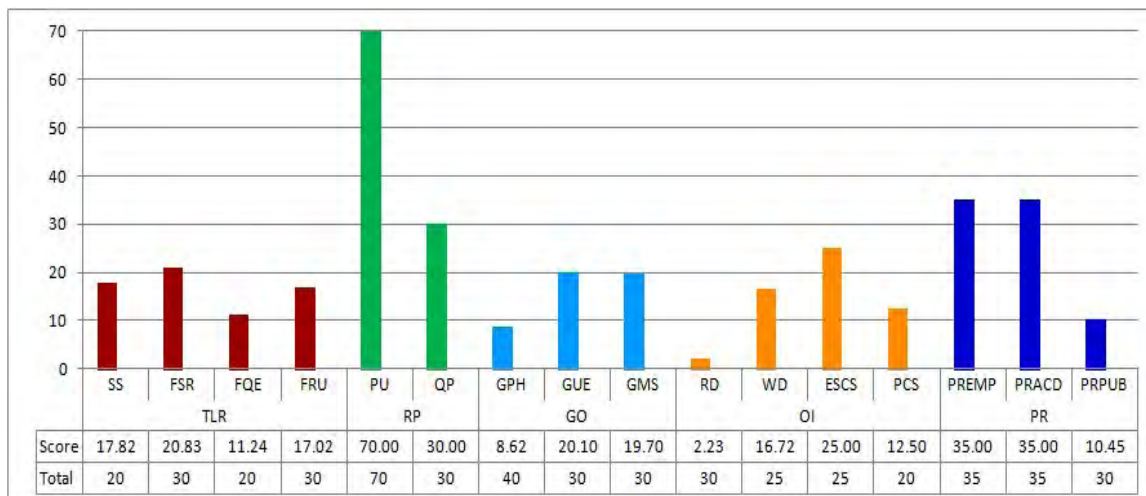


Loyola College, Chennai

Rank - 2

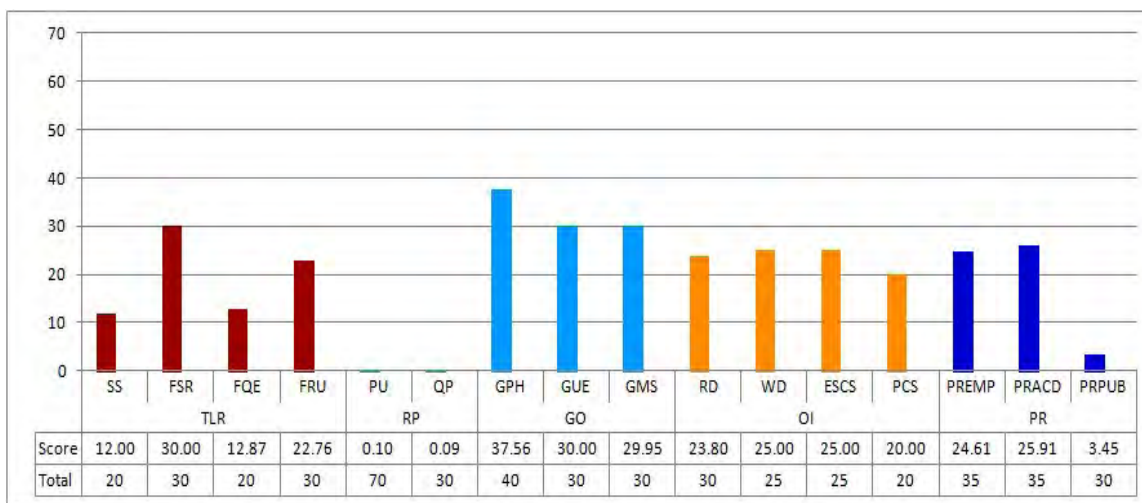
Loyola College is a Catholic Minority Institute affiliated to University of Madras, Chennai, India. It was founded by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in 1925, with the primary objective of providing University Education in a Christian atmosphere for deserving students irrespective of caste and creed. The college became autonomous in July 1978. Loyola College, Chennai stands at the Second position with weighted score of 68.68. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	66.92	100	48.42	56.45	80.45



