IIRF 2022
**Best Medical &
Para Medical
Colleges**

MEDICAL
STUDENTS

A FRATERNITY IN MENTAL DESPAIR
India's own 'wounded healers'

NEVER DO THEY SAY
'YOU'RE REJECTED'

It's no trade secret that the Human Resources department is by and large the most hated community in any workplace. Reasons are many, most of which are beyond our comprehension.

The first one is, of course, that they'll ask you but almost never give you your expected cost to company (CTC). But it's their job to save their company money—lock in the best possible talent for the least possible amount. This is understandable.

We're going to talk about an unfathomably rude HR trait—when you've gone through the interview but haven't got the job. You'll rarely find an email from the HR department, saying, "We are afraid we will not be hiring you," or, "Sorry, we are going ahead without you. But thanks for taking out time to interview for the position."

There are posts galore on online job platforms about this very insensitive HR practice that gives a damn about the rejected candidate. Why do they keep us second guessing? Why can't they just come out straight and say we've been rejected?

Some months back, I was hounded by an HR lady to come to their office for an interview even though I had explicitly told them I wasn't interested in the job. Several phone calls later, I caved in and decided to go for the interview with the company's boss, which took a couple of hours of my life. Calling the interview "short and sweet," I was told to wait for an email. It's been several months… I haven't heard from them.

I still don't want that job, but just an email or a WhatsApp message to say they appreciate the time I took out would have done wonders to my opinion about the HR community.

Still, let's hear it from the horse's mouth.

"We are scrutinizing thousands of applicants everyday for various positions. And while doing this, we also have to need to take care of their regular work—employee retention, payroll training, CSA, attendance, grievances, labor law compliance, exit formalities and a lot more. The department is always short of time and people," defends a senior HR manager.

Another one says that HRs often avoid informing the candidate about rejection as many rejected interviewees "don't take it in the right spirit and might create a scene that's difficult to handle. The failed candidate might also start badmouthing the company, dissuading other potential candidates from applying."

Here's another: "HRs don't want to demotivate the candidate by telling them of their rejection."

Now, with millions of people applying for jobs via listings on LinkedIn, the professional networking platform has come up with a reasonably neat way for employers to tell job-seekers to continue with their job search—at the click of a button. "Thank you for your interest… Unfortunately, we will not be moving forward with your application." Easy. You move on.

Human Resources, take a cue. Be human. Drop the rejected a line. All it takes is a pre-written automated email.

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CONTENTS

10

COVER STORY

Silent screams: Aspiring doctors suffer depression quietly. For, stigma rules the roost

Rohit Wadhwaney

SILENT SCREAMS
ASPIRING DOCTORS SUFFER DEPRESSION QUIETLY AS STIGMA RULES THE ROOST

Many decades ago, a renowned psychiatrist named Carl Jung had famously referred to doctors as "the wounded healer." Education Post's **Rohit Wadhwaney** digs deeper to understand why the risk of suicide among medical students and physicians is more than double that of the general population.

❖ *Govind Mane, a third-year MBBS student of Mumbai's King Edward Memorial Hospital, committed suicide at his Sangli home on August 25, 2022. The son of a well-known pathologist, Mane had topped the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) in 2019.*

❖ *Pradipta Das, a fifth-year student at the Calcutta National Medical College, was found hanging from the ceiling fan of her hostel room on August 2, 2022. Police concluded the 23-year-old resident of West Bengal's Sodepur killed herself.*

❖ *Tejashree, a 23-year-old student of Karnataka's Koppal Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), jumped from a moving train near her college on July 2, 2022. The daughter of Bellari's known litterateur Vinoda Karnam, she breathed her last the following day.*

❖ *Rajat Mund, a second-year MBBS student of Rishikesh's All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), leapt to his death from the sixth floor of his college on May 27, 2022. A resident of Shri Ganganagar in Rajasthan, Mund was 19 years old when he took his own life.*

❖ *Hardik Rayiani's dead body was found in a pond in Ahmedabad on March 10, 2022, just a day after he secured admission in a postgraduate stream at the BJ Medical College. Police said the 25-year-old Surat resident committed suicide—the third such drastic step taken by a medical student in Gujarat in three days.*

These are just a few of the dozens of suicide cases among medical students registered across India this year. In all these cases, the states are different, the colleges are different, and the methods are different. But all of them have one thing in common—a suffering from depression.

Rough and extremely conservative estimates suggest that some 500 medical students in India have taken their own lives in the last decade. Actual figures are unavailable because, despite having the world's largest medical education consortium, India—unlike most of the developed nations—does not have a comprehensive and nationally representative data on suicide deaths among medical students. So, statistics are largely dependent on the compilation of newspaper reports of individual cases.

By no means is this a new phenomenon, says Soumitra Pathare, director of Pune's Centre for Mental Health Law and Policy.

"When I went to medical school in Mumbai in the 1980s, each batch would graduate with one or two student suicides during the five-year course. Very exceptional batches, maybe one in five or six batches, would have no suicides," he says.

❖ But now, there are one or two suicides each year in most medical colleges in India, a "very high rate compared to the general population," Pathare says.

Some case studies

Shruti Desai (name changed), 26, a gynecology student at AIIMS Delhi, admits she had suicidal tendencies during her initial years as an MBBS student. She was suffering from "severe depression."

"I never actually attempted suicide, but I was having thoughts. I was in mental agony," she says.

A bright student from a well-to-do family of doctors, and pursuing medicine at one of India's top institutes, it would seem unimaginable that Desai was once clinically depressed to the extent that she wanted to live no longer.

"Depression is an illness, like cancer. It doesn't discriminate between the rich and poor, the educated or uneducated, upper caste or lower caste. It can affect anyone," Desai says.

Reasons for Desai's mental condition were not one but several. "Study workload, long hours, lack of sleep, lack of appreciation, lack of friends to talk to because of lack of time to talk to them, the pressure of failing after coming this far. There are a multitude of reasons," she says.

Desai suffered in silence for a year, until she confided in her progressive parents, who told her to seek immediate help. It took her two years of psychiatric therapy to feel better. "I should have told my parents about my mental state at the time long before I actually did. I underestimated their understanding and support," she says.

But not everyone is lucky enough to have a robust support system like Desai's.

S. Manohar (name changed), a first-year MBBS student of the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, is sure he is suffering from depression. But apart from a couple of batch mates, the 20-year-old has told no one about it.

He initially refused to speak to Education Post, but after his two friends convinced him to open up, he agreed to an interview via the Telegram app.

"My parents will never understand. They will think I am making excuses to leave medical college," says Manohar, whose father is a "government official at a lower post" and mother a housewife.

Manohar's friends say he was an "extremely jovial guy" when he entered college a year back. But six months down, they started sensing a change in him. "He gradually stopped talking, stopped laughing and would suddenly burst out crying during regular conversations," one of Manohar's batchmates says. "It pains us to see him in this condition."

ALL THESE PROMISING MEDICAL STUDENTS TOOK THEIR OWN LIVES DUE TO DEPRESSION

Pradipta Das

Tejashree

Payal Tadvi

Govind Mane

Hardik Rayiani

Manohar fears his current medical condition will worsen and he'll end up like a 25-year-old Doctorate of Medicine from the same college who recently killed himself because of depression.

Still, he is afraid to seek professional medical help. "Everyone will think I am mad."

It's common knowledge that there is a stigma, illogical as it may be, attached to seeing a psychiatrist for help in India—a reason names of our case studies have been changed. But we'll get to that in the later part of this story.

Look at these stats

More than 40% of medical students in India suffer from depression, believed to be the "commonest occupational hazard of a career in medicine," according to the Indian Journal of Social Psychiatry.

The "meta-analysis based on original research articles that have used screening tools revealed a significant burden of depression among medical students of India," it said.

As part of one such research, a total of 3,170 females and 3,189 male medical students were tested. Among them, 3,003, or 42.6%, were found to be depressed.

In March 2018, six doctors in AIIMS Delhi checked into the psychiatric ward for treatment, prompting the Indian Medical Association (IMA) to admit for the first time on record that suicide among physicians is a "public health crisis" that needs to be "tackled before it's too late."

What followed was a study by Chandigarh's Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, which concluded that 30% of the 445 doctors tested were depressed and about 17% had thought about ending their lives.

A mind-boggling 80% of doctors, especially in the earlier stages of their academics and career, "face the risk of burnout," per the Indian Journal of Psychiatry.

Another study among clinicians in India finds that 45% of respondents were emotionally exhausted and 87% of the doctors scored low on "personal accomplishments."

A research paper that studied 358 suicide deaths in India—125 medical students, 105 residents, and 128 physicians—between 2010 and 2019 reveals that seven out of 10 suicides happened before the age of 30, with the maximum number of such deaths concentrated in South India, except the state of Kerala.

Academic stress among medical students (45.2%) and marital discord among physicians (26.7%) were the most noticeable reasons for suicide. Mental health problems, at 24%, was the next most common reason for suicide among medical students, followed by harassment—20.5%.

The study goes on to reveal that 26% of the 358 suicides had exhibited warning signs and only 13% had ever sought psychiatric help before ending their lives.

And decades ago, a world-renowned Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, Carl Jung (1875-1961), had famously referred to doctors as "the wounded healer."

Not so NEET

It all begins with an exam—the dreaded and decorated National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), formerly called the All India Pre-Medical Test.

More than 15 lakh hopefuls—18 lakh in 2022—appear for this test each year, competing for just under 92,000 MBBS seats in 612 Indian medical colleges.

It is the only national-level entrance exam for admission to all medical courses, with everyone trying to beat the odds in doing well enough in this test to secure a subsidized seat in a government-run medical university.

The cost of an MBBS course from a public institute is anywhere between Rs.

8,000 and Rs. 35,000 per annum, while the same course from a private university is between Rs. 2 lakh and a staggering Rs. 24 lakh each year.

For the record, there are 322 government medical colleges in India with just over 48,000 MBBS seats each year.

"Due to the low number of seats, and steep competition among lakhs of students who write the NEET each year, there is obviously some stress," says Dr. Dharmendra Singh, a Delhi psychiatrist who practices in the city's Batra Hospital.

Dr. Dharmendra Singh

"Not everyone can afford to pay the exorbitant fees that private medical colleges demand, so almost everyone is competing for the few seats available in government colleges. Many who clear the exam, but not well enough to secure a public college seat and can't afford tuition at a private college, feel let down—that they worked so hard, cleared the exam, but can't pay for their MBBS," explains Dr. Singh, adding that a lot of cases of depression stem from here.

And it does not end here for students who do manage to secure, and pay for, the few thousand available MBBS seats.

Enter medical college

Students who were once school toppers and full of pride that they cleared the highly-competitive NEET, come in for a rude shock once they enter medical college.

"Medical students, be it undergraduate or postgraduate, figure at the bottom of a very extensive hierarchal system in our medical community," says Dr. Singh. "As soon as they set foot inside the campus, a realization dawns upon them—they are nobodies. Everyone around them is a topper. No one gives a damn about them. It can be very upsetting."

Leave aside a little bit of ragging that might be happening, juniors "aren't allowed to look a senior in the eye" let alone talk to them, he says.

"Therefore, junior students' problems, be it personal or professional, are often sidelined. They are expected to overcompensate and meet unrealistic expectations. This, with time, builds up stress and anxiety in them. And if not addressed timely, it progresses to depression," Dr. Singh warns.

He says colleges should do their bit to "ensure good harmony between juniors, seniors and the faculty so it can create a positive environment, in which students feel a sense of support and are able to approach seniors for any problems they might be facing."

And casteism, a deep-rooted problem across India for centuries, takes a whole new shape in medical colleges.

Behind white coats

It's not just the students, but also some medical professors who seem to still believe that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the lowest rungs of society.

"Adham jaati mein shiksha paye, bhayahu yatha ahi dudh pilaye (educating a lower-caste person is like feeding milk to a snake)"—this was a saying Dr. Surya Bali heard "several times a day from a senior professor" during his MBBS at Allahabad's Moti Lal Nehru Medical College.

Bali, now an additional professor at AIIMS

Bhopal, belongs to a Scheduled Tribe from a small village in Uttar Pradesh's Jaunpur district.

"Every day was like hell. The upper caste students used to ignore me, and when I befriended lower caste students, they would accuse me of being casteist. I survived five years in total isolation," Bali tells The Wire.

A study titled "The Steady Drumbeat of Institutional Casteism" sheds light on how marginalized medical students are discriminated against from the beginning of their admission process to their daily interactions in hostels and classes.

They are assigned menial roles during the course of study, and often purposefully ignored for academic and employment prospects, the study reveals.

A report by a government-appointed committee to look into allegations of harassment of SC/ST students at AIIMS Delhi found that an eye-opening 85% of Adivasi and Dalit students felt that internal examiners had discriminated against them when awarding grades.

"The first sentence I heard from a senior professor after joining (medical college) was, 'You people are lucky, you don't even have to study.' That statement ignored the fact that I had qualified in the general category. I could have got a seat in radio diagnosis, which is considered the topmost branch," Senior Resident, Ophthalmology, at AIIMS Delhi tells FirstPost.

At this point comes to mind, the highly-publicized suicide of 26-year-old Payal Tadvi, a second-year resident gynecologist pursuing her master's degree at Mumbai's BYL Nair Hospital. She hanged herself in May 2019, leaving behind a suicide note that blamed three senior doctors for harassing her about her caste. She belonged to the scheduled Muslim Tadvi Bhil tribe of Maharashtra.

According to the subsequent police chargesheet, Tadvi experienced humiliation at the hands of her colleagues due to her social status. Witness statements also described instances in which her seniors prevented her from accessing important jobs or entering the operation theater.

Stigma of unawareness

The issue of depression, or suicide, in the medical fraternity is not limited to India. Globally, the risk of suicide among medical students and doctors is considered 2.5 times higher than the general population, according to a study. Frequently cited papers claim that some 300 to 400 doctors commit suicide in the US every year, more than double that of the general population.

The figures of suicides among doctors in India may well be much higher than what meets the eye, says Dr. Singh.

"Depression and other psychiatric disorders have lasted since humanity has existed the world over. It's not a new phenomenon, and it's not limited to any one country. Only, these problems have been accepted at different times in different countries as per their literacy," Dr. Singh says.

The only difference India and other countries is that in the developed world the "acceptance of psychiatric disorders is more," so those suffering from depression "are vocal about it and appreciated for it."

"In India, even today, you tell someone you're are undergoing psychiatric therapy, most people will relate that with paagalpan (madness). It's because there is a serious lack of awareness. And it is this lack of awareness that has given birth to the stigma attached to seeking psychiatric help," he says.

Dr. Singh gives an example of the time he was studying psychiatry. "Some professors and my collegemates in other departments, all very highly educated folks, referred to the psychiatry department as a paagalkhaana (madhouse). In fact, they would coax me every day to switch courses, wondering why I was being crazy enough to study psychiatry."

It is this stigma that prevents youngsters suffering from depression or other mental illnesses from seeking professional help, eventually worsening their condition and leading them to take drastic steps, says Dr. Singh.

