

# EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

REPORT ON HIGHER  
EDUCATION 2018/19 AD  
(2075/76 B.S.) NEPAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## FOREWORD

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Higher education is the key to the overall development of a country such as Nepal whose population is passing through a demographic transition. Currently, a total of 11 universities, four health academies and 1432 higher education institutions associated (constituent or affiliated) with them are providing mainstream higher education in the country. However, on the one hand, providing access of higher education to the increased number of eligible population still remains a challenge, while on the other hand the quality of higher education and its relevance to market and national priority has been a concern. In the meantime, planners, policy makers and researchers need timely and relevant data in order to meet the challenge faced in their respective sectors. One of the important tasks of University Grants Commission (UGC), Nepal is the development of Higher Education Information System (HEMIS) and publication of its annual EMIS report.

This publication is twelfth in its series of HEMIS report published by UGC. The data and information presented in this report provide several information like: number of students studying in each province, faculty, level of education; distribution of campuses of universities in each province; programs of faculties taught in each province; trend of student enrollment in each faculty and many more. All these information are of utmost importance for improving access and enhancing the quality of higher education by supporting stakeholders in making informed decisions and criteria based allocation of resources.

A comprehensive and coordinated HEMIS is of utmost importance for the country and UGC is making its effort towards this. Proper functioning of HEMIS at UGC and the timely publication of its annual report largely depends upon timely coordination, collaboration and cooperation between UGC, Universities and HEIs associated with the Universities and academies. UGC, as a coordination body, has been supporting Universities and their constituent and affiliated institutions in strengthening their education management information systems.

I have been encouraged by inquiries and use of data of this report in the past and believe the current publication benefits all those concerned with higher education planning and implementation, research, monitoring and other related tasks. I would like thank Mr. Dinesh Bajracharya, EMIS specialist at UGC and all those involved in preparation and publication of this report. UGC also appreciates constructive feedbacks and suggestions to improve the quality and coverage of the report.

Prof. Bhim Prasad Subedi, PhD  
Chairman  
October 2020

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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This report has been prepared based on the data provided by Universities, their campuses and several other institutions. University Grants Commission Nepal highly acknowledges their kind cooperation and support. UGC would like to express thankful appreciations to the contribution made by Mr. Mohammad Umar and Mr. Bidur Dhakal from the Office of the Controller of Examination, Tribhuvan University. Similarly, thankful appreciations go to Mr. Dhurba Rimal, Ms. Ranju and Ms. Rupa from the Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University; Mr. Shekhar Dhungana from Kathmandu University; Ms. Archana Shrestha from Patan Academy of Health Sciences; Mr. Lok Raj Dhakal from Pokhara University; Mr. Dharendra Kr. Mallick from Purbanchal University and staffs responsible for data management from Far-Western University, Mid-Western University, Agriculture and Forestry University, National Academy of Medical Sciences, Lumbini Buddha University, Nepal Sanskrit University and BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences. Developing and maintaining H-EMIS is a collaborative work, contribution of the participating organizations and HEIs are crucial for up keeping the data system and publication of this annual report regularly, we remain confident for continued cooperation and support of all stakeholders in future endeavors. UGC highly appreciates their contributions. UGC also appreciates the special contribution of all the concerned staffs of the commission in the publication of this report.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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AAS	Agriculture and Animal Sciences	NAMS	National Academy of Medical Sciences
BPKIHS	B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences	NSU	Nepal Sanskrit University
B.S.	Bikram Sambat	OCE	Office of the controller of examination
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	PAHS	Patan Academy of Health Sciences
EDJ	Educationally Disadvantaged Janajati	PGD	Post-Graduate Diploma
EMIS	Education Management Information System	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
FWU	Far-Western University	PokU	Pokhara University
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	Pop	Population
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	PU	Purbanchal University
GPI	Gender Parity Index	S&T	Science and Technology
HE	Higher Education	SHEP	Second Higher Education Project
HERP	Higher Education Reform Project	STR	Student Teacher Ratio
HSS	Humanities and Social Sciences	SUAS	Salzburg University of Applied Sciences
TU	Tribhuvan University		
IDA	International Development Association	UGC	University Grants Commission
Intl	International	UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
IT	Information Technology		
KU	Kathmandu University		
KAHS	KarnaliAcademy of Health Sciences		
LBU	Lumbini Bauddha University		
M. Phil.	Master of Philosophy		
MOE	Ministry of Education		
MOF	Ministry of Finance		
MOPH	Ministry of Population and Health		
MWU	Mid-Western University		
na	Not Available		

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual EMIS report 2018/19, the twelfth edition, shows the status of higher education in Nepal in year 2018/19. Eleven full universities and four medical academies (governed by the government of Nepal) and their constituent and affiliated campuses are providing education on different programs of different faculties to the students. The campuses of the universities are categorized into two types: constituent and affiliated. The affiliated campuses are either private or community-based.

The eleven full universities: Tribhuvan University (TU), Kathmandu University (KU), Pokhara University (PokU), Purbanchal University (PU), Nepal Sanskrit University (NSU), Lumbini Bauddha University (LBU), Far-Western University (FWU), Mid-Western University (MWU), Agriculture and forestry University (AFU), Nepal Open University, and Rajarshi Janak University, and four medical academies: National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS), Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS) and Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS).

In the year 2018/19, there are altogether 1432 higher education campuses, 147 constituent (10.27 percent) campuses, 747 private (52.16 percent) and 538 community (37.56 percent) campuses.

TU has 1141 campuses (61 constituent and 1080 affiliated campuses). The other major universities in terms of student number are PU, PokU, and KU. These universities have more than 18000 students and more than 20 campuses; PU has 116 (8.1 percent) campuses, PokU has 67 (4.68 percent) campuses, KU has 24 (1.68 percent) campuses.

In terms of the ecological belts 58.73 percent (841) campuses located in Hill, 35.96 percent (515) campuses in the Tarai and 5.31 percent (76) campuses in the Mountain. In terms of the provinces, 621 (43.37 percent) campuses are located in Bagmati Province, 185 (12.92 percent) in Lumbini province, 196 (13.69 percent) in province one, 123 (8.59 percent) in province two, 151 (10.54 percent) in Gandaki province, 95 (6.63 percent) in Sudurpaschim province and 61 (4.26 percent) campuses in Karnali province.

In terms of the level of education 1306 campuses are offering Bachelor level programs and 301 campuses are offering Master level programs.

### **Enrolment in Higher Education**

In year 2018/19, total 441,819 students are enrolled in Higher Education. TU has 335,543 (75.95 percent) students, PokU has 30,542 (6.91 percent) students, PU has 27,527 (6.23 percent) students and KU has 18,356 (4.15 percent) students and rest of the students is enrolled in other universities and medical academies.

The enrolment proportion in terms of field of education is 76.97 percent in general programs and 23.03 percent in technical programs. Enrolment in management, education, and humanities are 46.37 percent, 17.19 percent and 10.96 percent respectively as opposed to 8.38 percent in S&T, 6.38 percent in Medicine, 6.57 percent in Engineering. .

Among three types of campuses, private campuses have the highest number of students. The share of student enrolment in the community campuses is 27.41 percent, constituent campuses is 36.03 percent and private campuses is 36.56 percent.

### ***Share of Girls in HE Enrolment***

The overall girl's enrolment in HE in Nepal is about 52 percent. By university, the girls' enrolment proportions of TU are 53.74 percent, of KU is 46.48 percent, of PokU is 42.33 and of PU is 52.38. The proportions of girls' enrolments in the medical academies are: BPKIHS 46.47 percent, PAHS 58.54 percent and NAMS 70.92 percent.

In terms of campus types, the biggest share (64.77 percent) of girl's enrolment is observed in community campuses. This figure is 50.05 percent in private and 44.45 percent in constituent campuses.

The proportion of girls' enrolment is highest in the education faculty (63.73 percent), followed by 61.56 percent in Medicine, 50.84 percent in humanities, 55.98 percent in management. The percentage of girls in total enrolment at various levels of education is as follows: 53.55 percent in bachelor and 41.01 percent in master.

### **Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

GPI of HE in year 2018/19 is 1.09. GPI of community campus is 1.83, constituent campus is 0.80 and private campus is 1.00. By levels, GPI of bachelor level is 1.15 and master level is 0.7. GPI of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 0.88.

In terms of faculty, medicine has GPI of 1.6, education has 1.76, management has 1.27, humanities and social sciences has 1.03, S&T has 0.56, and engineering has 0.2.

### **Pass Percent**

The pass rate of only Tribhuvan University is available and it is 26.10. The pass rates in different faculties of TU are as follows: 29.1 percent in law, 38.81 percent in humanities and social sciences, 16.65 percent in education, 24.75 percent in management, and 36.54 percent in science and technology.

### **Graduates**

The figure about the number of graduates included in this report is based only on the number of students included in the grace list prepared by the related universities for the convocation programs.

Graduate data of KU, PBKIHS, FWU, PAHS, PokU, PU and TU are available; total 84,510 students graduated from these universities.

### **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education**

Gross enrolment ratio for higher education in bachelor level of education 18.21 in bachelor and 5.22 in master level. If the population of the official age for tertiary education is the five years age group immediately following the end of secondary education then GER will be 16.92.

## **Public Financing**

The universities have been receiving block grants (i.e. regular and development grants) and the community campuses get small token grants. In case of medical academies, the funds are made available directly through the Ministry of Health and Population. The grants provided to the universities in year 2018/19 is 11.37 billion rupees.

## **Teachers**

In year 2018/19, the total numbers of teaching staffs (including instructors) is 9677, among them, 52.7 percent are Lecturers, 24.2 percent are Readers and 8.74 percent are Professors.

## **Student-Teacher Ratios**

The overall average student-teacher ratios (number of students per teacher) are as follows:

TU (15.61:1), KU (33.27:1), MWU (25.36:1), FWU (27.86:1) PokU (17.23:1), PAHS (4.31:1), LBU (14.35:1), NSU (6.37:1), AFU (28.70:1), KAHS (1.14:1), RJU (5.10:1) and NOU (19.49:1).



# SECTION - 1

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The University Grants Commission (UGC) publishes basic statistical information about the higher education (refers bachelors, post graduate diploma (PGD), masters, M. Phil., and Ph.D.) through its annual publication in the form of EMIS report. This EMIS report presents information about the higher education in Nepal through disaggregated and comprehensive data. UGC established an Education Management Information System (EMIS) under the Second Higher education Project (SHEP, 2007-2014) with support from the World Bank, to ensure quality of the data regarding higher education by standardizing the process of data collection, their effective management and timely publication. Accordingly, a set of EMIS indicators have been prepared and statistical data forms have been developed.

This is our twelfth attempt to bring out a comprehensive report of statistical information about the higher education. The main purpose of this volume is to provide adequate, accurate, timely and reliable data to the education stakeholders.

This EMIS Report on higher education has covered a broad range of topics that include information about higher education institutions (universities, medical academies and their campuses), student enrolment, gross enrollment rates (GER), pass rates, gender parity index (GPI), graduates, teachers, public financing, higher education system, trend analysis and academic programs..

### 1.1 Organization of the Report

There are fifteen sections in the report: the first section provides introduction to the report, the second provides background information on universities, number of their campuses, distribution of the campuses by the provinces and the third section shows university-wise information on enrolment status, type of campuses, location, and level of education.

Section four offers data on GPI. Section five provides information on pass rates of the universities. Section six presents information of graduates of universities. Section seven provides the GER for bachelors and masters degrees, and also for higher education as a whole.

Section eight presents information on the government financing for universities channeled through the UGC. Information on teachers is presented in section nine. Section ten lists the student/teacher Ratio (STR) in the constituent campuses of the universities. Section eleven shows number of campuses for specified size limits of campuses. The twelfth section shows the trends of campuses, enrolment, graduates. Remaining three sections provides information about QAA Campuses, Research grants, and HERP campuses .

The annexure is followed by the main text of the report. It includes a total of nine annexes. Annex one provides definitions of concepts and terminologies used in the report. The second one a brief description of the higher education system in Nepal and the third annex presents brief descriptions of the universities and academies. Annex four contains information about report preparation. Annex five shows the student enrolment of various campuses by various faculties, programs and levels of education. Annex six shows list of accredited institutions, annex seven shows number of campuses in Gaunpalika or NagarPalika. The remaining two annexes eighth and ninth present EMIS indicators and a brief introduction of the UGC.

## **1.2 Methodology**

This report was prepared through contributions of the concerned universities and their Office of the Controller's of Examination (OCE) and Dean's Offices. Relevant documents from UGC, universities, OCE, Dean Offices also were used to prepare this report. The pre-defined EMIS indicators of higher education together with its dummy tables have been used as a basis.

### **1.2.1 Data Collection**

Higher education system indicators were identified. Then data required to calculate values of those indicators were identified and format of the dataset was developed. Emails, phone calls, letters were send to the universities and their examination departments requesting to provide data in the predefined format in the spread sheet.

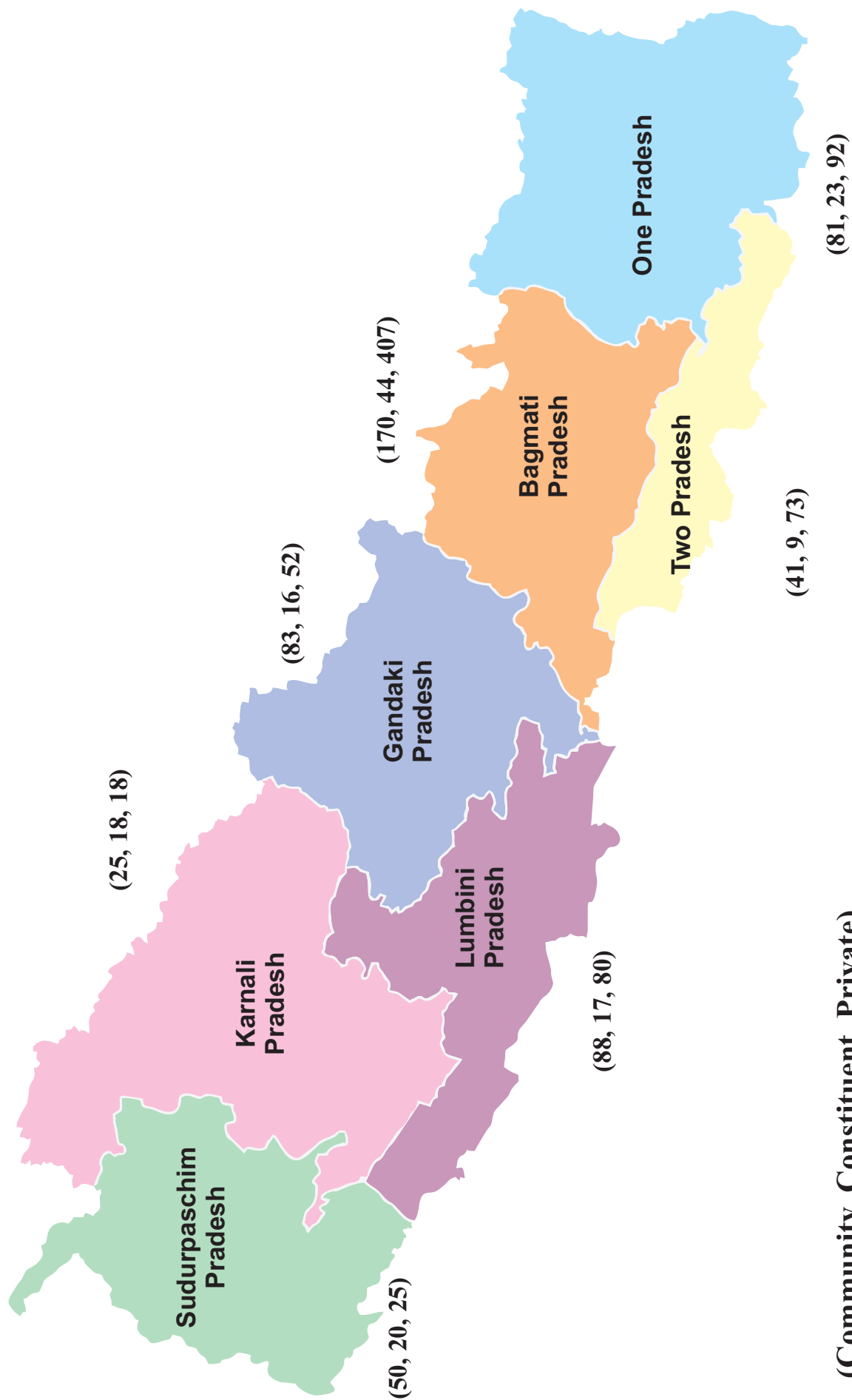
### **1.2.2 Data Processing:**

A simple data processing software is developed in house. That software has backend and frontend parts. A simple database (backend) is created in MySQL to store all the collected data. Before uploading data to the MySQL database, data where pre-processed for consistency and correctness. A simple PHP program is developed to retrieve data stored in database and produce required summary reports .

## **1.3 Limitations**

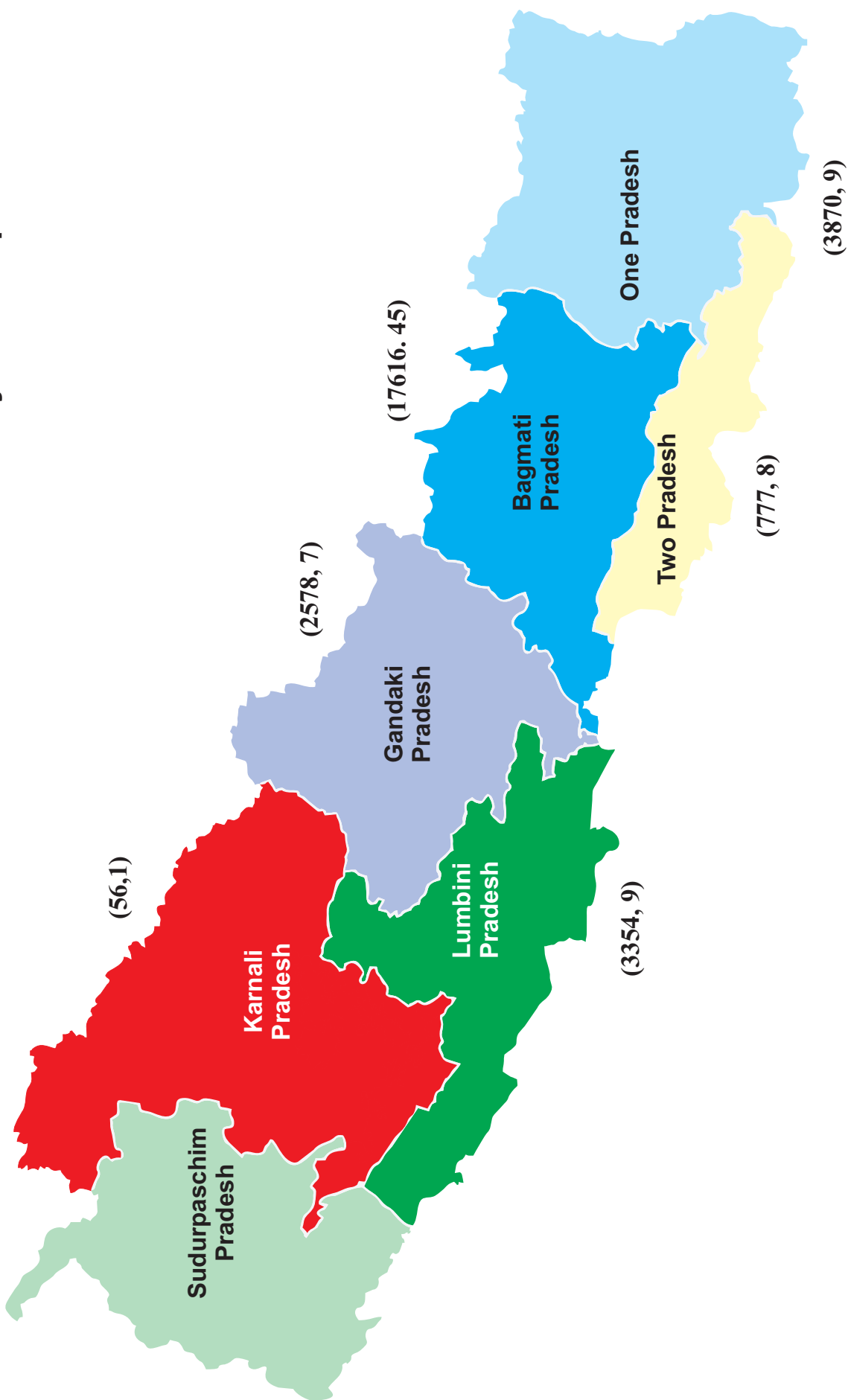
Data collection is a very time consuming process. Universities do not have uniform academic schedules for student enrolment, examination, result publication and this has resulted in delays in the collection process and report preparation.

