DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, CHHATTISGARH
संचालनालय तकनीकी शिक्षा, छत्तीसगढ़
विभागाध्यक्ष भवन, ब्लाक-3, तृतीय/चतुर्थ तल, इंद्रावती भवन, नया रायपुर
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No./2017/B-184/Acd./ 5140 Naya Raipur, Dated.10/10/2017

To,

Prof. Anil D. Sahastrabudhe
Chairman
All India Council for Technical Education
Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi – 110 070

Sub: Perspective Plan of the state Governments for setting up of new technical institutions or otherwise.

Ref : Letter No. AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH 2018-19 Dated 08th August, 2017.

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With reference to above cited letter, please find attached here with Perspective Plan of the Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up of new technical institutions for your kind perusal.

Encl.: Perspective Plan

Director
Directorate of Technical Education
Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh

E.No./2017/B-184/Acd./ Naya Raipur, Dated...../10/2017

Copy to:-

1. Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, Department of Skill Development, Technical Education & Employment, Mantralaya, Mahanadi Bhavan, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
2. Regional Officer, Central Regional Office, AICTE, Airport Bypass Road, Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal-462036.

Director
Directorate of Technical Education
Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh

PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF CHHATTISGARH

Since the inception of the State of Chhattisgarh in year 2000, the State has grown leaps and bounds. It is growing at a rate of more than 10% which is a very encouraging indication. Technical education plays a key role in economic development. The technically skilled man power resource is the driving force for the growth engine. At the time of inception there were only 11 engineering colleges with the intake capacity of 2730 and 10 polytechnics with intake capacity of 1495. At present the State has 47 engineering colleges (UG) with intake 19297 and 60 polytechnics (Diploma) with intake 10702 *i.e.* an increase of 607% at UG level and 616% increase at Diploma level. The increase in number of institutions and intake capacity in the State since the Year 2006-07 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - No. of Institutions and their Intake Capacity

Session	Programme																	
	Engineering		Diploma Engineering		MCA		MBA		B. Pharmacy		D. Pharmacy		M. Pharmacy		M.Tech.		B. Arch.	
Year	No. of Colleges	Intake Capacity	No. of Polytechnics	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	No. institutions	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity
2006-07	14	4670	10	1795	8	450	6	360	6	360	9	555	2	20	4	181	1	40
2007-08	19	6640	13	2385	7	405	8	540	8	480	8	450	2	20	6	307	1	40
2008-09	39	11880	15	2830	8	525	8	780	9	540	8	450	2	20	6	343	1	40
2009-10	49	15680	15	2930	10	630	24	1560	12	720	9	510	3	42	7	379	1	80
2010-11	50	20250	23	3840	10	660	26	1740	11	660	9	510	6	186	9	595	1	80
2011-12	50	19590	23	3820	10	660	26	1740	11	660	9	510	6	186	9	595	1	80
2012-13	49	18810	23	3820	10	660	18	1560	10	780	8	510	5	150	11	652	1	40
2013-14	50	19170	43	7360	10	660	16	1380	10	780	8	510	5	150	11	688	1	40
2014-15	47	18390	50	8140	10	660	16	1380	10	780	8	510	4	138	11	754	1	80
2015-16	50	16773	51	8074	10	504	17	1155	10	726	9	492	4	117	24	1435	1	80
2016-17	50	16093	51	8054	9	554	16	1197	10	726	8	444	4	117	23	1274	1	80
2017-18	47	19297	60	10702	8	518	15	1251	10	786	9	604	5	216	25	1641	3	109

The graphical representation of intake capacity and admissions in various courses from academic sessions 2010-11 to 2017-18 is as given in annexure 1.

2. The admission scenario, particularly in B.E. courses was satisfactory till 2009-10 (Vacancy of about 15%) due to the lesser intake capacity *vis-a-vis* demand, but the scenario has changed with the continuous capacity expansion. The vacancy in B.E. courses has increased to 67.72% in 2017-18 and the situation in other courses is also not encouraging. The status of intake capacity, admissions and vacant seats in various courses is as given in Table 2.

Table 2 - Status of intake capacity, admissions and vacant seats in 2017-18

S.No.	Programme	Total Sanctioned Intake	TFW Seats (5%)	Total Seats	No. of seats filled	Vacant Seats	% of Vacant seats
1	Degree Engineering	19297	970	20267	6542	13725	67.72
2	Diploma Engineering	10412	545	10957	5382	5575	50.88
3	Diploma MOM	140	8	148	146	2	1.35
4	Diploma CDDM	90	6	96	68	28	29.17
5	Diploma IDD	30	2	32	32	0	0.00
6	Diploma Architecture	30	2	32	7	25	78.13
7	B. Pharmacy	786	40	826	815	11	1.33
8	Diploma Pharmacy	604	32	636	629	7	1.10
9	B. Architecture (Approved by COA)	109	0	109	8	101	92.66
10	M.Tech	1641	0	1641	569	1072	65.33
11	M. Pharmacy	216	0	216	107	109	50.46
12	MBA	1251	0	1251	629	622	49.72
13	MCA	518	0	518	61	457	88.22
14	B.E. Lateral Entry	3072	0	3072	849	2223	72.36
15	B. Pharmacy Lateral Entry	73	0	73	57	16	21.92
16	Diploma Lateral Entry	1512	0	1512	930	582	38.49
17	M.C.A. Lateral Entry	88	0	88	39	49	55.68

3. An important indicator of additional capacity requirement is the ratio of number of aspirants appearing in the engineering entrance examination to the intake capacity available. This ratio was 2.6 in 2006-07 and dropped to a lower value of 1.0 in 2017-18. The data also reveals that the number of students appearing in higher secondary examination is almost constant. Moreover, in addition to 3 Government Engineering Colleges, one Vishvavidhyalaya Engineering College, One Central Institute of Plastics & Engineering and 42 Private engineering institutions, there is an Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai, an International Institute of Information Technology, Naya Raipur, a National Institute of Technology, Raipur, a Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur and 3 private Universities are imparting technical education.

4. It is also estimated that about 20-25% students opt for their higher studies in other States and get admission to other institutes of higher learning through JEE (Advance & Mains). Clearly, the situation is grim and the continuous undesired capacity expansion has adversely affected the quality of education leading to poor employability. With more than 70% contribution of private sector to technical education system in Chhattisgarh, the quality will always remain a key concern. The management of private institutions lacks vision and expertise to maintain the standards in education. It's time to rethink to improve the quality of education.

5. The undue expansion over last 8 years has led to considerable deterioration in the quality of education. It is a known fact that the technical education system in the country is facing acute shortage of qualified faculty. The expansion has further aggravated the situation. Faculty qualification is also an area of concern with only 5% faculty being PhDs. The lack of quality linked monetary incentives makes it difficult to retain good quality faculty. The shortage of quality faculty has also adversely affected the other parameters of quality education *e.g.* curriculum revision, industry linkage, research etc.

6. The increase in the intake capacity has lowered the standards of the students taking admission to engineering colleges and polytechnics. AICTE itself has fixed the marks of qualifying examination for admission to engineering colleges and polytechnics at 45 and 40% respectively. The institutes, with high percentages of vacancy, lacks in adequate physical infrastructure as well as the human resources with a direct impact on the quality of education with overall impact on the employability of the pass outs from such institutions. The students graduating from these institutions lack even the basic skills required by the industries. There is a serious gap between the skill sets of the pass outs and requirements of the industries.