And with most Indians refusing to accept mental disorders as an ailment like any other physical illness, they fall back on their trusted line of defense—non-medical science that is devoid of logic.

A psychiatrist, who did not wish to be named, told the story of one of his patients, whose relatives refused to accept his schizophrenia diagnosis and took him instead to a baba to remove a supposed ghost from inside of him.

"This baba put a naphthalene ball in my patient's palm and set it on fire, asking him to squeeze the burning naphthalene ball. Nothing happened, except his hand got burned."

The solution?

First and foremost, education begins at home, says Dr. Singh. "Parents need to stop being judgemental about their children and passing unneeded remarks about their skills. Rather, they need to understand the existence of psychiatric disorders and support the child if he or she is under stress or depression."

There is an urgent need to organize more mental health awareness programs in all educational institutes, not just medical colleges, he says.

Earlier this month, the National Medical Commission directed medical colleges to take care of their students' mental well-being by addressing their grievances of long working hours, no weekly offs and non-sanctioning of leaves to name a few.

The commission further directed the institutes to ensure availability of counselling sessions for students who show symptoms of stress or anxiety.

Seconding this, Dr. Singh asks: "Why can't there be regular screening of students' mental health problems just like they are screened for other medical illnesses?"

And last but not the least, he says, "The psychiatry curriculum needs to be reinforced more sincerely in MBBS in order to change the perception of doctors of other departments and increase understanding among them about the seriousness of this branch of medicine." **EP**

Dr Niranjan Kumar

INEFFICIENT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS
INDIA'S GREATEST MEDICAL CHALLENGE

He hopes for a future that has biomedical or bioinstrumentation engineering complimenting medical education. **Dr Niranjan Kumar**, Vice Chancellor of Karnataka's Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University, Bengaluru, tells *Education Post*'s **Tanay Kumar** about the urgent need to build an efficient healthcare system in India.

The rather hyped National Medical Commission Bill of 2019 was brought in to bolster the quality of Indian medical education. Your thoughts?

The bill was much awaited and much needed at this stage to build a progressive education system. Medical education and in fact India's overall education system needs to undergo a radical change. It should help students identify their skills and grow by creating a growth mindset. I am hopeful this bill will hold true to its promises: improved access to quality and affordable

medical education, regulate corruption, promote professionalism and ensure availability of needs.

What is the advantage of the Competency Based Medical Education (CBME) test?

One failure cannot define a student. Failure should help one to grow. The teaching faculty must take more initiative in creating inquisitiveness among the students. The acceptance of everchanging trends is what CBME is about. Both the students and the teachers have to keep themselves updated with the latest methods and technologies.

One may have extraordinary knowledge but may lack very basic skills which are required for practice. The current system is curriculum based and subject-centered, and most evaluations are summative, with little or no feedback. The teaching-learning methods focus more on knowledge than on attitude and skills. Hence, there are gaping holes in soft skills such as communication, ethics, professionalism. The CBME system will help fill this gap.

In July, vital organs of two brain dead women were donated to needy patients at the hospital wing of your institute. What's your take on organ donation in India?

Unlike other countries, we are still far behind when it comes to organ donation. Reasons are several. To name a few, there's a lack of awareness, blind belief in totally illogical stories—some people fear being born blind in their next life if they donate their eyes after death.

We have to spread awareness about organ donation, properly—through media and via various other modes that people get educated about the importance and nobility in donating organs after death.

Q Streams like biomedical engineering and biotechnology deal with healthcare technology assistance. You've spoken about enhancing cooperation between these fields.

We will see many such grey areas sprouting up in the near future. As l see it, more Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between medical and engineering fraternities should be promoted. In years to come, I see a lot of crossovers and also people with two degrees from completely different but complementing streams.

Q Your opinion of government hospitals and health centers in India?

PHCs (Public Health Centers) are not well developed and equipped. The healthcare system is weak and unsatisfactory. Corruption in these health centers does not allow benefits to reach the needy. Also, costs are increasing enormously. PHCs are India's biggest medical challenge.

Q People have lots of expectations from the medical fraternity. What do you expect from patients and their relatives?

People have to understand that doctors are not magicians. People, especially in our country, put us on a pedestal and then degrade us if a patient's prognosis is not as they expected or if there is a fatality. They have to understand that there is something beyond medical science as well. Half-baked information on the internet and WhatsApp forwards add to the onerous situation.

> Unlike other countries, we are still far behind when it comes to organ donation. Reasons are several. To name a few, there's a lack of awareness, blind belief in totally illogical stories—some people fear being born blind in their next life if they donate their eyes after death.

Q Any message for medical students or those who are aspiring to opt for this stream?

Please choose the medical profession only if you really have an affinity for medicine and patient care. Do not opt for it because you think it is glamorous, and that there is a lot of money to be made. To achieve efficiency and to become a good doctor, it takes long hours of training and commitment. It is very demanding and requires complete dedication and lots of compromises too. **EP**

Sandeep Kumar, Head HR Operations at catering giant Sodexo India Pvt. Ltd., can't stress enough that blue-collar workers deserve as much respect as their white-collar counterparts. In an interaction with Education Post's **Tanay Kumar,** he talks about the necessity of equality at the workplace.

COLOR OF COLLAR MUST NOT DETERMINE LEVEL OF RESPECT

Q **The need for screening talent is essential to ensure performance. What are the standards you follow?**

Look at the defense forces. No matter which country, they follow a proper screening process since World War II. There's a psychometric test, physical test and other standard screening tests.

At Sodexo India, screening differs from role to role. For some roles, we do a psychometric test, for few other roles there is a trait test. There are other screening processes, too, depending on the role. For example, if I have to hire kitchen staff, then we tell the candidate to cook, and then the food is assessed and tasted by the screening examiner.

For some roles that directly report to me, I ask them to visit our business sites, share their observations and if they would like to improve upon things. Because not only is the company recruiting the candidate, the candidate is also investing time in the company. So, it's important for them to know the business environment.

Tell us about some of the recent trends in the personnel management domain that have emerged during the pandemic.

During the pandemic, the biggest change we saw was that the workforce started working in a very distributed environment, like away from office, or working from home. The focus of HR became the output rather than the process.

Then, during the unlock period of the pandemic when we started opening up, we received a good amount of resignations from across the country. Many people got job offers but didn't join the organization. So, we saw the great resignation period. This was another focus area for HR.

We started creating an environment more based on trust, understanding and empathy instead of work outcomes. Wellness of the employees became the prime focus of many organizations—knowing the whereabouts of the employees, how they are, their fitness, mental health, psychological conditions.

You have been in HR for over 20 years. What changes have you seen in this field over the years?

Things have changed a lot since I joined HR 24 years ago. The most significant change I see is the huge amount of automation, which was not there back then. It was only restricted to very few companies that were working on latest technology, according to those times, like

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) and even ERPs were also not that agile and user-friendly as compared to today's time. Many ERPs were somehow meant to create ease and efficiency of employers rather than employees.

Focus has also been shifted to creating a great employee experience. So, everything that creates a touch-point for an employee, the HR team attempts to create a great employee experience after that. It can be right from the beginning, when the employee has not joined and thinking of joining the organization and until he or she gets on board, and after that creating a good experience for them working at the organization.

Earlier, companies would decide which employee would go for what kind of training. But things have changed since the last decade or so. Now, the employees decide the kind of training that is beneficial for them.

Are the HR policies framed by the government beneficial? How do they compare to the policies in other countries?

In India, there are two ministries: one is the Ministry of Human Resource Development which has now been changed to Ministry of Education and the second is the Ministry of Skill Development. The government has done a good job by creating the skill development ministry, which is focusing more on job orientation. Self-employment is also a kind of employment that the skill development ministry focuses on. So, the focus has been shifted to skill development, which is good. Previous governments founded the concept and the current government is taking it forward.

Furthermore, authorities and governments have introduced the "Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)" provision. For example, if you're good

in a particular skill or job that you have done for long at one or several organizations, then your RPL level certifies you for that particular skill. Recently, the New Education Policy (NEP) has introduced this concept in some of its provisions as a method to boost skill-based education. Schools have been asked to encourage their students to pick one skill or trade in their 9th or 10th standard. Other nations, especially the Western countries, have been practicing this same thing for many years.

Another important thing we need to do, as the West has been doing since almost a century, is to stop looking down on people that we think do menial or lowly jobs. They deserve as much respect as any other person. Take a bus driver, for example. In our country, he wouldn't get as much respect as a PhD, even though the driver safely picks up and drops hundreds of people every day.

And look at the irony. Many Indian students who go abroad for studies start working as waiters in restaurants and pubs in order to pay off their student loans, while these same students might very well be looking down on people doing the same job in India.

We should, in fact, get blue-collar workers properly skilled. If someone wants to be a plumber, he should be able to join a skill course on plumbing.

Centers of excellence are being set up in several organizations nowadays. How do they contribute to the overall progress of a company?

With a centre of excellence (CoE), companies try to create a team which will gather inputs from the ground, put that in a lab situation, in terms of designing the solution for the issues that you face on the ground.

There are two types of teams in HR. One is transaction-based work at the ground level on a day-to-day basis, executing and implementing the company's strategies. Second, is a team which does the diagnosis and creates solutions so that the way of working can be improved and the implementation becomes more effective and easy to execute.

How can higher education institutions align themselves with industries to make students job-ready?

I worked with an MBA institute in Delhi, and suggested them to get attached to corporates as soon as possible. I mentored around five to six students every year. And like me, there were 40 more mentors from the industry to mentor the institute's students.

Students must learn to practice what they are studying. And it shouldn't be just some fragment of the course. Your career is not a 100-meter race. It is a marathon. You can't do something big in just one day. Marketing graduates might be asked to do some sales training and sales job in their initial days and then after that the organization might consider them for a transfer to other departments. So, learn all those tasks as they will help you gain some real knowledge.

There should be more interactions and communication between colleges and industries. Today, industries interact with colleges and their students only on two occasions: either for summer internships or for placements before the final semester. They rarely communicate otherwise. It is definitely not a healthy sign.

Educational institutes should invite industry people to come and work with the students and the industry should also invite academicians and teachers so that they could be updated about the ongoing practices in the industry. And this is how we can co-create and co-design a common interface for both the industry and academia.

There are some universities and colleges which have made it mandatory to work or to be an intern in the industry for a full semester. This practice makes them really job-ready and employable.

At Xavier Institute, we were made more employable by mandatorily visiting and interacting with the workforce of several companies every couple of months. For example, in the first semester, we were asked to work with an NGO and we used to work like three-four hours a day as a normal employee. The next time, we were told to live like a laborer in a village for 10 days. It made us realize how hard a laborer works. It made us empathize with them. **EP**
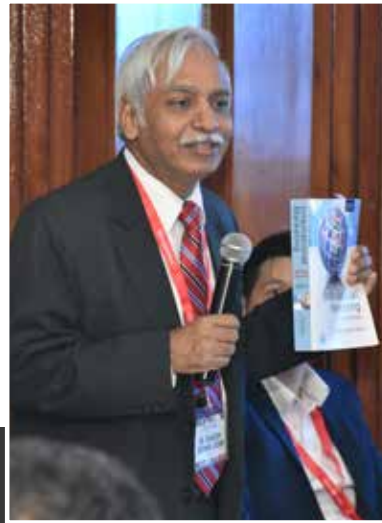
A majority of higher education institutes in India are either sub-standard or of inferior quality, believes **Prof. Rakesh Mohan Joshi**, Director of Bengaluru's Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM). He tells Education Post's **Tanay Kumar** that he is hoping the New Education Policy (NEP) will improve the quality of education in the country and a lot more foreign students come to India to study instead of the other way around.

SELF-RELIANT INDIA
A DISTANT DREAM SANS STRONG AGRICULTURE

Q You completed your graduation and postgraduation in Dairy Technologies, and then chose to do your MBA in Marketing. What was the reason behind this move?

When I enrolled in the MBA program back in the 1980s, it was a very new study in India, and it was a common belief that engineering graduates should pursue an MBA for better career advancement opportunities. And most engineering graduates were getting into MBA programs, so I did too.

Q Then, 11 years after completing your MBA in Marketing in 1986, you pursued another MBA in International Trade at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT).

There is rationale behind it. When a product is being sold in the market, one assesses its export quality and its export potential in the international market. The product that is capable of being sold in the international market is perceived to be better than products that have only domestic saleability. So, I thought it's extremely important that I must study and know about the international market. I can say with

conviction that a country or manufacturer unaware of international benchmarks for quality can never produce great products, which are bound to remain isolated. And in the 21st century, no country can work or operate its business in isolation.

Moreover, if India is unable to produce quality products that have global appeal, sooner or later, quality foreign products will capture the market. Take for example education in India. If public universities don't deliver quality education, private universities will be more sought after, and if even they fail, students will opt for foreign universities.

In 1995, India signed the World Trade Agreement, which later came to fruition as the World Trade Organization (WTO) with an eye on globalization. That's when I became certain that I would pursue an MBA in International Trade.

Q How is the Indian dairy industry doing and what do you see for its future?

I work very closely with the dairy industry. Last year, I worked with the World Bank on a project by the National Dairy Board (NDB), which was centred on India's roadmap for dairy exports till 2030.

India's dairy industry is doing extremely well. As of now, India produces 23% of the world's milk, with an annual production 210 million metric tons. India has already overtaken the US in dairy production and will soon overtake the European Union as well. I am very optimistic about the industry's future here in India.

Q What's the reason behind this industry's success?

In India, you'll find several households that own one or, maybe, two cows or buffaloes. Now compare that with private farms in Australia or New Zealand, where people into dairy

farming own anywhere between 20 to 400 cows/buffaloes. So, India's dairy production capability was underestimated.

But India has what the West does not—a non-violent reverence towards cattle, particularly cows, that has lasted centuries. While the Europeans began domesticating cows about 500 years back, we have had cows and buffaloes as pets in India for over 3,000 years.

Q You have conducted training programs and research in almost every part of the world. How different are the research patterns and facilities in those countries as opposed to India?

The research ecosystem in the West is something India can learn from. How many quality entrepreneurs does the IIM (Indian Institute of Management) produce? Not many. Quality in the education system is very crucial. To a large extent, India has become complacent with its sub-standard quality of education.

More than 60% of our colleges are either sub-standard or of inferior quality. And it is of paramount importance than the powers that be address this issue. People who have completed their PhDs are applying for jobs as peons. What kind of research do these scholars undertake that they are forced to take up jobs that a 10th or 12th pass could get?

We see a lot of Indian students going abroad for higher education, but not many foreigners come to study at Indian universities. And I hope the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is able to change that in the near future.

Q What do you think of the NEP 2020?

It is absolutely transformational in nature. The multidisciplinary approach of the policy is particularly progressive. I remember during my graduation days, I really wanted to study Sanskrit literature alongside my chosen course, but there was no such provision back then. Now, a student can do multiple courses in

entirely different fields of study simultaneously, which is great.

Q You were involved in developing the Educational Framework for Global Citizenship in Higher Educational Institutions in India. Please tell us in brief about this initiative?