## Distribution of Constituent, Community and Private Campuses in Provinces

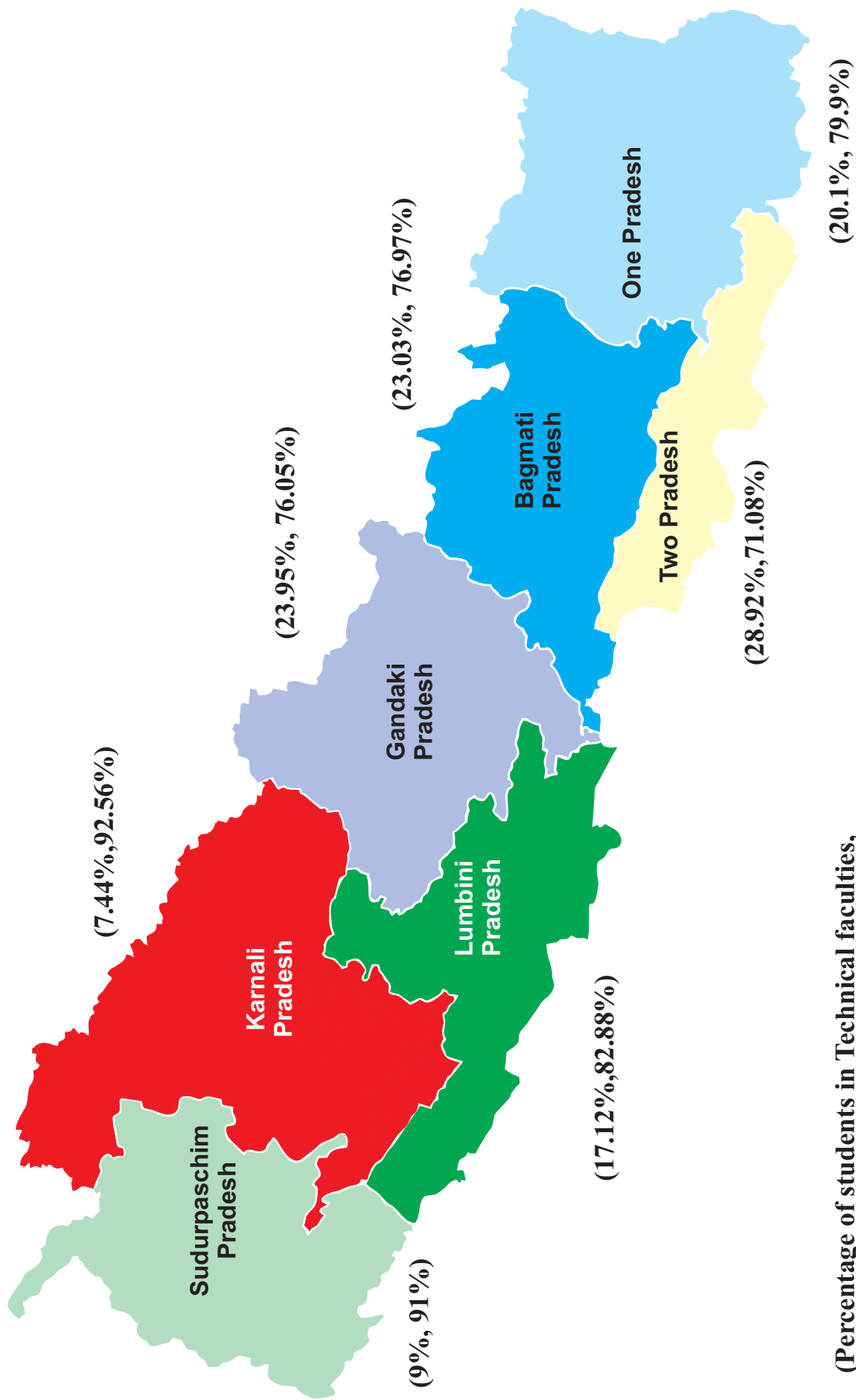


(Community, Constituent, Private)

# Number of students and Institutions in Medicine faculty in each province

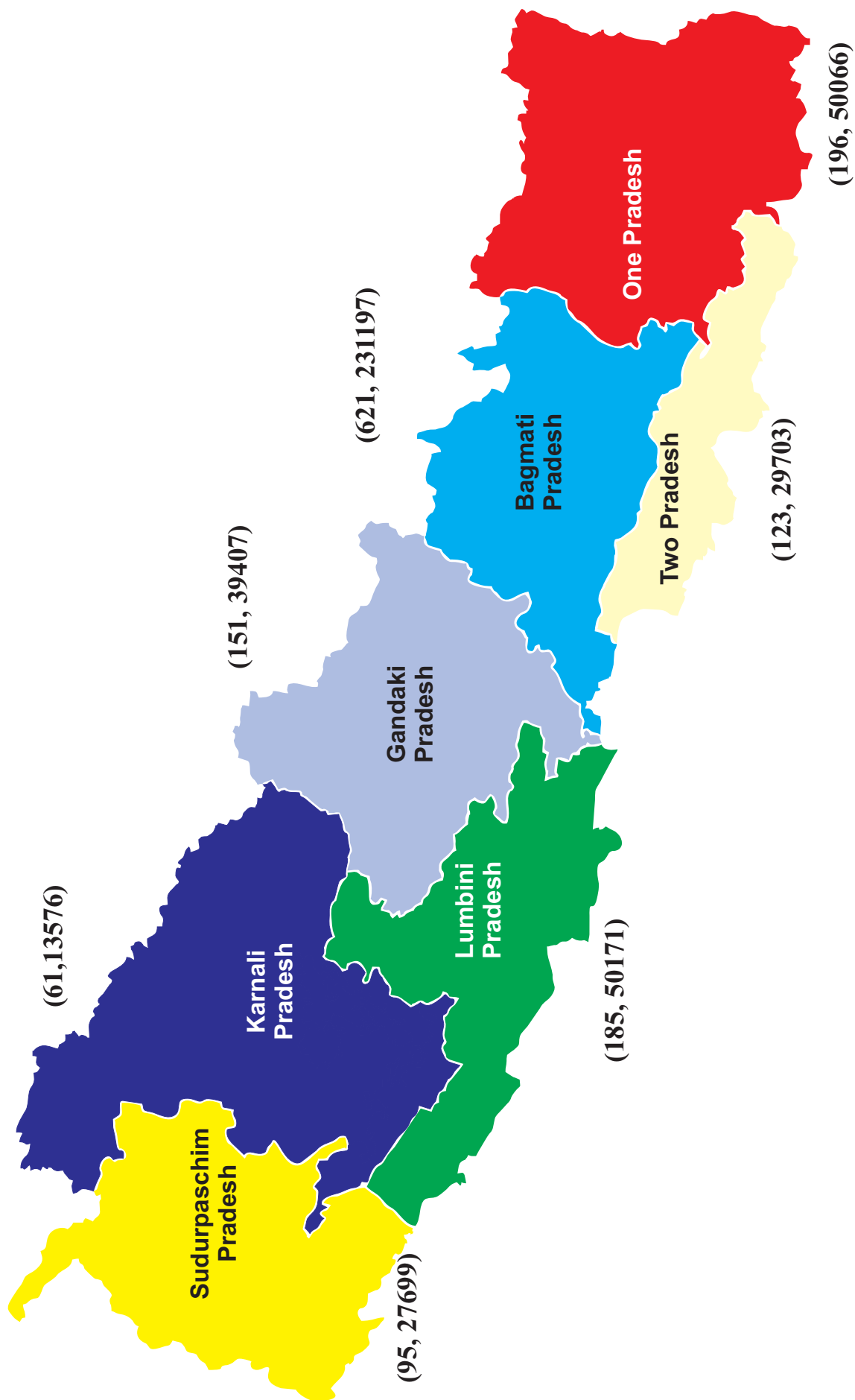


## Percentage of students in technical and non-technical faculties in each province



(Percentage of students in Technical faculties,  
Percentage of students in Non-Technical Faculties)

## Percentage of campuses and students in each province



(Number of Campuses, Number of Students)

# SECTION - 2

## UNIVERSITIES AND CAMPUSES

Universities provide Higher education through their central departments, constituent campuses and affiliated campuses and medical academies. Currently there are eleven universities and four medical academies. The universities are Tribhuvan University (TU), Nepal Sanskrit University (NSU), Kathmandu University (KU), Pokhara University (PokU), Purbanchal University (PU), Lumbini Bauddha University (LBU), Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU), Mid-Western University (MWU), Far Western University (FWU), Nepal Open University (NOU) and Rajarshi Janak University (RJU) and the medical academies are National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS), BP Koilara Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS), and Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS).

Universities have different institutions/schools/faculties. Faculties offer several programs/courses. Those programs/courses are taught at the central department, constituent campuses and affiliated campuses. Faculties are controlled by the respective dean's office of the university; for each faculty there is one Dean's office. Bachelors and Masters are the two major levels of study (education) offered by the universities. Most of the Bachelor's programs are of four years though some programs such as medical programs are of five years. Master's level programs are of two years. PhD programs are offered in constituent campuses of some universities.

The constituent campuses are managed directly by concerned university and are the part and parcel of the universities. Affiliated campuses are controlled and managed by non-governmental organizations and their academic programs are affiliated to universities. The affiliated campuses work under the jurisdiction of respective affiliating universities. The affiliating campuses teach courses developed by their universities; exams of such campuses are conducted and evaluated by the affiliating university.

Affiliated campuses are further categorized into private and community; private campuses are controlled and managed by private organizations under the rules and regulations of the concerned university, where as community campuses are controlled and managed by the stakeholders of the community with non-profit motive as per the rules and regulation of the concerned university. Affiliated campuses have considerable degree of administrative and financial autonomy.

**Table 2.1 Status of Higher education in Nepal, 2018/19**

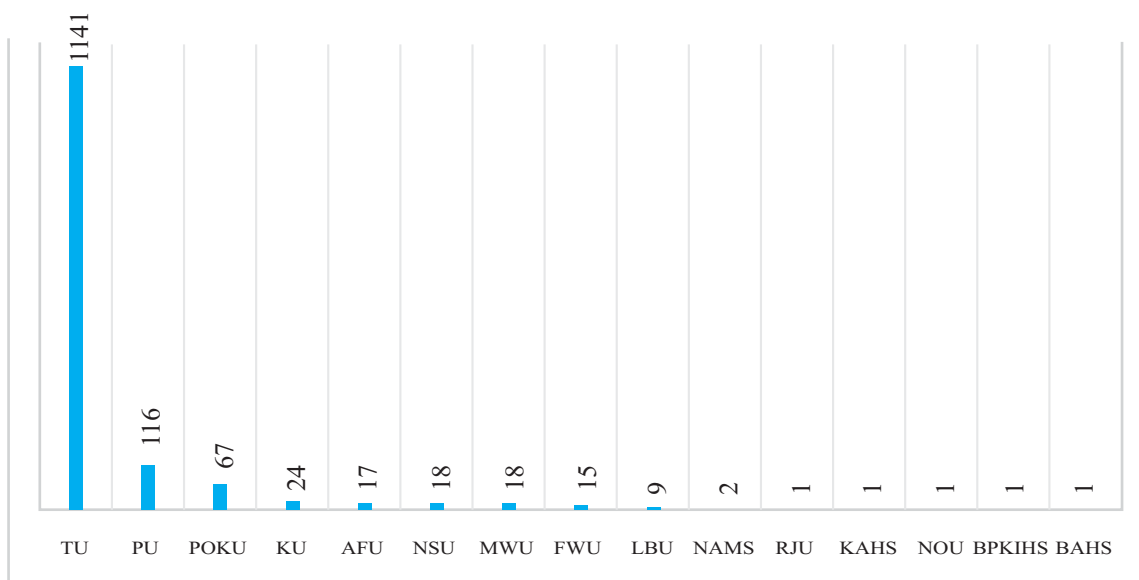
S. N.	Campustype/ University	Campuses				Student				Teachers	Graduates
		Community	Constituent	Private	Total	Community	Constituent	Private	Total		
1	TU	529	61	551	1141	119,984	118,521	97,038	335,543	7592	70,077
2	NSU	4	12	2	18	421	3081	247	3749	484	na
3	KU	0	9	15	24	0	8385	9971	18356	252	2916
4	PU	5	5	106	116	694	1562	25271	27527	74	5085
5	PokU	0	9	58	67	0	2292	28250	30542	133	5528
6	LBU	0	1	8	9	0	330	365	695	23	na
7	AFU	0	10	7	17	0	3502	369	3871	122	na
8	MWU	0	18	0	18	0	7353	0	7353	290	na
9	FWU	0	15	0	15	0	10113	0	10113	363	338
10	BPKIHS	0	1	0	1	0	1528	0	1528	na	336
11	NAMS	0	2	0	2	0	447	0	447	na	na
12	PAHS	0	1	0	1	0	931	0	931	216	230
13	KAHS	0	1	0	1	0	56	0	56	49	0
14	NOU	0	1	0	1	0	955	0	955	49	0
15	RJU	0	1	0	1	0	153	0	153	30	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>121,099</b>	<b>159,209</b>	<b>161,511</b>	<b>441,819</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>84,510</b>

Table 2.1 shows the number of campuses for each university. Altogether there are 1,432 campuses and 441,819 students. Among 1,432 campuses 147 are constituent, 538 are community and 747 are private. Only three universities: TU, PU and NSU have campuses of all three types.

**Table 2.2 Number and Share of Campuses of Universities and Medical academies**

University	Total	Share
TU	1141	79.68
PU	116	8.10
PokU	67	4.68
KU	24	1.68
NSU	18	1.26
MWU	18	1.26
AFU	17	1.19
FWU	15	1.05
LBU	9	0.63
NAMS	2	0.14
RJU	1	0.07
KAHS	1	0.07
NOU	1	0.07
PAHS	1	0.07
BPKIHS	1	0.07
Total	1432	100.00

Table 2.2 shows the number of campuses for each university. TU has 1141 campuses, PU has 116, PokU has 67, KU has 24, NUS has 18, MWU has 18, AFU has 17 and FWU has 15 campuses respectively and rest of the universities and medical academies have less than ten campuses.

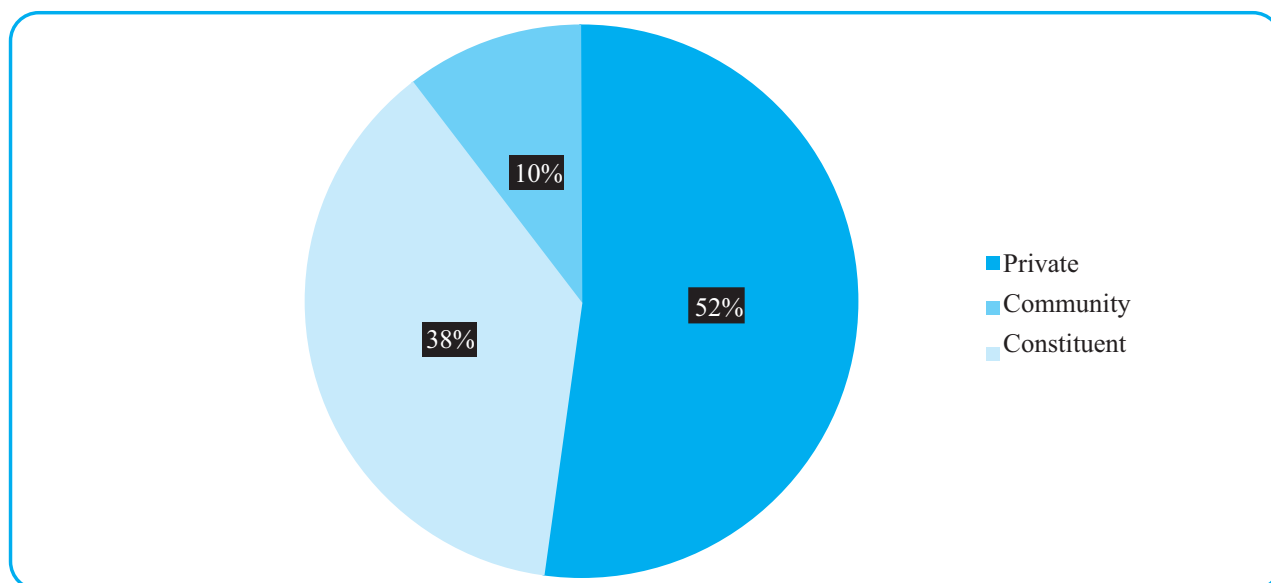


**Figure 2.1 Number of campuses for each university.**



**Table 2.3 Number and Share of different types of campuses**

Campus Type	Number of Campuses	Share of Campuses
Private	747	52.16
Community	538	37.57
Constituent	147	10.27
Total	1432	100



**Figure 2.2 Share of different type campuses**

Table 2.3 shows distribution of campuses by the type of campuses. There are 538 community campuses, 147 constituent and 747 private campuses.

**Table 2.4 Distribution of campuses in Provinces (Pradeshes)**

Province	Total	Share
Bagmati Pradesh	621	43.37
Pradesh One	196	13.69
Lumbini Pradesh	185	12.92
Gandaki Pradesh	151	10.54
Pradesh Two	123	8.59
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	95	6.63
Karnali Pradesh	61	4.26
Total	1432	100

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of campuses in provinces. There are 61 campuses in Karnali pradesh, 95 in Sudurpaschim pradesh, 123 in Two, 151 in Gandaki, 185 in Lumbini, 196 in One and 621 in Bagmati pradesh.

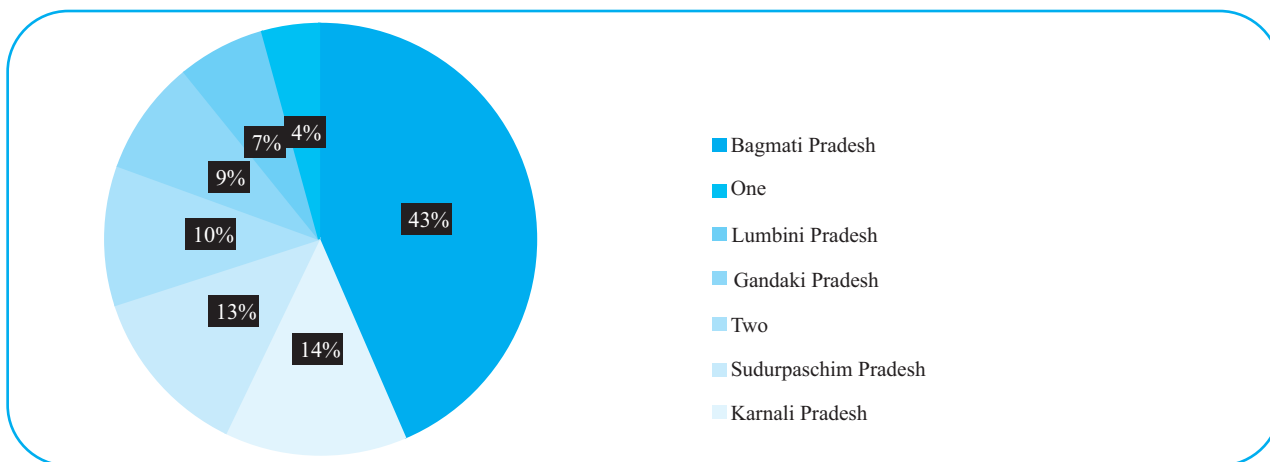


Figure 2.3 Share of campuses in each Province

Table 2.5 Number of campuses of Universities by the level of education

Faculty / Level	Bachelor	Master	M Phil	PhD	PGD	Total
KU	22	7	3	6	3	41
LBU	2	7	0	0	1	10
PokU	61	25	1	1	1	89
PU	110	37	0	0	1	148
TU	1039	192	0	3	0	1234
MWU	17	12	1	0	0	30
PAHS	2	3	0	0	1	6
FWU	15	8	0	0	0	23
BPKIHS	1	1	0	1	0	3
NSU	16	4	0	1	0	21
AFU	16	2	0	2	0	20
NAMS	2	1	0	0	0	3
RJU	1	1	0	0	0	2
NOU	1	1	1	0	0	3
KAHS	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1306	301	6	14	7	1634

Table 2.5 presents the number of campuses offering courses in the different level of education for each university. There are 1306 campuses with Bachelor level of education, 301 with master level of education.

Table 2.6 Number of campuses of Universities by type of campuses

University/Campustype	Community	Constituent	Private	Total
KU	0	9	15	24
KAHS	0	1	0	1
LBU	0	1	8	9
PokU	0	9	58	67
PU	5	5	106	116
TU	529	61	551	1141
MWU	0	18	0	18
PAHS	0	1	0	1
FWU	0	15	0	15
BPKIHS	0	1	0	1
NSU	4	12	2	18
AFU	0	10	7	17
NAMS	0	2	0	2
RJU	0	1	0	1
NOU	0	1	0	1
Total	538	147	747	1432

Table 2.6 shows distribution of campuses of universities by type of campus. The number of private campuses is 747, number of constituent campuses is 147 and number of community campuses is 538 respectively. Only three universities have all three types of campuses.