7. The AICTE's present system of expansion in the technical education system has led to regional imbalance and thereby access to technical education in the State. Only 8 districts out of 27 districts in the state have engineering colleges whereas all 27 districts have polytechnics. 38 engineering colleges are located in 3 districts Raipur, Durg and Rajnandgaon. Chhattisgarh state government has established polytechnic institutes in 26 districts. In addition to this, Chhattisgarh state government has established 4 girl's polytechnics. It is left to the government to establish institutions in the far flung areas of the state. District wise number of Government and Private Colleges in Chhattisgarh state for various programmes and actual admissions in 2017-18 are given in Annexure 2.

8. Conclusions

With continuously increasing vacancies in the institutions, it is recommended that:-

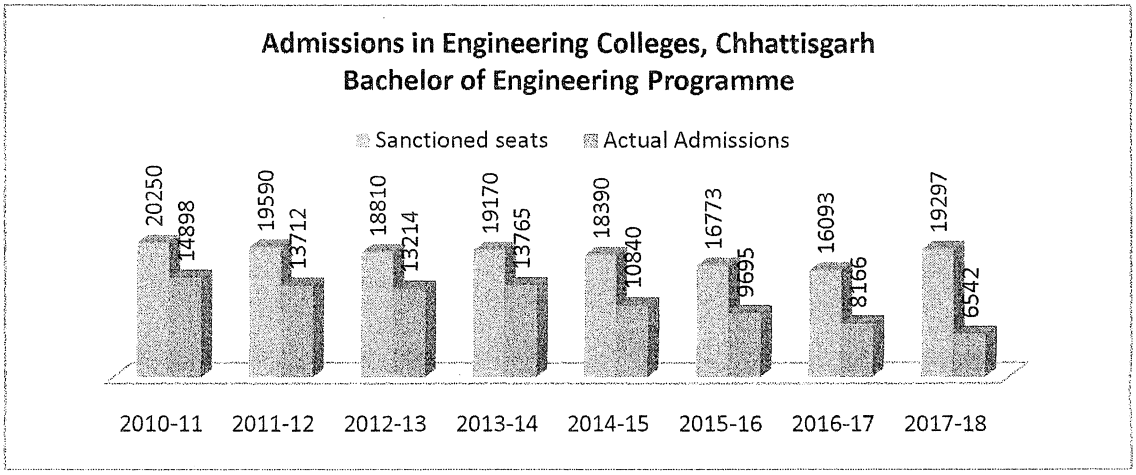
1. No capacity expansion should be granted in B.E. courses as there is mushrooming growth of technical institutions in Chhattisgarh state in comparison to job opportunity.
2. To reduce the regional imbalance, approvals for new engineering colleges may be granted with the prior consent of the State Government in those districts only in which there is no engineering college and the industrial development is taking place.
3. Approvals for M. Tech. courses may be granted in Government colleges.
4. Approvals for Diploma Pharmacy and Bachelor of Pharmacy may be granted in districts which do not have Pharmacy colleges.
5. No approvals should be granted for new institutes for M.C.A. and M.B.A. courses as the vacancy in admission in these courses is very high. Also there is a large gap in pass-outs of these courses and employment opportunities.
6. The institutes or the branches in which the admission is less than 10% over the last three years should be closed immediately and if any application for closure of branches/institute is received it also be allowed to do so and also the institutions which are not capable to comply the minimum norms of the AICTE must also be closed.
7. Approvals for Government Colleges should be granted as they come under Government's social welfare policy
8. Change from co-ed to woman or vice-versa should be allowed with the prior consent of the State Government.
9. No conversion from diploma level to degree level should be allowed but degree level to diploma level conversion may be allowed as job opportunity in diploma holders are more than the degree holders.
10. Change of site, especially for the Government institutions which are being operated in temporary building in their early age is essential when their permanent building construction is completed. For private institutes change of site may be allowed only in condition when the institute is migrating from rural to urban area.
11. A gradual possession of building under construction should be allowed and permission of change of site should be accorded simultaneously in single application.
12. There should be a provision for opening new courses for those Govt. institutions which in existence for more than SEVEN YEARS from the date of inception and running with less than 05 courses/division and intake less than 300 and have sufficient infrastructure for opening the new courses without making the accreditation condition mandatory for existing courses.

Further, AICTE should also allowed institutions to replace some courses as per the present requirement of particular area by closing some courses, if institutions found that particular courses are now irrelevant in present scenario and students of that area are not showing interest to take admissions by relaxing mandatory accreditation condition for existing courses, if institute is in existence for more than SEVEN YEARS from the date of inception.

For Example: Govt. Polytechnic **Narayanpur,** which is situated in LWE affected area, is in existence since 2010 having three courses namely Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Telecommunication and Information Technology with intake of 30 students each. For 2017-18 sessions only 19 students took admission in CSE, only 05 in ET&T and only 07 in IT. Students of this LWE affected area are not interested to take admission in these soft branches. Even internet connectivity which is essential for running these courses is not proper in that area. If opening of courses like Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering or Electrical Engineering are allowed, student of this LWE affected area will be benefited.

Annexure: 1

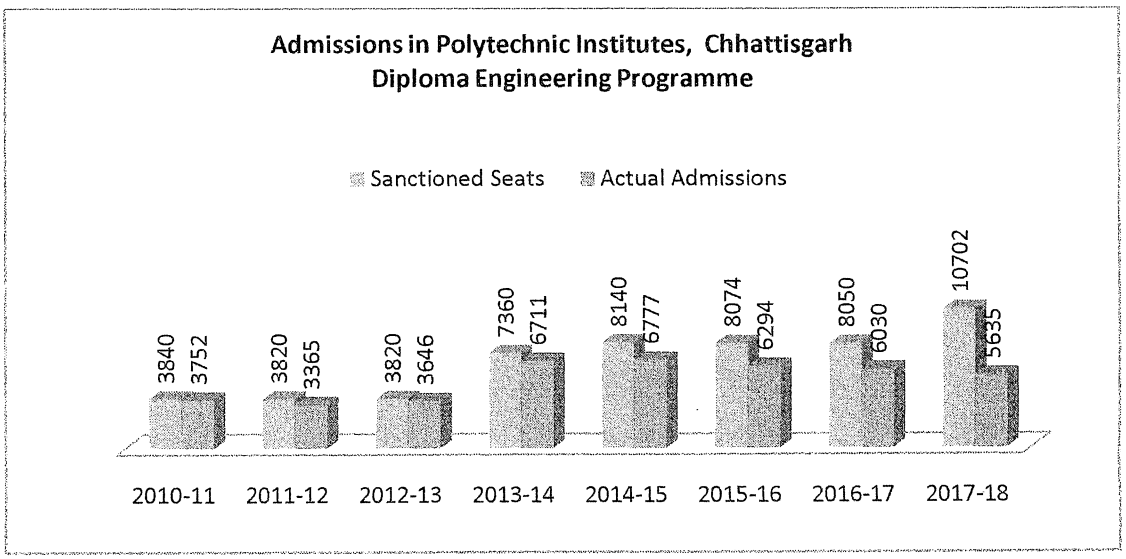
1. **For BE course:** Admission to B.E. courses is based on the merit of common entrance test (PET). The data of previous years has been depicted below in Graph 1.



Graph-1 : Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in BE Courses

Depiction: Drastic Fall in student admission to the various courses of Engineering.