The framework says that a country needs to create a kind of inclusive education system that is ready to integrate and collaborate on global issues.

Q What is the e-learning course in International Trade in Agriculture and Food Products about?

Simply put, the course provides holistic knowledge of the agriculture industry in South and Southeast Asia.

The best saffron grows in Iran and the best dry fruits grow in Afghanistan. Indonesia and Malaysia stand for 40% production of palm oil production in the world. India is the world's largest importer of palm oil. Now, India has also upped its game in rice exports, but Thailand has traditionally been one of the largest exporters of rice. India is one of the largest banana producers in the world, but the country figures nowhere in the list of top banana exporters. India is also in a trade deficit with fruits and with vegetables.

If we really want to be a self-reliant (*atma-nirbhar*) country, we will first need to become agriculturally self-reliant. India has every imaginable weather that's suitable to produce a multitude of things, yet we are still importing things like rubber and bamboo. The temperature in the country ranges between over 40 degrees to -40 degrees Celsius, and still, we are dependent on other countries for agricultural imports.

We have set up so many institutions, ranging from the Department of Animal Husbandry to the Department of Dairy Production, Fishery, Horticulture and many others. Indians will have to work in order to leverage these institutions and achieve optimal results.

As a professor, my only objective is to impart knowledge in a holistic and complete way to students and stakeholders of the agriculture industry and this course is all about how international trade in agriculture and agro products can be improved.

Q IIPM regularly conducts some training and skill development workshops. What are the other strategies for growth that the institution is implementing?

This institute has got tremendous potential. We focus on the export of plantations and agro products. We work very closely on identifying the value chain from production to marketing. IIPM works on plantation forestry as well as a variety of industries ranging from paper to herbal care. IIPM is the only institute that works on horticulture plantation and thankfully, the central and all the state governments have recognised the importance of our institute.

IIPM is constantly working with state governments on several research projects. We keep conducting training programs for horticulture and agriculture officials. IIPM leaves no stone unturned when it comes to taking research to the grassroot level and we are optimistic about transforming plantation and agriculture in the country.

Q Any suggestions for the current generation of students and research scholars?

Students should focus on enhancing their skills and knowledge rather than a goal-oriented approach to get a job and a salary package. They should go every possible way to reach authentic and standard sources rather than just consuming sporadic information over social media. We all know that more than 80% of information over social media is either fake of mired with some fake information and India's youth must avoid it.

One must have a balanced attitude. And trust me, only students can help themselves. They need to know that they have to understand what they are reading. As the Shrimad Bhagavad Gita says, you should never degrade yourself by your own deeds and you yourself are both your best friend and an enemy. **EP**

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AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF INDIA'S
GREEN BONDS MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The government is making an aggressive push to a low-carbon economy with an ambitious target of 175 gigawatt (GW) of installed renewable energy (RE) by 2022. The USAID Partnership to Advance Clean Energy – Deployment (PACE-D) Technical Assistance (TA) Program identified Green Bonds as one of the key financial instruments for Indian RE project developers. The Union Budget 2022-23 also emphasized sovereign green bonds and thematic funds for blended finance in areas, including climate action. Key ministries in India such as the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, and Ministry of Urban Development have noted the potential of Green Bonds and actively encouraged major participation from public sector institutions. In May 2017, The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) issued guidelines for issuing Green Bonds specifying the disclosure requirements. Similarly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken several measures to improve foreign investments in bonds as well as deepen the domestic market for bonds.

Research objective : Transition is steadily happening towards low carbon and climate change resilient (LCR) economy in India. However, empirical findings on emerging issues related to the green bond market is currently at the nascent stage. There have been limited researches which examine the financial viability and performance of this market. The research objective of this paper is to analyze Green Bonds from a comprehensive viewpoint related to institutional dynamics that are driving this market at the national level and shaping its adaptive capacity to climate change.

INTRODUCTION

Climate finance in coming years is envisaged to play a crucial role in funding of various adaptation and mitigation efforts around the world. An upcoming and a novel area in climate finance is Green Bonds. The emergence of green/climate bonds took place at the Paris Agreement in 2015, where 188 countries signed

up to limit the rising temperature by less than two degrees Celsius and India is one of the countries to sign the agreement.

NEED FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

Various governments across the world have acknowledged the fact that stringent climate change regulations are becoming increasingly necessary. With most of the countries stepping up efforts to reduce carbon emissions, the market for Green Bonds is booming. The US is the largest source of green bonds but the European market is also growing very fast with issuance of $300 billion coming up in the next five years.

The emergence of Green Bonds has been recognized by the United Nations as "one of the most significant developments in the financing of low-carbon, climate-resilient investment opportunities. Since 2008, This subject has been brought up at every G20 summit. The bloc in September 2016 called for development of and cross-border investment in local green bond markets.

WHAT ARE GREEN BONDS

The green bond market is the subset of the corporate bond market in any economy. It is like any other fixed income securities (both taxable and exempt) with the only difference that proceeds of such Bonds are "ear-marked" for funding green projects or activities relating to specific environmental or climate sustainability purposes. The market for Green Bonds is growing at a very fast pace and is emerging as a popular means of sourcing capital.

There seems to be no legal definition of Green Bonds worldwide. The Climate Bond Initiative (CBI) classifies the bond market associated with Green Bonds as "climate-aligned bond universe," which consists of labelled bonds, bonds from fully aligned climate issuers, and bonds from strongly aligned climate issuers.

Since these bonds' appearance in the market, various issuers have differentiated whether their bonds were green and have publicised them accordingly. Recently, however, various countries including China and India have made the green bond market well-regulated with issuance guidelines.

GLOBAL TRENDS

The period between 2007-2012 was dominated with the issuance of Green Bonds by supranational organizations such as the European Investment Bank and the World Bank, along with few government agencies. In 2007, European Investment Bank issued Green Bonds as a structured bond, under the label Climate Awareness Bond with proceeds dedicated to renewable energy. This was followed by World Bank's green bond issuance in 2008 with maturity of six years for a group of Scandinavian investors. IFC issued a $1 billion benchmark bond in March 2013. Year 2013 witnessed participation from the corporate sector which substantially increased in 2014. This has led to exponential growth in the fresh issuance of Green Bonds.

Total volumes for labelled Green, Social and Sustainability (GSS) bonds, Sustainability-linked bonds (SLB) and Transition bonds reached nearly half a trillion ($496.1 billion) in the first half of 2021. This amount represents 59% year-on-year growth in the GSS market from the equivalent period in 2020. It also sets the labelled sustainable debt market on track to reach another record high by the end of December. Cumulative labelled issuance stood at $2.1 trillion at end of 2021.

Issuance of green debt instruments continued to grow in the first half of 2021, with volumes included in the Climate Bonds Green Bond Database in this period more than doubling to $227.8 billion compared to the COVID-19 impacted end of 2020 ($91.6 billion) – a record for any half-year period since market inception in 2007.

At $227.8 billion for the first half of this year, green issuance is more than three-quarters (76%) of the full-year 2020 volume of $297 billion. This huge acceleration brings total cumulative green bond volume to $1.3 trillion. Green Bonds have been soaring at a 49% growth rate in the five preceding years before 2021. Empirical findings suggests that the green bond market annual issuance could exceed the $1 trillion mark by 2023.

Labelled issuance: Five-year growth
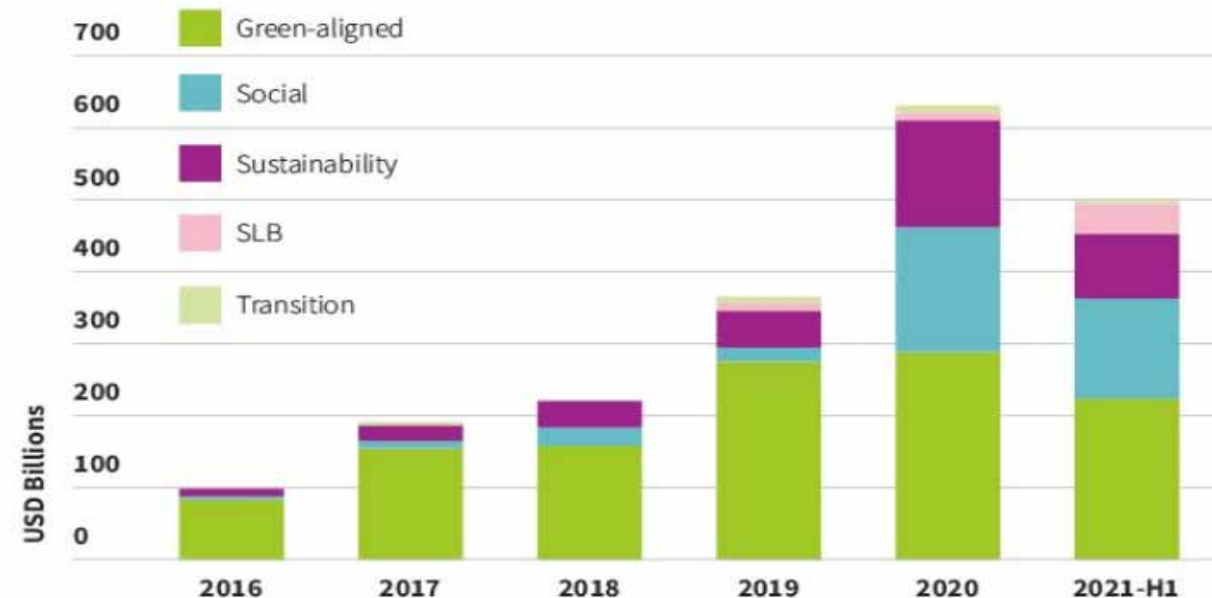
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US issuers constituted the largest share of issuance by volume (17% or $37.6 billion) and number of deals (495), Germany placed second with $28.5 billion (13% of issuance volume) and 102 deals. France and China took the third and fourth spots, with similar volumes ($22.8 billion and $22 billion, respectively, each representing 10% of issuance) but a different number of deals (20 and 92, respectively). Spain rounded out the top 5, with $11.7 billion (5%) and 34 deals. In total, issuers from 47 countries (excluding SNAT) executed deals in 2021.

Annual trillion in green bonds possible by 2023
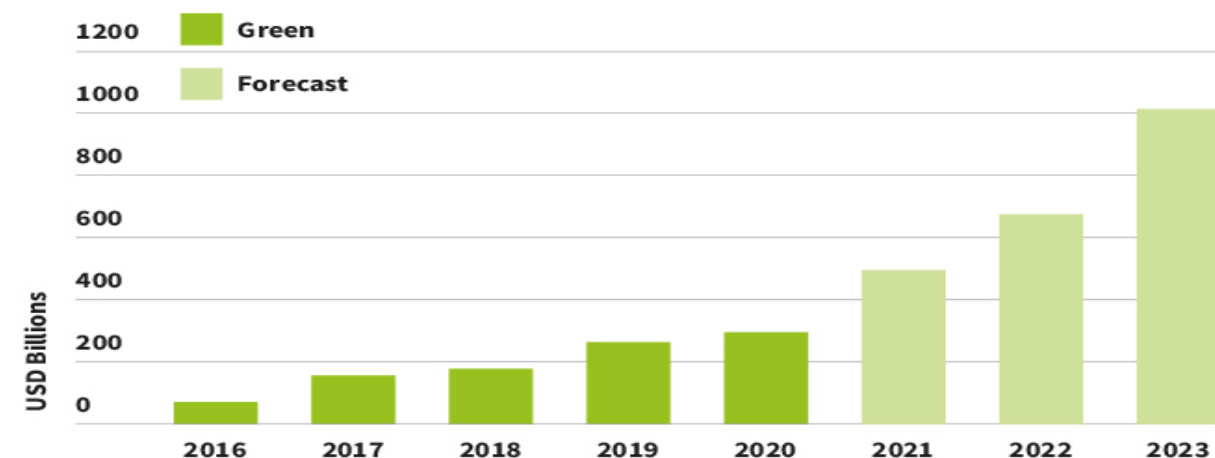
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INDIA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMITMENT

India, also a member of the G20, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, pledged in the COP26 climate summit that India would attain net-zero carbon emissions by 2070.

- Renewable energy – classified as priority sector lending by RBI; limit per borrower is Rs.150 million.

However, in spite of various financing mechanisms for RE, our country faces various fundamental challenges in the financial market place.

H1 2021 green debt issuance: top 15 countries

Climate Bonds

© Climate Bonds Initiative, 2021
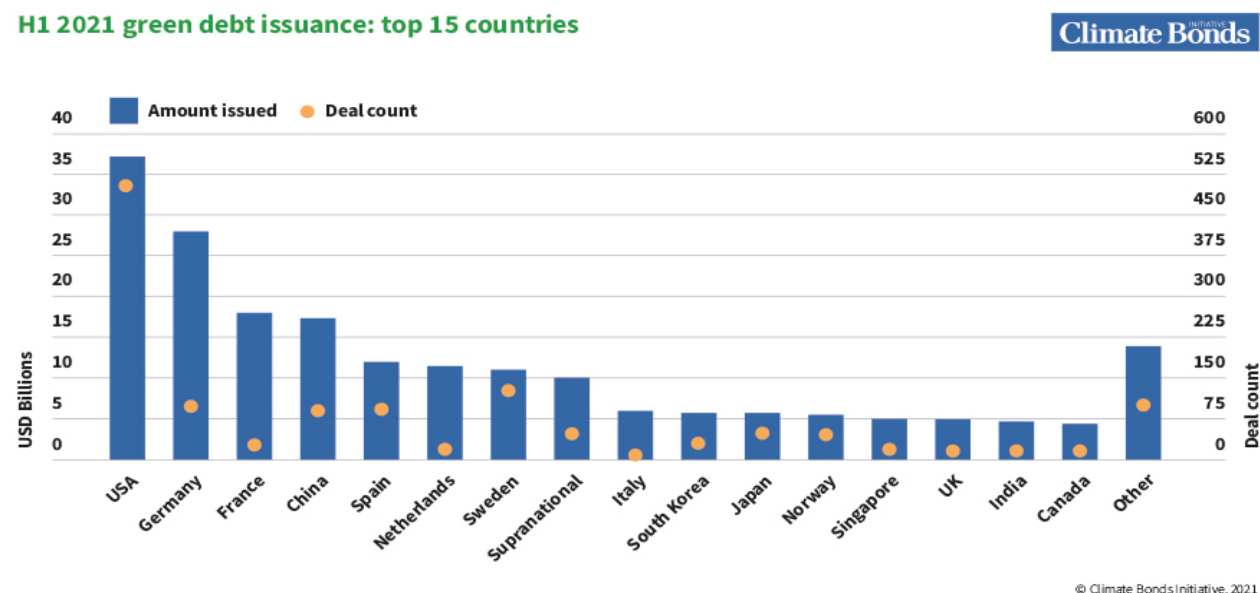
India's RE potential is estimated to exceed 3,000 GW, yet currently only a fraction of this amount—32.8 GW, equating to little over 1%—has been harnessed. In this context, massive capital funding is required for the development of the RE sector in India. The Government of India has estimated that $4.5 trillion is needed to meet the country's ambitious targets for renewable energy and urban sustainability over the next ten years – around $450 million per year. The government has set ambitious renewable energy goals to improve energy access while taking action on climate change.