**Table 2.7 Number of different type of campuses in each Province (Pradesh)**

University/Campustype	Community	Constituent	Private	Total	Share (%)
Pradesh One	81	23	92	196	13.69
Prasedh Two	41	9	73	123	8.59
Bagmati Pradesh	170	44	407	621	43.37
Gandaki Pradesh	83	16	52	151	10.54
Lumbini Pradesh	88	17	80	185	12.92
Karnali Pradesh	25	18	18	61	4.26
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	50	20	25	95	6.63
Total	538	147	747	1432	100.00

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of type of campuses by provinces. Bagmati Pradesh has maximum number of campuses and Karnali Pradesh has minimum number of campuses. Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Pradeshes have more community campuses than private and constituent campuses.

**Table 2.8 Number of campuses of each university in seven provinces**

University/Province (Pradesh)	One	Two	Bagmati Pradesh	Gandaki Pradesh	Lumbini	Karnali Pradesh	Sudurpaschim Pradesh	Total
KU	2	0	18	1	3	0	0	24
LBU	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	9
PokU	1	0	39	12	11	0	4	67
PU	25	18	63	5	5	0	0	116
TU	162	100	482	126	153	44	74	1141
MWU	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	18
PAHS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FWU	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
BPKIHS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NSU	1	3	3	5	5	0	1	18
AFU	4	1	4	2	4	1	1	17
NAMS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
RJU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NOU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
KAHS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	196	123	621	151	185	61	95	1432

Table 2.8 shows distribution of campuses of universities across provinces. TU and AFU have campuses in all seven provinces.

**Table 2.9 Number of campuses on various faculties by province (pradesh)**

Province /Faculty	S&T	Buddhism	Mgmt	HSS	Edu	Eng	Medicine	Law	Sanskrit	AVF	Agriculture	Forestry	Total
Pradesh One	20	0	118	39	97	3	9	2	0	0	4	1	293
Pradesh Two	11	0	73	24	71	2	8	2	2	0	1	0	194
Bagmati Pradesh	72	5	405	166	143	32	45	4	0	0	5	4	881
Gandaki Pradesh	10	0	103	23	82	5	7	1	3	0	2	3	239
Lumbini Pradesh	15	1	122	35	92	4	9	2	2	0	7	0	289
Karnali Pradesh	2	0	22	8	37	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	73
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	6	0	65	36	68	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	181
Total	136	6	908	331	590	49	79	12	8	0	23	8	2150

Table 2.9 shows distribution of campuses across the provinces by faculty. The large number of campuses offers programs under the Management faculty and Education faculty. A fewer number of campuses offer programs on Science and Technology, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Science veterinary Science and Fishery.

**Table 2.10 Number of campuses by different level of education in different provinces (pradesh)**

Provincelevel	Bachelor	Master	M.Phil	Phd	PGD	Total
Pradesh One	176	36	0	1	0	213
Pradesh Two	116	21	0	0	0	137
Bagmati Pradesh	553	157	5	12	7	734
Gandaki Pradesh	145	29	0	1	0	175
Lumbini Pradesh	170	34	0	0	0	204
Karnali Pradesh	53	12	1	0	0	66
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	93	12	0	0	0	105
Total	1306	301	6	14	7	1634

**Table 2.11 Number of campuses in each faculty of universities.**

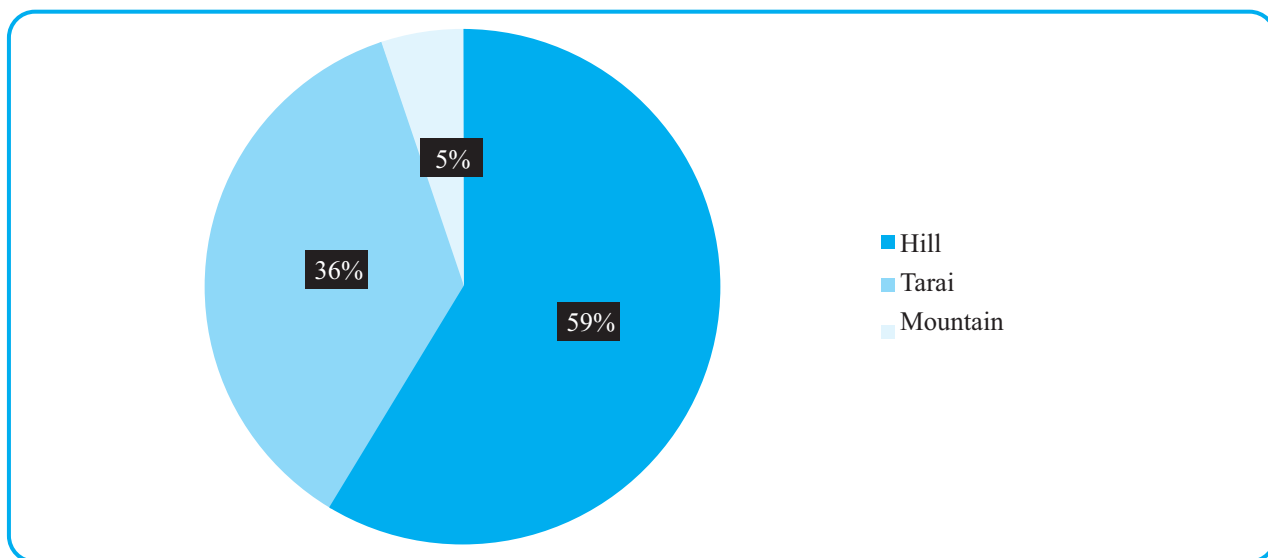
Province /Faculty	S&T	Buddhism	Mgmt	HSS	Edu	Eng	Medicine	Law	Sanskrit	AVF	Agriculture	Forestry	Total
KU	1	0	5	3	2	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	23
LBU	0	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
PokU	9	0	49	4	0	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	84
PU	17	0	46	11	20	16	40	3	0	0	0	0	153
TU	104	0	782	288	532	14	17	7	0	0	8	4	1756
MWU	1	0	10	7	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	31
PAHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
FWU	2	0	13	12	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	44
BPKIHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NSU	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	19
AFU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	18
NAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
KAHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
RJU	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NOU	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	136	6	908	331	590	49	79	12	8	0	23	8	2150

Table 2.11 presents number of campuses each university has in different faculties. There are 908, 590, 331 and 136 campuses in Management, Education, Humanities and Social Sciences and Science and Technology faculties and other faculties have less than 100 campuses.

**Table 2.12 Number of Campuses in different ecological belts**

Ecological Belt	Total	Share
Hill	841	58.73
Tarai	515	35.96
Mountain	76	5.31
Total	1432	100

Table 2.12 shows number of campuses in each ecological belt. Hill has 841 campuses; Mountain has 76 and Tarai has 515 campuses.



**Fig 2.4 Share of campuses in three ecological belts**

# SECTION - 3

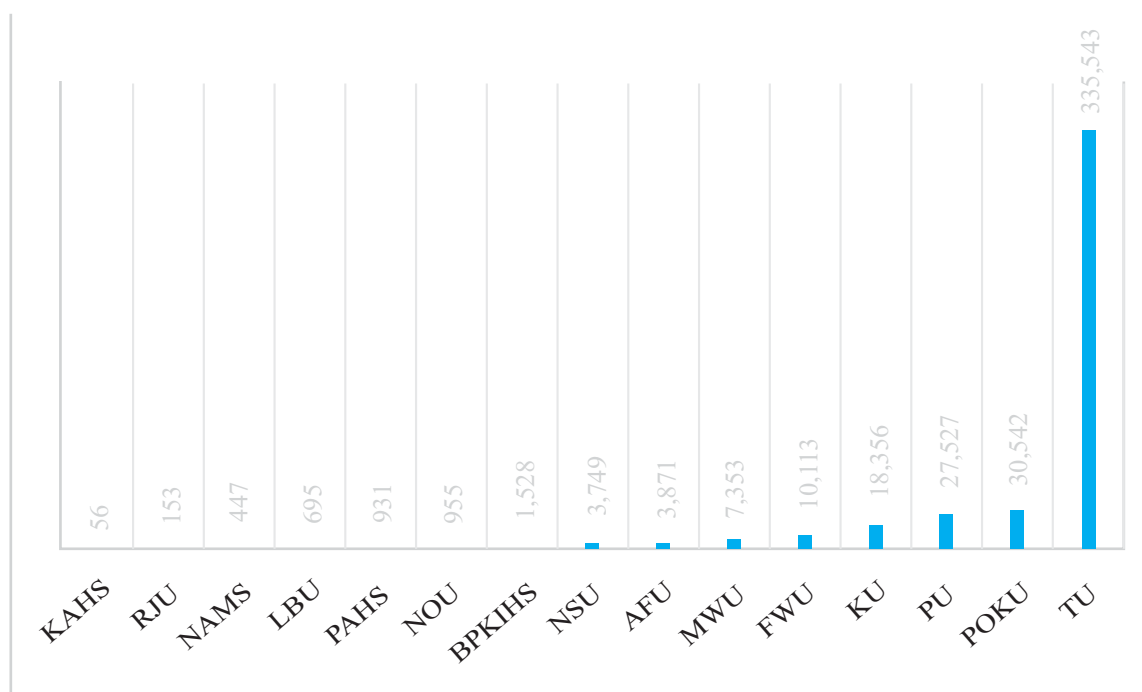
## Enrolment in Higher Education

This section presents information on number of students enrolled in universities, teaching faculties, level of education (study) offered, types of campuses and provinces. In year 2018/19, 441,819 students were enrolled in 1432 campuses of eleven universities and four medical academies.

**Table 3.1 Number of students and share of students in each university**

S. No.	University	Male	Female	Total	Share
1	KAHS	32	24	56	0.01
2	RJU	88	65	153	0.03
3	NAMS	130	317	447	0.10
4	LBU	478	217	695	0.16
5	PAHS	386	545	931	0.21
6	NOU	844	111	955	0.22
7	BPKIHS	818	710	1,528	0.35
8	NSU	3,143	606	3,749	0.85
9	AFU	2,422	1,449	3,871	0.88
10	MWU	3,900	3,453	7,353	1.66
11	FWU	3,855	6,258	10,113	2.29
12	KU	9,824	8,532	18,356	4.15
13	PU	13,108	14,419	27,527	6.23
14	PokU	17,613	12,929	30,542	6.91
15	TU	155,217	180,326	335,543	75.95
Total	Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.1 shows distribution of students in eleven universities and four medical academies. The fifth column of the table shows share of students among the universities. Tribhuvan University (TU) has 75.95 percent students, Pokhara University (PokU) has 6.91 percent, Purbanchal University (PU) has 6.23 percent and Kathmandu University (KU) has 4.15 percent students. Rest of the medical academies and universities has less than 3 percent students of the total students.

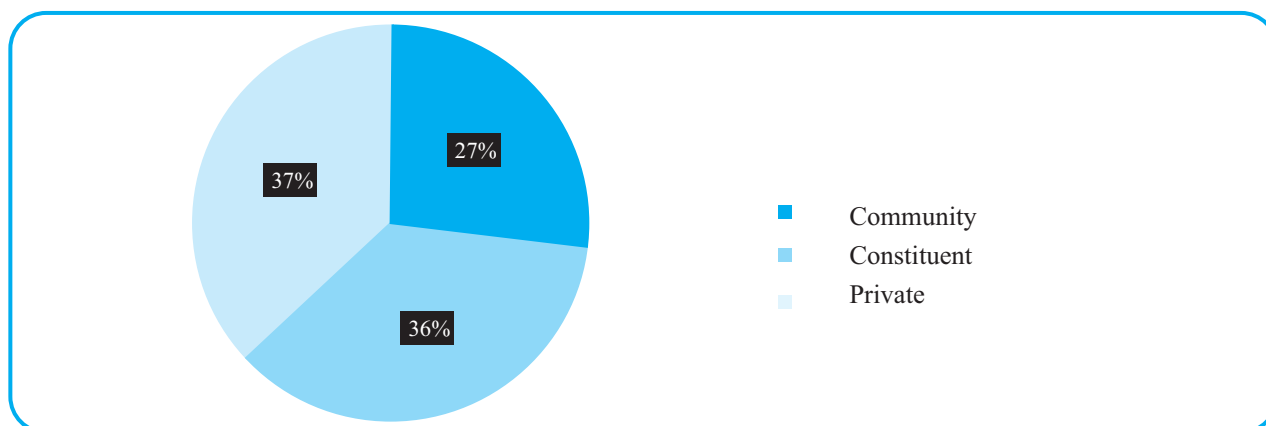


**Figure 3.1 Number of students of universities and medical academies**

**Table 3.2 Student enrolment in three different types of campuses.**

Campus Type	Male	Female	Total	Share
Community	42,743	78,356	121,099	27.41
Constituent	88,442	70,767	159,209	36.03
Private	80,673	80,838	161,511	36.56
Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.2 presents distribution of students in three different types of campuses: community, constituent and private. Private campuses have enrolled more students than constituent and private campuses.



**Figure 3.2 Share of students in different type of campuses**

**Table 3.3 Number of students in three different ecological belts**

Ecological Belt	Male	Female	Total	Share
Hill	136,533	137,807	274,340	62.09
Mountain	3,426	5,357	8,783	1.99
Tarai	71,899	86,797	158,696	35.92
Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.3 presents distribution of students in ecological belts. Most of the students are studying in Hill belt compared to Mountain and Tarai belts.

Most universities run programs under more than one faculty. The major faculties offering programs are Management, Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Science and Technology.

**Table 3.4 Student enrolment in different faculties**

S.No.	Faculty	Male	Female	Total	Share
1	Buddhism	194	75	269	0.06
2	Sanskrit	603	114	717	0.16
3	Animal Science and Fisheries	828	283	1,111	0.25
4	Forestry	1,090	802	1,892	0.43
5	Agriculture	2,732	1,701	4,433	1.00
6	Law	6,234	3,623	9,857	2.23
7	Medicine	10,861	17,390	28,251	6.39
8	Engineering	24,127	4,891	29,018	6.57
9	S&T	23,662	13,364	37,026	8.38
10	HSS	23,809	24,624	48,433	10.96
11	Education	27,546	48,411	75,957	17.19
12	Management	90,172	114,683	204,855	46.37
	Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.4 presents distribution of students in twelve different faculties. There are 204,855 students in Management faculty, 75,957 in education, 48,433 students in Humanities and Social Sciences, 37,026 students in Science and Technology, 29,018 students in Engineering and 28,251 students in Medicine.. Other faculties have less than ten thousand students enrolled.

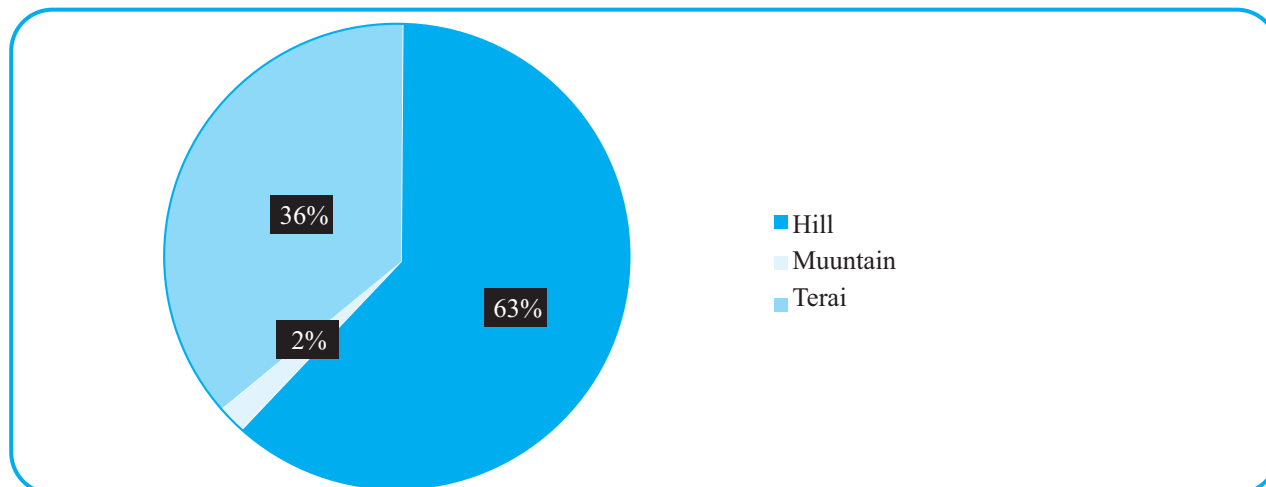


Figure. 3.3 Share of students in different ecological belts

Table 3.5 Student enrolment in different levels of education

S.No.	Level	Male	Female	Total	Share
1	PGD	105	119	224	0.05
2	MPhil	908	167	1,075	0.24
3	PhD	1,679	340	2,019	0.46
4	Master	25,728	17,884	43,612	9.87
5	Bachelor	183,438	211,451	394,889	89.38
	Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.5 presents distribution of students in different level of education (study). From given table it is seen that most of the students are not continuing their studies after completing Bachelor's level of education, the share of students in Master's level is very low compared to Bachelor's level. Bachelors and Master's degree have remained the main programs offered by the universities; PhD programs are provided by TU, KU, NSU and LBU.

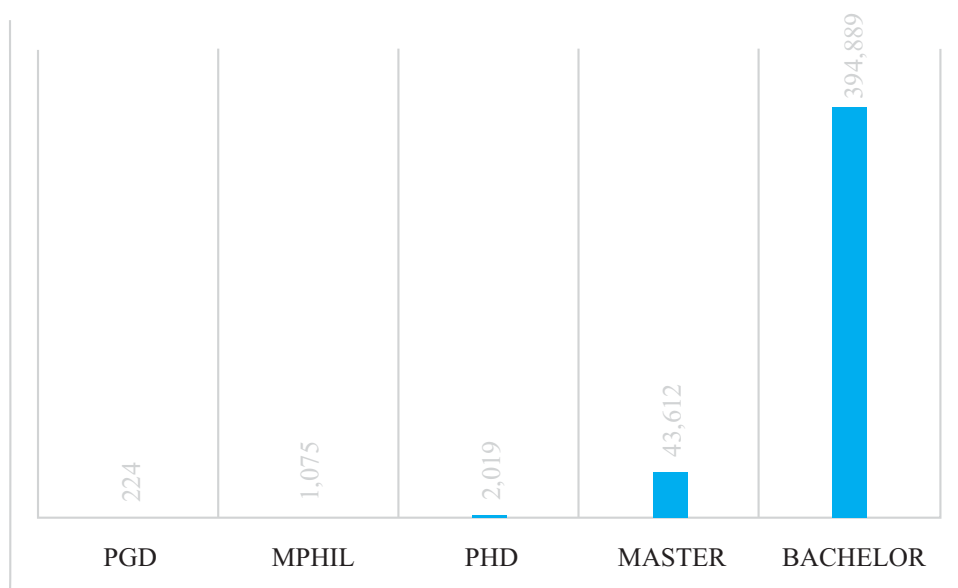


Figure 3.4 Number of students in different levels of education



**Table 3.6 Enrolment by Campus Type and level of education**

Campus Type / Level	Bachelor	Master	M.Phil	Phd	PGD	Total
Community	116,498	4,601	0	0	0	121,099
Constituent	125,445	30,538	1,018	2,019	189	159,209
Private	152,946	8,473	57	0	35	161,511
Total	394,889	43,612	1,075	2,019	224	441,819

Table 3.6 shows student enrolment in different types of campuses by level of education. Private campuses have enrolled more students in Bachelor's level of education than constituent and community campuses. But private campuses have less students than constituent campuses but more students than community campuses in the Master's level programs. Constituent campuses have more students in Master level of education than private and community campuses.

**Table 3.7 Level-wise enrolment by university**

S. No.	University/ level	Bachelor	Master	M.Phil	Phd	PGD	Total
1	KU	16,012	1,529	519	119	177	18,356
2	LBU	284	397	0	0	14	695
3	PokU	27,027	3,437	57	16	5	30,542
4	PU	24,370	3,141	0	0	16	27,527
5	TU	304,831	29,711	0	1,001	0	335,543
6	MWU	5,472	1,851	30	0	0	7,353
7	PAHS	769	150	0	0	12	931
8	FWU	9,044	1,069	0	0	0	10,113
9	BPKIHS	1,073	454	0	1	0	1,528
10	NSU	2,322	646	0	781	0	3,749
11	AFU	2,945	825	0	101	0	3,871
12	NAMS	290	157	0	0	0	447
13	RJU	153	0	0	0	0	153
14	NOU	241	245	469	0	0	955
15	KAHS	56	0	0	0	0	56
	Total	394,889	43,612	1,075	2,019	224	441,819

Table 3.7 presents distribution of students in different levels of education for all universities and medical academies. Most of the students are enrolled in bachelor level of education for all universities and academies.