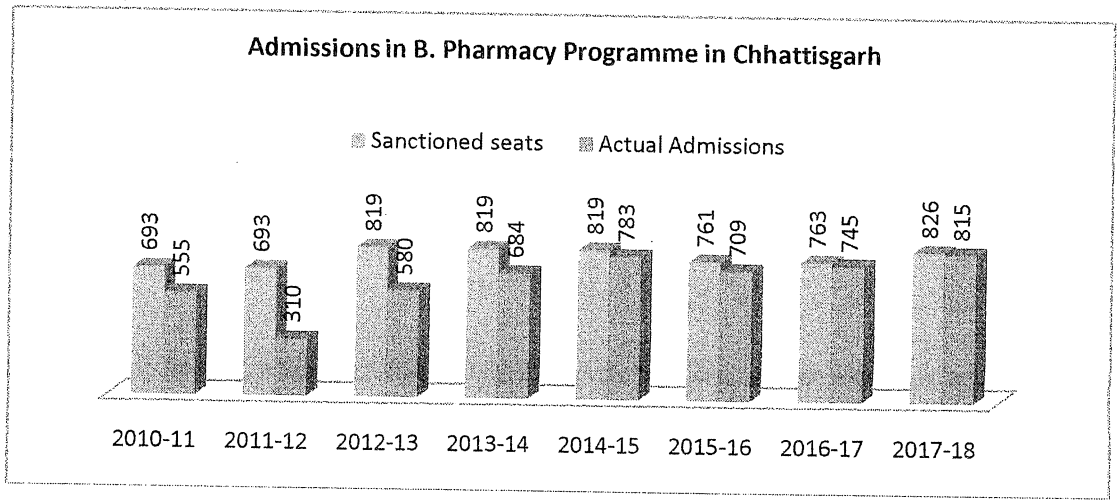
2. **For Diploma Engineering course:** Admission in Diploma Engineering course is based on the merit of common entrance test (PPT). The data of previous years has been depicted below in Graph 2.



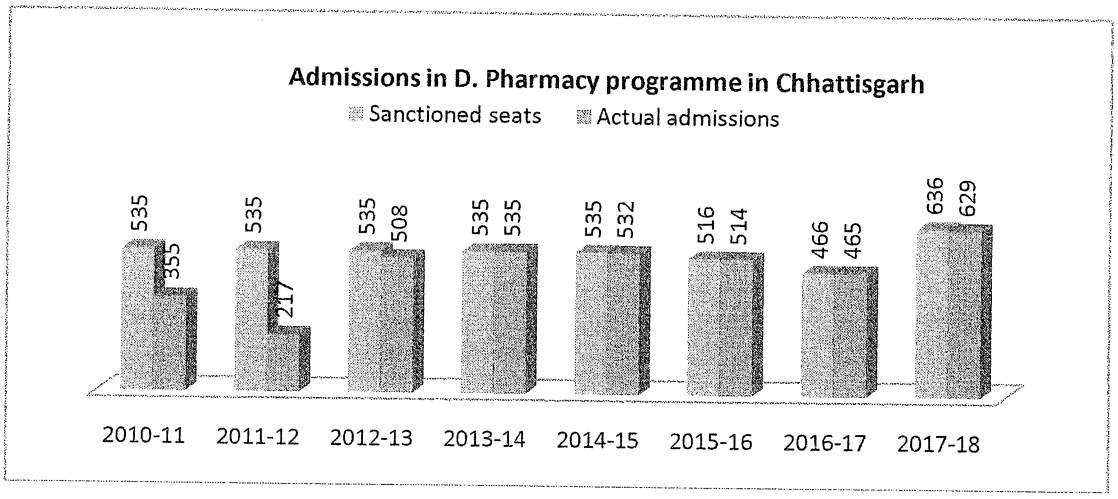
Graph-2: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in Diploma Engineering Courses

Depiction: Drastic Fall in student admission to the various courses of Diploma Engineering.

3. **For B. Pharmacy and D. Pharmacy courses:** Admission in B. Pharmacy and D. Pharmacy course is based on the merit of common entrance test (PPHT). The data of previous years has been depicted below in Graph 3 and 4.



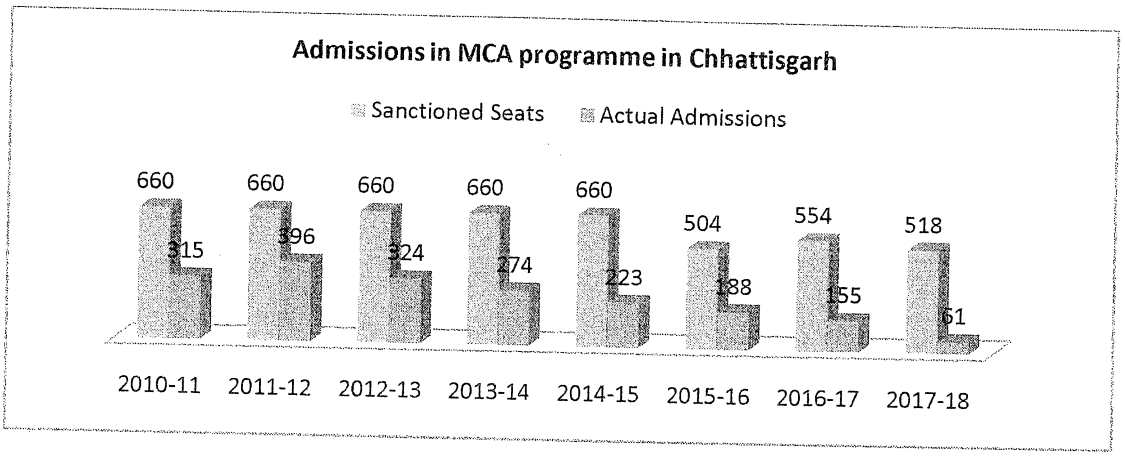
Graph-3: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in B. Pharmacy Courses



Graph-4: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in D. Pharmacy Courses

Depiction: The demand is continuously good and the trend is likely to continue.

4. **For MCA course:** Admission in MCA course is based on the merit of common entrance test (Pre MCA). The data of previous years has been depicted below in Graph 5.