- An ambitious target of building 175 gigawatt (GW) of installed renewable Energy comprising of Solar (100 GW), Wind (60 GW), Bioenergy (10 GW) and Small Hydro (5 GW) by year 2022.
- Estimated funding required is of around $264 billion.
- Development of 10 Smart Cities by 2022.

Asset-liability mismatch: This limits project financing tenure to 5-7 years except in cases of institutions such as Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), PTC Financial Services, etc., which have access to lines of credit from multilateral and bilateral agencies with longer tenures.

High interest rates: It is estimated that higher interest rates and inferior terms of debt in India raise the cost of renewable energy by 24-32% compared to similar projects financed in the US or Europe.

Sector limits: With renewable energy categorized under the power sector by the banks, there is an increased competition for RE projects to access capital vis-à-vis thermal power projects. To fuel this ambitious plan, India needs huge investments in form of innovative financing mechanisms for the development of the RE sector in India. The USAID Partnership to Advance Clean Energy – Deployment

(PACE-D) Technical Assistance (TA) Program identified Green Bonds as one of the key financial instruments for Indian RE project developers with access to scalable, long-term, low-cost debt capital from institutional investors.

In May 2017, the SEBI issued guidelines for issuing Green Bonds specifying the disclosure requirements. Similarly, the RBI has taken several measures to improve foreign investments in bonds as well as deepen the domestic market for bonds. The Union Budget 2022-23 also emphasized sovereign green bonds and thematic funds for blended finance in areas, including climate action. Key ministries in India such as the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, and Ministry of Urban Development have noted the potential of Green Bonds and actively encouraged major participation from public sector institutions. In September 2015, RBI published guidelines for the issue of INR-denominated (Masala) Bonds. In these guidelines, RBI relaxed the stringent External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) conditions.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S GREEN BOND MARKET

India has rapidly evolved as a market for Green Bonds since 2015 for significant investments to support this ambitious strategy. Yes Bank became the first bank in 2015 to raise INR 5 billion through green bond to enhance long-term resources for funding infrastructure projects in renewable and clean energy. It was a Rs 1000 crore issue which was oversubscribed. Since then, Indian market for green bonds issuance has grown rapidly from $5 billion in 2017 to $20 billion in 2022. The key features evolving the Indian green bond market can be summarized as under:

- The market started with increasing participation by banks since 2015. The

shares of corporates are now increasing. In addition to corporates and the government, the World Bank time and again has issued Green Bonds toward several projects in India.

- Large number of issuers are now opting for post issue green label and certification.
- Banks are opting for issuance of longer tenure Green Bonds ranging from 5 to 10 years as compared to corporates.
- Preferred currencies for green bonds are USD and INR.
- There has been large inclination of issuing Masala Bonds. NTPC and IFC took the lead by issuing overseas (INR) Masala Bonds.

CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD

The green bonds issuance in India in 2021 was exceptional and is to set a new record in 2022. India issued $6.11 billion of green bonds in 11 months of 2021. The annual issuance of Indian green bonds could hit $1 trillion in 2023, according to the Climate Bonds Initiative. It could be a big milestone though it's just a

financing increases the cost of borrowings.

India has to enhance its credit rating to raise funds globally. Indian bond markets are not well structured and listings of Indian bonds on global exchanges tends to face exchange rate risk hindering investor's appetite.

Volume of Indian green bond issuance (US$B)
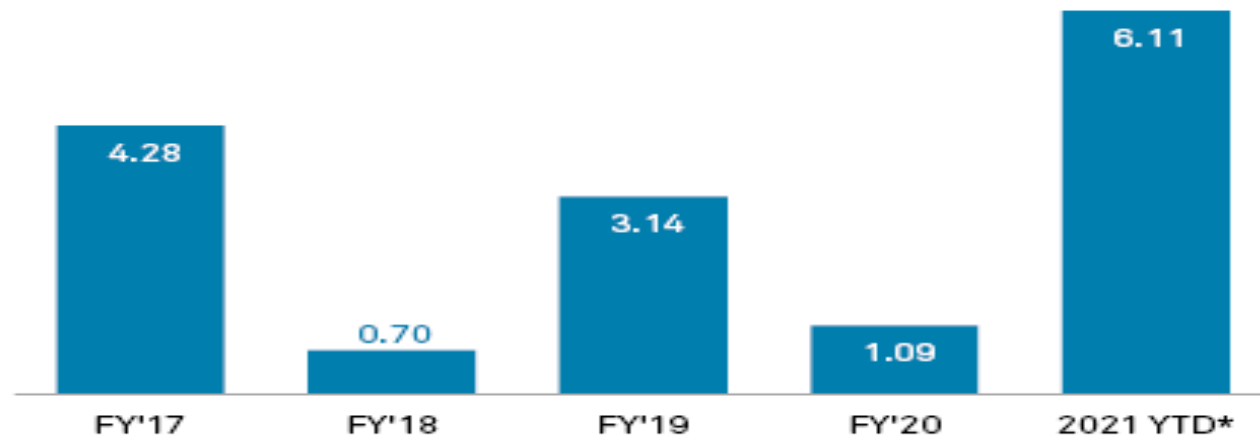
Data compiled Nov. 30, 2021.
Green bonds are limited to those for which at least 95% of proceeds are designated for green projects aligned with the Climate Bonds Taxonomy.
* Represents data up to Nov. 28, 2021.
Source: Climate Bonds Initiative

fraction of $130 trillion of the global bond market.

There are few impediments which needs to be addressed to make Green Bonds an attractive alternative. Some of the major challenges in the green bond segment pertain to concerns with regard to disclosures, transparency and end use of funds.

There is lack of uniform and harmonized standards for issuance. Though green bond principles, climate bonds standards and certification schemes do provide credibility, the voluntary nature of these norms is a major concern.

Greenwashing is a major issue where entities make false claims about the projects being eco-friendly.

The cost of issuing Green Bonds as compared to other corporate and government bonds have been relatively high. This can be attributed to asymmetric information, higher risk perception and other governance issues. Empirical findings suggests that maturity-mismatches in green projects and their

CONCLUSION

Green Bonds are innovative financial debt instruments charcterized by financing environmentally sustainable projects. Standardization in terms of transparency, independent verification and reporting is highly critical for the development of the green bond market. Green standards recently announced in China and India is a major step forward to inculcate confidence amongst market investors for full participation. However, regulatory authorities have to create uniformity with regard to labelling and certification of Green Bonds. Independent audits have to be made mandatory to bring greater credibility. Monitoring of the utilization of end proceeds and timely reporting of green projects has to made more stringent to check diversion of funds raised by Green Bonds toward non-green activities. A penalty can be imposed on defaulters in case of missing a deadline. **EP**

Ryan Baidya, PhD, MBA
Strategist, Entrepreneur and
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ITIHASAM
TRUE HISTORY

Itihasam is a connected word of three words – Iti (meaning - this) ha (meaning - happened) and asam (meaning - exactly this way). Thus the whole meaning of the word Itihasam is "this happened exactly this way."

All Itihasam is history, all history is not Itihasam

Therefore, when history is told or written that is devoid of bias, manipulation, omission, and/or fabrication is called Itihasam. History the way we know it, and the way it had been written are not always, the way it happened.

History by definition is the facts of a time, and the fact is always true (the way it happened). However, that truth is not always, decoded as it happened. Writers, historians, and contemporary pundits do their best to decode facts from the available information and materials with the admixture of composite influences of economic, social, political, and individual beliefs. Therefore, history needs to be reevaluated, re-accessed with the passage of time, advancement of technologies, and development of human intrinsic philosophical and moral (dharmic) wisdom.

Kalachakra—time wheel

Since history was always written by the powerful and the victor, it is currently being written by the powerful and the victor, and it will be done so in the future unless we, the people take a very small step to tell the tale now, or never.

Let us consider a few examples to cement our thoughts on this simple point

The most contemporary event in Indian history is its transfer of power from Great Britain to the India's then Congress party led by a small group of elites, intellectuals, and freedom fighters. India governed itself through many small, medium, and large ups and downs with that power consisting of systems and instruments of laws and regulations, thought processes, and methodologies for the past 75 plus years. However, many of those processes and methodologies had been modified, and updated; and many new systems, processes, and methodologies were adopted as well along the way.

Both the young and the old citizens of India now and then become baffled with the moment to celebrate and commemorate the start of the present nation of India. Questions arise should we celebrate the moment when the people of India first hoisted its tricolor pride and governed a piece of land by the name Republic of India on December 30, 1943, with formal currency, civil code, and other administrative instruments, or the day when the British Indian Administration transferred its wrongfully captured authority to rule India to the then president of the Congress party of India on August 15, 1947, with very much same or similar civil code and

other administrative instruments that the British used to oppress and to exploit Indians for nearly two centuries.

On that day, India became a commonwealth dominion under the British Empire. To the surprise of many even after 75 years, the Indian administration rules Indian citizens with many of those civil codes and administrative instruments that the British handed over to the president of the Congress party. The word is still rules, not serves, which is precise for a democratically elected administration.

I say that because in a ruling system, people of the land are the subjects (that was the case during the British Raj). The demand is always on the subjects. Whereas, in a free and democratic nation people of the land are the lords and the members of the administration are the paid servants. Scrutiny and demand must be on the administration. To have the latter function properly administrative rules, regulations, and civil codes must be adopted accordingly.

Several countries were forcefully ruled by foreign nations, and though they initially celebrated the departure of their foreign rulers as their day of independence, they appropriately reassigned a different date for their true freedom. These nations genuinely recognized the importance of identifying the true moment of triumph against the invading power and the first day of ruling its land by its people. This recognition could be synonymous with knowing who one's true parents are. This authentication becomes a very important cornerstone of one's life as a bonafide citizen of a nation. Any adulteration of this information gives rise to a non-harmonious society.

That history of change in the Indian governing body, and the terms and conditions that came with it is still cloudy and confusing even to the scholars of history. There are many debates, commentaries, scholarly articles, and books written on it to shed light on that history so that young pupils could read their history text and not be confused. When

young citizens are confused about their country's history, that is not a good thing for themselves and the country.

Anyway, my intention here is to elaborate on one point that true history could give the appropriate direction for a nation's future. And, making the wrong history right is an ongoing process and the country should always be vigilant and proactively right the wrong of its history for its holistic progress.

Now let's go back a couple of hundreds of years and we will end up in further confusion about the country known as Bharat—a name known to its people for the past 10,000 years. Pre-British Indian history as we were taught in our schools is truncated, diluted, and even altered in some instances to fit the contemporary narratives, and political undue advantages and maneuvers.

Pre-sultanate era remains largely feeble and the Christ and the pre-Christ era turned
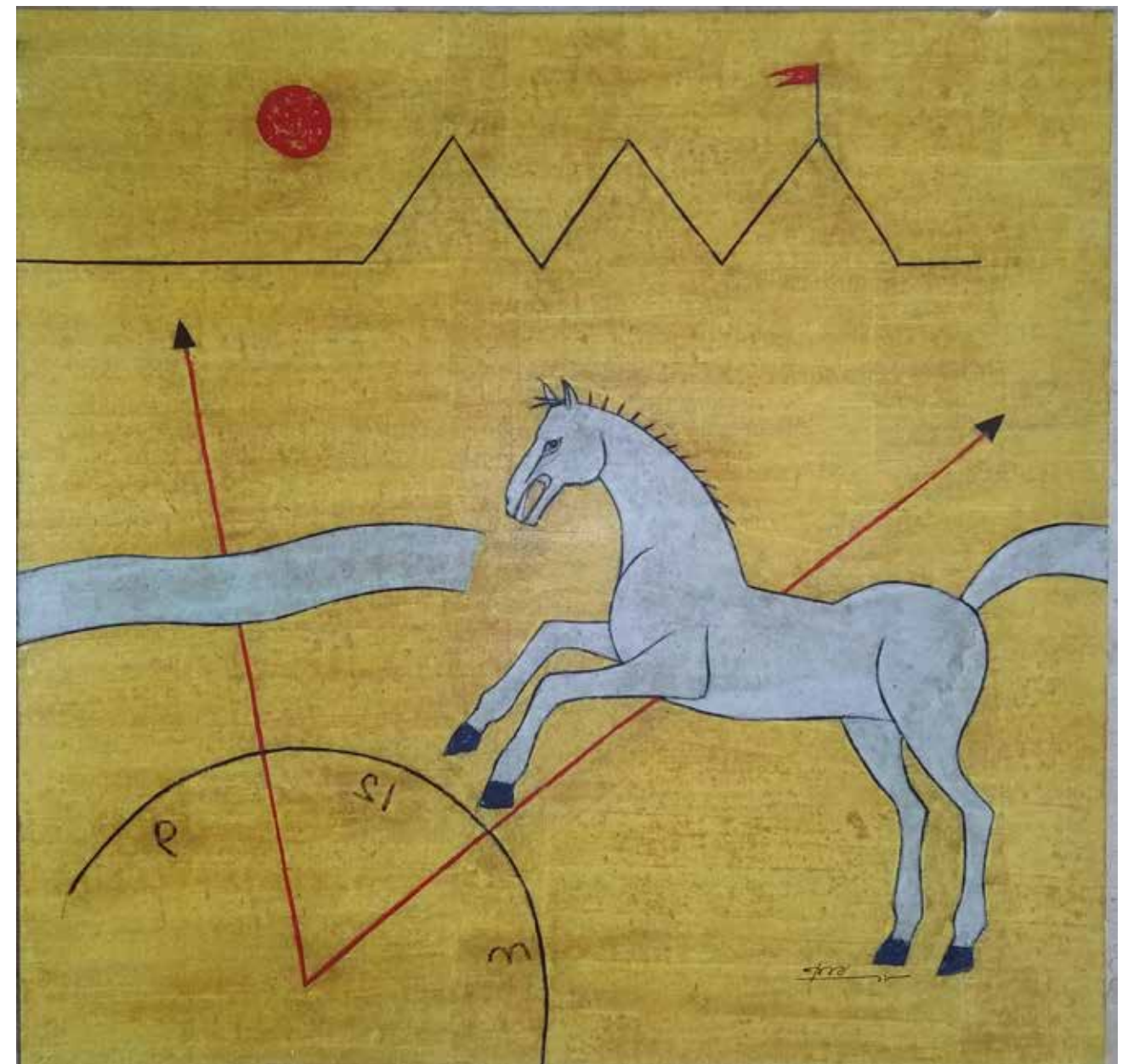
into myths. The country's collective, wisdom, philosophy, psychology, social norm, and interpersonal relationship all have an origin at the beginning of the country's establishment. A cloudy and confusing history only gives a week, confusing and hostile collective, wisdom, philosophy, psychology, social norm, and interpersonal relationship; and that is a very unfortunate prospect for building a harmonious community.