**Table 3.8 Faculty-wise enrolment distribution of universities.**

University/ faculty	S&T	Buddhism	Mgmt	HSS	Edu	Eng	Medicine	Law	Sanskrit	AVF	Agriculture	Forestry	Total
KU	1,307	0	2,398	1,561	1,001	1,784	10,092	213	0	0	0	0	18,356
LBU	0	269	95	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695
PokU	896	0	17,579	355	0	9,433	2,279	0	0	0	0	0	30,542
PU	2,939	0	8,271	534	2,193	4,631	7,674	1,285	0	0	0	0	27,527
TU	30,961	0	169,881	42,294	63,169	12,439	5,063	8,271	0	374	1,839	1,252	335,543
MWU	342	0	1,953	1,581	2,849	540	0	88	0	0	0	0	7,353
PAHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	931	0	0	0	0	0	931
FWU	340	0	4,204	1,384	3,894	191	0	0	0	0	100	0	10,113
BPKIHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,528	0	0	0	0	0	1,528
NSU	0	0	0	0	2,851	0	181	0	717	0	0	0	3,749
AFU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	2,494	640	3,871

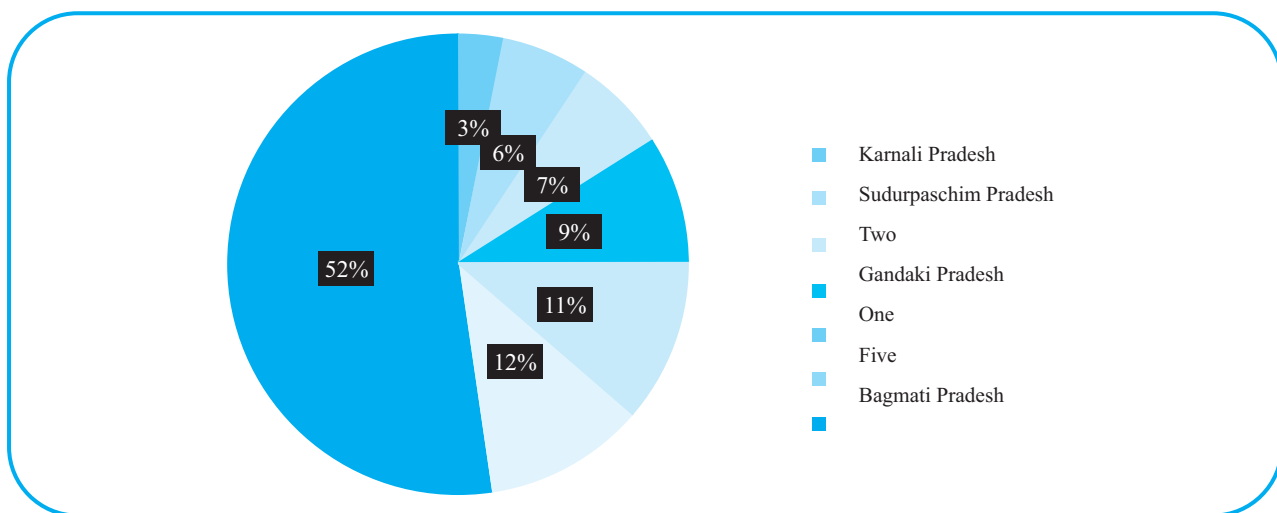
NAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	447
NOU	169	0	420	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	955
RJU	72	0	54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
KAHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	56
Total	37,026	269	204,855	48,433	75,957	29,018	28,251	9,857	717	1,111	4,433	1,892	441,819

Table 3.8 presents distribution of students in twelve different faculties. All the universities do not have program in all twelve faculties. Most of students are enrolled in management faculties of most of the universities. The enrolment of students in technical faculties (S&T, medicine, engineering, agriculture, forestry, animal science, veterinary, fishery) is very low for all the universities.

**Table 3.9 Student enrolment in seven different provinces (pradesh)**

Province	Male	Female	Total	Share
Bagmati Province	119,204	111,993	231,197	52.33
Lumbini Province	20,601	29,570	50,171	11.36
Gandaki Province	15,646	23,761	39,407	8.92
Karnali Province	7,597	5,979	13,576	3.07
Pradesh One	21,470	28,596	50,066	11.33
Sudurpaschim Province	11,643	16,056	27,699	6.27
Pradesh Two	15,697	14,006	29,703	6.72
Total	211,858	229,961	441,819	100

Table 3.9 shows student enrolment in seven different provinces. Bagmati Province has 231,197 students, province Two has 29,703, province One has 50,066, Gandaki Province has 39,407, Lumbini province has 50,171, Karnali Province has 13,576, and Sudurpaschim Province has 27,699 students.



**Figure 3.5 Student enrolment in seven different provinces**

**Table 3.10 Student enrolment in different faculties in three type of campuses**

Campus Type/ Faculty	Community		Constituent		Private		Total	
	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total
S&T	1,015	1,939	15,005	23,742	7,642	11,345	23,662	37,026
Buddhism	-	-	115	144	79	125	194	269
Management	24,797	66,819	26,005	52,025	39,370	86,011	90,172	204,855
HSS	5,350	13,011	13,311	23,482	5,148	11,940	23,809	48,433
Education	10,918	38,353	13,685	29,519	2,943	8,085	27,546	75,957
Engineering	-	-	7,431	8,510	16,696	20,508	24,127	29,018
Medicine	134	236	3,032	6,778	7,695	21,237	10,861	28,251

Law	57	79	5,614	8,493	563	1,285	6,234	9,857
Sanskrit	257	305	139	165	207	247	603	717
Animal Science And Fisheries	-	-	828	1,111	-	-	828	1,111
Agriculture	215	357	2,325	3,664	192	412	2,732	4,433
Forestry	-	-	952	1,576	138	316	1,090	1,892
Total	42,743	121,099	88,442	159,209	80,673	161,511	211,858	441,819

Table 3.10 shows student enrolment in different faculties in three types of campuses. Most students are enrolled in Management faculty of private campuses; whereas large number of students pursuing degrees in Education are enrolled in community campuses.

**Table 3.11 Student enrolment in provinces by faculties**

Province/ Faculty	S&T	Buddhism	Mgmt	HSS	Edu	Eng	Medicine	Law	Sanskrit	AVF	Agriculture	Forestry	Total
Pradesh One	4,021	-	25,365	3,369	10,602	1,735	3,870	668	-	-	333	103	50,066
Pradesh Two	1,585	-	14,701	1,615	9,146	788	777	703	296	-	92	-	29,703
Bagmati Province	24,012	125	103,438	33,346	20,317	21,451	17,616	7,074	-	961	2,052	805	231,197
Gandaki Province	2,383	-	19,805	2,331	7,266	2,894	2,578	312	256	-	598	984	39,407
Lumbini Provinc	3,190	144	25,469	2,696	12,119	1,100	3,354	1,012	140	150	797	-	50,171
KarnaliProvince	349	-	3,375	1,441	7,662	540	56	88	-	-	65	-	13,576
SudurpaschimProvince	1,486	-	12,702	3,635	8,845	510	-	-	25	-	496	-	27,699
Total	37,026	269	204,855	48,433	75,957	29,018	28,251	9,857	717	1,111	4,433	1,892	441,819

**Table 3.12 Number of students in different levels of education in seven Provinces.**

Province	Bachelor		Master		M.Phil		Phd		PGD		PGD	
	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	T-Male	T-Total
Pradesh One	19,926	47,100	1,543	2,965	-	-	1	1	-	-	21,470	50,066
Pradesh Two	14,571	28,050	1,126	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,697	29,703
Bagmati Province	98,106	197,082	18,447	30,844	881	1,045	1,665	2,002	105	224	119,204	231,197
Gandaki Province	14,409	37,145	1,224	2,246	-	-	13	16	-	-	15,646	39,407
Lumbini Province	19,203	47,582	1,398	2,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,601	50,171
KarnaliProvince	6,439	11,922	1,131	1,624	27	30	-	-	-	-	7,597	13,576
SudurpaschimProvince	10,784	26,008	859	1,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,643	27,699
Total	183,438	394,889	25,728	43,612	908	1,075	1,679	2,019	105	224	211,858	441,819

Table 3.12 presents the distribution of student at various levels of education by provinces. The highest number of students are enrolled in institutions located in Bagmati province and the least number of students are enrolled in institutions located in Karnali Province.

**Table 3.13 Student enrolment by province and university**

University/ Province	One	Two	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Five	Karnali Province	Sudurpaschim Province	Total
KU	1,245	-	14,581	885	1,645	-	-	18,356
KAHS	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
LBU	-	-	365	-	330	-	-	695
PokU	-	-	19,825	5,685	3,616	-	1,416	30,542
PU	5,245	3,222	17,427	896	737	-	-	27,527

TU	41,578	25,834	171,723	31,260	41,669	7,577	15,902	335,543
MWU	-	-	-	-	1,475	5,878	-	7,353
PAHS	-	-	931	-	-	-	-	931
FWU	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,113	10,113
BPKIHS	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,528
NSU	154	402	2,177	393	494	-	129	3,749
AFU	316	92	2,766	288	205	65	139	3,871
NAMS	-	-	447	-	-	-	-	447
RJU	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	153
NOU	-	-	955	-	-	-	-	955
Total	50,066	29,703	231,197	39,407	50,171	13,576	27,699	441,819

Table 3.13 presents the distribution of students in universities and academies located in seven provinces. Compared to other provinces, universities and academies located in Bagmati province have received the largest share of student population.

# SECTION - 4

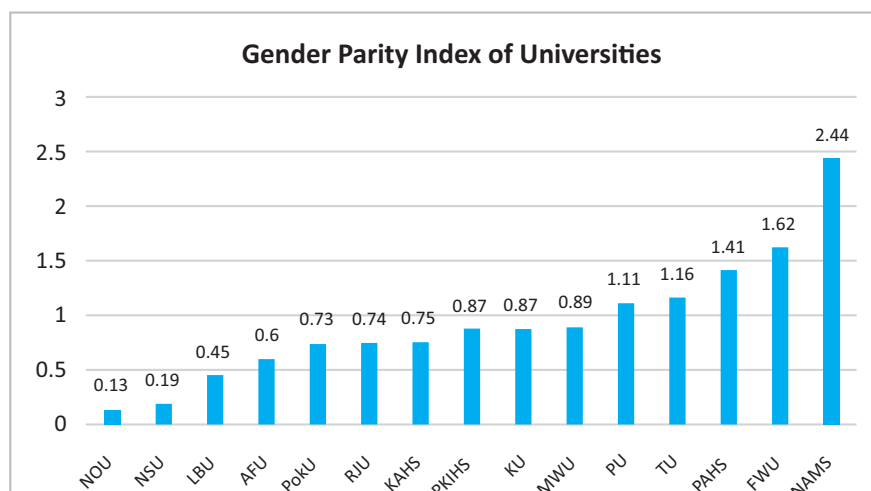
## Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI) tells us about the access of girl students to education. It is one of the most important indicators used to measure the participation of girls in the higher education. GPI in higher education is expressed as the ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys enrolled in higher education. A value of near one indicates equality, less than 1 disparity in favor of boys, and a value larger than 1 means disparity in favor of girls.

In 2018/19, the GPI in higher education enrolment in Nepal is 1.09, which means the enrolment of girls is higher than that of the boys.

**Table 4.1 GPI of the universities**

Univesity	KAHS	RJU	NAMS	LBU	PAHS	NOU	BPKIHS	NSU	AFU	MWU	FWU	KU	PU	PokU	TU	Total
<b>GPI</b>	0.75	0.74	2.44	0.45	1.41	0.13	0.87	0.19	0.60	0.89	1.62	0.87	1.10	0.73	1.16	1.09



**Figure 4.1 GPI of the universities**

Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 show the GPI of all universities. TU has GPI of 1.16, PU has 1.11, PokU has 0.73, KU has 0.87. Medical academies NAMS and PAHS has 2.44 and 1.41 GPI respectively.

**Table 4.2 GPI of different types of campuses**

Campustype	Male	Female	GPI
Community	42,743.00	78,356.00	1.83
Constituent	88,442.00	70,767.00	0.80
Private	80,673.00	80,838.00	1.00
Total	211,858.00	229,961.00	1.09

Table 4.2 shows GPI according to the types of campuses. It shows that community campuses have highest GPI compared to private and constituent campuses. Constituent campuses have lowest GPI of 0.80.

**Table 4.3 GPI of the provinces**

Province	Male	Female	GPI
Bagmati Province	119,204	111,993	0.94
Lumbini Province	20,601	29,570	1.44
Gandaki Province	15,646	23,761	1.52
KarnaliProvince	7,597	5,979	0.79
Pradesh One	21,470	28,596	1.33
SudurpaschimProvince	11,643	16,056	1.38
Pradesh Two	15,697	14,006	0.89
Total	211,858	229,961	1.09

Table 4.3 presents the GPI of seven provinces. Gandaki province has the highest GPI of 1.52 and the Karnali Province has the lowest of 0.79.

**Table 4.4 GPI in different levels of education**

Level	Male	Female	GPI
PGD	105	119	1.13
MPhil	908	167	0.18
PhD	1,679	340	0.20
Master	25,728	17,884	0.70
Bachelor	183,438	211,451	1.15
Total	211,858	229,961	1.09

Table 4.4 shows GPI of Bachelor level of education is more than other level of education. Very few female students are seen to be enrolled in Master, MPhil and PhD level of education.

**Table 4.5 GPI of Different Faculties**

Faculty	Male	Female	GPI
Buddhism	194	75	0.39
Sanskrit	603	114	0.19
Animal Science And Fisheries	828	283	0.34
Forestry	1,090	802	0.74
Agriculture	2,732	1,701	0.62
Law	6,234	3,623	0.58
Medicine	10,861	17,390	1.60
Engineering	24,127	4,891	0.20
S&T	23,662	13,364	0.56
HSS	23,809	24,624	1.03
Education	27,546	48,411	1.76
Management	90,172	114,683	1.27
Total	211,858	229,961	1.09

Table 4.5 presents GPI in different faculties. Education faculty has the highest GPI of 1.76.

#### **GPI of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER):**

Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio. In year 2018.19, Female Gross Enrollment Ratio is: 13.56 and Male Gross Enrolment Ratio is: 15.47. So, GPI of GER is equal to 0.88

# SECTION - 5

## Pass Rate

This section presents pass rates for regular students of TU. The pass rate is calculated using the data provided by the Office of the Controller of Examinations of TU. Most of the students are enrolled in bachelor level of education. Tribhuvan University (TU) has more than seventy five percentage students in bachelor level of education in total students in bachelor level of students. Pass Rate of TU is 26.1 in the bachelor level of study.

**Table 5.1 Pass Rate of Three types of campuses of TU**

Campus Type	Pass Rate
Community	22.35
Constituent	24.15
Private	35.10

**Table 5.2 Pass Rate of TU in different Faculties**

Faculty	Pass Rate
S&T	36.54
HSS	38.81
Management	24.75
Law	29.1
Education	16.65

Table 5.2 presents pass rate of TU in different faculties. Education faculty of TU has pass rate of 16.65 percent, HSS has 38.81 percent, Law has 29.1 percent, Management has 24.75 percent, and S&T has pass rate of 36.54 percent.

**Table 5.3 Pass Rate of TU in different provinces**

Province	Pass Rate
Bagmati Pradesh	31.1
Lumbini Pradesh	23.27
Gandaki Pradesh	18.8
Karnali Pradesh	30.47
Pradesh One	25.38
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	21.95
Pradesh Two	17.39

Table 5.3 presents pass rate of TU in different provinces. Province one has pass rate of 25.38 percent, Two has 17.39 percent, Bagmati province has 31.1 percent, Gandaki has 18.8 percent, Lumbini has 23.27 percent, Karnali has 30.47 and Sudurpaschim has pass rate of 21.95 percent.

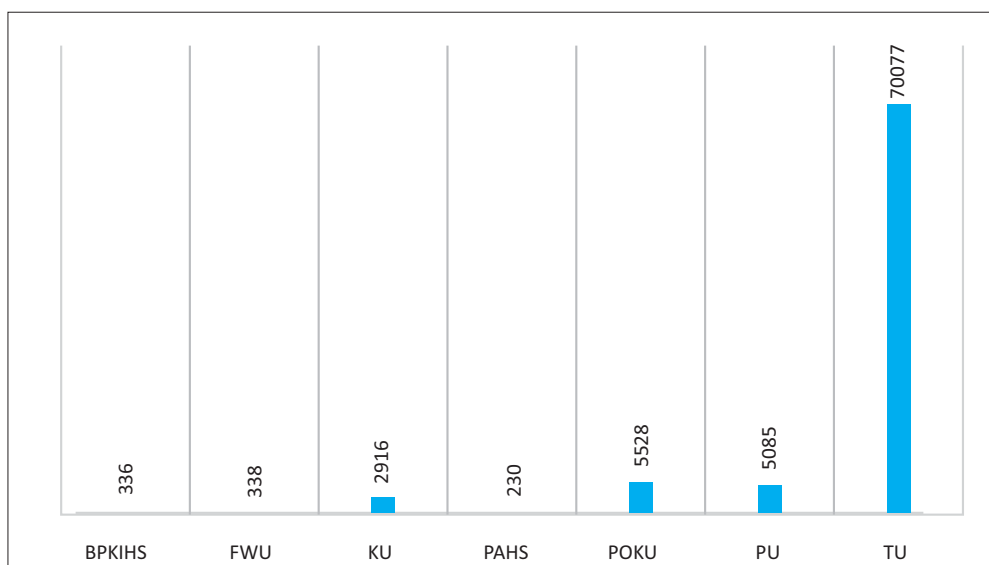
# SECTION - 6

## GRADUATES

This report includes information related to graduates from KU, BPKIHS, FWU, PAHS, PokU, PU and TU only. The number of graduates are based on the number of applications for convocation, which is usually lower than the actual numbers of graduates.

**Table 6.1 Number of graduates in Universities**

University	Total Graduates
BPKIHS	336
FWU	338
KU	2,916
PAHS	230
PokU	5,528
PU	5,085
TU	70,077
Total	84,510



**Figure 6.1 Number of graduates of eight universities.**

**Table 6.2 Number of graduates in different faculties of BPKIHS, FWU, KU, PAHS, PokU, and PU**

Education	968
Engineering	304
HSS	529
Law	164
Management	5,505
Medicine	4,162
S&T	2,801

Table 6. 2 presents number of graduates in different faculties of universities KU, PokU, PU, FWU and medical academies BPKIHS and PAHS only.



# SECTION - 7

## Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), describes 'Gross Enrollment Ratio' as the total enrolment within a country in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The Gross Enrolment Ratio gives information on the access and participation of the population of particular age groups in the higher education.

In this context, six year age group span (19-24) is used to determine the GER for higher education. Students of the 19-22 age group correspond to bachelor's level and 23-24 age group to master's level.

**Table 7.1 –Higher Education GER**

	<b>Bachelor</b>	<b>Master</b>	<b>Overall GER</b>
Enrollment	395113	46,706	441,819
Population Size	2,169,344	895,224	3,064,568
GER	18.21	5.22	14.42

**Table 7.2 Gross Enrollment Ratio by level and gender**

	<b>Bachelor</b>		<b>Master</b>		<b>Higher Education</b>		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Enrollment	211,570	183,543	18,391	28,315	229,961	211,858	441,819
Population	1,184,519	984,825	511,003	384,221	1,695,522	1,369,046	3,064,568
GER	17.86	18.64	3.60	7.37	13.56	15.47	14.42

If we consider the population of the official age for tertiary education which is the 5 year age group immediately following the end of secondary education then GER will be 16.92.

# SECTION - 8

## PUBLIC FINANCING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Universities of Nepal receive financial support from the government through the Ministry of Education and it is channelized via the University Grants Commission. However, the medical academies receive the financial support for higher education directly from the Ministry of Health and Population. The grants released to the universities, however, depends on the nature of the university.