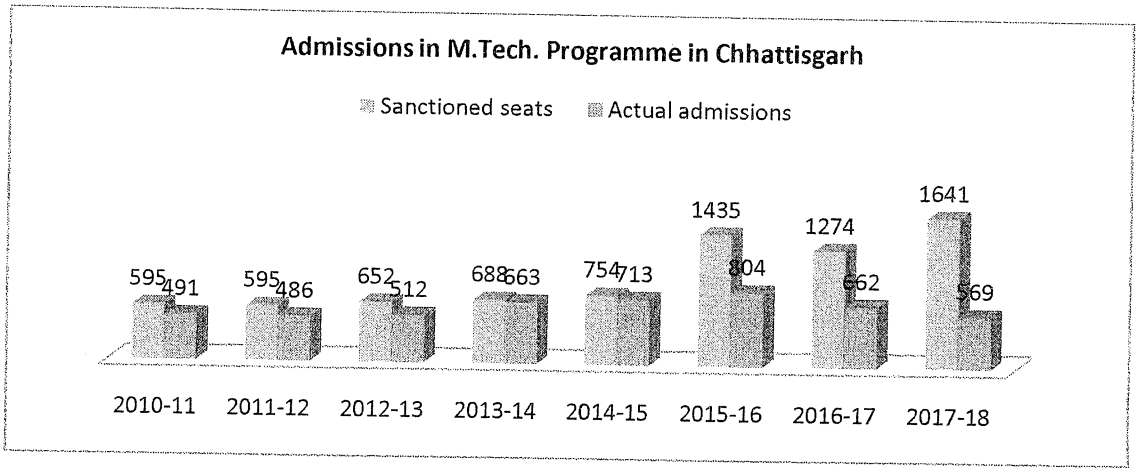


Graph-5: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in MCA Courses

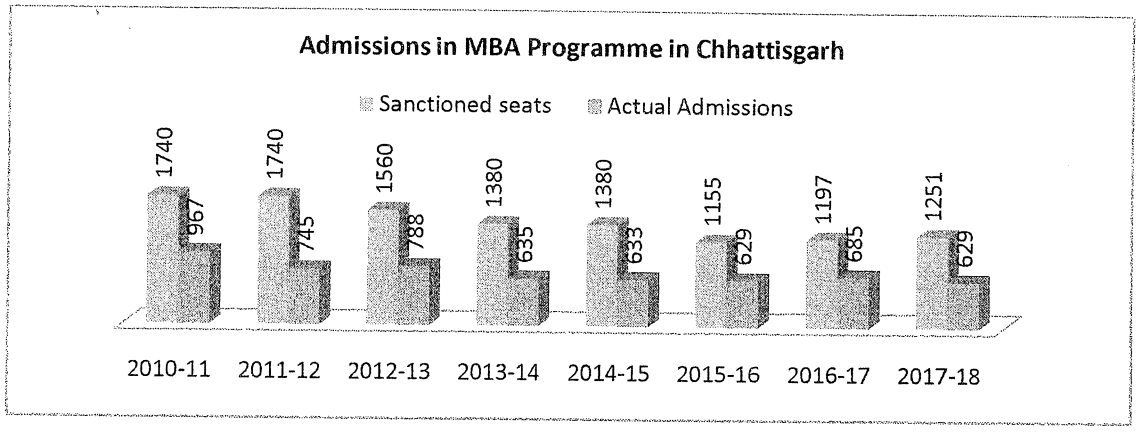
Depiction: The demand of the course is drastically decreasing and trend is likely to continue.

5. PG Course in Engineering/Technology, Pharmacy and MBA

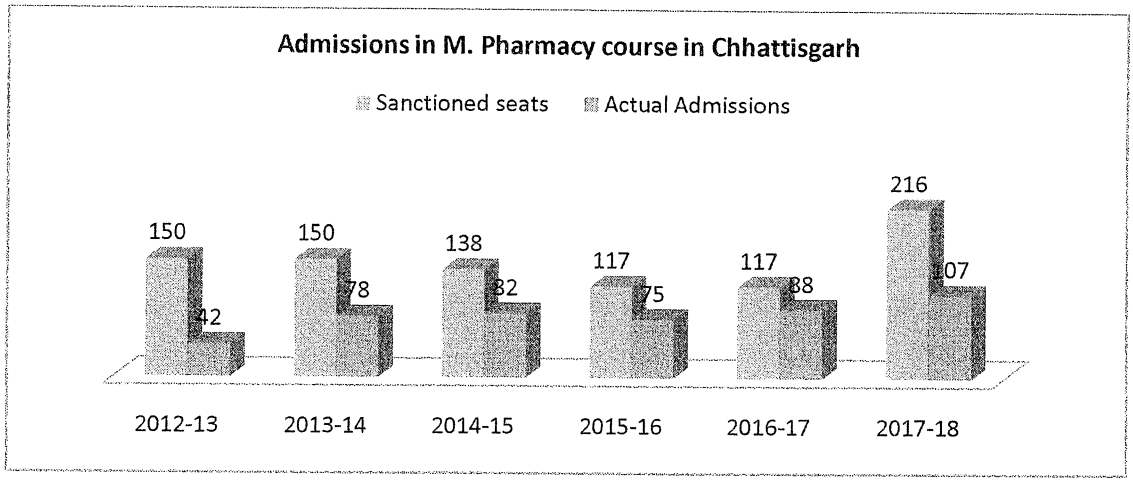
There is acute shortage of PG professionals in these fields nationwide due to the demands of Multi National Companies and qualification requirement in the academic arena. Moreover, to cater for the demands of PhD professional, PG requirement is further increased. Based on the above facts number of M. Tech and M. Pharmacy programs need to increase in the state.



Graph-6: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in M. Tech. Courses



Graph-7: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in MBA courses



Graph-8: Yearly Sanctioned seats and Actual admissions in M. Pharmacy courses

Annexure: 2

Table- 3: District wise Number of colleges for various programmes in Chhattisgarh State

S.No	District	BE		B.Pharma		B.Arch.		Diploma Engg		D. Pharma		MCA		MBA		M.Tech		M.Pharma	
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.
1	Balod	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Baloda Bazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Balrampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bemetara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bilaspur	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
7	Dantewada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dhamtari	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Durg	0	19	0	4	0	2	1	14	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	12	0	3
10	Gariaband	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jagdalpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
12	Janjgir-Champa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Jashpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kabirdham	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kanker	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Kondagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Korba	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Koriya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mahasamund	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Mungeli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Narayanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Raigarh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Raipur	2	15	1	2	0	2	2	8	1	3	1	1	0	7	0	10	0	1
24	Rajnandgaon	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sukma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Surajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Surguja	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		**5**	**42**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**4**	**32**	**28**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**15**	**2**	**23**	**0**	**5**

Table- 4: District wise Admissions in various programmes in 2017-18										
S.No	District	BE	B.Pharma	B.Arch.	Diploma Engg	D. Pharma	MCA	MBA	M.Tech.	M.Pharma
1	Balod	208	30	0	420	18	3	10	24	5
2	Baloda Bazar	230	44	0	235	42	1	12	8	4
3	Balrampur	47	19	0	145	13	0	0	7	3
4	Bemetara	81	29	1	59	32	1	8	7	2
5	Bijapur	32	2	0	21	2	1	0	0	0
6	Bilaspur	656	67	0	214	67	1	95	46	7
7	Dantewada	68	2	0	46	0	0	1	4	0
8	Dhamtari	200	19	0	216	29	3	4	20	6
9	Durg	1393	104	3	1263	72	8	201	181	28
10	Gariaband	55	10	0	39	16	0	2	2	1
11	Jagdalpur	124	9	0	121	7	2	4	9	0
12	Janjgir-Champa	374	52	0	327	41	1	24	18	10
13	Jashpur	99	17	0	86	7	0	3	2	0
14	Kabirdham	84	34	0	41	18	0	4	6	7
15	Kanker	108	22	0	111	11	1	5	11	2
16	Kondagaon	40	9	0	57	5	1	0	1	0
17	Korba	300	52	0	361	22	1	23	24	2
18	Koriya	145	30	0	191	3	0	4	5	0
19	Mahasamund	151	19	0	90	16	1	7	18	2
20	Mungeli	83	22	0	44	19	0	1	4	3
21	Narayanpur	9	0	0	21	2	0	0	0	0
22	Raigarh	259	39	0	302	28	2	15	13	1
23	Raipur	1072	88	1	291	97	29	147	90	13
24	Rajnandgaon	273	57	3	213	17	1	14	15	10
25	Sukma	19	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
26	Surajpur	87	14	0	228	12	2	2	7	0
27	Surguja	193	18	0	220	18	0	4	25	0
28	other state	152	7	0	5	15	2	39	22	1
Total		**6542**	**815**	**8**	**5382**	**629**	**61**	**629**	**569**	**107**

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

No.TEM-2018/C.R.24/TE-4
Higher and Technical Education Department,
Room No.441, Mantralaya (Annexe),
Madam Cama Road, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk,
Mumbai-400032
Telephone No. 022 - 22835072
Dated – 16th January, 2018

To,
The Chairman
All India Council for Technical Education,
Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi - 110067.

Sub:- Request for Non-Grant of permission to any new Engineering institute (Diploma/Degree) in the State of Maharashtra.

Ref :- Diretor, Directorate of Technical Education,M.S.Mumbai Letter No. 2/NGC/Manyta/2018/72, dt.16.01.2018

Respected Sir,

The process of grant of approval for New Technical institutes in Academic Year 2018- 19 has been started by the Council.

Institutions / Trust from the State of Maharashtra are applying to the council for starting new Degree/Diploma Engineering Technical Institute in the State of Maharashtra.