Better the understanding one has about its ancestral history better the individual becomes a bonafied citizen. Knowing one's family history is knowing one's roots. These roots help keep the family harmonious and propel it toward prosperity and happiness. Similarly, knowing own nation's history as deep and as far back as possible assists citizens remain anchored in (rooted in) connectedly with each other. This in turn helps citizens to weather out internal and external calamities whenever those arise, and the nation moves on for collective prosperity and peacefulness.

Recently, the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR) has taken an initiative to appropriately document an all-inclusive history of Bharat. Among other things, ICHR invites historians to objectively explore Indian Itihasam from the Vedic era to the formation of the Republic of India.

Itihasam of South India that including the mega Chola dynasty should get its rightful position in Indian history, and at the same time vast thousands of years' glorious history of Bharat's mountain region of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh should not merely be truncated to the past couple of centuries.

Team to decode Itihasam

These days historians and archeologists along with other historical materials must use an ensemble of technological tools and equipment to get to the truth. Such tools are Software driven ground penetrating LiDAR, AI,

robotics, drones, and simulation modeling. Furthermore, to fix the time of early historical events, if possible, use astronomical data, and the earth's rotation parameters as well. These parameters remain unaffected by human interferences and natural calamities for thousands of years. Therefore, Itihasam-investigators should consist of computer scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, linguists, historians, and archeologists.

A citizenry project Itihasam

Today, netizens are gifted with the best possible tools and technologies of our time. They are large, energetic, and born-free souls. They deserve to know their past as it happened. So, we call upon the netizens to take part in uncovering your history using your digital devices (example, smartphones and tablets), and web platforms.

Citizenry Project Itihasam is borne out of your activities of your telling the tale—the way you see it, the way you learned it from your parents and ancestors, the way it is hidden in a corner of your town, village, the bushes, the river-banks, and the mountains nearby. Your active participation in a project Itihasam can put the events and the stories of the long-long past amid facts, art effects, and folklores. This will be very valuable to the historians and the ICHR. And, you will have near pure history.

This will allow historians, scientists, and data technologists either to re-authenticate or rectify the currently written history through the doctrine of "this happened exactly this way" to be characterized as an event of Itihasam.

Then, there are people, facts, and events that were of no interest to the writers of the historical event at that time, and that may have tremendous values and importance now. Itihasam wishes to capture glimpses of such events and people of the past. Such people are the tribes of the lands. Their languages, cultures, and lives are part of the lost history of humanity. The more we all do this more the history comes closer to the event that happened—the true history. **EP**

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3	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education And Research	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1	North	2
4	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	1	South	2
5	SDM College of Medical Sciences & Hospital, SDM University	Dharwad	karnataka	2	South	3
6	Institute of Medical Sciences	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1	North	3
7	Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2	South	4
8	Faculty of Medical Sciences	Delhi	Delhi	2	North	4
9	Medical College and Hospital Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	1	East	1
10	Ramaiah Medical College	Bengaluru	Karnataka	3	South	5
11	King George's Medical University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2	North	5
12	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3	North	6
13	Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research	Puducherry	Pondicherry	1	South	6
14	Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences & Research	Kochi	Kerala	1	South	7
15	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital	New Delhi	Delhi	3	North	7
16	Christian Medical College	Ludhiana	Punjab	1	North	8
17	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3	South	8
18	Meenakshi Medical College Hospital & Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4	South	9
19	Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences	B.G Nagara	Karnataka	4	South	10

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
20	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Science Medical College & Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5	South	11
21	Maulana Azad Medical College	Delhi	Delhi	4	North	9
22	Govt. Medical College & Hospital	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	North	10
23	Jamia Hamdard	New Delhi	Delhi	5	North	11
24	Stanley Medical College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	6	South	12
25	University College of Medical Sciences	Delhi	Delhi	6	North	12
26	Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research	Kolkata	West Bengal	2	East	2
27	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7	South	13
28	Kasturba Medical College	Manipal	Karnataka	5	South	14
29	JSS Medical College	Mysore	Karnataka	6	South	15
30	Institute of Liver And Biliary Sciences	New Delhi	Delhi	7	North	13
31	Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth	Pune	Maharashtra	1	West	1
32	Maharishi Markandeshwar	Ambala	Haryana	1	North	14
33	Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	4	North	15
34	Dr. Chandramma Dayananda Sagar Institute of Medical Education and Research	Bengaluru	Karnataka	7	South	16
35	Lady Hardinge Medical College	New Delhi	Delhi	8	North	16
36	PSG Institute of Medical Sciences & Research	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	8	South	17
37	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences	Wardha	Maharashtra	2	West	2
38	Dayanand Medical College	Ludhiana	Punjab	2	North	17
39	St. John's Medical College	Bengaluru	Karnataka	8	South	18

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
40	Gauhati Medical College And Hospital	Guwahati	Assam	1	East	3
41	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences	Karad	Maharashtra	3	West	3
42	Topiwala National Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	4	West	4
43	Sawai Man Singh Medical College	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1	North	18
44	Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College	Pune	Maharashtra	5	West	5
45	Sri Muthukumaran Medical College Hospital & Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	9	South	19
46	Armed Forces Medical College	Pune	Maharashtra	6	West	6
47	Grant Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	7	West	7
48	Podar Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	8	West	8
49	Bhaarath Medical College & Hospital.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	10	South	20
50	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College And Research Institute	Puducherry	Pondicherry	2	South	21
51	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences	Imphal West	Manipur	1	East	4
52	Annamalai University	Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	11	South	22
53	Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Medical College	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1	Central	1
54	B.J. Medical College	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1	West	9
55	Jubilee Mission Medical College and Research Institute	Thrissur	Kerala	2	South	23
56	Coimbatore Medical College	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	12	South	24
57	Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College	Udaipur	Rajasthan	2	North	19
57	Integeral Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Integeral University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	5	North	19
58	Sardar Patel Medical College	Bikaner	Rajasthan	3	North	20
59	SN Medical College	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	4	North	21

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
60	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5	North	22
61	Rajasthan Unani Medical College & Hospital	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6	North	23
62	Maharashtra Institute of Medical Education and Research	Talegaon Dabhade	Maharashtra	9	West	10
63	North Bengal Medical College	Siliguri	West Bengal	3	East	5
64	RG Kar Medical College	Kolkata	West Bengal	4	East	6
65	Amala Institute of Medical Sciences	Thrissur	Kerala	3	South	25
66	Tirunelveli Medical College	Tiruneveli	Tamil Nadu	13	South	26
67	Baroda Medical College	Vadodara	Gujarat	2	West	11
68	Calicut Medical College	Kozhikode	Kerala	4	South	27
69	Gajra Raja Medical College	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2	Central	2
70	Patna Medical College	Patna	Bihar	1	East	7
71	Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10	West	12
72	Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati Medical College & Hospital	Berhampur	Odissa	1	East	8
73	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3	West	13
74	S. R. M. Institute of Science and Technology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	14	South	28
75	K. S. Hegde Medical Academy	Mangaluru	Karnataka	9	South	29
76	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	1	South	30
77	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Hospital	Jaipur	Rajasthan	7	North	24
78	Surat Government Medical College	Surat	Gujarat	4	West	14
79	Sri Guru Ram Das Institute of Medical Sciences & Research	Amritsar	Punjab	3	North	25

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
80	Adesh Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	Bathinda	Punjab	4	North	26
81	K J Somaiya Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11	West	15
82	Calcutta National Medical College	Kolkata	West Bengal	5	East	9
83	KMCT Medical College	Kozhikode	Kerala	5	South	31
84	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	3	Central	3
85	Bankura Sammilani Medical College	Bankura	West Bengal	6	East	10
86	Swasthya Kalyan Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Centre	Jaipur	Rajasthan	8	North	27
87	KPC Medical College	Kolkata	West Bengal	7	East	11
88	Gian Sagar Medical College And Hospital	Patiala	Punjab	5	North	28
89	Peoples College of Medical Sciences & Research Centre	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	4	Central	4
90	Sophia Institute of Medical Sciences	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5	Central	5
91	Darbhanga Medical College	Darbhanga	Bihar	2	East	12
92	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	12	West	16
93	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University	Gurgaon	Haryana	2	North	29
94	World College of Medical Sciences Research and Hospital	Gurgaon	Haryana	3	North	30
95	Saveetha Amaravati University	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2	South	32
96	SBKS Medical Institute And Research Centre	Vadodara	Gujarat	5	West	17
97	The Indira Gandhi Technical & Medical Sciences University	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1	East	13
98	Sri Balaji Medical College and Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	15	South	33
99	ACS Medical College & Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	16	South	34
100	Madha Medical College & Research Institute	Thandalam	Tamil Nadu	17	South	35

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

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NATIONAL RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
1	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences	Delhi	Delhi	1	North	1
2	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1	South	1
3	Faculty of Dental Sciences, King George's Medical University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	North	2
4	SDM College of Dental Sciences & Hospital	Dharwad	Karnataka	1	South	2
5	Manipal College of Dental Sciences	Udupi	Karnataka	2	South	3
6	JSS Dental College and Hospital	Mysuru	Karnataka	3	South	4
7	Faculty of Dental Sciences, BHU	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2	North	3
8	Christian Dental College	Ludhiana	Punjab	1	North	4
9	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia	New Delhi	Delhi	2	North	5
10	Meenakshi Ammal Dental College & Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2	South	5
11	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences	Wardha	Maharashtra	1	West	1
12	Postgraduate Institute of Dental Sciences	Rohtak	Haryana	1	North	6
13	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3	South	6
14	Dr. D. Y. Patil Dental College and Hospital	Pune	Maharashtra	2	West	2
15	Manav Rachna Dental College	Faridabad	Haryana	2	North	7
16	Nair Hospital Dental College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3	West	3
17	Manipal College of Dental Sciences	Mangalore	Karnataka	4	South	7
18	Institute of Dental Sciences, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1	East	1
19	SRM Dental College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4	South	8
20	Amrita School of Dentistry	Kochi	Kerala	1	South	9
21	Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	5	South	10
22	Dayananda Sagar College of Dental Sciences	Bengaluru	Karnataka	6	South	11
23	Yenepoya Dental College	Mangaluru	Karnataka	7	South	12
24	M. G. R. Educational And Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5	South	13
25	College of Dental Sciences	Davangere	Karnataka	8	South	14
26	Bharati Vidyapeeth Dental College & Hospital	Pune	Maharashtra	4	West	4
27	Maharishi Markandeshwar University	Ambala	Haryana	3	North	8
28	Bapuji Dental College & Hospital	Davangere	Karnataka	9	South	15
29	A.B.Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences	Mangaluru	Karnataka	10	South	16
30	Govt. Dental College	Nagpur	Maharashtra	5	West	5
31	Chettinad Dental College & Research Institute	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	6	South	17
32	Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge institute of Dental Sciences & Hospital, Panjab University	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1	North	9
33	Government Dental College	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1	Central	1
34	Govt. Dental College	Bangalore	Karnataka	11	South	18
35	School of Dental Sciences, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences	Karad	Maharashtra	6	West	6
36	Govt. Dental College & Hospital	Mumbai	Maharashtra	7	West	7
37	VSPM's Dental College & Research Centre	Nagpur	Maharashtra	8	West	8
38	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	9	West	9

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

NATIONAL RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
39	Sinhgad Dental College & Hospital	Pune	Maharashtra	10	West	10
40	Govt. Dental College & Hospital	Nagpur	Maharashtra	11	West	11
41	Tamil Nadu Government Dental College & Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7	South	19
42	Sathyabama University Dental College And Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	8	South	20
43	Sri Siddhartha Dental College	Tumkur	Karnataka	12	South	21
44	Karpaga Vinayaga Institute of Dental Sciences	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	9	South	22
45	Army College of Dental Sciences	Secunderabd	Telangana	1	South	23
46	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2	East	2
47	KLE Vishwanath Katti Institute of Dental Sciences	Belgaum	Karnataka	13	South	24
48	A. B. S. M. Institute of Dental Sciences	Mangaluru	Karnataka	14	South	25
49	RVS Dental College & Hospital	Sulur	Tamil Nadu	10	South	26
50	Pacific Dental College	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1	North	10
51	Govt. Dental College & Hospital	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	12	West	12
52	Nanded Rural Dental College & Research Center	Nanded	Maharashtra	13	West	13
53	Yerala Medical Trust & Research Centre's Dental College & Hospital	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	14	West	14
54	Priyadarshini Dental College & Hospital	Pandur	Maharashtra	15	South	27
55	Maharashtra Institute of Dental Sciences & Research	Latur	Maharashtra	16	West	15
56	Sri Venkateswara Dental College & Hospital	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	11	South	28

NATIONAL RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
57	Sree Balaji Dental College & Hospital	Narayanpuram	Andhra Pradesh	1	South	29
58	Govt. Dental College & Research Institute	Bellary	Karnataka	15	South	30
59	Mahatma Gandhi Missions Dental College & Hospital, Kamothe	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	17	West	16
60	S B Patil Dental College & Hospital	Bidar	Karnataka	16	South	31
61	Guardian College of Dental Sciences & Research Centre	Pune	Maharashtra	18	West	17
62	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Dental College	Solapur	Maharashtra	19	West	18
63	Srinivas Institute of Dental Sciences	Mangalore	Karnataka	17	South	32
64	Thai Moogambigai Dental College & Hospital	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12	South	33
65	Sri Venkateshwara Dental College & Hospital	Bangalore	Karnataka	18	South	34

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ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
1	College of Nursing, Christian Medical College	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	South	1
2	College of Nursing, Tata Main Hospital	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	East	1
3	College of Nursing, Christian Medical College & Hospital	Ludhiana	Punjab	North	1
4	College of Nursing, St. Stephen's Hospital	Central Delhi	Delhi	North	2
5	St. John's College of Nursing	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	South	2
6	Datta Meghe College of Nursing	Nagpur	Maharashtra	West	1
7	Holy Family Hospital College of Nursing	New Delhi	Delhi	North	3
8	P G College of Nursing	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Central	1
9	St. John's College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	3
10	S D M Institute of Nursing Sciences	Dharwad	Karnataka	South	4
11	Bishop's College of Nursing	Erode	Tamil Nadu	South	5
12	Gitam Institute of Nursing Gandhi Nagar Campus	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	6
13	Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences	Hyderabad	Telangana	South	7
14	J S S College of Nursing	Mysuru	Karnataka	South	8
15	Utkal University School of Nursing and Allied Health Science	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	East	2
16	College of Nursing Sri Ramakrishna Institute of Paramedical Sciences	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	South	9
17	St. Marys College of Nursing	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	4
18	Dayananda Sagar College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	10
19	Arulmigu Meenakshi College of Nursing	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	South	11