**Table 8.1 Budget provided to universities in year 2018/19**

S. No.	Name	Expenses (in Billions)
1	Tribhuvan University	7.43
2	Nepal Sanskrit University	0.57
3	Purbanchal University	0.19
4	Pokhara University	0.14
5	Kathmandu University	0.14
6	Lumbini Bouddha University	0.14
7	Mid-Western University	0.28
8	Far-Western University	0.24
9	Agriculture and Forestry University	0.70
10	Nepal Open University	0.14
11	RajarShreeJanak University	0.08
12	Medical College Infrastructure, Development Project Committee, Geta, Kailali	1.25
13	Madan Bhandari University Science and Technology Development Board	0.01
	Total	11.37

# SECTION - 9

## Teachers in Higher Education

This section provides information about the number of teachers in the constituent campuses of the universities. The Universities have categorized teachers in the different levels according to the experience, research publications, and educational qualifications. The major categories of teachers in the order of decreasing status are:

- Professors
- Readers/Associate Professors
- Assist. Prof/Lecturer
- Assistant Lecturers
- Others (Including Instructors)

**Table 9.1 Number of different level of teacher in different universities**

S.N	University	Professor			Reader			Lecturer			Teaching Assistant			Instructor			Assistant Instructor			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	MWU	6	0	6	19	0	19	201	20	221	27	9	36	4	1	5	3	0	3	290
2	FWU	9	1	10	22	1	23	151	11	162	52	4	56	3	0	3	97	12	109	363
3	KAHS	10	0	10	3	0	3	27	9	36	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	49
4	RJU	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	22	28	1	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	30
5	PU	-	-	0	-	-	11	-	-	35	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	15	74
6	PokU	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
7	NSU	-	-	38	-	-	114	-	-	299	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	484
8	LBU	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
9	PAHS	-	-	27	-	-	22	-	-	148	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
10	AFU	-	-	33	-	-	32	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
11	TU	-	-	688	-	-	1990	-	-	3853	-	-	1061	-	-	-	-	-	-	7592
12	KU	22	1	23	105	15	120	75	11	86	16	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
13	NOU	3	0	3	-	-	-	44	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
	Total	50	2	846	150	16	2345	504	75	5099	96	20	1252	7	1	8	100	12	127	9677

Table 9.1 shows the numbers of different levels of teachers in the constituent campuses of different universities. The number of professors is 846, reader is 2,345, lecturer is 5,099, and Teaching Assist. is 1,252.

# SECTION - 10

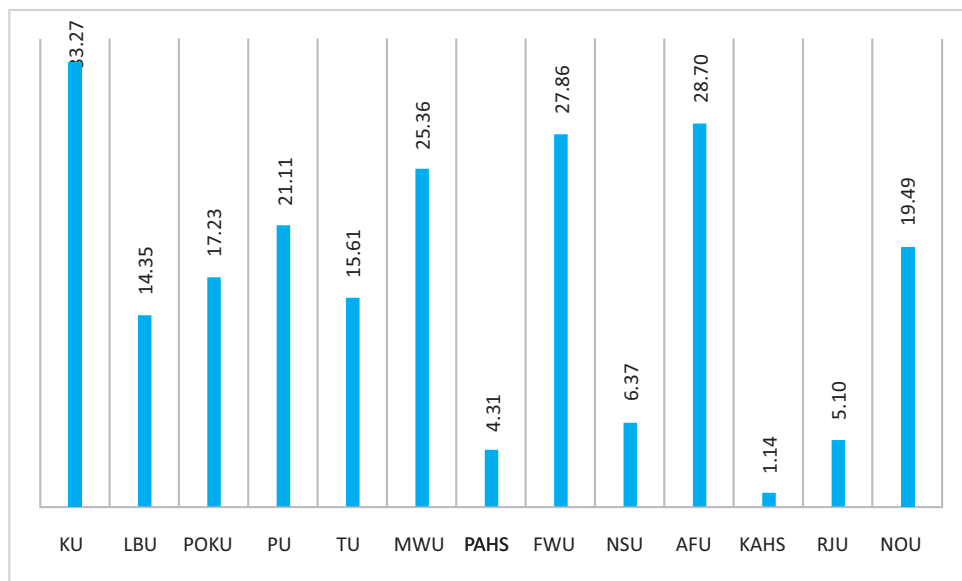
## Student – Teacher Ratios

Student-Teacher ratio (STR) measures the average number of students per teacher. It is calculated by total number of students divided by total number of teachers.

In this section, Student to Teacher ratio of the constituent colleges of Universities is presented.

**Table 10.1 Student to Teacher ratio of constituent campuses of different Universities**

University	KU	LBU	PokU	PU	TU	MWU	PAHS	FWU	NSU	AFU	KAHS	RJU	NOU
Students	8,385	330	2,292	1,562	118,521	7,353	931	10,113	3,081	3,502	56	153	955
Teachers	252	23	133	74	7592	290	216	363	484	122	49	30	49
STR	33.27	14.35	17.23	21.11	15.61	25.36	4.31	27.86	6.37	28.70	1.14	5.10	19.49



**Figure 10.1 Student to Teacher Ratio of constituent campuses of universities**

# SECTION - 11

## Number of Campuses in given ranges

Campuses are divided into different groups according to number of students. Groups of campuses are created based on number of students and the groups are: less than 100 students, more than equal to 100 and less than 200, more than equal to 200 and less than 500, more than equal to 500 and less than 2000 and more than equal to 2000. students

**Table 11.1 Number of Campuses in Different Campus Sizes**

Type	>2000	>500	>200	>100	<100
Community	6	49	99	108	276
Constituent	23	45	30	21	22
Private	1	91	171	148	254
	30	185	300	277	552

# SECTION - 12

## Recent Trends in Higher Education

This section presents year-wise variation in number of campuses, student enrolment, graduates produced from 2012/13 to 2018/19.

### 12.1 Number of students, teachers, graduates and campuses during 2012/13 – 2018/19

Subject	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Students	560,110*	458,621	395,365	361,077	371,184	435,231	441,819
Female	267,736	205,915	207,158	188,604	195,133	226,914	229,961
Teachers	9,157	9,157	9,157	9,299	9,299	9,269	9,677
Graduates	61,553	58,802	72,579	90,428	90,922	87,990	84,510
Campuses	1,276	1,369	1,369	1,407	1,408	1,426	1,432

Table 12.1 Number of students, female students, graduates, teachers, and campuses in 2012/13 to 2018/19

\*Students with back paper also included

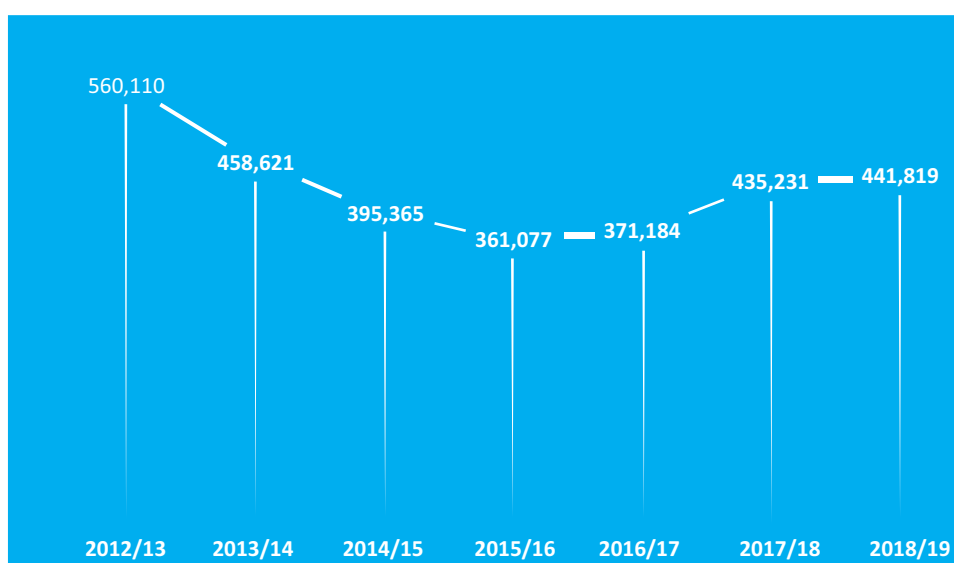


Figure 12.1 Trend of student enrolment from 2012/13 to 2018/19

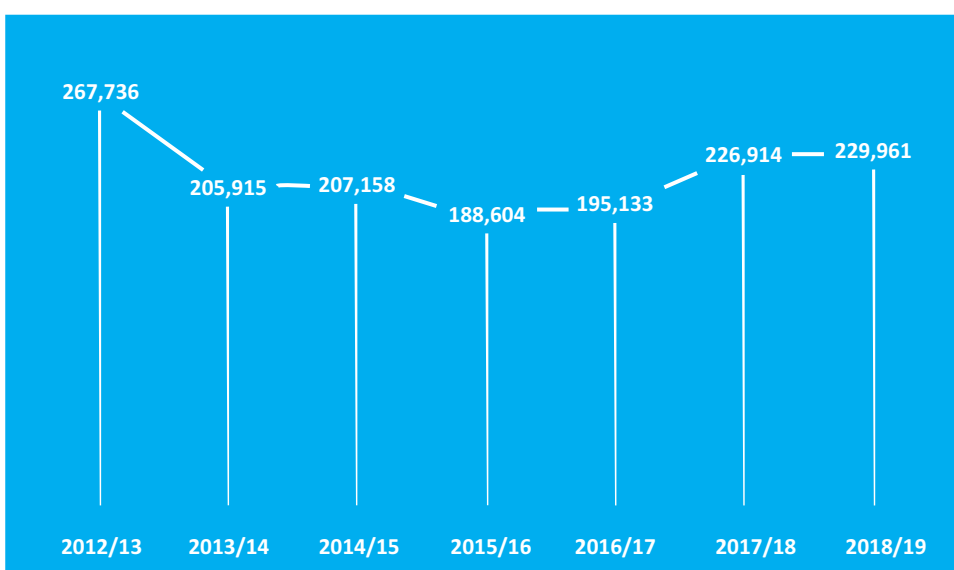


Figure 12.2 Trend of Female student enrolment from 2012/13 to 2018/19

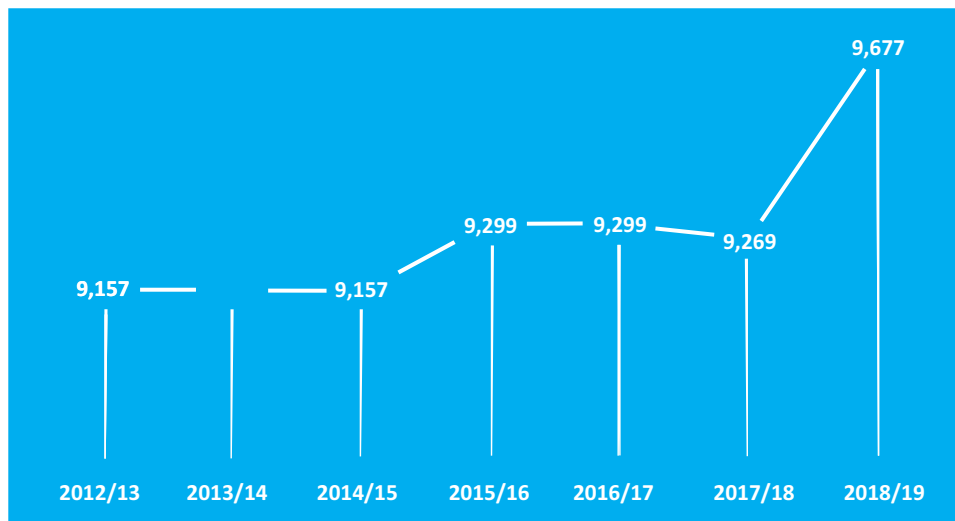


Figure 12.3 Trend of number of teachers

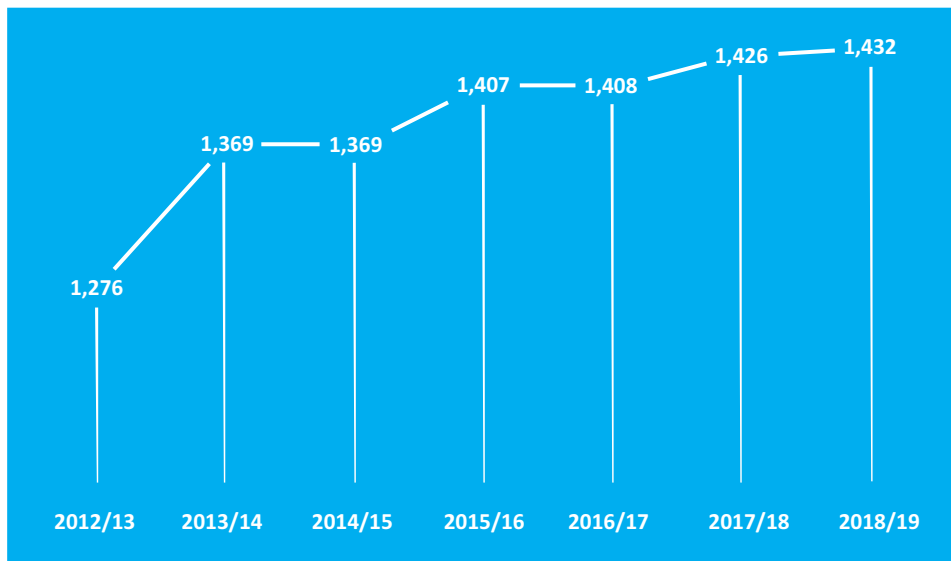


Figure 12.4 Trend of number of campuses

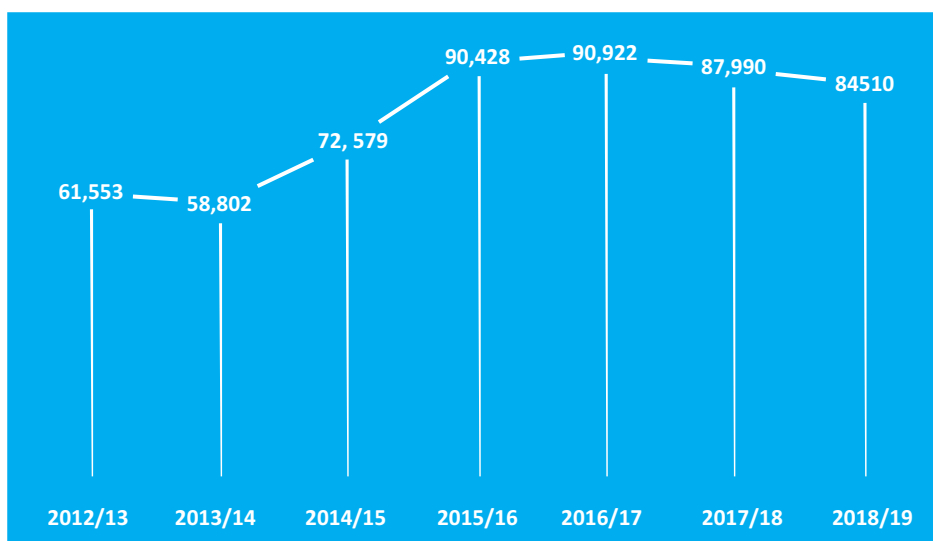


Figure 12.5 Trend of number of graduates

**Table 12.2 Yearly increase/decrease in total number of campuses by campus type, 2012/13 – 2018/19**

Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Constituent</b>	96	98	98	98	99	137	147
<b>Community</b>	429	432	433	532	532	508	538
<b>Private</b>	751	839	838	777	777	780	747
<b>Total</b>	1276	1369	1369	1407	1408	1425	1432

Table 12.2 shows the trend in the number of three types of campuses. In year 2018/19 number of campuses has increased. Number of constituent campuses has increased from 137 in 2017/18 to 147 in 2018/19..

**Table 12.3 University-wise total enrolment and their share (%), 2012/13 –2018/19**

University/Year	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19 (%)
TU	491162(87.69)	384,499(83.84)	333,904(81.86)	284,453 (78.8)	289,566(78.01)	335,126(79.04%)	335,543(75.95%)
PU	25796(4.61)	24441(5.33)	23539(5.797)	23539(6.51)	27265(7.35)	26128(6.16%)	27527(6.23%)
PokU	24380(4.35)	25254(5.51)	25532(6.28)	26032(7.2)	26895(7.25)	29419(6.94%)	30542(6.91%)
PAHS	60(0.01)	235(0.05)	295(0.07)	350(0.1)	249(0.07)	540(0.13%)	931(0.21%)
NSU	1691(0.3)	3862(0.84)	1471(0.36)	1471(0.41)	1301(0.35)	3742(0.88%)	3749(0.85%)
NAMS	115(0.02)	245(0.05)	373(0.09)	90(0.02)	544(0.15)	441(0.1%)	447(0.1%)
MWU	-	1944(0.42)	2522(0.62)	3046(0.84)	2778(0.75)	3224(0.76%)	7353(1.66%)
LBU	302(0.05)	241(0.05)	241(0.05)	196(0.05)	236(0.06)	705(0.17%)	695(0.16%)
KU	12954(2.31)	14550(3.17)	15653(3.85)	16658(4.61)	17080(4.6)	17942(4.23%)	18356(4.15%)
FWU	-	2461(0.54)	1829(0.45)	2211(0.61)	2099(0.57)	3686(0.87%)	10113(2.29%)
BPKIHS	251(0.04)	443(0.1)	1419(0.34)	1448(0.4)	1448(0.39)	361(0.09%)	1528(0.35%)
AFU	-	446(0.1)	1126(0.27)	1583(0.44)	1723(0.46)	1978(0.47%)	3871(0.88%)
NOU	-	-	-	-	-	593(0.14%)	955(0.22%)
RJU	-	-	-	-	-	81(0.02%)	153(0.03%)
KAHS	-	-	-	-	-	30(0.01%)	56(0.01%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>560110 (100)</b>	<b>458621(100)</b>	<b>407904(100)</b>	<b>361077(100)</b>	<b>371,184(100)</b>	<b>423,996(100%)</b>	<b>441,819(100%)</b>

**Table 12.4 University-wise yearly enrolment in bachelor level and their share (%), 2012/13 - 2018/19**

University	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19(%)
<b>TU</b>	428047(87.5)	335315(84.1)	291325(81.72)	251657 78.97)	243,746(77.38)	289,796(79.46%)	304,831(77.19%)
<b>PU</b>	22951(4.69)	21822(5.47)	21335(5.98)	21335(6.68)	24756(7.86)	21,644(5.93%)	24,370(6.17%)
<b>PokU</b>	22329(4.56)	20797(5.21)	23314(6.54)	23636(7.40)	24184(7.68)	26,778(7.34%)	27,027(6.84%)
<b>PAHS</b>	60(0.01)	235(0.05)	295(0.08)	350(0.10)	228(0.07)	460(0.13%)	769(0.19%)
<b>NSU</b>	1182(0.24)	3862(0.96)	919(0.28)	919(0.28)	808(0.26)	2,320(0.64%)	2,322(0.59%)
<b>NAMS</b>	30(0.01)	0	130(0.036)	0(0)	237(0.08)	284(0.08%)	290(0.07%)
<b>MWU</b>	-	1290(0.32)	1888(0.52)	2160(0.67)	2025(0.64)	2,359(0.65%)	5472(1.39%)
<b>KU</b>	11440(2.34)	12498(3.13)	13654(3.830)	14450(4.52)	14699(4.67)	15,652(4.29%)	16,012(4.05%)
<b>FWU</b>	-	2208(0.55)	1638(0.45)	2004(0.62)	1905(0.6)	3282(0.9%)	9,044(2.29%)
<b>BPKIHS</b>	163(0.03)	291(0.07)	1040(0.29)	1081(0.33)	1081(0.34)	197(0.05%)	1,073(0.27%)
<b>AFU</b>	-	310(0.07)	807(0.22)	1161(0.36)	1269(0.4)	1,558(0.43%)	2,945(0.75%)
<b>LBU</b>	-	-	-	-	62(0.02)	185(0.05%)	284(0.07%)
<b>KAHS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	30(0.01%)	56(0.01%)
<b>RJU</b>	-	-	-	-	-	57(0.02%)	153(0.04%)
<b>NOU</b>	-	-	-	-	-	127(0.03%)	241(0.06%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,194(100)</b>	<b>398,628(100)</b>	<b>356,355(100)</b>	<b>318,753(100)</b>	<b>315,000(100)</b>	<b>364,729(100%)</b>	<b>394,889(100%)</b>



**Table 12.5 Enrolment of students in master level in different universities**

University	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19(%)
TU	62923(89.83)	49184(81.98)	42579(84.02)	32796(77.48)	45190(83.42)	44336(78.74%)	29,711(68.13%)
PU	2831(4.04)	2619(4.36)	2204(4.34)	2204(5.20)	2509(4.63)	4484(7.96%)	3141(7.2%)
PokU	2032(2.9)	4457(7.42)	2208(4.35)	2396(5.66)	2607(4.81)	2626(4.66%)	3,437(7.88%)
NSU	293(0.42)	0	252(0.5)	552(1.30)	224(0.41)	644(1.14%)	646(1.48%)
NAMS	85(0.12)	245(0.4)	243(0.5)	90(0.21)	307(0.57)	157(0.28%)	157(0.36%)
MWU		654(1.09)	634(1.30)	886(2.09)	753(1.39)	865(1.54%)	1,851(4.24%)
LBU	225(0.32)	241(0.4)	215(0.44)	196(0.46)	168(0.31)	503(0.89%)	397(0.91%)
KU	1160(1.66)	2052(3.42)	1331(2.62)	2208(5.21)	1465(2.7)	1494(2.65%)	1,529(3.51%)
FWU		253(0.42)	191(0.39)	207(0.48)	194(0.36)	404(0.72%)	1,069(2.45%)
BPKIHS	88(0.13)	152(0.25)	379(0.78)	367(0.86)	367(0.68)	164(0.29%)	454(1.04%)
AFU	-	136(0.22)	286(0.58)	422(0.99)	367(0.68)	377(0.67%)	825(1.89%)
PAHS	-	-	-	-	21(0.04)	80(0.14%)	150(0.34%)
KAHS	-	-	-	-	-	0(0%)	245(0.56%)
NOU	-	-	-	-	-	146(0.26%)	0(0%)
RJU	-	-	-	-	-	24(0.04%)	0(0%)
Total	70044(100)	59993(100)	50522(100)	42324(100)	54172(100)	56,304(100%)	43,612(100%)