In this regard your kind attention is being drawn w.r.t. on the following facts :

1. The Diploma/ Degree Engineering/ Technology institutes are having vacancies as given below for the last three years of academic year

Sr.No.	Programme	A.Y 2015-16	A.Y.2016-17	A.Y. 2017-18
1	Diploma in Engineering /Technology	48.34%	55.94%	56.64%
2	Degree in Engineering/ Technology (UG)	42%	44.78%	40.87%

2. The state has established a Technological University i.e Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonare, Dist. Raigad. As per the University Act, it is mandatory for new institutions to take affiliation of this university. The Technological University has prepared their

perspective plan and submitted to Government for approval which shows no need of Engineering institutes in academic year 2018-19 in the State of Maharashtra.

Considering the Vacancies in Diploma/Degree Engineering Programme and recommendation of Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonare. And Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education.,Mumbai , you are kindly requested not to grant approval for starting of any new Diploma/Degree Engineering Technical Institute in the State of Maharashtra.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

(S. J. Tidke)
Deputy Secretary to Government

राजस्थान सरकार
तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग

(9)

क्रमांक : 11(7)त.शि./04 पार्ट–II जयपुर, दिनांक, 10/12 अक्टूबर, 2017

अध्यक्ष
अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद
नई दिल्ली।

विषय :– Perspective plan of the State Governments for setting up of new technical institutes or otherwise के संबध में।

संदर्भ :– आपका पत्रांक :F.No. AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH-2018-19 Dated 8-8-2017

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में निर्देशानुसार Perspective plan of the State Governments for setting up of new technical institutes or otherwise के संबध में निदेशक तकनीकी शिक्षा जोधपुर से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव एफ 5 (230)/एआईसीटीई/डीटीई/ई–2/2017/15189 दिनांक 12.9.2017 की फोटो प्रति संलग्न कर एप्रुवल प्रोसेस हैण्ड बुक 2018–19 में सम्मिलित किए जाने हेतु भिजवाये जा रहे हैं।

संलग्न–उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

संयुक्त सचिव, त.शि.

4

Government of Rajasthan
Directorate of Technical Education, Rajasthan

(W-6, Residency Road, Jodhpur)
Telephone No. (0291) - 2434271
email address: dte_raj@yahoo.com

No. F. 5(230)/AICTE/DTE/E-2/2017/ 15189 Dated: 12/9/17

राजस्थान सरकार
तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग
प्राप्ति संख्या 18519
दिनांक 25.09.17

Joint Secretary,
Technical Education,
Secretariat, Jaipur

Sub: Perspective plan of the state Governments for setting up of new technical institutes or otherwise.

Ref: letter from Chairman, AICTE No. F.No.AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH-2018-19 dated 08.08.2017

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above a perspective plan has been sought by AICTE for new technical institutes in the state.

Admission in diploma institutes is showing a falling trend in recent years. As a benchmark the admissions in the year 2016-17 have been considered and are attached at Annexure-1 and 2, for Govt. & Pvt. Colleges respectively. The following is submitted:

(i) New Govt. institutes should not be opened at level lower than district level in future.

(ii) The districts where the admission percentage is less than 50%, new institute must not be allowed and grant of NOC be denied for opening of new institutions.

Based on above finding following are the districts to kept in Consideration:

(i) No new govt. institutes be allowed in Pali, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sirohi and Churu districts.

(ii) No New pvt. institutes in districts other than Jaisalmer, Karauli and Udaipur.

The above may be sent to Chairman, AICTE if approved, for inclusion in Approval Process Hand book-2018-19.

Encl.: As above.

Yours faithfully

Director 12/9/17
Technical Education

Ann-1

Status of admissions in Govt. polytechnic colleges for year 2016-17 (District wise)

S.no.	District	TOTAL SEATS	FILLED TOTAL	Percentage
1	Baran	126	126	100.00
2	Bhilwara	42	42	100.00
3	Karauli	63	63	100.00
4	Banswara	189	186	98.41
5	Chittorgarh	168	163	97.02
6	Kota	357	343	96.08
7	Sawai Madhopur	126	121	96.03
8	Alwar	336	320	95.24
9	Ajmer	389	369	94.86
10	Jhunujhunu	63	59	93.65
11	Jaipur	694	625	90.06
12	Dholpur	126	113	89.68
13	Jhalawar	168	148	88.10
14	Dausa	113	98	86.73
15	Barmer	105	90	85.71
16	Jodhpur	420	355	84.52
17	Bundi	63	53	84.13
18	Nagaur	42	35	83.33
19	Sikar	126	97	76.98
20	Udaipur	63	48	76.19
21	Sriganganagar	189	139	73.54
22	Dungarpur	126	92	73.02
23	Bikaner	315	224	71.11
24	Pratapgarh	126	88	69.84
25	Rajsamand	126	84	66.67
26	Bharatpur	326	183	56.13
27	Hanumangarh	126	65	51.59
28	Pali	137	67	48.91
29	Tonk	42	19	45.24
30	Jaisalmer	126	52	41.27
31	Jalore	63	20	31.75
32	Sirohi	168	53	31.55
33	Churu	84	24	28.57
	Grand Total	5733	4564	79.61

Ann-2

Status of admissions in Private polytechnic colleges for year 2016-17 (District wise)

S.no.	District	TOTAL SEATS	FILLED TOTAL	Percentage
1	Jaisalmer	315	225	71.43
2	Karauli	663	415	62.59
3	Udaipur	1707	1041	60.98
4	Sikar	6237	2850	45.70
5	Jhunjhunu	2814	1108	39.37
6	Kota	3024	1062	35.12
7	Ajmer	1638	507	30.95
8	Pali	819	246	30.04
9	Alwar	2503	679	27.13
10	Dausa	2898	780	26.92
11	Jaipur	11655	3019	25.90
12	Chittorgarh	126	28	22.22
13	Jodhpur	1323	270	20.41
14	Jhunjunu	126	23	18.25
15	Sriganganagar	504	87	17.26
16	Bikaner	1134	195	17.20
17	Bharatpur	756	121	16.01
18	Tonk	1386	201	14.50
19	Jalore	504	52	10.32
20	Nagaur	1260	121	9.60
21	Hanumangarh	483	36	7.45
22	Sirohi	882	60	6.80
23	Ratangarh	378	23	6.08
24	Jhalawar	819	37	4.52
25	Rajsamand	126	5	3.97
26	Churu	1260	49	3.89
27	Dholpur	1133	44	3.88
28	Pratapgarh	315	10	3.17
29	Barmer	1071	23	2.15
30	Bundi	252	4	1.59
31	Dungarpur	315	0	0.00
	Grand Total	48420	13321	27.51

KERALA : PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR SETTING UP NEW ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS