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
20	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences College of Nursing	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	West	2
21	Faculty of Nursing Banasthali Vidyapith	Banasthali	Rajasthan	North	5
22	St. John College of Nursing	Warangal	Telangana	South	12
22	Ramaiah Institute of Nursing Education & Research	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	12
23	Bangalore Baptist Hospital	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	13
23	Bharath College of Nursing (Faculty of Nursing, BIHER)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	North	6
24	Faculty of Nursing, Dr M G R Educational & Research Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	14
25	Bapuji College of Nursing, S.S. Genaral Hospital	Davangere	Karnataka	South	15
26	Al- Ameen Fathima College of Nursing	Bijapur	Karnataka	South	16
27	Manipal College of Nursing A Constituent of Manipal Academy of Higher Education (Mahe)	Manipal	Karnataka	South	17
28	PSG College of Nursing	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	South	18
29	Saveetha College of Nursing Saveetha University	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	19
29	Sri Ramachandra College of Nursing	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	19
30	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing	Pune	Maharashtra	West	3
31	B M S Hospital Nursing College	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	20
32	Chitkara School of Health Sciences, Chitkara University	Patiala	Punjab	North	7
33	National Institute of Nursing	Sangrur	Punjab	North	8
34	Dr. D Y Patil College of Nursing	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	4
35	Padmashree Dr. D Y Patil College of Nursing	Pune	Maharashtra	West	5

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
36	Christian College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	21
37	R V College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	22
38	St. Thomas College of Nursing	Alappuzha	Kerala	South	23
39	Shimla Nursing College	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	North	9
40	Arunachal University of Studies	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh	East	3
41	Royal College of Nursing	Durgapur	West Bengal	East	4
42	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre	New Delhi	Delhi	North	10
43	St. Luke's College of Nursing	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	24
44	K L E University's Institute of Nursing Sciences	Belgaum	Karnataka	South	25
45	K I M S College of Nursing, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences College of Nursing	Secunderabad	Telangana	South	26
46	B L D E A's Shri B M Patil Institute of Nursing Sciences	Bijapur	Karnataka	South	27
47	Dr. John's College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	28
48	College of Nursing Public Khalsa College For Women	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	North	11
49	Padmashree Dr. D Y Patil College of Nursing	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	West	6
50	Dr. B R Ambedkar Institute of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	29
51	Padmavathi College of Nursing	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	South	30
52	F R Mullers College of Nursing	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	31
53	City College of Nursing, Instt. of Nursing	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	32
53	Aurovindo College of Nursing	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Central	2

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
54	Nitte Usha Institute of Nursing Sciences	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	33
55	Guru Teg Bahadur College of Nursing	Amritsar	Punjab	North	13
56	Sacred Heart Nursing College	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	South	34
57	Annai Veilankanni's College of Nursing	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	South	35
58	Srm College of Nursing	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	South	36
59	Apollo College of Nursing	Hyderabad	Telangana	South	37
60	Sister Florence College of Nursing	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	5
61	Vinayaka Mission's College of Nursing	Karaikal	Pondicherry	East	6
62	St. Peter's Nursing School/College And Research Institute	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	South	38
63	Peerless Institute of Nursing Peerless Hospital & B. K. Roy Research Centre	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	7
64	Annai Meenakshi College of Nursing	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	South	39
65	Sree Balaji College of Nursing	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	40
66	St. Joseph's College of Nursing	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Central	3
67	Shree Siddaganga Institute of Nursing Sciences & Research Centre	Tumkur	Karnataka	South	41
67	Maharishi Markandeshwar Institute of Nursing, Maharishi Markendeshwar University	Ambala	Haryana	North	14
68	Sankar Madhab College of Nursing	Guwahati	Assam	East	8
69	Kasturba Nursing College	Wardha	Maharashtra	West	7
70	Mother Teresa College of Nursing	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	West	8

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
71	Karnataka College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	42
72	Bethesda College of Nursing	Manipur	Manipur	East	9
73	Baba Farid College of Nursing	Faridkot	Punjab	North	15
74	Florence College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	43
75	Christian Nursing College	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	North	16
76	St. Joseph's College of Nursing	Mysuru	Karnataka	South	44
77	Desh Bhagat University College of Nursing	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	North	17
78	Shaheed Udham Singh College of Nursing	Fatehabad	Haryana	North	18
79	Parul Institute of Nursing	Vadodara	Gujarat	West	9
80	Gayathri College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	45
81	Rufaida College of Nursing, Hamdard Nagar	New Delhi	Delhi	North	19
82	Christ College of Nursing Christ Hospital	Rajkot	Gujarat	West	10
83	St. George College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	46
83	Faculty of Nursing SGT University Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University	Gurugram	Haryana	North	20
83	College of Nursing, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya University of Health Sciences	Karnal	Haryana	North	20
84	Oriental Institute of Nursing	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Central	4
85	I I M T College of Medical Sciences	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	North	21
86	Holy Spirit Institute of Nursing Education	Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	11
87	Ashoka Institute of Nursing	Patiala	Punjab	North	22
88	Indore Institute of Medical Sciences, College of Nursing	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Central	5

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
89	Shri Guru Ram Dass College of Nursing	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	North	23
90	School of Health Sciences, RIMT University	Gobindgarh	Punjab	North	24
91	Miranda College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	47
92	Heartland College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	48
93	Holy Cross College of Nursing	Kamagere	Karnataka	South	49
94	St Joseph's College of Nursing	Ernakulam	Kerala	South	50
94	Carmel College of Nursing	Ernakulam	Kerala	South	50
95	Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	51
96	Institute of Nursing Sciences Studies & Research	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Central	6
97	Smt Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences Sawangi	Wardha	Maharashtra	West	12
98	Apollo College of Nursing	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	52
99	Uttaranchal Pg College of Bio Medical Sciences & Hospital	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	North	25
100	Combined (P G) Institute of Medical Sciences	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	North	26
101	Adarsh College of Nursing	Patiala	Punjab	North	27
102	Lala Lajpat Rai Institute of Nsg Education College of Nursing	Jalandhar	Punjab	North	28
103	Kasturba Gandhi Nursing College	Puducherry	Pondicherry	East	10
104	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sikkim Manipal College of Nursing,Sikkim Manipal University	Gangtok	Sikkim	East	11
105	Mahatma Jyotiba Fule College of Nursing	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	29
106	Medwin College of Nursing	Hyderabad	Telangana	South	53

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
107	Woodlands College of Nursing	Bhasa	West Bengal	East	12
108	P E S College of Nursing Pesimsr Campus	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	South	54
109	B M Birla College of Nursing	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	13
110	Aragonda Apollo College of Nursing	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	South	55
111	Maitri College of Nursing Maitri Educational Society	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Central	7
112	Vrundavan Institute of Nursing Education	Bardez	Goa	West	13
113	St. Joseph' S College of Nursing	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	South	56
114	Mother Teresa College of Nursing	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Central	8
115	College of Nursing Kurji Holy Family Hospital	Patna	Bihar	East	14
116	East West College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	57
117	Kailash Institute of Health And Medical Sciences	Panchkula	Haryana	North	30
118	C.H.M. Shah Nursing College	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	West	14
119	Guru Dronacharya College of Nursing	Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	North	31
120	Chamunda Institute of Medical Science And Nursing College	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	North	32
121	Presidency College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	58
122	Acharya College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	59
123	Bharathi College of Nursing	Tumkur	Karnataka	South	60
124	Chinmaya Institute of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	61
125	Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial (Etcm) Hospital	Kolar	Karnataka	South	62

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
126	Florence College of Nursing	Ranchi	Jharkhand	East	15
127	Oxford College of Nursing Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	63
128	Cauvery College of Nursing	Mysore	Karnataka	South	64
129	Federal College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	65
130	Shrinidhi College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	66
131	Baby Memorial College of Nursing	Kozhikode	Kerala	South	67
132	Indira Nursing College	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	68
133	Sri Venkateshwara College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	69
134	Indian Institute of Nursing Science and Research	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Central	9
135	Holy Cross College of Nursing	Kollam	Kerala	South	70
136	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, College of Nursing	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Central	10
137	Bishop Benziger College of Nursing	Kollam	Kerala	South	71
138	Holy Family College of Nursing	Idukki	Kerala	South	72
139	Holy Family Institute of Nursing Education	Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	15
140	M G M Muthoot College of Nursing	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	South	73
141	Nazarene Nurses Training College	Washim	Maharashtra	West	16
142	K I M S College of Nursing	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	South	74
143	Mercy College of Nursing	Kollam	Kerala	South	75
144	Manjushree College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	76
145	Sofia College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	77

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
146	St. John's College of Nursing	Idukki	Kerala	South	78
147	Amaltas Institute of Nursing Sciences	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Central	11
148	Rajarajeswari College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	79
149	Ruckmoni College of Nursing	Trivandrum	Kerala	South	80
150	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing	Sangli	Maharashtra	West	17
151	Matoshri College of Nursing	Nashik	Maharashtra	West	18
152	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma College of Nursing	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Central	12
153	Archana College of Nursing	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	South	81
154	Sri Vinayaka College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	82
155	St. Joseph's College of Nursing	Kollam	Kerala	South	83
156	Boston Institute of Nursing	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	Central	13
157	St. Gregorios College of Nursing Parumala	Parumala	Kerala	South	84
158	Sardar Patel College of Nursing	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Central	14
159	MGM New Bombay College of Nursing	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	19
160	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	20
160	Amity College of Nursing Amity Education Valley	Gurugram	Haryana	North	33
161	Amrita College of Nursing	Ernakulam	Kerala	South	85
162	Lingaya's Institute of Health Sciences(Nursing)	Faridabad	Haryana	North	34
163	M I T's Nursing College	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	West	21

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
163	Manonidhi Institute of Nursing	Chamarajanagar	Karnataka	South	86
164	Dr. B R Ambedkar College of Nursing	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	West	22
165	Army Institute of Nursing	Guwahati	Assam	East	16
165	Mother Terrasa College of Nursing	Mehsana	Gujarat	West	23
166	Yamuna Institute of Nursing	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	North	35
167	St. Joseph College of Nursing	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	South	87
168	Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of Nursing	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	West	24
169	Shri Balaji Institute of Nursing C/O, Shri Balaji Super Specialty Hospital Campus	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Central	15
170	Apollo Institute of Nursing	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	West	25
171	Maharishi Markadeshwar College of Nursing	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	North	36
172	Metas Adventist College Seventh Day Adventist Hospital Campus	Ranchi	Jharkhand	East	17
173	Banaswadi College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	88
174	Mangalore College of Nursing	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	89
175	Bibi Halima College of Nursing & Med. Technology	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	North	37
176	Athena College of Nursing	Mangalore	Karnataka	South	90
177	J E S Mother Teresa College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	91
178	Geetanjali College of Nursing	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	South	92
179	Manjunatha College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	93
180	Dr. Helen College of Nursing, C S I Campbell Hospital	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	South	94

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
181	Maharishi Markendeswar College of Nursing	Ambala	Haryana	North	38
182	Crescent College of Nursing	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	South	95
183	Shivalik Institute of Nursing	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	North	39
184	Care Waltair College of Nursing	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	96
185	Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	North	40
186	K L E Society's Institute of Nursing Sciences	Hubli	Karnataka	South	97
187	K J Somaiya College of Nursing	Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	26
188	Father Mathews College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	98
189	Josco College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	99
190	Smt Bakul Tambat Institute of Nursing Education	Pune	Maharashtra	West	27
191	St Mary's College of Nursing	Chitradurga	Karnataka	South	100
192	Mahatma Gandhi Professional College of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	101
193	Sadhu Vaswani College of Nursing	Pune	Maharashtra	West	28
194	S N D College of Nursing	Nashik	Maharashtra	West	29
195	Mohali Nursing College	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	North	41
196	Symbiosis College of Nursing, Symbiosis International	Pune	Maharashtra	West	30
197	Bijupattnaik Bsc Nursing College	Takatpur	Orissa	East	18
198	Sitabai Nargundkar College of Nursing For Women	Nagpur	Maharashtra	West	31
199	Shija Academy of Nursing Shija Hospitals & Research Institute	Imphal	Manipur	East	19

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
200	Kalinga Institute of Nursing Sciences	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	East	20
201	Khalsa College of Nursing	Amritsar	Punjab	North	42
202	College of Nursing, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences	Puducherry	Pondicherry	East	21
203	Gian Sagar College of Nursing	Patiala	Punjab	North	43
204	Woodland Institute of Nursing	Shillong	Meghalaya	East	22
205	Meera Medical Institute of Nursing & Hospital	Abohar	Punjab	North	44
206	Venkateswara Nursing College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	102
207	Karpagam College of Nursing	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	South	103
208	Sri Guru Arjun Dev College of Nursing	Gurdaspur	Punjab	North	45
209	Vivekananda Institute of Social Work & Social Science	Khurda	Orissa	East	23
210	Mother Marys Institute of Nursing	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	North	46
211	Arawali College of Nursing	Sikar	Rajasthan	North	47
212	Guru Gobind Singh College of Nursing	Barnala	Punjab	North	48
213	Paavai College of Nursing And Research	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	South	104
214	Dhanwantri Institute of Medical Science	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	49
215	Biyani Institute of Scence And Management	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	50
216	The Yash Foundations College of Nursing And Medical Research Institute	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	West	32
217	Kalinga Nursing School	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	East	24
218	Mahatma Gandhi Nursing College R I I C O	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	51
219	Sri Guru Harkrishan Sahib College of Nursing	SAS Nagar	Punjab	North	52

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
220	Sri Aurobindo College of Nursing	Karur	Tamil Nadu	South	105
221	Padmasree College of Nursing	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	South	106
222	Kailash Institute of Nursing And Para Medical Sciences	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	North	53
223	Navodaya College of Nursing	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana	South	107
224	Integral College of Nursing Integral University	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	54
225	Mother Theresa School of Nursing	Hyderabad	Telangana	South	108
226	Sri Ramachandra College of Nursing	Nizamabad	Telangana	South	109
227	Shri Sathya Sai College of Nursing	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	South	110
228	SRM Trichy College of Nursing	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	South	111
229	Sinhgad College of Nursing	Pune	Maharashtra	West	33
230	Jyoti College of Management Science And Technology	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	North	55
231	St. Xavier's Catholic College of Nursing	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	South	112
232	St. Andrews College of Nursing	Pune	Maharashtra	West	34
233	Himcapes College of Nursing	Una	Himachal Pradesh	North	56
234	Maharana Pratap National Institute of Nursing Education And Research	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	57
235	Apollo Gleneagles Nursing College	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	25
236	Jaya College of Nursing	Warangal	Telangana	South	113
237	K L E Society's Institute of Nursing Sciences	Ankola	Karnataka	South	114
238	College of Life Sciences Nursing Krishi Hospital Campus	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	115
239	College of Nursing, Hindu Rao Hospital	Delhi	Delhi	North	58