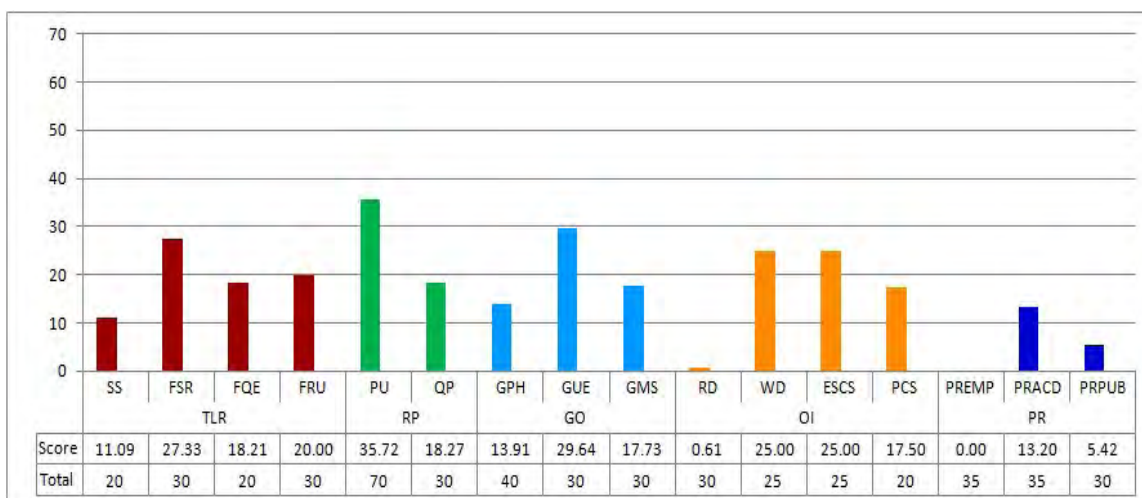
Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC) is a college affiliated to the University of Delhi granting undergraduate and graduate degrees. Founded in 1926 in New Delhi, it is one of the oldest institutes of higher learning in Commerce and Economics in India. SRCC was established by educationist and industrialist, late Lala Shri Ram. Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi stands at the Third position with weighted score of 67.20. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	77.63	0.20	97.51	93.8	53.98



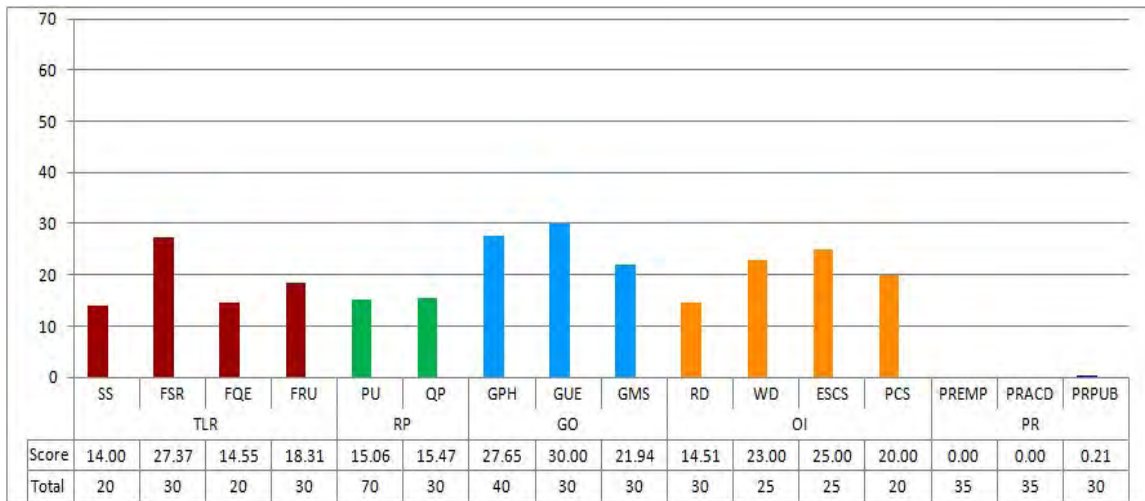
Bishop Heber College is a Christian religious minority educational institute established by the Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur Diocese of the Church of South India in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu in the year 1966. Bishop Heber College is an autonomous institute affiliated to Bharatidasan University. Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirapalli stands at the Fourth position with weighted score of 61.20. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	76.62	53.99	61.28	68.11	18.63