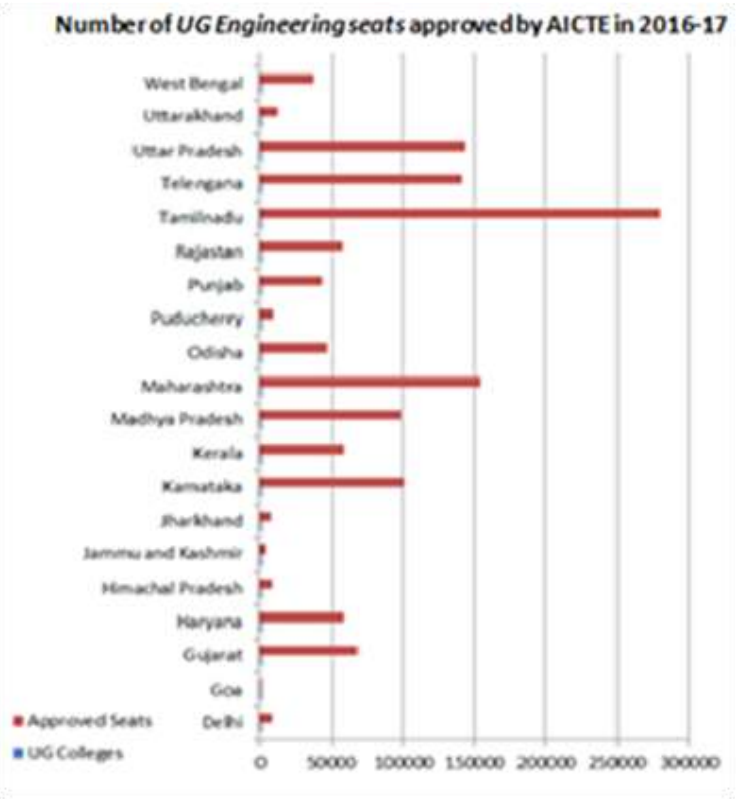
Introduction

The technical education scenario in Kerala has undergone phenomenal changes in recent years due to the sanctioning of self-financing colleges in the private sector since 2000. When eighth five year plan ended in 1997, Kerala had only 15 engineering colleges with an annual intake of 4844 students but at present there are altogether 169 engineering colleges with a approved annual intake of **55665,** which means that annual intake of students in UG engineering colleges in Kerala constitutes 3.78 percent of all India UG students intake. The growth of various engineering disciplines during these years has mainly occurred in the private sector.

Background

It is a significant verdict in June 2012, aimed at improving the standard of engineering education in the State, a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court directed the State government and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to take steps to de-recognise and close down the colleges which have been continuously performing badly for the last three years. AICTE has announced to close down colleges with less than 30 percent admissions and has already recommended the closure of 800 colleges in the Country which did not have a minimum of 30 percent admissions for five consecutive years and lacked proper infrastructure.

In 2017, 122 private engineering colleges in the country have opted for progressive closure. It was reported that over 8 lakh Engineering seats had remained vacant in 2014-15. Studies have reported that over 80 percent of engineering graduates in the country are not deemed as employable. It is also reported that the majority of engineering graduates are seeking employment that are not related to engineering and having only lower prospects, the blame has to be put on the mushrooming of private engineering colleges.



The share of engineering enrolment to total higher education enrolment in India has increased from 3.42 to 15.55 per cent during this period. This **led** to the liberalisation of technical education which increased the number of engineering colleges in the State.

Present institutional share

Engineering education in the State was essentially public funded and provided, right through from the beginning and until 2001. Most of them were government owned although there existed a small number of government aided private engineering colleges which were also, by and large, subjected to the same enrolment policy as far as student admissions were concerned. There were 12 government-aided engineering colleges under the control of the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) until 2001. Within two decades, the total number of engineering colleges in the State has grown to a figure of 169. Apart from the 6 Central government engineering institutions, 21 are functioning under various State government departments, 4 are functioning directly under various State Universities and 7 under Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, the remaining major share of 119 comprised by the self- financing private colleges.

Status of Engineering Colleges in Kerala

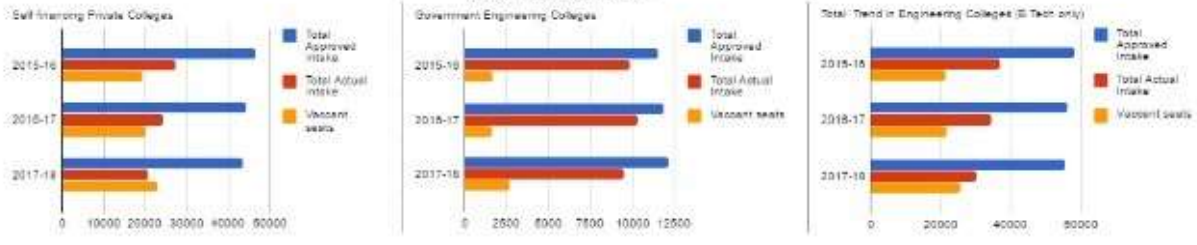
Category	Total Number
Central Govt. run	6
State Govt. run	12
Under state govt. departments	21
Under State Universities	4
Under Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	7
Private Self Financing Sector	119

In Kerala 25470 engineering seats are lying vacant in 2017-18 , as is evident from data obtained from APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University. Hence, **no** new colleges **and courses in existing colleges** may be allowed to start in 2018-19. Immediate steps may be taken to improve the quality of education offered by each institution.

Enrolment-Outturn scenario

Outturn rate show the pass percentage of engineering students enrolled in a year in various branches. Students enrolling for undergraduate engineering courses in the State show that outturn rates have actually come down significantly and a branch-wide analysis shows that there has been a significant reduction in the rate of outturn in the more popular branches. It is very evident that the expansion in capacity of undergraduate education has not led to improvement in output. This state of affairs have precipitated a serious public debate in the State, questioning the policy of liberalisation which it appears does not seem to have improved the quality **t**o the desired extent, while at the same time appeared to have a deleterious effect on the quality of engineers produced within the State. Kerala has one of the largest numbers of seats for undergraduate courses in engineering, especially when it is related to its population.

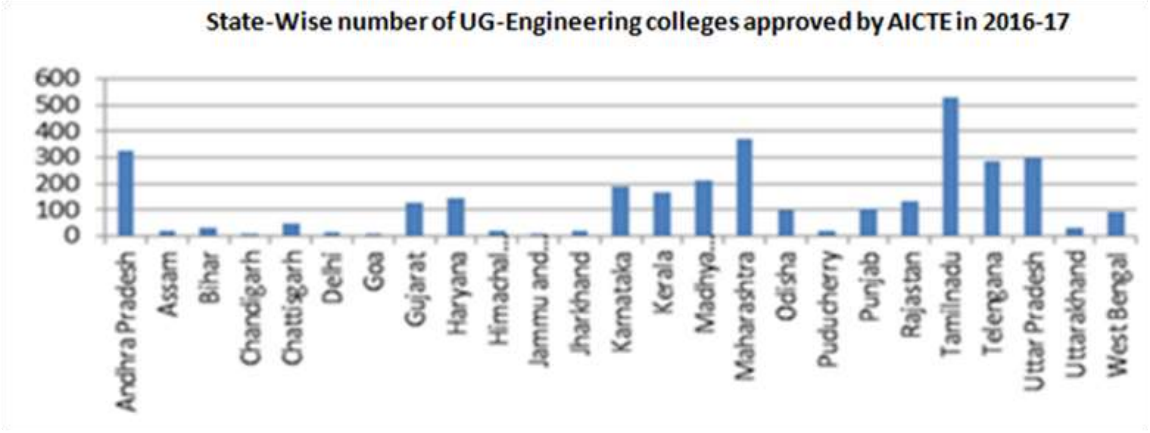
Fig.5. B.Tech. Seat status of sector-wise engineering colleges in Kerala during 2015-16 to 2017-18



While the total approved intake capacity of the engineering colleges in Kerala **in 2017-18** is 55665, the actual intake has come down to 30195 only, showing that approximately 25470 seats in various disciplines lies vacant in **2017-18**. This figure may expand in the coming years. Intake has increased at an annual average rate of 17 per cent, while the outturn has increased only at 15 per cent per annum.

Future Trend

It is evident from the current statistics obtained that, engineering colleges in the State are finding it difficult to fill all the seats in different branches sanctioned. With the current market-friendly policies and programmes, the technical education sector in India is drastically being transformed into a commercial business activity. Large number of engineering institutions mushroomed in almost every State in the Country during the last decade.