**Table 12.6 Enrolment share of different types of campuses**

Campus Type	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19(%)
Constituent	206084(36.79)	144008(31.4)	127964(31.37)	121772(30.7)	121241(32.66)	137,424(32.41%)	159,209(36.03%)
Community	172095(30.73)	150344(32.78)	128853(31.59)	110895 (33.6)	105646(28.46)	128,441(30.29%)	121,099(27.41%)
Private	181931(32.48)	164269(35.81)	151087(37.04)	128410(35.53)	144297(38.87)	158,131(37.3%)	161,511(36.56%)
Total	560110(100)	458621(100)	407904(100)	361077(100)	371184(100)	423,996(100%)	441,819(100%)

**Table 12.7 Enrolment of students in bachelor level in different types of Campuses**

Campus Type	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19 (%)
Constituent	155133(31.71)	106070(26.6)	91818(25.76)	92372(28.94)	83035(26.36)	99495(23.47%)	125,445(31.77%)
Community	163289(33.38)	141925(35.6)	121121(33.97)	104727(32.93)	96380(30.6)	117876(27.8%)	116,498(29.5%)
Private	170772(34.91)	150633(37.78)	143406(40.25)	121654(38.12)	135585(43.04)	147358(34.75%)	152,946(38.73%)
Total	489194(100)	398628(100)	356335(100)	318753(100)	315000(100)	364729(86.02%)	394,889(100%)

**Table 12.8 Enrolment in master level in different types of campuses**

Campus Type	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19 (%)
Constituent	50112(71.54)	37938(63.23)	35109(69.49)	29400(69.46)	36292(66.99)	34,983(8.03%)	30,538(70.02%)
Community	8806(12.57)	8419(14)	7732(15.3)	6168(14.57)	9255(17.08)	10,565(2.49%)	4,601(10.55%)
Private	11126(15.88)	13636(22.72)	7681(15.2)	6756(15.96)	8625(15.92)	10,756(2.54%)	8,473(19.43%)
Total	70044(100)	59993(100)	50522(100)	42324(100)	54172(100)	56,304(%)	43,612(100%)

**Table 12.9 Yearly increase/decrease in total number of students in different faculties**

Faculty/Year	2012/13(%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2015/16(%)	2016/17(%)	2017/18 (%)	2018/19 (%)
S&T	21433	28296	28727	35625	31634(8.52)	30164(7.11%)	37,026(8.38%)
Management	194846	168843	161515	152555	147949(39.86)	198325(46.78%)	204,855(46.37%)
HSS	84350	57424	46091	38786	49149(13.24)	55949(13.2%)	48,433(10.96%)
Education	226477	157793	128985	89662	83610(22.53)	75803(17.88%)	75,957(17.19%)
Law	4203	3832	4925	6175	1236(0.33)	2054(0.48%)	9,857(2.23%)
Engineering	15404	18216	15886	16931	28019(7.55)	27792(6.55%)	29,018(6.57%)
Medicine	18847	17857	21244	19274	25754(6.94)	25797(6.08%)	28,251(6.39%)
Forestry	1122	597	na	285	360(0.1)	2155(0.51%)	1,892(0.43%)
AAS	1444	1660	na	1298	3080(0.83)	451(0.11%)	1,111(0.25%)
Sanskrit	1151	3862	290	290	251(0.07)	717(0.17%)	717(0.16%)
Ayurved	86	-	na	-	(0)	(0%)	(0%)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	4366(1.03%)	4,433(1%)
Others	302	241	241	196	142(0.04)	423(0.1%)	269(0.06%)
Total	569665	458621	407904	361077	371184(100)	423996(100%)	441,819(100%)

# SECTION - 13

## Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA)

Accreditation is the process by which authorized body evaluates the quality of a higher education institution as a whole or of a specific educational program in order to formally recognize it as having met certain predetermined minimal criteria or standards. The QAA provides opportunities for institutions and their programs to assess their performance and their weaknesses.

Thus, accreditation is a process of quality assurance, whereby an institution or a program in an approved institution is critically appraised at intervals not exceeding five years to verify that the institution or the program meets the norms and standards prescribed by the Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation Council (HEQAAC). Accreditation does not seek to replace the system of award of Degrees and Diplomas by the Universities and Boards of Technical Education. It, however, provides quality assurance that the academic aims and objectives of the institution are known to be honestly pursued and effectively achieved by mobilizing the resources currently available, and that the institution has demonstrated capabilities to ensure effectiveness of the educational program (s), over the validity period of accreditation. In this context, under the recommendation of HEQAAC forty-nine institutions have been awarded QAA certificate by the UGC.

**Table 13.1 Number of QAA certified campuses in each province**

Province	Number of campuses
Bagmati Pradesh	21
Lumbini Pradesh	9
Gandaki Pradesh	4
Karnali Pradesh	1
Pradesh One	6
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	6
Pradesh Two	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Table 13. 1presents that in total forty-nine institutions have got QAA certificate. Most of the institutions with QAA certificate are in province number three.

**Table 13.2 Number of QAA certified campuses in districts**

District	Number of Campuses
Chitwan	3
Ilam	1
Jhapa	1
Kailali	3
Kaski	1
Kathmandu	1
Kirtipur	2
Morang	1
Nawalparasi	3
Rupandehi	3
Sindhuli	1
Siraha	1
Sunsari	1
Tanahun	1
Udaypur	1
Dhading	1

Gulmi	1
Jhapa	1
Kabhre	1
Kailali	1
Kanchanpur	2
Kapilvastu	1
Kaski	1
Kathmandu	4
Kavre	2
Lalitpur	4
Makwanpur	1
Myagdi	1
Parsa	1
Ramechhap	1
Rupandehi	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Table 13.2 shows number of institutions with QAA certificate in districts, eighteen of seventy-seven districts of Nepal has got QAA certificate, highest number of campuses with QAA certificate are located in the Kathmandu district.

**Table 13.3. Number of QAA campuses of Universities**

University	No.ofcampuss
Far Western University	1
Kathmandu University	4
Purbanchal University	1
Salzburg University of Applied Sciences, Austria	1
Tribhuvan University	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Table 13.3 shows that campuses of three universities have got QAA certificate, there are fifteen universities (including medical academies) currently providing education. One campus with QAA certificate is from Austria's university.

**Table 13.4 Number of three different types Campuses/institutions granted QAA certificate**

Campus Type	Total Campuses
Community	34
Constituent	12
Private	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

# SECTION - 14

## Research Funding

UGC has been implementing Quality Improvement Program (QIP), which has the responsibility of modifying and improving the existing curricula of higher education, conducting refresher courses, and launching skills-and-capacity-building programs for teachers. In addition, QIP promotes the culture of research, improves academic, educational, and physical capabilities of the higher education institutions. The quality improvement programs are organized as per the Regular Program Guidelines 2073, and necessary endeavors for improvements have been made based on the results of previous programs and suggestions from the stakeholders.

As an integral part of research funding component of the regular program of the UGC, this subcomponent covers the financial support to the faculty members from HEIs and fresh postgraduate students taking Master's, M. Phil or PhD degrees. Young students as well as faculty members of HEIs of Nepal are beneficiaries to this program.

### UGC provided grants on following categories:

- Collaborative Research
- Faculty Research
- Small Research Development and Innovation

**Table 16.1 Number of candidates receiving grants on different categories**

S.No.	Grant Type	Number of Researchers
1	Masters Research Support	201
2	MPhil. Research Support	20
3	MPhil. Fellowship	40
4	PhD Fellowship	43
5	Small Research, Development and Innovation Grants	50
6	Faculty Research Grants	33
7	Collaborative Research Grants	7
	Total	<b>394</b>

# SECTION - 15

## Higher Education Reforms Project (HERP 2014-2020)

The project is based on

- 1 Higher Education Policy Framework and the National Program for Higher Education Reform and Development: HERP is a subset of NPHRD.
2. Experiences and lessons learned from the Second Higher Education Project (SHEP): Need for consolidating and sustaining systemic reform and development in HE achieved under SHEP.
3. Need for attaining quality, relevance, and academic excellence with research, innovation and development.
4. Need for expanding the scope of HE development to enhance national capacity in utilizing national potentials and opportunities.
5. Need to link HE with the world HE development trend: Competitiveness, academic exchange, and mutual recognition.

The total budget of HERP is 65 Million USD.

### Objectives of HERP:

The major objectives of HERP are systemic / institutional reforms; improving quality, relevance and efficiency of higher education; supporting underprivileged students for equitable access; and promoting research, innovation and academic excellence.

The project implementation has been effective since May 2015 and will continue till June 2020.

### Components of HERP:

The project constitutes two major components:

- (a) Component 1: Implementation of Reforms, and
- (b) Component 2: Capacity Building and Project Management.

**(a) Component 1: Implementation of Reforms:** There are seven target areas under this component which are tied up with the following Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs):

- DLI 1 - National Accreditation system established and functioning
- DLI 2 - Performance based financing extended to higher education
- DLI 3 - Autonomy extended to additional campuses/schools
- DLI 4 - Examination reforms implemented and academic calendar enforced in TU
- DLI 5 - Academic reforms introduced
- DLI 6 - Poverty targeted financial support for under - privileged students
- DLI 7 - Academic excellence and research

### **(b) Component 2 - Capacity Building and Project Management:**

This component supports the capacity building of the implementing agencies as well as beneficiaries for effective project management to achieve the above DLIs and sustain the systemic reform. These include preparation of guidelines, workshops, seminars, training and study visits, refurbishment of office space, office rentals, project staffing etc. The provision also covers technical/professional support, setting up baselines, surveys, monitoring, evaluation studies etc.

### Institutional Arrangements for HERP Implementation:

University Grants Commission (UGC) along with Tribhuvan University Project Implementing Office (TU PIO) and Student Financial Assistance Fund Development Board (SFAFDB) are responsible for the implementation of this project. The implementation responsibilities in terms of DLI based programs are as follows:

SN	Implementing Agency	DLI based programs
1	UGC (Overall coordination)	DLI 1, DLI 2, DLI 3 (Part concerning universities other than TU), DLI 5 and DLI 7a related programs
2	TU PIO	DLI 3, DLI 4, and DLI 7b (Part concerning TU academic excellence) related programs
3	SFAFDB	DLI 6 related program

### Key Performance Indicators to measure the success of HERP:

The following key performance indicators will be used to measure achievement of HERP:

Indicator 1: Number of accredited HEIs

Indicator 2: Percentage of students enrolled in identified priority areas

Indicator 3: Number of under-privileged students supported under the Project

Indicator 4: Average time taken for announcement of results of bachelors programs with centralized examinations at TU

Indicator 5: Number of publications in refereed journals by research grants recipients

### Intended Beneficiaries:

- Universities including their central departments, schools and constituent campuses
- Affiliated community campuses
- Faculty members and students participating in research support (from universities and their affiliated campuses, including private campuses)
- Faculty members, administrative staff, and students in the HEIs participating in HERP Under privileged students

**Table 14.1 Number of HERF campuses in provinces**

Province	Number
Five	21
Gandaki Pradesh	15
Karnali Pradesh	7
One	22
Sudurpaschim Pradesh	18
Three	31
Two	10
Total	124

In the HERP one hundred twenty-four campuses have participated, most of the campuses are located in the province three, (thirty-one campuses).

**Table 14.2 Number of HERP campuses in Districts**

Sno.	District	Number of
1	Achham	1
2	Arghakhanchi	1
3	Baitadi	3
4	Bajhang	1
5	Bajura	2
6	Banke	1

Sno.	District	Number of Campuses
7	Bara	2
8	Bardiya	2
9	Bhaktapur	2
10	Chitwan	7
11	Dailekh	2
12	Dang	1
13	Darchula	2
14	Dhading	1
15	Dolkha	1
16	Eastern Nawalparasi	3
17	Gorkha	1
18	Gulmi	1
19	Ilam	2
20	Jajarkot	1
21	Jhapa	6
22	Kailali	7
23	Kalikot	1
24	Kanchanpur	2
25	Kapilvastu	2
26	Kaski	6
27	Kathmandu	8
28	Kavre	4
29	Khotang	1
30	Lalitpur	1
31	Lamjung	1
32	Makwanpur	1
33	Morang	4
34	Mugu	1
35	Myagdi	1
36	Nuwakot	1
37	Palpa	1
38	Panchthar	1
39	Parbat	1
40	Parsa	1
41	Pyuthan	1
42	Ramechhap	1
43	Rautahat	2
44	Rolpa	1
45	Rupandehi	7
46	Salyan	1
47	Sankhuwasava	2
48	Saptari	1
49	Sarlahi	2
50	Sindhuli	3
51	Sindhupalchok	1
52	Siraha	2
53	Solukhumbu	1
54	Sunsari	2

Sno.	District	Number of
55	Syangja	1
56	Tanahun	1
57	Taplejung	1
58	Terhathum	1
59	Udayapur	1
60	Western Nawalparasi	4
	Total	124



# ANNEXES

## Annex 1

### Definition of levels

Campus	
HE campuses	Higher education campuses, or the university campuses
HE only campuses	All campuses
Bachelor level campuses	All campuses with program up to Bachelor level
Master's and PGD level campuses	All campuses Bachelor, Master and PGD programs
M. Phil level campuses	All campuses with program including M. Phil.
Ph.D. level campuses	All campuses with program including Ph.D.
Bachelor (B.A., B.Sc., B.B.S., B.Ed., B.B.A., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.H.M., and B.T.T.M., B.B.M., B.I.M., B.P.A.)	Higher Education program of minimum 4 to 5 years that starts after Grade 12 for students who have passed Grade 12 of HSEB. BBA, BE, BHM, BIM, BBM and BTTM, BPA, B.Sc., B.A, B.Ed. are of 4 years programs, MBBS is of 5 years.
Master (M.A., M.Sc., M.B.S., M.Ed., M.B.A., M.E., M.D., M.S.W., M.H.M, and LL.M.)	Higher Education program of 2 years that runs after Bachelor level for students who have passed Bachelor level examination of University.
M. Phil.	Higher Education program of 1½ years for students who have passed Master level examination of University.
PGD	Post Graduate Diploma education for students who have passed Bachelor level examination of University.
Ph.D.	Advanced course for students who have passed either Master or M.Phil. Level. Duration of PhD is 4 years.

## Annex 2

### Brief Description of Higher Education System of Nepal

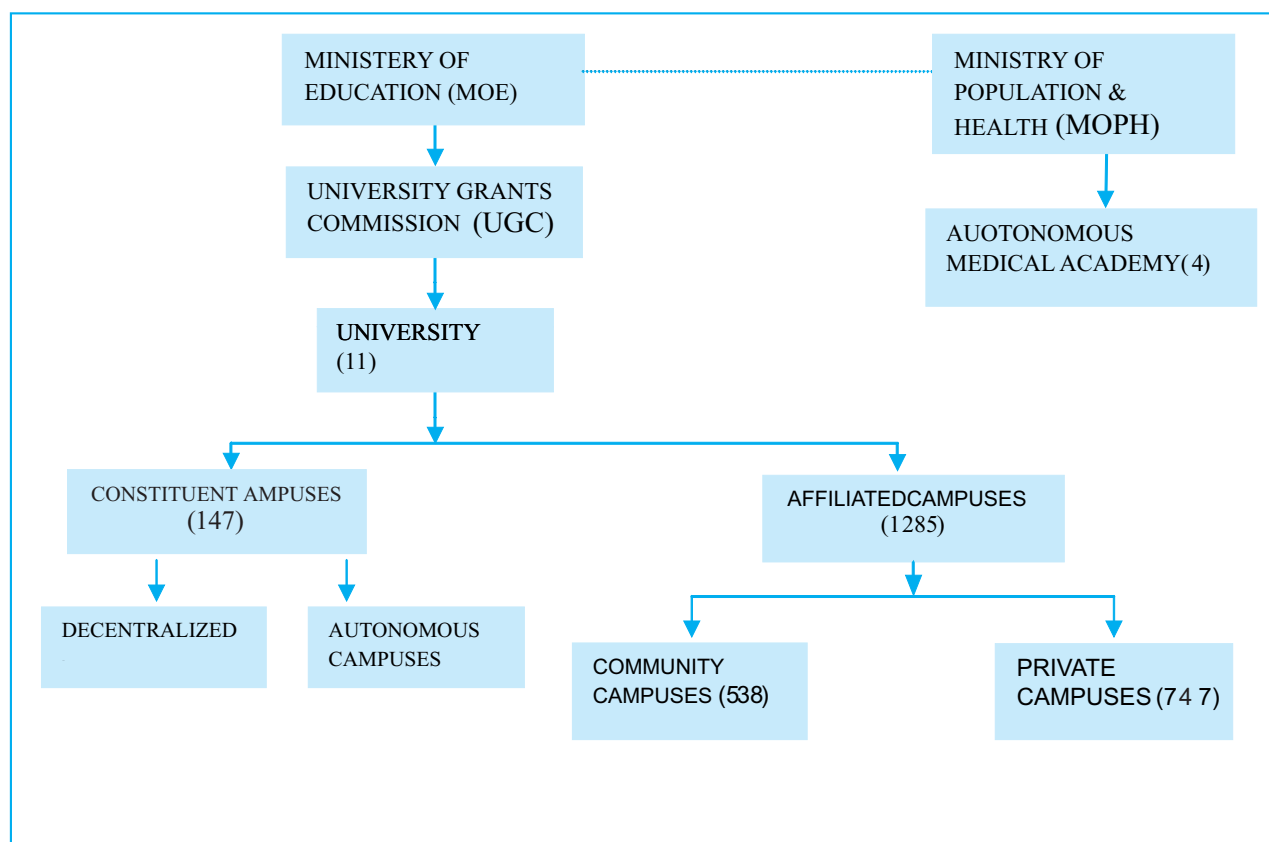
Education imparted after the higher secondary level or the 12th standard or PCL is considered as Higher education in Nepal. At present, there are eleven universities—TU, NSU, KU, PU, PokU, LBU, FWU, MWU, AFU, NOU, RJU and four autonomous academic institutions—NAMS, BPKIHS, PAHS and KAHS that offer higher education in Nepal. The universities have two types of campuses: constituent campuses – campuses directly managed and administered including financial management by the concerned university; and affiliated campuses – campuses whose academic programs are affiliated to a university, but managed and administered including financing either by private individual/organization (private campuses) or by local community stakeholders (community campuses). The academic activities of both types of campuses are governed by the rules and regulations of the concerned university. There are altogether, 1432 campuses in 2018/19 (147 constituent, 538 community, and 747 private) with 441,819 students enrolled in different academic programs in higher education.

The campuses follow the courses designed by the affiliating universities and examinations are conducted and processed by OCE of the respective universities. The academic calendar for student enrolment, schedule of exam, publication of results, courses offered and class hours may vary from university to university. The institutions of higher education are at present providing courses on science and technology, education, management, social sciences and humanities, law, engineering, forestry, medicine, agriculture and animal sciences, Buddhism and Sanskrit. They run their academic programs with annual or semester systems at the bachelor, master, M. Phil., and Ph.D. levels, but some universities also offer programs like post-graduate diploma (PGD). Depending upon the stream and subject, bachelor level programs are of four to five years duration, master level programs of two years duration and PGD and M. Phil. courses generally of 1½ year duration.

### Basic Structure of Education in Nepal

	<u>entrance requirements</u>		<u>Of</u>	<u>(in Years)</u>		
			<u>entrance</u>			
<b>Bachelor</b>	Higher Secondary(+2)/Proficiency certificate Level(PCL)	Bachelor's Degree	19	4-5	<b>Tertiary education</b>	English and Nepali
<b>Master</b>	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	23	2	<b>(First Degree)</b>	English and Nepali
<b>M. Phil.</b>	Master's Degree	M. Phil	Undefined	1½	<b>Tertiary education</b>	English and Nepali
<b>Ph.D.</b>	M. Phil.	Ph.D.	Undefined	3-5	<b>(Second Degree)</b>	English and Nepali

## Organizational Structure of Higher Education System of Nepal



( ): The numbers in parenthesis indicates the number of the particulate type of Institutions or campuses.