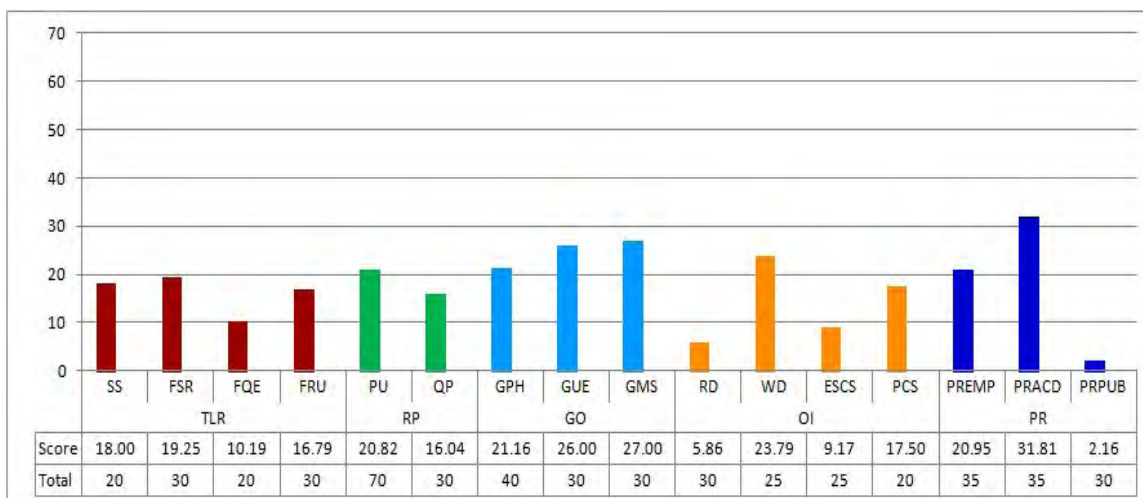
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College (formerly Sanatan Dharma College) is a co-educational constituent College of the University of Delhi. It was founded on 3 August 1959 by Late Shri Atma Ram Chadha, a well-known philanthropist of Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha (Rawalpindi), Delhi. The College moved to its present picturesque site at Dhaula Kuan in July 1965. Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, New Delhi stands at the Fifth position with weighted score of 60.68. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	74.22	30.54	79.60	82.51	0.21



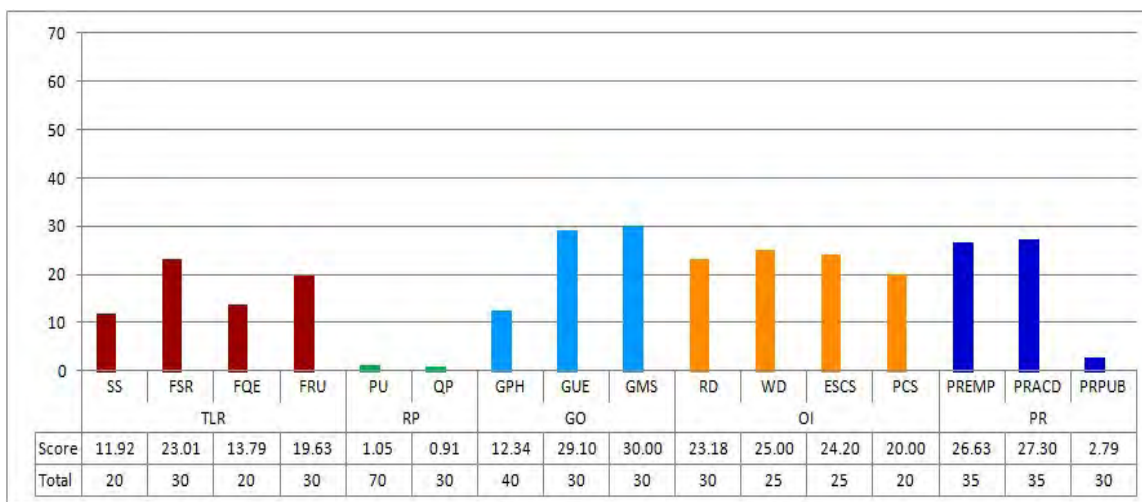
St. Xavier's College, a Christian Minority Higher Educational Institute, was founded in 1860 by a Catholic Minority Religious body, the Society of Jesus. It is affiliated to Calcutta University. St. Xavier's College offers UG and PG courses under five faculties: Arts, Science, Commerce, Business Administration, and Education. St. Xavier's College, Kolkata stands at the Sixth position with weighted score of 59.10. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	64.23	36.86	74.17	56.32	54.92