Therefore, emphasis should be laid on the larger involvement of the public sector in technical education and also in regulating the expansion of the private sector. Considering the present challenges of myriad of technical institutions in **private sector** in Kerala and enormous number of unfilled sanctioned capacity of seats, **new colleges and courses in existing colleges may not be approved for Kerala.**

Recommendations

Following points are suggested in the present context for further consideration and detailed evaluation, in the long term consideration of a perspective plan to enhance the quality of technical education.

1. The number of vacant seats in engineering colleges for B.Tech courses alone in the past 3 years have been increasing considerably. It shows an increase from 21158 in 2015-16 to 21672 in 2016-17 and in 2017-18, it reached an all-time high of 25470.

Seat Status of UG Courses (B Tech)

Year	*Approved Intake*	*Actual Intake*	*Vacant seats*	*Vacant seats in Private Self-financing colleges*
2015-16	58165	37007	21158	19468
2016-17	56139	34467	21672	20088
2017-18	55665	30195	25470	22819

Source: APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University

The vacant seats in private self-financing colleges have increased from 19468 in 2015-16 to 20088 in 2016-17 and in 2017-18 to 22819. Considering this declining trend in admission in engineering education in the State**, <u>new colleges and courses in existing colleges</u>** shall not be allowed to start in 2018-19.

2. Immediate steps will be taken to improve the quality of education offered by each institution as per the advice of an expert body. The qualification of teachers in engineering colleges will be strictly monitored. The presence of adequate number of qualified faculty will be ensured. This may improve the quality of teaching and learning in self-financing engineering colleges in the State.

3. There shall be an evaluator mechanism on quality of teaching/learning, steps to improve the percentage of employability in fixed time-span, quality of teaching, institutional infrastructure, quality of learning, institute student's feedback etc.

4. In the current perspective of the state of affairs existing in the technical education sector of Kerala, it is inevitable to establish a strong regulatory mechanism to draw a directional path so as to enable the overall improvement of quality of teaching and learning process. It is also pertinent to increase the quality and capacity of student outcome from our engineering colleges at par with the competitive international standards. It is indisputably agreed that the trend of mushrooming of private engineering institutions in the state is not a promising phenomenon any more.

F.No.20-22/2017-TS-II
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
Technical Section II
****

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated 26.09.2017

To

The Member Secretary,
All India Council of Technical Education,
Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi - 110067.

Subject: - Perspective plan of the State Government of Haryana for setting up of new technical institutes or otherwise.

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a letter no. 44/72/2017-UTE dated 14.09.2017 from Principal Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Technical Education Department, Chandigarh, regarding the subject mentioned above.

2. It is requested that the matter may be examined and comments thereof may be sent to the Ministry at an early date.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,

(D.C Lakra)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

From

The Principal Secretary to Govt. of Haryana
Technical Education Department
Chandigarh

To

The Chairman
All India Council for Technical Education,
Nelson Mandela Marg
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110067

Memo No. 44/72/2017-4TE

Dated: 14-9-2017

Subject: Perspective plan of the State Government of Haryana for setting up of new technical institutes or otherwise.

This is in reference to your office F. No. AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH 2018-19 dated 08.08.2017 on the subject noted above. In this regard, following is submitted:

The status of district wise no. of technical institutes (Govt./Aided/Pvt.) and percentage of admission therein for Diploma, UG and PG Courses during the last five sessions i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 in the State of Haryana is as under:

A) District wise no. of technical institutes offering Diploma, UG and PG Courses in the year 2017-18:

Sr. No	Name of District	Number of Institutes						
		B.E/ B.Tech	B. Arch	Diploma in Engg.	Diploma in Pharmacy	MBA	MCA	Total
1.	Ambala	11	-	13	1	8	4	37
2.	Bhiwani	5	-	7	-	4	1	17
3.	Faridabad	15	2	7	4	12	4	44
4.	Fatehabad	-	-	5	1	0	0	6
5.	Gurgaon	9	-	8	4	8	3	32
6.	Hisar	6	1	6	1	4	3	21
7.	Jhajjar	10	2	12	1	6	4	35
8.	Jind	3	-	8	-	1	1	13
9.	Kaithal	1	-	5	1	2	1	10
10.	Karnal	8	1	8	2	9	2	30
11.	Kurukshetra	9	-	11	1	9	3	33
12.	Mahendragarh	5	-	7	-	3	0	12
13.	Mewat	1	-	4	1	0	0	6
14.	Palwal	4	-	10	3	4	1	22
15.	Panchkula	2	-	5	3	5	1	16
16.	Panipat	6	-	6	-	6	2	20
17.	Rewari	3	-	4	1	3	1	12
18.	Rohtak	5	1	7	-	5	3	21
19.	Sirsa	2	-	5	1	5	2	15
20.	Sonipat	12	5	16	5	8	4	50
21.	Yamuna Nagar	10	-	10	0	13	4	37
Total:		**127**	**12**	**164**	**30**	**115**	**44**	**492**

B) District wise percentage of admission in Diploma, UG and PG Courses for five years i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and districts are in ascending order as per the average percentage of admissions in B.Tech. and Diploma Engg.:

Sr. No.	Name of District	Session	%age Admissions					
			B.E. /B.Tech	B. Arch	Diploma in Engg.	Diploma in Pharmacy	MBA	MCA
1	Jind	2017-18	19	-	32	-	-	-
		2016-17	8	-	25	-	62	-
		2015-16	22	-	35	-	33	2
		2014-15	28	-	47	-	17	24
		2013-14	12	-	41	-	11	18
		Average	**18**		**36**			
2	Mahendergarh	2017-18	16	-	28	-	-	-
		2016-17	23	-	27	-	13	-
		2015-16	18	-	45	-	24	-
		2014-15	27	-	42	-	75	-
		2013-14	29	-	36	-	53	-
		Average	**23**		**36**			
3	Bhiwani	2017-18	28	-	32	-	-	-
		2016-17	25	-	19	-	38	-
		2015-16	24	-	28	-	31	17
		2014-15	37	-	54	-	62	-
		2013-14	30	-	49	-	30	17
		Average	**29**		**36**			
4	Rewari	2017-18	23	-	35	100	-	-
		2016-17	23	-	33	100	49	28
		2015-16	22	-	43	100	56	58
		2014-15	40	-	54	100	60	57
		2013-14	37	-	57	100	57	87
		Average	**29**		**44**			
5	Kaithal	2017-18	14	-	52	100	-	-
		2016-17	16	-	37	93	26	12
		2015-16	14	-	44	100	42	22
		2014-15	23	-	78	67	27	25
		2013-14	29	-	63	100	13	47
		Average	**19**		**55**			
6	Hisar	2017-18	30	33	52	100	-	-
		2016-17	22	33	39	90	37	17
		2015-16	28	37	50	98	31	24
		2014-15	36	75	37	100	38	29
		2013-14	41	76	36	97	15	30
		Average	**31**		**43**			
7	Panipat	2017-18	51	-	39	-	-	-
		2016-17	41	-	35	-	43	27
		2015-16	40	-	27	-	49	35
		2014-15	44	-	39	-	43	46
		2013-14	41	-	27	-	28	56
		Average	**43**		**33**			
8	Sonepat	2017-18	33	64	39	100	-	-
		2016-17	24	69	37	98	34	-
		2015-16	28	79	48	78	34	12
		2014-15	35	92	57	81	33	10
		2013-14	35	96	53	76	26	3
		Average	**31**		**47**			
9	Kurukshetra	2017-18	29	-	31	100	-	-
		2016-17	29	-	18	100	20	35
		2015-16	31	-	48	100	40	45
		2014-15	49	-	52	100	40	46
		2013-14	42	-	67	100	30	60
		Average	**36**		**43**			
10	Mewat	2017-18	69	-	52	100	-	-
		2016-17	45	-	31	100	-	-
		2015-16	13	-	20	-	14	5
		2014-15	51	-	45	100	5	-
		2013-14	19	-	53	100	13	18
		Average	**39**		**40**			