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
240	National College of Nursing	Hisar	Haryana	North	59
241	Sir C. R. Reddy College of Nursing	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	South	116
242	American NRI College of Nursing	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	117
243	Shrinidhi College of Health Sciences And Research	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	South	118
244	Asram College of Nursing, Asram Hospital	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	South	119
245	Aadarsh Nursing College	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	Central	16
246	Balaji Institute of Nursing	Warangal	Telangana	South	120
247	Dr Jai Prakash Sharma Memorial College of Nursing	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	North	60
248	Koraput College of Nursing	Koraput	Orissa	East	26
249	St. Xavier College of Nursing	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	South	121
250	Patliputra College of Nursing	Patna	Bihar	East	27
251	Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital & Research Centre College of Nursing	Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	35
252	R I M S College of Nursing R.I.M.S. Campus	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Central	17
253	Ahmedabad Institute of Nursing Sciences	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	West	36
254	Holy Cross College of Nursing	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	Central	18
255	Droan College of Nursing	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	North	61
256	Shrishti Institute of Medical Science & Research	Korba	Chhattisgarh	Central	19
257	College of Nursing Zydus Hospitals & Health Care Research Pvt. Ltd.	Anand	Gujarat	West	37
258	College of Nursing CMC Vellore, Chittoor Campus	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	South	122

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
259	Manav Nursing College	Visnagar	Gujarat	West	38
260	Maharaja Agrasen College of Nursing	Hisar	Haryana	North	62
261	St. Barnabas Hospital College of Nursing,	Ranchi	Jharkhand	East	28
262	Hoskote Mission Institute of Nursing	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	123
263	Red-Crescent College of Nursing	Kozhikode	Kerala	South	124
264	A I S E C T University Institute of Nursing	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	Central	20
265	Sri Sai Institute of Nursing Sciences	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Central	21
266	Dhanbad School of Nursing, Asarfi Hospital	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	East	29
267	Maa Kalawati Institute of Health Education And Research Centre	Ranchi	Jharkhand	East	30
268	College of Nursing, Synod Hospital	Aizawl	Mizoram	East	31
269	Dr. Ambedakar Institute of Medical Science	Rourkela	Orissa	East	32
270	East Coast Institute of Medical Science	Puducherry	Pondicherry	East	33
271	City Nursing College	Gurdaspur	Punjab	North	63
272	Rayat-Bahra College of Nursing	Mohali	Punjab	North	64
273	Christian Institute of Health Sciences & Research College of Nursing College	Dimapur	Nagaland	East	34
274	Maharashtra College of Nursing	Latur	Maharashtra	West	39
275	Mayo College of Nursing	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Central	22
276	Medical And Technological Institute of Nursing	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	65
277	Tirupati College of Nursing Pacific Medical University Campus	Udaipur	Rajasthan	North	66

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
278	St. Francis Hospital & College of Nursing	Ajmer	Rajasthan	North	67
279	Sri Guru Ram Das College of Nursing	Amritsar	Punjab	North	68
280	Avadh Institute of Medical Technologies & Hospital	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	69
281	Sree Ramakrishna College of Nursing	Kulasekharam	Tamil Nadu	South	125
282	Hindu Mission College of Nursing	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	126
283	Sri Krishana Institute of Nursing Education And Research	Salem	Tamil Nadu	South	127
284	A K G Institute of Nursing	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	70
285	Galgotias School of Nursing, Galgotias University	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	North	71
286	Sahara College of Nursing & Paramedical Sciences (Unit of Sahara India Med Instt Ltd)	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	72
287	Chinmaya Advance Research Education Care	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	North	73
288	Graphic Era College of Nursing	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	North	74
289	College And School of Nursing	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	35
290	Jagannath Gupta Institute of Nursing Sciences	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	36
291	Sister Nivedita University's Nursing Institute	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	37
292	Kalka Institute For Research & Advanced Studies	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	North	75
293	College of Nursing Nemcare Hospital North East Technical Education Society	Guwahati	Assam	East	38
294	St. Martha Institute of Nursing	Guwahati	Assam	East	39
295	International Institute of Nursing and Research	Kalyani	West Bengal	East	40
296	Institute of Nursing, Brainware University	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	41

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

ALL INDIA RANK*	NURSING COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	ZONE	ZONE RANK*
297	Dr. Anjireddy College of Nursing	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	South	128
298	Vedanti Vidya Nursing Institute	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	Central	23
299	Mahatma Gandhi College of Nursing	Junagarh	Gujarat	West	40
300	Dhanalakshmi College of Nursing	Kannur	Kerala	South	129
300+	Mother Teresa Institute of Nursing	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Central	24
300+	St. Francis College of Nursing	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Central	25
300+	St. Luke's Hospital College of Nursing	Shrirampur	Maharashtra	West	41
300+	Yashwant College of Nursing	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	West	42
300+	Gayatri College of Nursing	Baripada	Orissa	East	42
300+	Tripura College of Nursing	Agartala	Tripura	East	43
300+	Career College of Nursing	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	76
300+	Jyoti Hospital Nursing College	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Kalawati Nursing And Paramedical Institute	Kasganj	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Krishna Institute of Nursing Science & Research	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	M S Hospital And Research Centre	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Mayo College of Nursing, Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Rohilkhand College of Nursing	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Sainik School of Nursing	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	North	
300+	Doon Institute of Medical Science Faculty of Nursing	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	North	

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

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NATIONAL RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK
1	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana	1
2	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	1
3	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Mohali	Mohali	Punjab	1
4	Institute of Chemical Technology	Mumbai	Maharashtra	1
5	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	Pilani	Rajasthan	1
6	Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Udupi	Karnataka	1
7	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Raebareli	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1
8	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	1
9	Jamia Hamdard	New Delhi	Delhi	1
10	Panjab University	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
11	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam	1
12	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
13	College of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2
14	JSS College of Pharmacy	Mysore	Karnataka	2
15	SVKM's Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2
16	SVKM's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Pharmacy	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3
17	Amrita School of Pharmacy	Kochi	Kerala	1
18	Banasthali Vidyapith	Banasthali	Rajasthan	2
19	Punjabi University	Patiala	Punjab	2
20	Faculty of Pharmacy - Bharath Campus (Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3
21	Poona College of Pharmacy	Pune	Maharashtra	4
22	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research	New Delhi	Delhi	2
23	Bombay College of Pharmacy	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5
24	Chitkara University	Rajpura	Punjab	3
25	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Vadodara	Gujarat	2
26	Dayananda Sagar University School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	3
27	Birla Institute of Technology	Ranchi	Jharkhand	1
28	Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	4
29	PSG College of Pharmacy	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4
30	Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	6
31	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology	Hisar	Haryana	1
32	ADAMAS University, School of Medical Sciences	Kolkata	West Bengal	2
33	Nirma University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3
34	Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research	Pune	Maharashtra	7
35	KLE College of Pharmacy	Belgaum	Karnataka	5
36	S. R. M. Institute of Science And Technology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5
37	Amity University Noida	Gautam Budh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2
38	Goa College of Pharmacy	Panaji	Goa	1
39	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	3
40	Annamalai University	Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	6

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

NATIONAL RANK*	NAME OF THE COLLEGE	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK
41	Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (Vistas)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7
42	AU College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Andhra University	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	1
43	HIMT College of Pharmacy	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	4
44	The Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University	Nagpur	Maharashtra	8
45	N.G.S.M. Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Mangaluru	Karnataka	6
46	ISF College of Pharmacy	Moga	Punjab	4
47	Smt. Kishoritai Bhoyar College of Pharmacy	Nagpur	Maharashtra	9
48	R. C. Patel Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research	Shirpur	Maharashtra	10
49	Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	11
50	Maharshi Dayanand University	Rohtak	Haryana	2
51	Shoolini University of Biotechnology And Management Sciences	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	1
52	Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceuatical Education & Research	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	2
53	NSHM Knowledge Campus	Kolkata	West Bengal	3
54	Acharya Nagarjuna University College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	3
55	Padamshree Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Pharmacy	Pune	Maharashtra	12
56	Guru Nanak Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology	Kolkata	West Bengal	4
57	Sri Ramakrishna Institute of Paramedical Sciences	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	8
58	Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4
59	P. E. Society's Modern College of Pharmacy	Pune	Maharashtra	13
60	Sri Venkateshwara College of Pharmacy	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	5

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RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
1	IMS BHU - Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1	North	1
2	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities, New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	1	North	2
3	PGIMER Chandigarh - Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1	North	3
4	SDM College of Physiotherapy, Dharwad	Hubali-Dharwad	Karnataka	1	South	1
5	NIEPMD Chennai - National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1	South	2
6	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2	South	3
7	BITS Institute of Physiotherapy, Vadodara	Vadodara, Alamgir	Gujarat	1	West	1
8	St John's National Academy of Health Sciences, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	2	South	4
9	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma and Orthopaedic, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	3	South	5
10	St Johns Medical College, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	4	South	6
11	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Uttarakhand Medical Education University, Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	1	North	4
12	MMC Chennai - Madras Medical College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3	South	7
13	Regional College of Paramedical Health Sciences, Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam	1	North-East	1
14	GGSIPU Delhi - Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	New Delhi	Delhi	2	North	5
15	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	3	North	6
16	JMI New Delhi - Jamia Millia Islamia	New Delhi	Delhi	4	North	7
17	JSS College of Physiotherapy, Mysore	Mysuru	Karnataka	5	South	8

RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
18	Manipal University (MAHE) - Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Manipal	Karnataka	6	South	9
19	Dayananda Sagar College of Physiotherapy, Banglore	Bangalore	Karnataka	7	South	10
20	Dr DY Patil University, Navi Mumbai	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	1	West	2
21	Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2	West	3
22	MAMC Agroha - Maharaja Agrasen Medical College	Agroha	Haryana	1	North	8
23	Ramaiah College of Physiotherapy	Bangalore	Karnataka	8	South	11
24	Father Muller Institute of Medical Education and Research, Mangalore	Mangalore	Karnataka	9	South	12
25	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu	4	South	13
26	SIMSRC Bangalore - Sapthagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Center	Bangalore	Karnataka	10	South	14
27	Apollo College of Physiotherapy, Durg	Anjora	Chhattisgarh	1	Central	1
28	Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Sciences, Amritsar	Amritsar	Punjab	1	North	9
29	AIMS Ahmedabad - Ahmedabad Institute of Medical Sciences	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2	West	4
30	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1	North	10
31	Acharya Institute of Health Sciences, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	11	South	15
32	MGM Institute of Physiotherapy, Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	3	West	5
33	GNDU Amritsar - Guru Nanak Dev University	Amritsar	Punjab	2	North	11
34	College of Physiotherapy and Medical Sciences, Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam	2	North-East	2
35	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	4	West	6

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)   * Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
36	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana	2	North	12
37	Meenakshi College of Physiotherapy, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5	South	16
38	DIMS Dehradun - Doon Institute of Medical Sciences	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2	North	13
39	IPGMER Kolkata - Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research	Kolkata	West Bengal	1	East	1
40	NIMS Hyderabad - Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences	Hyderabad	Telangana	1	South	17
41	CSJMU Kanpur - Chhatrapati Shahu ji Maharaj University	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2	North	14
42	Peerless Hospital and BK Roy Research Center, Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	2	East	2
43	Dr APJ Abdul Kalam College of Physiotherapy, Loni	Loni	Maharashtra	5	West	7
44	Integral University, Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3	North	15
45	Maharashtra Institute of Physiotherapy, Latur	Latur	Maharashtra	6	West	8
46	Dr DY Patil College of Physiotherapy, Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	7	West	9
46	Suryadatta Institute of Health Sciences, College of Physiotherapy (SIHS)	Pune	Maharashtra	7	West	9
47	Punjabi University, Patiala	Patiala	Punjab	3	North	16
48	Mother Teresa Saket College of Physiotherapy, Panchkula	Panchkula	Haryana	3	North	17
49	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Solan	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	1	North	18
50	MAEERs Physiotherapy College, Pune	Talegaon Dabhade	Maharashtra	8	West	10
51	Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur	Jharna	Rajasthan	2	North	19
52	LPU Jalandhar - Lovely Professional University	Phagwara	Punjab	4	North	20
53	PGIMS Rohtak - Pt Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences	Rohtak	Haryana	4	North	21

RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
54	Pt Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial Health Sciences and Ayush University of Chhattisgarh, Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2	Central	2
55	NTRUHS Vijayawada - Dr NTR University of Health Sciences	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	1	South	18
56	Goa Medical College, Panaji	Bambolim	Goa	1	West	11
57	JDT Islam College of Physiotherapy, Calicut	Calicut	Kerala	1	South	19
58	Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack	Bairoi	Odisha	1	East	3
59	Hi-Tech College of Physiotherapy, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2	East	4
60	Adesh University, Bathinda	Bathinda	Punjab	5	North	22
61	Sharda University, Greater Noida	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	4	North	23
62	KLEU Institute of Physiotherapy, Belagavi	Belagavi	Karnataka	12	South	20
63	HIMS Dehradun - Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	3	North	24
64	Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	6	South	21
65	Abhilashi University, Mandi	Chail-Chowk	Himachal Pradesh	2	North	25
66	Chaitanya Medical Foundation's College of Physiotherapy, Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	9	West	12
67	Galgotias University, Greater Noida	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	5	North	26
68	BFUHS Faridkot - Baba Farid University of Health Sciences	Faridkot	Punjab	6	North	27
69	Medical Trust Institute of Medical Sciences, Cochin	Ernakulam	Kerala	2	South	22
70	KG College of Physiotherapy, Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	7	South	23
71	Shree Swaminarayan Physiotherapy College, Surat	Kadodara	Gujarat	3	West	13
72	SRHU Dehradun - Swami Rama Himalayan University	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	4	North	28

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
73	Shri Guru Ram Rai University, Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	5	North	29
74	Haldia Institute of Health Sciences, Haldia	Haldia	West Bengal	3	East	5
75	NIMS College of Physiotherapy, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	3	North	30
76	PESIMSR Kuppam - PES Institute of Medical Science and Research	Kuppam	Andhra Pradesh	2	South	24
77	BIPS Kalyani - Bengal Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Kolkata	West Bengal	4	East	6
78	Narayana College of Physiotherapy, Nellore	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	3	South	25
79	KTG College of Physiotherapy, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	13	South	26
80	KM Patel Institute of Physiotherapy, Anand	Anand	Gujarat	4	West	14
81	Little Flower Institute of Medical Science and Research, Angamaly	Angamaly	Kerala	3	South	27
82	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad	Bagadpur	Uttar Pradesh	6	North	31
83	Garden City University, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	14	South	28
84	Bareilly International University, Bareilly	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	7	North	32
85	The SIA College of Physiotherapy, Dombivli	Dombivli	Maharashtra	10	West	15
86	Indore Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1	Central	3
87	Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	5	East	7
88	NSCBMC Jabalpur - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College and Hospital	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2	Central	4
89	Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	3	Central	5
90	Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4	North	33
91	ISIC Institute of Rehabilitation Sciences, New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	5	North	34
92	Mahatma Gandhi Physiotherapy College, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	5	North	35
93	VSPM College of Physiotherapy, Nagpur	Nagpur	Maharashtra	11	West	16