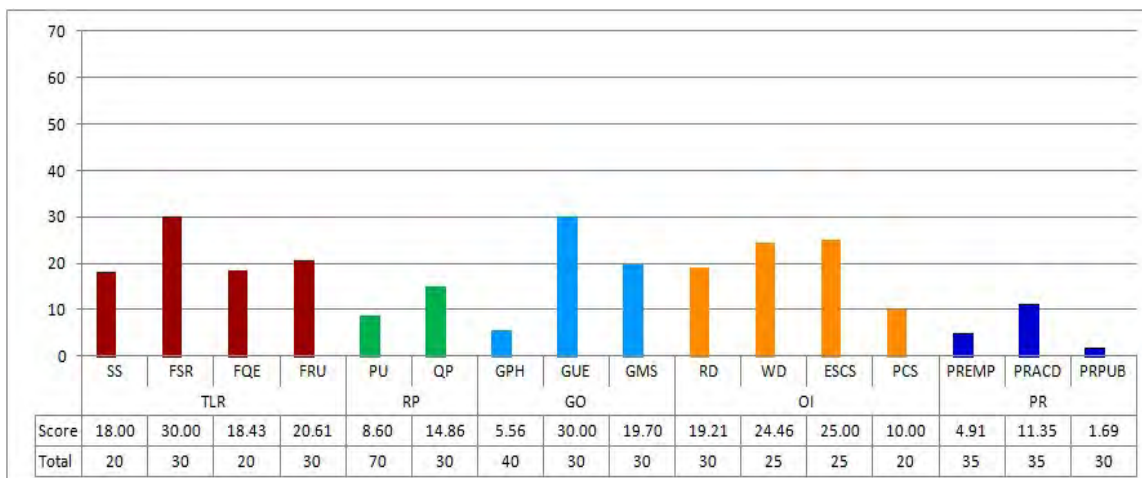
Lady Shri Ram College for Women (LSR) is a constituent women's college of the University of Delhi for Social Sciences, Humanities and Commerce. It was established in 1956 in New Delhi by late Lala Shri Ram. The college campus is situated at Lajpat Nagar in South Delhi. Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi stands at the Seventh position with weighted score of 58.28. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	68.35	1.96	71.44	92.38	56.72



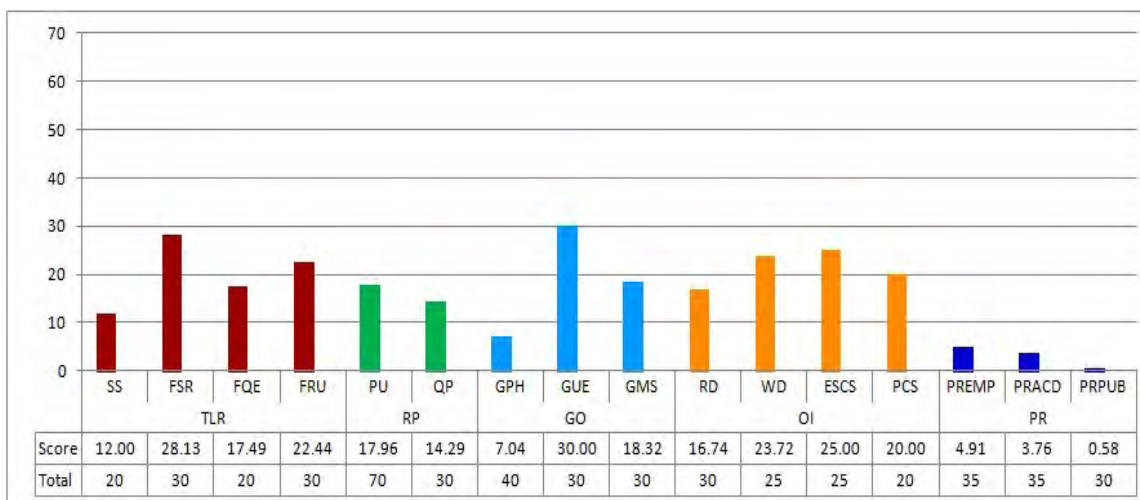
Dyal Singh College, Delhi is a co-educational institute of University of Delhi. It was established in 1959. The college is centrally located at Lodhi Road in South Delhi. It offers undergraduate as well as postgraduate courses in science, humanities and commerce. Dyal Singh College, Delhi stands at the Eighth position with weighted score of 58.22. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	87.03	23.46	55.26	78.67	17.95



Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College (informally known as DDUC) is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Delhi in India. The college was established on August 1990 in the memory of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. It is located in Dwarka, New Delhi. It is a fully funded institute by Government of Delhi. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College, New Delhi stands at the Ninth position with weighted score of 58.06. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

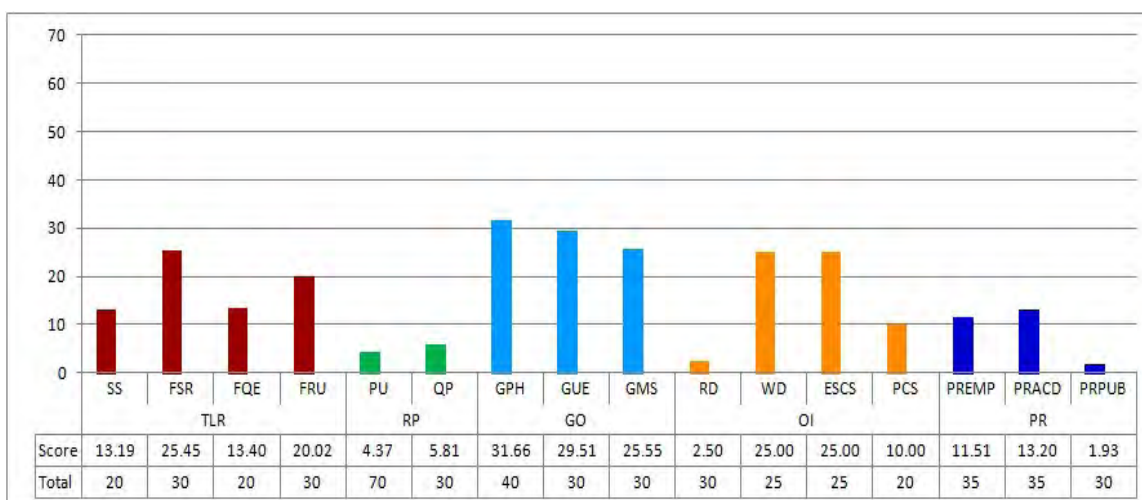
Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	80.06	32.26	55.35	85.46	9.25



The Women's Christian College, Chennai

The Women's Christian College, or WCC, is an interdenominational women's college situated on College Road, Nungambakkam, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The Women's Christian College was founded in 1915. It is an autonomous Institute affiliated to the University of Madras. The Women's Christian College, Chennai stands at the Tenth position with weighted score of 57.37. Its marks and ranks on different parameters are as follows:

Parameter	TLR	RP	GO	OI	PR
Marks	72.06	10.17	86.73	62.5	26.64



10. Execution

10.1. National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was the primary agency that was given the overall responsibility of co-ordinating and executing the Ranking work in consultation with the Implementation Core Committee, constituted by the MHRD. NBA invited applications for registration of institutes for ranking in various disciplines and the overall ranking. It co-ordinated with its collaborators to execute all aspects of the ranking work, including finalization of discipline-specific parameters in consultation with the domain experts and with INFLIBNET Centre – its main collaborator.

10.2. INFLIBNET Centre

The INFLIBNET Centre was responsible for development of NIRF Web Portal including data capturing system, perception capturing, feedback mechanism and ranking platform. The Centre also provided and verified data on publications and citations. The Centre also deployed technical help desk at its premises.