# Annex 3

## A Brief Description of Universities and Academies

### 1. Tribhuvan University (TU)

Tribhuvan University was established in 2016 Bikram Sambat (BS) (1959 AD). The central office of TU is situated at Kirtipur, an ancient town in the southern part of Kathmandu valley. TU is the first and largest university of Nepal. The objectives of TU are to produce skilled human resources essential for overall development of the country and to preserve and develop the historical and cultural heritage of the nation.

It comprises of five institutes, four faculties, and four research centers. The institutes are technical in nature and offer several specialized technical courses on: science and technology, engineering, forestry, agriculture and animal sciences and medicine, whereas the faculties offer courses generally in: management, humanities and social sciences, education, law including fine art at the PCL, bachelor, master, M. Phil., and Ph.D. levels. Though there are eleven universities and four medical academies in the country, TU holds more than 75 percent of the total higher education enrolment and offers more than 173 academic programs at various levels of education.

The technical institutes, faculties and research centers under TU are:

#### Technical Institutes

- a. Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences (IAAS)
- b. Institute of Medicine (IoM)
- c. Institute of Engineering (IoE)
- d. Institute of Forestry (IoF)
- e. Institute of Science and Technology (IoST)

#### Faculties

- a. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
- b. Faculty of Management
- c. Faculty of Law
- d. Faculty of Education

#### Research Centers

- a. Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA)
- b. Research Centre for Educational Innovation and Development (CERID)
- c. Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS)
- d. Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)

**Table A3.1 Summary about TU since 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1,041	1,123	1,123	1,161	1,161	1,140	1,141
No. of Constituent Campuses	60	60	60	60	60	60	61
No. of Community Campuses	422	424	425	524	524	500	529
No. of Private Campuses	559	639	638	577	577	580	551
Enrollment	500,717	384,499	333,904	284,453	289,566	346,606	335,543
Constituent Campuses	196,985	126,590	110,194	102,085	121,241	114,127	118,521
Community Campuses	171,191	149,044	127,971	110,013	105,646	126,993	119,984
Private Campuses	132,541	108,865	95,739	72,355	144,297	105,486	97,038
Total No. of Teachers	7,966	7,966	7,966	7,966	7,966	7,592	7,592
Student /Teacher Ratio	24	15.89	13.63	12.8	15.22	15.0	15.6

### 2. Nepal Sanskrit University (NSU)

Nepal Sanskrit University was established in 2043 BS (1986 AD). It is situated in Beljhundi of Dang district. The goal of NSU is to modernize sanskrit education in the country and preserve its age-old values. NSU offers courses on uttarmadhyama (sanskrit), shastree (sanskrit), kabiraj (intermediate in ayurved), PCL in science, bachelor in ayurved, acharya (sanskrit), Ph.D. (sanskrit), language training, and yoga training related to sanskrit.

**Table A3.2 Summary about NSU, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
No. of Constituent Campuses	14	14	14	14	14	14	12
No. of Affiliated Campuses	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Enrolment	1,691	3,862	1,471	1,471	1,301	3,742	3,749
Constituent Campuses	1,483	3,387	1,250	80	1,108	3,190	3,081
Affiliated Campuses	208	475	221	1,250	123	552	668
Teachers	-	-	-	141	141	484	484
Total No. of Teachers	770	na	na	Na	141	484	484
Student /Teacher Ratio	2	na	na	Na	7.9	5.8	6.3

### 3. Kathmandu University (KU)

Kathmandu University was established in 2048 BS (1991 AD), and is located at Dhulikhel of Kavre district. KU offers 98 academic programs in science, engineering, management, fine arts, education, medicine, law etc. at various levels

**Table 3.3 Summary about KU, 2012/13-2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	21	21	21	21	21	23	24
No. of Constituent Campuses	6	6	6	6	6	9	9
No. of Affiliated Campuses	15	15	15	15	15	14	15
Enrolment	12,954	14,550	15,653	16,658	17,080	17,942	18,356
Constituent Campuses	4,878	5,476	5,958	6,801	7,108	7,806	9,971
Affiliated Campuses	8,076	9,074	9,695	9,857	9,972	10,136	8,385
Teachers							252
Total No. of Teachers	200	195	377	195	195	388	252
Student /Teacher Ratio	24	28.08	17.67	34.88	36.45	20.12	33.27

### 4. Purbanchal University (PU)

Purbanchal University was established in 2051 BS (1995 AD), in Biratnagar, Morang District, Nepal, it is the second largest city. PU offers 72 academic programs in science, law, engineering, medicine, management, fine arts, education etc at various levels

**Table A3.4 Summary about PU, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	129	131	131	131	131	131	116
No. of Constituent Campuses	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
No. of Affiliated Campuses	121	126	126	126	126	126	111
Enrolment	25,796	24,441	23,539	23539*	27,265	26,128	27,527
Constituent Campuses	854	887	950	950	1,425	2,607	1,562
Community Campuses			802	802	772	59	694
Private Campuses	24,942	23,554	21,787	21,787	25,068	23,462	25,271
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	61	na	na	na	na	74	74
Student /Teacher Ratio	14:01	na	na	na	na	35.2	21.1
* last year data is used as new data is not made available							

### 5. Pokhara University (PokU)

Pokhara University was established in 2054 BS (1997 AD) in Pokhara of Kaski district, one of the most popular tourist destinations of the country. Pokhara University offers more than 40 academic programs in humanities, management, science and technology, engineering, medicine etc at various levels.

**Table A3.5 Summary about PokU, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	53	62	62	62	62	62	67
No. of Constituent Campuses	4	4	4	4	4	4	9
No. of Affiliated Campuses	49	58	58	58	58	58	58
Enrolment	24,380	25,254	25,532	26,032	26,895	29,419	30,542
Constituent Campuses	1,747	1,782	23,596	1,881	1,990	2,080	2,292
Affiliated Campuses	22,633	23,472	1,936	24,151	24,905	27,339	28,250
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	119	156	156	108	108	133	216
Student /Teacher Ratio	14:01	11.42	12.41	17.42	18.43	15.64	17.23

## 6. Lumbini Bauddha University (LBU)

Lumbini Bauddha University was established in 2062 BS (2005 AD), in Lumbini of Rupandehi district, the birth place of Gautam Bauddha in order to promote education and research on Buddhism. LBU is in its initial stage and has not yet started any academic degree programs.

**Table A3.6 Summary about LBU, 2013/14 - 2018/19**

Campus	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Campuses	6	6	6	6	6
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Affiliated Campuses	5	5	5	5	5
Enrolment	226	241	196	236	695
Constituent Campuses	-	112	77	64	330
Affiliated Campuses	-	129	119	172	350
Teachers	-	na	Na	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	-	na	65	65	23
Student /Teacher Ratio	-	na	1.18	0.98	14.35

## 7. BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS)

BPKIHS was established in 1993 AD, in Dharan of Sunsari district to provide education in medical sciences and it has been offering 10 academic programs in medical sciences including M.D. M.S., M.Sc., M.P.H., M.L.T., M.B.B.S., B.Sc. and B.D.S., in nursing, etc at various levels

**Table A3.7 Summary about BPKIHS, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolment	251	443	1,419	1,448	1448*	441	1,528
Constituent Campuses	251	443	1,419	1,448	1448*	441	1,528
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	164	208	208	208	208	208	484
Student /Teacher Ratio	2:01	2:13	6.82	6.96	6.96	2.12	3.16

\* Data was not available in 2016, so data of 2015 was used.

## 8. National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS)

NAMS was established in 2059 BS (2002 AD) in Bir Hospital of Kathmandu to provide education in the medical sciences and offers 14 programs in medical sciences including M.D. in anesthesiology, M.D. in dermatology, general practice, fellowship neurosurgery and general surgery at various levels.

**Table A3.8 Summary about NAMS, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Enrolment	115	245	373	90	544	441	447
Constituent Campuses	115	245	373	90	544	441	447
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	115	205	205	205	205	205	128
Student /Teacher Ratio	2:01	12.46	1.81	0.44	2.7	2.2	3.5

**9. Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS)**

PAHS was established in 2065 BS (2009 AD) in Jawalakhel of Lalitpur district. PAHS is based at Patan Hospital, the major teaching hospital for the academy. The PAHS is dedicated to improving the health status of the people of the country through the production of medical graduates willing and able to provide healthcare services to the disadvantaged population in the remote and rural areas. The academy initially comprised of a medical school, which began to teach MBBS students in 2009.

**Table A3.9 Summary about PAHS, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolment	60	235	295	350	249	540	931
Constituent Campuses	60	235	295	350	249	540	931
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	114	127	127	139	139	216	216
Student /Teacher Ratio	-	1.9	2.3	2.52	1.8	2.5	4.3

**10. Mid Western University (MWU)**

Mid-Western University (MWU) is an autonomous and public institution of higher learning with the mission to serve the people of Nepal and enrich the global learning community by extending the advantages of higher education. Established by the Government of Nepal with a Parliament Act on June 17, 2010 A. D. under the concept of multi-university system, Mid-Western University is a state supported institution, founded on land donated by the Government of Nepal.

**Table A3.10 Summary about MWU, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Enrolment	2472	1944	2522	3046	2778	3224	7353
Constituent Campuses	2472	1944	2522	3046	2778	3224	7353
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	100	156	156	156	156	128	122
Student /Teacher Ratio	24.7	12.5	16.2	19.53	17.81	25.19	60.27

**11. Far Western University (FWU)**

Far Western University (FU) was established in 2010 through an Act of Parliament as a government funded university. The central office of the university is located at Bhimdatta Municipality of Kanchanpur district. Since its inception, FU has been striving to fulfill its responsibility of making higher education accessible to the people of this region. The university envisages seven Faculties covering different academic areas. However, the University currently offers bachelor's degree (B.Ed) and Master's program (M.Ed) in faculty of education, bachelor's degree (B.A) and Master's program (M.A) in faculty of humanities and social sciences, bachelor's degree (BBS/BBA) and Master's program (MBM) in faculty of Management at the Central Campus formally known as Siddhanath Multiple Campus, Mahendranagar. The university offers Bachelor of Engineering (BE Civil) program under faculty of engineering and Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) and Bachelor of Computer Science and Information Technology (BScCsit) under the faculty of Science and Technology.



**Table A3.11 Summary about FWU, 2012/13 - 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Enrolment	787	2461	1829	2211	2099	3686	10,113
Constituent Campuses	787	2461	1829	2211	2099	3686	10,113
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	71	79	79	100	100	109	363
Student /Teacher Ratio	11.1	31.2	23.2	22.11	20.99	33.82	27.86

## 12. Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU)

Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU) is the first State-owned and non-affiliating university of Nepal, established in accordance with the Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU) Bill enacted by the Parliament in 2010. Accordingly, the constituent campuses of Tribhuvan University - the Agriculture Campus at Rampur (Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences - IAAS) and the Forestry Campus (Institute of Forestry - IOF) at Hetauda together with Dean's Office IAAS Rampur were merged, and Agriculture and Forestry University was established in Rampur, Chitwan.

**Table A3.12 Summary of AFU since 2012/13 to 2018/19**

Campus	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
No. of Affiliated Campuses	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Enrolment	140	446	1126	1583	1723	1978	3871
Constituent Campuses	140	446	1126	1583	1723	1978	3502
Affiliated Campuses	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Teachers	81	81	81	81	81	122	122
Student /Teacher Ratio	1.7	5.5	13.9	19.55	21.3	16.2	28.7

## 13. Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS)

KAHS has been established in October 20, 2011 (2068/07/03), by an Act of parliament of Nepal by upgrading existing Karnali Zonal Hospital at Jumla. The goal of KAHS is to enable an access in Quality healthcare services and education for the people of backward (Pichhadiyako) areas in affordable cost by establishing health institute at Jumla and KAHS working district to produce skilled health professionals to deliver quality health care services and conduct health researches. The backward areas (9 districts) mentioned in act of KAHS are **Karnali Zone**: Humla, Jumla, Kalikot, Dolpa, Mugu districts, **Bheri Zone**: Jajarkot district, **Seti Zone**: Bajura, Bajhang & Achham districts and remaining districts of **Karnali Pradesh** Includes Surkhet, Dailekh, Rukum and Salyan according to federal system of Nepal.

**Table A3.13. Summary of KAHS**

Campuses	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1
Enrolment		56

## 14. Nepal Open University (NOU)

Nepal Open University is established by an act of parliament in 2073 B.S. (2016) by the government of Nepal with Act No 3, 2073 approved date 2073. 03.30 B.S. This is the premier Open University in Nepal with equal in legal status to other universities in the country. The academic as well as the administrative head is the Vice-chancellor. The Registrar is the chief of the personnel and financial administration of the university.



**Table A3.14 Summary of NOU**

Campuses	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	-
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1
Enrolment	-	955

**15. Rajarshi Janak University (RJU)**

Rajarshi Janak University (RJU) was founded on October 2017 by the Legislature-Parliament pursuant to Sub-article (1) of Article 296 of the Constitution of Nepal. The University has been set up as a multi-disciplinary university in Province 2, having its Central Office in Janakpurdham. Rajarshi stands for the person, widely acknowledged for the highest level of wisdom. King Janak is also known as the father of Hindu Goddess Sita, in the eastern civilization of the world.

**Table A3.15 Summary of RJU**

Campus	2017/18	2018/19
Total Campuses	1	1
No. of Constituent Campuses	1	1
Enrolment	-	153

## Annex 4

### Report Preparation

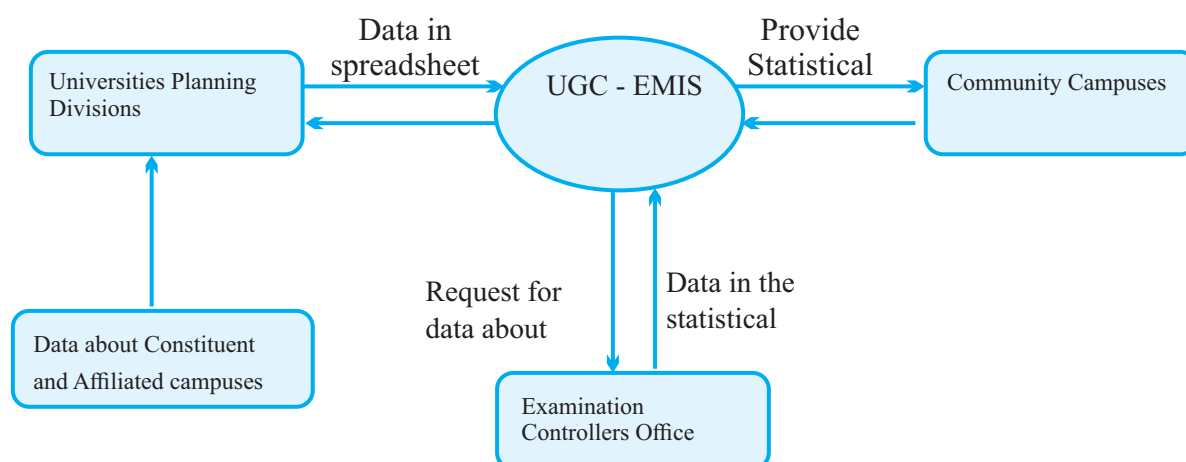
To prepare this report required data were collected from different sources: Universities, Office of the Controller of Examination, campuses etc. Tools used to collect data included:

- Statistical forms
- Emails
- Phone calls
- Personal visit to sources

The provided data were in tabular format in paper or in spread sheet.

- Those data were inserted into the standard UGC spread sheet format.
- From spread sheet those data were uploaded to database using databasetool. (Data from spread sheet were uploaded to database as there was not software developed to insert data to the database.)
- As there were noise, redundancies in data, effort to clean those noise and redundancy were made as much as possible, but even how much effort were used still there remained some redundancies. After cleaning data, aggregated table was generated (one campus was having more than one program, different number of students in each program so it was necessary to sum total number of students for each campuses).
- Then from that aggregated table, summary tables required to prepare this report is generated.
- Those summary tables were then analyzed and described manually and incorporated into the report.

#### Components involved in data collection



# Annex 6

## List of Accredited Institutions

Sno	Institution	District	University	Type	Province
1	Balkumari College	Chitwan	TU	Community	Bagmati
2	Damak Multiple Campus	Jhapa	TU	Community	One
3	Siddhanath Multiple Campus	Kanchanpur	TU	Community	Sudurpaschim
4	Lumbini Banijya Campus	Rupandehi	TU	Community	Karnali
5	Kailali Multiple Campus	Kailali	TU	Community	Sudurpaschim
6	Makwanpur Multiple Campus	Makwanpur	TU	Community	Bagmati
7	Janapriya Multiple Campus	Kaski	TU	Community	Gandaki
8	School of Science	Kavre	KU	Constituent	Bagmati
9	School of Engineering	Kavre	KU	Constituent	Bagmati
10	Shaheed Smriti Multiple Campus	Chitwan	TU	Community	Bagmati
11	Aadikabi Bhanubhakta Campus	Tanahun	TU	Community	Gandaki
12	Tikapur Multiple Campus	Kailali	FWU	Constituent	Sudurpaschim
13	Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus	Ilam	TU	Constituent	One
14	Sukuna Multiple Campus	Morang	TU	Community	One
15	Sindhuli Multiple Campus	Sindhuli	TU	Community	Bagmati
16	College of Biomedical Engineering and Applied Business	Kathmandu	PU	Private	Bagmati
17	Madhyabindu Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	TU	Community	Gandaki
18	Mahakavi Devkota Campus	Nawalparasi	TU	Community	Gandaki
19	Saptagandki Multiple Campus	Chitwan	TU	Community	Bagmati
20	Rupandehi Multiple Campus	Rupandehi	TU	Community	Karnali
21	Dibya jyoti Multiple Campus	Nawalparasi	TU	Community	Gandaki
22	Central Department of Environmental Science	Kathmandu	TU	Constituent	Bagmati
23	School of Education	Lalitpur	KU	Constituent	Bagmati
24	School of Arts	Lalitpur	KU	Constituent	Bagmati
25	Central Department of Biotechnology	Kirtipur	TU	Constituent	Bagmati
26	Janta Multiple Campus	Sunsari	TU	Community	One
27	Prithvi Narayan Campus	Kaski	TU	Constituent	Gandaki
28	Triyuga Janta Multiple Campus	Udaypur	TU	Community	One
29	Central Department of Botany	Kirtipur	TU	Constituent	Bagmati
30	Siddhartha Gautam Buddha Campus	Rupandehi	TU	Community	Karnali
31	Hari Khetan Multiple Campus	Parsa	TU	Community	Two
32	Resunga Multiple Campus	Gulmi	TU	Community	Lumbini
33	Rammani Multiple Campus	Rupandehi	TU	Community	Karnali
34	International School of Tourism and Hotel Management	Kathmandu	SUAS	Private	Bagmati
35	J.S. Murarka Multiple Campus	Siraha	TU	Community	Two
36	Aishwarya Multiple Campus	Kailali	TU	Community	Sudurpaschim
37	Kavre Multiple Campus	Kabhre	TU	Community	Bagmati
38	Kanchan Bidhya Mandir Samudayik College	Kanchanpur	TU	Community	Sudurpaschim
39	Jana Bhawana Campus	Lalitpur	TU	Community	Bagmati
40	Janamaitri Multiple Campus	Kathmandu	TU	Community	Bagmati
41	Manthali Sahid smriti Multiple campus	Ramechhap	TU	Community	Bagmati
42	Myagdi Multiple Campus	Myagdi	TU	Community	Gandaki
43	Ghodaghodi Multiple Campus	Kailali	TU	Community	Sudurpaschim
44	Pulchowk Campus	Lalitpur	TU	Constituent	Bagmati
45	Mechi Multiple Campus	Jhapa	TU	Constituent	One
46	Kathmandu BernHardt College	Kathmandu	TU	Private	Bagmati
47	Sahid Narayan Ramapur Multiple Campus	Rupandehi	TU	Community	Karnali
48	Siddhartha Campus	Kapilvastu	TU	Community	Lumbini
49	Nilkantha Multiple Campus	Dhading	TU	Community	Bagmati