RANK	INSTITUTE NAME	CITY	STATE	SATATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
94	GMC Nagpur - Government Medical College	Nagpur	Maharashtra	12	West	17
95	LTMMC Mumbai - Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	13	West	18
96	KMCT College of Allied Health Science, Kozhikode	Mukkam	Kerala	4	South	29
97	IIMT University, Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	8	North	36
98	KIMS Karad - Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences	Malkapur	Maharashtra	14	West	19
99	Mahatma Gandhi Missions College of Physiotherapy, Navi Mumbai	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	15	West	20
100	Terna Physiotherapy College, Nerul	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	16	West	21
101	TNMC Mumbai - Topiwala National Medical College and BYL Nair Charitable Hospital	Mumbai	Maharashtra	17	West	22
102	KJ Somaiya College of Physiotherapy, Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra	18	West	23
103	MVP Samaj's College of Physiotherapy, Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra	19	West	24
104	HIMSR New Delhi - Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	New Delhi	Delhi	6	North	37
105	Amar Jyoti Institute of Physiotherapy, Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	7	North	38
106	Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore	Mangaluru	Karnataka	15	South	30
107	GSMC Mumbai - Seth GS Medical College	Mumbai	Maharashtra	20	West	25
108	Lokmanya Medical Foundation and Research Centre's College Of Physiotherapy, Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	21	West	26
109	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Physiotherapy, New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	8	North	39
110	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	9	North	40
111	National Institute of Health Education and Research, Patna	Patna	Bihar	1	East	8
112	Smt Kashibai Navale College of Physiotherapy, Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	22	West	27
113	Parul University, Vadodara	Waghodia	Gujarat	5	West	28
114	Jaipur National University, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6	North	41

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
1	JIPMER Puducherry - Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	South	1
2	JNU Delhi - Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi	Delhi	1	North	1
3	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	1	South	2
4	AIIMS Rishikesh - All India Institute of Medical Sciences	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	1	North	2
5	TISS Mumbai - Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Mumbai	Maharashtra	1	West	1
6	AIIMS Jodhpur - All India Institute of Medical Sciences	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1	North	3
7	IIPHG Gandhinagar - Indian Institute of Public Health	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1	West	2
8	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1	South	3
9	The School of Public Health and Health Sciences, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	2	West	3
10	NIMHANS Bangalore - National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	2	South	4
11	Indian Institute of Public Health, Delhi	Gurgaon	Haryana	1	North	4
12	Institute of Public Health, Kalyani	Kalyani	West Bengal	1	East	1
13	JSS Medical College, Mysore	Mysuru	Karnataka	3	South	5
14	National Centre for Diseases Control, New Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	2	North	5
15	NIE Chennai - National Institute of Epidemiology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2	South	6
16	SHUATS Allahabad - Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Technology and Science	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1	North	6
17	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	2	East	2
18	UNIPUNE (Pune University) - Savitribai Phule Pune University	Pune	Maharashtra	3	West	4

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
19	Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag	Gadag	Karnataka	4	South	7
20	SIHS Pune - Symbiosis Institute of Health Sciences	Pune	Maharashtra	4	West	5
21	"DYPMC Pune - Dr D Y Patil Medical College Hospital and Research Centre "	Pune	Maharashtra	5	West	6
22	KIMS Karad - Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences	Malkapur	Maharashtra	6	West	7
23	Manipal University (MAHE) - Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Manipal	Karnataka	5	South	8
24	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana	2	North	7
25	SME Kottayam - School of Medical Education	Kottayam	Kerala	1	South	9
26	KUHS Thrissur - Kerala University of Health Sciences	Thrissur	Kerala	2	South	10
27	Dr DY Patil Medical College, Navi Mumbai Medical College, Navi Mumbai	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	7	West	8
28	Faculty of Life and Allied Health Sciences, Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences	Bangalore	Karnataka	6	South	11
29	NSHM Kolkata - NSHM Knowledge Campus	Kolkata	West Bengal	3	East	3
30	School of Allied Health Sciences, Dayananda Sagar University	Bangalore	Karnataka	7	South	12
31	Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore	Mangalore	Karnataka	8	South	13
32	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana	1	South	14
33	SCTIMST Trivandrum - Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	3	South	15
34	Amity University Gurgaon - Amity University	Gurugram	Haryana	3	North	8
35	KSHEMA Mangalore - KS Hegde Medical Academy	Mangaluru	Karnataka	9	South	16
36	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni	Loni	Maharashtra	8	West	9

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

RANK*	COLLEGE NAME	CITY	STATE	STATE RANK	ZONE	ZONE RANK
37	Amity University, Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	2	North	9
38	Lucknow University - University of Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3	North	10
39	School of Public Health, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur	Kattankulathur	Tamil Nadu	3	South	17
40	IIHMR University, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2	North	11
41	Parul Institute of Public Health, Vadodara	Waghodia	Gujarat	2	West	10
42	RMLAU Faizabad - Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	North	12
43	Global Institute of Public Health, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	4	South	18
44	Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College - Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research	Kolar	Karnataka	10	South	19
45	Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	3	North	13
46	Institute of Clinical Research India, Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	3	North	14
47	Center for Social Medicine, Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni	Loni	Maharashtra	9	West	11
48	Vinayaka Missions University - Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation	Salem	Tamil Nadu	4	South	20
49	Eternal University, Sirmour	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	1	North	15
50	Martin Luther Christian University, Shillong	Shillong	Assam	1	East	4

* Page 6 (Disclaimer)

AIMS OFFERS
PRICELESS TEACHING AND TRAINING GROUND FOR UNDERGRADUATES AND POSTGRADUATES

A dichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS), a prestigious health science institution, was started in the year 1986 under the stewardship of Paramapoojya Jagadguru Padmabhushana Sri Sri Sri Dr. Balagangadharanatha Mahaswamiji with a vision of establishing a center of excellence with an emphasis on socially meaningful medical education, research, and healthcare. The aim of the institution reflects the goal of the National Medical Commission, which is to create an **Indian Medical Graduate** possessing the requisite knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, and responsiveness so that she or he may function appropriately and effectively as a physician of first contact of the community while being globally relevant.

Since its inception, AIMS has been imparting medical education of global standards, including MBBS, MD/MS, and Allied Health Sciences courses. The institute is recognized by the National Medical Commission and the General Medical Council, London, UK. AIMS was affiliated with the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka, till 2018. Since January 2018, AIMS has been a constituent college of Adichunchanagiri University. The University is currently guided by the honorable Chancellor Paramapoojya Jagadguru Sri Sri Sri Dr. Nirmalanandantha Mahaswamiji.

AIMS, an ISO 900:2015 certified institution for providing undergraduate and postgraduate courses in medicine, was ranked 7th among the top 23 private medical institutions in the country in 2022 by Outlook magazine. AIMS was among only five medical institutions in the country to be honored with the recognition of "One District One Green Champion" by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, in the year 2021. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has recognized the institute as a Swachhta Action Plan Institution.

Located in the Mandya District of Karnataka, AIMS is one of the few institutes in the country providing health care and medical education of the highest standards to the rural population. AIMS is housed in a unitary Wi-Fi-enabled

campus of about 56 acres of unpolluted and pristine surroundings near its teaching hospital, with plenty of room for future expansion. The institution has a state-of-the-art skill and simulation lab to train undergraduate and postgraduate students. The College complex features large, digitally enabled Theater Classrooms, Laboratories, R & D Center, an Anatomy Museum, the Administration Block, an Open-Air Stage in its Central Courtyard, and an elegant Residency complex for students.

AIMS has its teaching hospital, Adichunchanagiri Hospital and Research Center (AHRC), commissioned in 1990 to render affordable healthcare services to the poor and the needy. The Hospital also has NABH (entry-level) accreditation, and its virology lab is NABL accredited. 1120 bedded Hospital has a built-up area of 50000 sq. mts, along with state-of-the-art infrastructure and the most advanced equipment and provides services in Urology, Nephrology, Plastic Surgery, Neurosurgery, Cardiology, and many other super specialties. The Hospital has a well-equipped Cath lab and provides 24/7 emergency, blood bank, and laboratory services.

Today, AIMS offers priceless teaching and training ground for Undergraduates and Postgraduates who benefit from the experiences of renowned doctors. Therefore, studying at AIMS is a matter of active learning in an atmosphere of intense intellectual excitement.

SURYADATTA EDUCATION FOUNDATION'S
SURYADATTA INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCE (SIHS)

Suryadatta Institute of Health Sciences (SIHS) is a premier Institution offering education in Healthcare and allied disciplines. The Institute helps aspiring students to envision a road map in the healthcare field to actualise their dreams and their career aspirations.

The vision, dedication & relentless efforts Professor Dr Sanjay B. Chordiya, Founder President and Chairman of Suryadatta Education Foundation has facilitated growth of Suryadatta Group of Institutions to an educational conglomerate having 23+ recognised Academic Institutions comprising of K- 12 schools, Junior colleges, Higher education institutions offering UG & PG courses, Research centres, Centres of Excellence in training, research & consultancy, Innovation & Incubation centres and many more. SGI offers academic programs in multiple disciplines such as Business Management, Information Technology, Hospitality (Hotel) Management & Travel Tourism, Interior & Fashion Design, Animation, Health &

Fitness, Theatre & Performing arts, Cyber Security, Physiotherapy, Law, Pharmacy, Nursing, Home Science, Teacher Education, Arts, Commerce and many more emerging fields.

Suryadatta is driven by the vision to be a World Class Centre of Excellence in Innovative learning, combining the best of Indian sensibilities with a Western Outlook and to be rated as a premier Educational Institute, offering contemporary education using state-of-the-art technology, spearheading high quality research, besides providing expert knowledge and training in the field of Healthcare catering to the ever changing needs of the Healthcare system and society. Suryadatta Institute of Health Sciences always endeavours to connect with, build partnerships, listen to needs and offer expertise to their students.

Suryadatta has always focused on meeting the needs of an increasingly robust health sciences ecosystem while leveraging the unique strengths of their institute. By focusing their efforts through the core team members, they offer a robust, supportive and friendly model for the continued growth of Health

Sciences Institute. They have planned to provide incredible research facilities and investments to health sciences.

Dr Chordiya was always passionate of Health science field and this drove him to invent Knee Quadriceps & Knee joint exerciser in 1983(just after completing his graduation) for patients having knee joint pain. It was then used for pre & post knee surgery. He donated it to Sasoon Hospital, Pune. The eqpt helped in regaining the Knee strength. For this innovation, he was felicitated by the then Chief Justice of India.

Suryadatta Institute of Health Science offers Full time courses in Bachelor of Physiotherapy, affiliated to MUHS, Nashik. And MSBVEE affiliated Diploma in Physiotherapy, Diploma in Naturopathy, Certificate courses in Nursing Care, Dental Assistant, and Ophthalmic Technician.

Suryadatta Institute of Health Sciences has state of art infrastructure to cater to the

requirements of the Health Science field. It has signed MoU with various multispeciality Hospitals in Pune thereby ensuring that the students get sufficient practical and clinical exposure. The clinical training in these hospitals will be under the expert guidance of faculty with ample experience in speciality fields of Physiotherapy and allied areas.

Suryadatta has always been critically involved in supporting the society by conducting camps such as Blood donation, Osteopathy checkup, Cancer awareness & checkup, Free artificial limb distribution, Covid 19 vaccination, Polio Eradication, AIDS Awareness, Blood

Donation, Cardiac, Eye and Diabetes Checkup, Bone Density awareness, dental checkup, de-addiction, etc. These edu-socio initiatives will provide opportunities to SIHS students to be community-engaged scholars, and thereby expand their academic knowledge and clinical experience to make a positive impact in the community.

Recently, SIHS had organized free prosthetic arms, legs, and calipers distribution camp for the disabled, in collaboration with Disability Rehabilitation Center, & Bharat Vikas Parishad. More than 65 people registered for the camp and 32 eligible persons were measured for their prosthetic limbs.

Suryadatta Institute of Health Sciences (SIHS) is recipient of many awards & recognitions for Excellence in Education and CSR activities.

MATHEMATICS CHALLENGE

CMT - SERIES PROBLEMS - by GANIT MATH (गणित मठ)

CMT-2020/ 32 :

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Teachers' Teacher , Maths Wizard

$$\frac{16938 + \left(4z^4 - 1\right)^4 + \left(\gamma^4 - 6k^4 + 3\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 28322\left(x^4 + y^4\right)^2 \cdot \left(x^4 - y^4\right)^{-2}}{4k^4 - 2\gamma^4 - 3} = ?$$

$$if, \ x^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + \gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \gamma^2} \ ;$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2 - \gamma^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2 - \gamma^2 - \alpha^2} \ ;$$

$$z^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - \alpha^2 + \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2 + \alpha^2 - \beta^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2} \ ;$$

श्री श्री १००८ गणित गुरु गणितानन्द जी महाराज
संस्थापक - गणित मठ

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \sqrt{\alpha^4 - 1}}{\alpha^2 - \sqrt{\alpha^4 - 1}} + \frac{\alpha^2 - \sqrt{\alpha^4 - 1}}{\alpha^2 + \sqrt{\alpha^4 - 1}} = 4k^8 - 8k^4 + 2;$$

$$\frac{\beta^2 + \sqrt{\beta^4 - 1}}{\beta^2 - \sqrt{\beta^4 - 1}} + \frac{\beta^2 - \sqrt{\beta^4 - 1}}{\beta^2 + \sqrt{\beta^4 - 1}} = 16k^4 - 2;$$

$$\frac{\gamma^2 + \sqrt{\gamma^4 - 1}}{\gamma^2 - \sqrt{\gamma^4 - 1}} + \frac{\gamma^2 - \sqrt{\gamma^4 - 1}}{\gamma^2 + \sqrt{\gamma^4 - 1}} = 4k^8 + 8k^4 + 2;$$

$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 = 1352;$$

$$\left(where, \ m > 0, \ \alpha > 0, \ \beta > 0 \ , and, \ \gamma > 0\right)$$

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I highly recommend all the young learners to solve Mental Maths Workbook (by Ganit Math Publications)

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6. NEET Physics: 180/180; CBSE X, XII Maths- 100/100
7. JEE ADV. AIR 3354

SAANVI PURI

... a student of
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ANSWERS : CMT-2020/31: 31

Answers will be published in the next issue . You can ask any queries and send your solution to
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SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA UNIVERSITY

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD established under the Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University Act 2018 has come into effect from 19th December 2018 as a State Private University in the State of Karnataka at Sattur, Dharwad. The University has been sponsored by the Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational (SDME) Society, Ujire, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka, a premier non-profit educational society, under the sacred aegis of Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala and under the able guidance of its distinguished President, Poojya Shri D. Veerendra Heggade. The SDM University has achieved many significant milestones within the span of four years. It has been brought to its present glory by Shri D. Veerendra Heggade spearheading the activities of more than 40 premier academic and professional institutions spread across Karnataka State. The larger SDM Group of Institutions offers the courses in Medicine, Dentistry, Physiotherapy, Nursing, Engineering, Law, Social Sciences, Management, Naturopathy and Ayurveda. SDM University was recognized Asia's Greatest Brand in 2020 by Asia One.

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Prof. David A. Kola
Principal

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Master of Nursing (M.Sc. Nursing)
- M.Sc. Medical Surgical Nursing
- M.Sc. Community Health Nursing
- M.Sc. Child Health Nursing
- M.Sc. Nursing in OBG.
- M.Sc. Nursing in Psychiatry

Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery (DGNM)

General Duty Healthcare Assistant (GDHA)

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