10.3. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

The AICTE was instrumental in providing authenticated data on institutes that are approved for offering graduate and postgraduate-level courses in four disciplines, namely engineering, management, pharmacy and architecture. The AICTE also encouraged institutes to apply for ranking under NIRF framework.

10.4. University Grants Commission (UGC)

The UGC provided authenticated data on colleges and universities under its purview. The UGC also encouraged universities and colleges to apply for ranking under NIRF framework.

10.5. Academic Partners

Web of Science, Scopus and Indian Citation Index were used for retrieving data on publications and citations. These three publishers were contacted to help out in the process of retrieving data for some of the institutes that had applied for ranking through NIRF.

Appendix I: Constitution of Expert Committee under the National Institutional Ranking Framework

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the following members to further strengthen and expand the ranking framework for the year 2016-17:

1. Secretary (HE), MHRD, New Delhi (Chairman)
2. Prof. Surendra Prasad, Chairman, NBA, New Delhi
3. Prof. Ved Prakash, Chairman, UGC, New Delhi
4. Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, AICTE, New Delhi
5. Shri R. Balasubrahmanyam, Additional Secretary (TE), MHRD, New Delhi
6. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, Member Secretary, NBA, New Delhi
7. Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
8. Shri B.N. Tiwari, DDG, MHRD, New Delhi
9. Shri Anshul Kumar Aggarwal, Sr. Technical Director, NIC, New Delhi

Appendix II: Constitution of the Implementation Core Committee, NIRF

The mandate of this Committee, consisting of the following members, was to deal with issues that may arise during the execution of the ranking strategy and resolve them for successful implementation of the rankings.

1. Prof. Surendra Prasad (Chairman NBA), Chairman
2. Shri R. Balasubrahmanyam (Additional Secretary, MHRD)
3. Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe (Chairman, AICTE)
4. Prof. V. S. Chauhan (Chairman, NAAC)
5. Prof. S. C. Sahasrabudhe, Former Director, IIT Bombay and DA-IICT, Gandhinagar
6. Ms. Shalini Sharma, CII
7. Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
8. Shri Srinivasan Raju (Director, MHRD)
9. Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa, (Member Secretary NBA), Member Secretary

Appendix III: Team @ NBA

Sl. No.	Name	Team Member
1.	Dr. Anil Kumar Nassa	Member Secretary
2.	Dr. Priyanka Singh	Core
3.	Ms. Shilpa Saini	Core
4.	Ms. Deepa	Core
5.	Ms. Renuka Thadani	Core
6.	Ms. Kanchan Madhwal	Core
7.	Mr. Deependra Kumar	Core
8.	Mr. Vipin Kumar	Helpdesk
9.	Ms. Sanchita Gosh	Helpdesk

Appendix IV: Team @ INFLIBNET Centre

Sl. No.	Name	Team Member
1.	Dr. Jagdish Arora	Director
2.	Mr. Abhishek Kumar	Core
3.	Mr. Hitesh Solanki	Core
4.	Mr. Raja V	Core
5.	Mr. Dharmesh Shah	Core
6.	Ms. Kruti J. Trivedi	Bibliometrics-Lead
7.	Mr. Pallab Pradhan	Bibliometrics
8.	Mr. Mohit Kumar	Print and Publishing
9.	Mrs. Surbhi S Mistry	System Development
10.	Ms. Vinothine K.	System Development
11.	Mr. Amitkumar G Parmar	System Development
12.	Ms. Maheshwari G Rathod	System Development
13.	Mr. Mihirkumar R Prajapati	System Development
14.	Mrs. Deepti Sandeep Pandey	Bibliometrics
15.	Ms. Anita Kushwaha	Bibliometrics
16.	Mr. Kumar Gaurav	Bibliometrics
17.	Mrs. Pallavi	Helpdesk
18.	Mr. Prakash B Prajapati	Helpdesk
19.	Mr. Ramswaroop Ahirwar	Helpdesk
20.	Ms. Kinjal R. Solanki	Helpdesk
21.	Ms. Shivani Joshi	Helpdesk
22.	Ms. Miral Mehta	Helpdesk
23.	Ms. Jinal Jakasaniya	Helpdesk
24.	Ms. Manjiri D	Helpdesk



National Institutional Ranking Framework