# Annex 7

## Number of Campuses in GaunPalika/NagarPalika

Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses		Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses
Aandhikhola Gaunpalika	2		Bharatpur MahanagarPalika	28
Aarughat Gaunpalika	1		Bheri NagarPalika	1
Aathabis NagarPalika	1		Bheriganga NagarPalika	1
Aathbiskot NagarPalika	1		Bhimad NagarPalika	1
Aathrai Gaunpalika	2		Bhimdatta NagarPalika	9
Adharsha Gaunpalika	1		Bhimeshwor NagarPalika	3
Amargadhi NagarPalika	3		Bhimsen Gaunpalika	1
Anbukhaireni Gaunpalika	1		Bhirkot NagarPalika	2
Annapurna Gaunpalika	2		Bhojpur NagarPalika	1
Arjunchaupari Gaunpalika	1		Bhumlu Gaunpalika	1
Arjundhara NagarPalika	1		Bideha NagarPalika	1
Babai Gaunpalika	1		Bidur Nagarpallika	5
Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	1		Bihadi Gaunpalika	1
Badikedar Gaunpalika	1		Binayee Tribeni Gaunpalika	2
Badimalika NagarPalika	1		Biratnagar MahanagarPalika	29
Bagchaur NagarPalika	1		Birendranagar NagarPalika	14
Baglung NagarPalika	5		Birgunj MahanagarPalika	13
Bagmati NagarPalika	1		Birtamod NagarPalika	11
Baiteshwor Gaunpalika	2		Biruwa Gaunpalika	1
Balara NagarPalika	1		Bishnupur Gaunpalika	1
Balwa NagarPalika	1		Bithadchir Gaunpalika	1
Bandipur Gaunpalika	2		Bode Barsain NagarPalika	1
Banepa NagarPalika	8		Buddhabhumi NagarPalika	2
Banfikot Gaunpalika	1		Buddhashanti Gaunpalika	1
Bangad Kupinde NagarPalika	1		Budhanilakantha NagarPalika	11
Banganga NagarPalika	4		Budhiganga NagarPalika	1
Bansagadhi NagarPalika	2		Budhinanda NagarPalika	1
Barah NagarPalika	2		Bulingtar Gaunpalika	1
Barahathawa NagarPalika	2		Bungal NagarPalika	2
Barbariya NagarPalika	2		Butwal UpamahanagarPalika	16
Bardaghat NagarPalika	3		Byas Gaunpalika	1
Bardibas NagarPalika	2		Byas NagarPalika	4
Bareng Gaunpalika	1		Chabispathivera Gaunpalika	2
Barhabise NagarPalika	1		Chainpur NagarPalika	1
Bedkot NagarPalika	1		Champadevi Gaunpalika	1
Belaka NagarPalika	1		Chamunda Bindrasaini NagarPalika	1
Belauri NagarPalika	2		Chandannath NagarPalika	2
Belbari NagarPalika	1		Chandragiri NagarPalika	1
Beldandi Gaunpalika	1		Chandrakot Gaunpalika	3
Belkotgadhi NagarPalika	2		Chandrapur NagarPalika	5
Beni NagarPalika	2		Chapakot NagarPalika	2
Benighat Rorang Gaunpallika	3		Chatrakot Gaunpalika	1
Besishahar NagarPalika	2		Chaubise Gaunpalika	1
Bethanchowk Gaunpalika	1		Chaudandigadhi NagarPalika	2
Bhadrapur NagarPalika	3		Chaurideurali Gaunpalika	1
Bhajani NagarPalika	1		Chaurjahari NagarPalika	2
Bhaktapur NagarPalika	16		Chautara SangachokGadhi NagarPalika	2
Bhaktapur Nagarpallika	1		Chhathar Gaunpalika	1
Bhanu NagarPalika	2		Chhatradev Gaunpalika	1
Chhatreshwori Gaunpalika	1		Ghorahi UpamahanagarPalika	13
Chhayanath Rara NagarPalika	1		Godawari NagarPalika	6
Chhedagad NagarPalika	1		Gokarneshwor Municipality	1
Chhireshwornath NagarPalika	2		Gokarneshwor NagarPalika	7
Chure Gaunpalika	1		Gokulganga Gaunpalika	2
Dakshinkali NagarPalika	1		Golanjor Gaunpalika	1
Damak NagarPalika	5		Golbazar NagarPalika	1
Dangisharan Gaunpalika	1		Gorkha NagarPalika	2
Darma Gaunpalika	1		Gosaikunda Gaunpallika	1
Dasharathchanda NagarPalika	3		Gramthan Gaunpalika	1

Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses		Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses
Deumai Nagarpalika	1		Gujara Nagarpalika	1
Devchuli Nagarpalika	2		Gulariya Nagarpalika	1
Devdaha Nagarpalika	3		Gurbhakot Nagarpalika	2
Devghat Gaunpalika	1		Haldibari Gaunpalika	1
Dewahhi Gonahi Nagarpalika	1		Halesi Tuwachung Nagarpalika	1
Dhangadhi Upamahanagarpalika	8		Hansapur Nagarpalika	1
Dhankuta Nagarpalika	6		Hariपुर Nagarpalika	1
Dhanusadham Nagarpalika	1		Hariwan Nagarpalika	2
Dharan Upamahanagarpalika	17		Helambu Gaunpalika	1
Dharmadevi Nagarpalika	1		Hetauda Upamahanagarpalika	10
Dhorpatan Nagarpalika	1		Ichchhyakamana Gaunpalika	1
Dhulikhel Nagarpalika	9		Illam Nagarpalika	2
Dhunibesi Nagarpalika	2		Inaruwa Nagarpalika	1
Dhurkot Gaunpalika	1		Indrawati Gaunpalika	2
Dilasaini Gaunpalika	2		Ishworpur Nagarpalika	1
Dipayal Silgadi Nagarpalika	2		Itahari Upamahanagarpalika	10
Dogadakedar Gaunpalika	1		Jaimuni Nagarpalika	1
Doramba Gaunpalika	1		Jaleswor Nagarpalika	1
Dudhouli Nagarpalika	3		Jaljala Gaunpalika	1
Dullu Nagarpalika	2		Janakpur Upamahanagarpalika	17
Duncheshwar Gaunpalika	2		Jantedhunga Gaunpalika	1
Dungeshwor Gaunpalika	1		JayaPrithivi Nagarpalika	1
Fakphokthum Gaunpalika	1		Jhimruk Gaunpalika	2
Gadhawa Gaunpalika	1		Jiri Nagarpalika	1
Gadhimai Nagarpalika	1		Jitpur Simara Upamahanagarpalika	4
Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	1		Joroyal Gaunpalika	1
Gaidakot Nagarpalika	11		Joshiपुर Gaunpalika	1
Gajuri Gaunpalika	1		Jwalamukhi Gaunpalika	1
Galchi Gaunpalika	2		Kachankawal Gaunpalika	1
Galkot Nagarpalika	1		Kageshwori Manahora Nagarpalika	3
Galyang Nagarpalika	2		Kakani Gaunpallika	1
Garuda Nagarpalika	1		Kalaiya Upamahanagarpalika	2
Gaur Nagarpalika	3		Kaligandagi Gaunpalika	2
Gauradhaha Nagarpalika	3		Kalika Gaunpallika	1
Gauriganga Nagarpalika	2		Kalinchok Gaunpalika	2
Gauriganj Gaunpalika	1		Kamal Gaunpalika	2
Gaushala Nagarpalika	2		Kamalamai Nagarpalika	5
Gharapjhong Gaunpalika	1		Kamalbazar Nagarpalika	1
Ghodaghodi Nagarpalika	3		Kanchan Gaunpalika	1
Kanchanrup Nagarpalika	4		Krishnapur Nagarpalika	1
Kanepokhari Gaunpalika	1		Kuse Gaunpalika	1
Kankai Nagarpalika	3		Kushma Nagarpalika	3
Kantekhola Gaunpalika	2		Lahan Nagarpalika	6
Kapilbastu Nagarpalika	2		Lalbandi Nagarpalika	1
Kapurkot Gaunpalika	1		Laligurans Nagarpalika	1
Katahariya Nagarpalika	1		Lalitpur Mahanagarpalika	66
Katari Nagarpalika	1		Lamahi Nagarpalika	3
Kathmandu Mahanagarpalika	269		Lamidanda Gaunpalika	1
Kawasoti Nagarpalika	5		Lamkichuha Nagarpalika	1
Kedarseu Gaunpalika	1		Lekam Gaunpalika	1
Kerabari Gaunpalika	1		Letang Nagarpalika	1
Khadadevi Gaunpalika	1		Likhu Gaunpalika	2
Khairahani Nagarpalika	3		Likhu Gaunpallika	2
Khajura Gaunpalika	2		Lisangkhu Pakhar Gaunpalika	1
Khandachakra Nagarpalika	1		Loharpatti Nagarpalika	1
Khandbari Nagarpalika	2		Lumbini Sanskritik Nagarpalika	2
Khaptadchhanna Gaunpalika	1		Madane Gaunpalika	1
Khatyad Gaunpalika	1		Madhuwan Nagarpalika	1
Khijidemba Gaunpalika	1		Madhyabindu Nagarpalika	3
Khotehang Gaunpalika	2		MadhyaNepal Nagarpalika	3
Kirtipur Nagarpalika	8		Madhyapur Thimi Nagarpalika	11
Kispang Gaunpallika	1		Madi Nagarpalika	2
Kohalpur Nagarpalika	5		Mahagadhimai Nagarpalika	1
Kolhabi Nagarpalika	1		Mahakali Nagarpalika	4
Kotahimai Gaunpalika	1		Mahalaxmi Nagarpalika	3
			Mahankal Gaunpalika	1

Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses		Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses
Mellekh Gaunpalika	1		Maharajgunj Nagarpalika	1
Melung Gaunpalika	1		Mahashila Gaunpalika	1
Miklajung Gaunpalika	1		Mai Nagarpalika	1
Mirchaiya Nagarpalika	2		Makawanpurgadhi Gaunpalika	1
Modi Gaunpalika	1		Malangawa Nagarpalika	2
Molung Gaunpalika	1		Malarani Gaunpalika	1
Musikot Nagarpalika	4		Malikaarjun Gaunpalika	1
Myanglung Nagarpalika	2		Mallarani Gaunpalika	1
Nagarain Nagarpalika	2		Manahari Gaunpalika	1
Nagarjun Nagarpalika	5		Mandandeupur Nagarpalika	1
Namobuddha Nagarpalika	3		Mangala Gaunpalika	1
Naraharinath Gaunpalika	1		Mangalsen Nagarpalika	2
Narayan Nagarpalika	1		Manra Siswa Nagarpalika	1
Nechasalyan Gaunpalika	2		Manthali Nagarpalika	1
Nepalgunj Upamahanagarpalika	15		Marin Gaunpalika	2
Nijgadh Nagarpalika	1		Marma Gaunpalika	1
Nilakantha Nagarpalika	3		Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	1
Omsatiya Gaunpalika	1		Matihani Nagarpalika	1
Painyu Gaunpalika	2		Mechinagar Nagarpalika	4
Pakhribas Nagarpalika	1		Meghang Gaunpalika	1
Palungtar Nagarpalika	1		Melamchi Nagarpalika	2
Panauti Nagarpalika	3		Melauli Nagarpalika	1
Panchadewal Binayak Nagarpalika	1		Ramdhuni Nagarpalika	1
Pancheshwar Gaunpalika	1		Ramechhap Nagarpalika	2
Panchkhal Nagarpalika	2		Ramgopalpur Nagarpalika	1
Panini Gaunpalika	1		Ramgram Nagarpalika	3
Paroha Nagarpalika	1		Rampur Nagarpalika	2
Parsagadhi Nagarpalika	1		Rangeli Nagarpalika	1
Patahrishanishchare Nagarpalika	1		Rapti Gaunpalika	1
Patan Nagarpalika	1		Rapti Nagarpalika	2
Phalebas Nagarpalika	3		Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	2
Phatuwa Bijayapur Nagarpalika	1		Raskot Nagarpalika	2
Phedikhola Gaunpalika	1		Ratnanagar Nagarpalika	5
Phidim Nagarpalika	1		Ratuwamai Nagarpalika	2
Phikkal Gaunpalika	1		Rautamai Gaunpalika	1
Phungling Nagarpalika	1		Resunga Nagarpalika	1
Pipra Gaunpalika	1		Ribdikot Gaunpalika	3
Pokhara Lekhnath Mahanagarpalika	41		Roshi Gaunpalika	1
Pratappur Gaunpalika	1		Rupakot Majhuwagadhi Nagarpalika	1
Punarbans Nagarpalika	2		Ruru Gaunpalika	3
Purbakhola Gaunpalika	1		Sahidnagar Nagarpalika	1
Purchaudi Nagarpalika	1		Sailung Gaunpalika	1
Putalibazar Nagarpalika	3		Sainamaina Nagarpalika	2
Pyuthan Nagarpalika	1		Sakela Gaunpalika	1
Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	1		Salpasilichho Gaunpalika	1
Rainas Nagarpalika	1		Sandhikharka Nagarpalika	2
Rajapur Nagarpalika	1		Sani Bheri Gaunpalika	1
Rajbiraj Nagarpalika	8		Sanni Tribeni Gaunpalika	12
Rambha Gaunpalika	1		Sanphebagar Nagarpalika	2
Sitganga Nagarpalika	1		Saptakoshi Gaunpalika	1
Siyari Gaunpalika	1		Shadananda Nagarpalika	1
Solududhakunda Nagarpalika	2		Shailyashikhar Nagarpalika	1
Sotang Gaunpalika	1		Shambhunath Nagarpalika	3
Sudhdhodhan Gaunpalika	1		Shankharapur Nagarpalika	1
Sukhipur Nagarpalika	2		Shantinagar Gaunpalika	2
Sunapati Gaunpalika	2		Sharada Nagarpalika	1
Sundarbazar Nagarpalika	4		Shikhar Nagarpalika	1
Sundarharaicha Nagarpalika	3		Shivapuri Gaunpalika	2
Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	4		Shivaraj Nagarpalika	2
Sunwal Nagarpalika	4		Shivasataxi Nagarpalika	3
Surnaya Gaunpalika	2		Shuklagandaki Nagarpalika	1
Surunga Nagarpalika	1		Shuklaphanta Nagarpalika	9
Suryabinayak Nagarpalika	1		Siddharthanagar Nagarpalika	3
Suryagadhi Gaunpalika	1		Siddhicharan Nagarpalika	1
Suryodaya Nagarpalika	1		Sigas Gaunpalika	1
Sworgadwary Nagarpalika	1		Simta Gaunpalika	

Gaunpalika/NagarPalika	Number of campuses
Sanphebagar Nagarpalika	2
Saptakoshi Gaunpalika	2
Shadananda Nagarpalika	1
Shailyashikhar Nagarpalika	1
Shambhunath Nagarpalika	1
Shankharapur Nagarpalika	3
Shantinagar Gaunpalika	1
Sharada Nagarpalika	2
Shikhar Nagarpalika	1
Shivapuri Gaunpalika	1
Shivaraj Nagarpalika	2
Shivasataxi Nagarpalika	2
Shuklagandaki Nagarpalika	3
Shuklaphanta Nagarpalika	1
Siddharthanagar Nagarpalika	9
Siddhicharan Nagarpalika	3
Sigas Gaunpalika	1
Simta Gaunpalika	1
Sinja Gaunpalika	1
Siraha Nagarpalika	1
Siranchok	1
Sirijangha Gaunpalika	1
Sisne Gaunpalika	1
Tadi Gaunpalika	1
Tamakoshi Gaunpalika	1
Tansen Nagarpalika	8
Tarakeshwar Nagarpalika	5
Tarkeshwar Gaunpalika	1
Thaha Nagarpalika	1
Thakre Gaunpalika	1
Thakurbaba Nagarpalika	2
Thalara Gaunpalika	1
Thapathali	1
Thapthali	1
Thuli Bheri Nagarpalika	1
Tikapur Nagarpalika	3
Tilagufa Nagarpalika	1
Tilathi Koiladi Gaunpalika	1
Tillotama Nagarpalika	9
Tinau Gaunpalika	1
Tinpatan Gaunpalika	3
Tokha Nagarpalika	9
Tribeni Gaunpalika	2
Tribeni Nalagad Nagarpalika	1
Tripura Sundari Gaunpalika	2
Tripurasundari Nagarpalika	1
Triyuga Nagarpalika	2
Tulsipur Upamahanagarpalika	6
Umakunda Gaunpalika	1
Uralabari Nagarpalika	1
Uttargaya Gaunpalika	1
Waling Nagarpalika	5
Yangwarak Gaunpalika	1



# Annex 8

## Definition of key Terminologies/Indicators

**Gender parity index (GPI):** Ratio of the female-to-male value of a given indicator. GPI value of 1 indicates parity between sexes; a GPI less than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of boys; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of girls.  $GPI = \text{Female enrolment} / \text{Male enrolment}$

**Gross enrolment ratio (GER):** Number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education, (19-24) following the secondary school age group.

*Formula:  $GER = \text{Total Enrolment (Bachelor + master level)} / \text{Population (aged 19 to 24)} * 100$*

**Student/teacher ratio (STR):** Average number of students per teacher at the level of education specified in a given academic year.

$STR = \text{Number of students} / \text{Number of teachers}$

**Gross domestic product (GDP):** The sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy of the country, including distributive trades and transport, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

### Higher Education Institutions:

**Universities:** Institutes providing bachelor or higher level education.

**Constituent campuses:** managed directly by concerned university and are the part and parcel of universities.

**Affiliated campuses:** Educational institutions are defined as entities that provide instructional or education-related services to individuals and other education institutions. It is controlled and managed by non-governmental organization (e.g. a church, trade union, local community or private business enterprise) and its academic programs are affiliated to a university; the affiliated campuses are further classified in the category of

**private campuses:** - campuses that are controlled and managed by private organization under the rules and regulation of the concerned university. These types of campuses are privately funded for profit and

**Community campuses:** campuses that are controlled and managed by community stakeholder under the rules and regulation of the concerned university.

Higher Educational institutions are mainly classified as either constituent or affiliated (community and private) campuses according to whether a public agency or private entity has the ultimate power to make decisions concerning the institution's affairs.

**Public expenditure on education:** Total current and capital expenditure on education by local, Provincial and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded). It covers public expenditure for both public and private institutions. Current expenditure includes expenditure for goods and services that are consumed within a given year and have to be renewed the following year, such as staff salaries and benefits; contracted or purchased services; other resources, including books and teaching materials; welfare services; and items such as furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, telecommunications, travel, insurance and rent. Capital expenditure includes expenditure for construction, renovation and major repairs of buildings, and the purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles.

**Public expenditure on higher education as a percentage of GDP:** Current and capital public expenditure on education at every level of administration, i.e. central, Provincial and local authorities, expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product. It measures the proportion of national income allocated to higher education.

**Public expenditure on higher education as a percentage of total government expenditure:** Total public expenditure on education at every level of administration, i.e. central, Provincial and local authorities, expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services etc.). It measures the share of public expenditure devoted to education in a given year relative to the perceived value of other public spending. Therefore, it accesses the priority that government place on education compared to other sectors.

### Orientation of higher educational programs:

**General education:** Education which is mainly designed to lead participants to a deeper understanding of a subject or group of subjects, especially, but not necessarily, with a view to preparing participants for further



(additional) education at the same or a higher level. Successful completion of these programs may or may not provide the participants with a labor market relevant qualification at this level.

**Technical education:** Education which is mainly designed to lead participants to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades. Successful completion of such programs leads to a labor-market relevant vocational qualification recognized by the competent authorities in the country in which it is obtained (e.g. Ministry of Education, employers' associations, etc.).

**Enrolment:** Number of students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age.

**Entrance age (official):** Age at which students would enter a given program or level of education, assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level, studied full time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given program or level may be very different from the actual or even the most common entrance age.

**Equity:** In education, the extent to which access and opportunities adults are just and fair. This implies reduction of disparities based on gender, poverty, residence, ethnicity, language and other characteristics.

**Graduate:** A person who has successfully completed the final year of a level or sublevel of education. In some countries completion occurs as a result of passing an examination or a series of examinations. In others it occurs after a requisite number of course hours have been accumulated. Sometimes both types of completion occur within a country.

**Private enrolment:** Number of students enrolled in institutions that are not operated by public authorities but controlled and managed, whether for profit or not, by private bodies such as non-government organizations, religious bodies, special interest groups, foundations or business enterprises.

**Community enrolment:** Number of students enrolled in institutions that are controlled and managed by public authorities or agencies (national/federal, state/provincial or local), whatever the origins of their financial resources.

**Teachers/teaching staff:** Number of person employed full time or part time in an official capacity to guide and direct the learning experience of pupils and students, irrespective of their qualifications or the delivery mechanism, i.e. face-to face and/or at a distance.

**Campus size:** Ratio of student enrolment to number of campuses, which means number of students per campus.

# ANNEX 9

## Introduction of University Grants Commission (UGC)

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established after the implementation of the multi-university concept in Nepal. The UGC Act was approved by the Parliament on November 22, 1993, which started functioning from 1994. UGC is responsible for allocation and disbursement of grants to the universities and their campuses, regulating their activities for quality assurance, coordinating universities for mutual cooperation, and formulating policies and programs on the establishment of new universities.

### Main Functions of UGC

- Formulate policies on allocation of government grants to universities and higher education institutions.
- Disburse grants to universities and make recommendations to the government for the grant provisions.
- Award research grants, scholarships, and fellowships.
- Take measures necessary to determine and maintain the criteria and standards of higher education.
- Formulate programs and policies necessary for the promotion and enhancement of the quality of higher education.
- Advise the Government of Nepal on the establishment of new universities.
- Make necessary arrangements for the exchange of facilities and fellowships between universities and educational institutions within and outside Nepal.

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