11	Karnal	2017-18	21	17	62	100	-	-
		2016-17	16	66	44	100	28	3
		2015-16	20	83	67	100	42	4
		2014-15	26	100	64	100	60	1
		2013-14	28	100	63	100	41	12
		Average	**22**		**60**			
12	Jhajjar	2017-18	27	48	36	100	-	-
		2016-17	26	70	36	100	39	3
		2015-16	29	42	55	100	31	3
		2014-15	37	55	68	100	24	7
		2013-14	45	71	57	100	19	11
		Average	**33**		**50**			
13	Rohtak	2017-18	32	88	57	-	-	-
		2016-17	29	39	45	100	49	29
		2015-16	22	82	50	-	34	17
		2014-15	43	74	65	-	28	13
		2013-14	32	47	48	-	22	22
		Average	**32**		**53**			
14	Fatehabad	2017-18	-	-	21	100	-	-
		2016-17	-	-	21	100	-	-
		2015-16	-	-	28	100	16	-
		2014-15	-	-	75	100	15	-
		2013-14	-	-	67	100	16	-
		Average	-	-	**42**			
15	Palwal	2017-18	26	-	41	99	-	-
		2016-17	16	-	37	73	65	-
		2015-16	25	-	54	100	89	2
		2014-15	67	-	63	100	46	3
		2013-14	64	-	67	-	38	18
		Average	**40**		**52**			
16	Panchkula	2017-18	25	-	47	100	-	-
		2016-17	30	-	46	100	53	2
		2015-16	21	-	63	100	59	18
		2014-15	49	-	60	100	63	11
		2013-14	59	-	64	100	75	11
		Average	**37**		**56**			
17	Sirsa	2017-18	33	-	62	100	-	-
		2016-17	26	-	65	100	39	30
		2015-16	32	-	57	100	34	30
		2014-15	48	-	55	100	23	66
		2013-14	44	-	53	100	16	23
		Average	**37**		**58**			
18	Yamuna Nagar	2017-18	32	-	51	-	-	-
		2016-17	32	-	44	-	39	-
		2015-16	36	-	58	-	51	8
		2014-15	52	-	78	-	51	12
		2013-14	52	-	64	-	44	30
		Average	**41**		**59**			
19	Gurgaon	2017-18	37	-	63	100	-	-
		2016-17	27	20	54	100	44	45
		2015-16	38	42	70	100	39	63
		2014-15	44	71	79	100	53	64
		2013-14	45	49	73	-	38	69
		Average	**38**		**68**			
20	Ambala	2017-18	27	-	42	100	-	-
		2016-17	39	-	58	89	51	14
		2015-16	53	100	64	100	37	15
		2014-15	62	100	81	100	43	42
		2013-14	48	50	77	100	27	20
		Average	**46**		**64**			
21	Faridabad	2017-18	37	44	67	98	-	-
		2016-17	38	45	62	98	57	17
		2015-16	44	33	76	100	55	18
		2014-15	52	71	65	100	73	18
		2013-14	53	11	80	99	47	20
		Average	**45**		**70**			

C) **Course wise percentage of admissions in Diploma/UG Courses for three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18:**

Course	Session	Sanctioned Intake	Total Admissions	%age Admissions	Average %age admissions in last five years
Diploma (Engg.)	2017-18	49755	21852	44	50
	2016-17	56526	21983	39	
	2015-16	62695	31890	51	
	2014-15	69260	42293	61	
	2013-14	64800	37009	57	
Diploma (Pharmacy)	2017-18	1795	1789	99.7	96
	2016-17	1789	1715	96	
	2015-16	1445	1380	96	
	2014-15	1285	1224	95	
	2013-14	1045	990	95	
B.Arch	2017-18	610	341	56	63
	2016-17	890	480	54	
	2015-16	1080	668	62	
	2014-15	1080	887	82	
	2013-14	1080	674	62	
B.Tech	2017-18	43771	13628	31	35
	2016-17	51902	14579	28	
	2015-16	58134	18583	32	
	2014-15	62286	26899	43	
	2013-14	63735	26426	41	
MBA	2017-18	--	--	-	-
	2016-17	8771	3612	41	42
	2015-16	10775	4836	45	
	2014-15	11621	5332	46	
	2013-14	12463	4201	34	
MCA	2017-18	--	--	-	-
	2016-17	2766	437	16	22
	2015-16	3090	625	20	
	2014-15	3210	777	24	
	2013-14	3270	899	27	

After analyzing the data, it can be observed that in the session 2017-18, only 13628 seats were filled up against sanctioned intake of 43771 seats in B.Tech. course i.e. 31% and only 21852 seats were filled up against sanctioned intake of 49755 seats in Diploma Engg. course i.e. 44%. Further, average 30% seats in B.Tech., average 45% seats in Diploma Engg were filled up during the last three years and 41% in MBA and 16% in MCA were filled up during session 2016-17.

In view of district wise existing number of institutions as detailed in table 'A' and district wise percentage of admissions for the last five years as detailed at table 'B' above, the State Govt. is of the view that AICTE may consider the following views, observations and recommendations of the State Govt. while granting approval to New Diploma, UG and PG Technical Institutions and increase in intake/ introduction of additional courses in the existing technical institutions for the session 2018-19 and include these views at appropriate place/Chapter of the AICTE's Approval Process Handbook 2018-19:-

i. In recent years, there has been a tremendous growth in the number of technical institutions providing Engineering education. Skill gap which is evident due to mismatch between demand and supply needs to be looked into. However the evaluation of Quality and Branding of Technical Education is also an area of concern. In order for

and individuals to remain competitive in the rapidly-changing environment, the need for quality training has become more critical than before. This requires a radical overhaul of the technical education system with regard to access, enrolment and most importantly quality. Failure to address this need and to foster more inclusive growth will adversely affect the future economic prospects and welfare of the society.

ii. 16 Technical Institutions were closed in the year 2016-17 and 13 Technical institutions applied to AICTE for closure of the institutes after obtaining NOC from the Government /Affiliating Bodies and are in pipe line. Further, more institutions are coming up for grant of NOCs for closure of the institutes w.e.f. the year 2017-18 and till date 6 institutes officering UG courses and 6 Institutes offering Diploma courses have already been granted NOCs for closure of institute w.e.f. 2017-18.

iii. NBA accreditation for the existing technical institutes must be made mandatory from the session 2018-19.

iv. In view of large number of seats lying vacant in all the Courses as tabulated above, no new Technical Institutions may be allowed to open for next two sessions i.e. 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the State of Haryana. The need of the hour is to improve the quality of existing Technical Institutions, rather than the capacity in terms of numbers of institutions/intake. The concept of self financing institutions need to be reviewed in view of its relevance as large number of seats are lying vacant and due to lack of the resources, the quality of the training is severely affected. The students passed out from these institutions remain unemployed due to lack of skill resulting in great loss to the society. Institutions having lower admissions below a threshold for the last three years may be closed in order to ensure good quality training to students. However, the institutions to be established by the Govt. of India/State Govt. in future & having built-in quality mechanism and sufficient resources may be allowed to be opened.

v. Similarly, no additional courses/increase in intake may be allowed without ensuring the quality training of the students in the existing institutions by way of results, placements and potential applicants/admissions etc.

- sd -
Superintendent, Technical Education
for Principal Secretary to Government Haryana
Technical Education Department

Endst. No. 44/72/2017-4TE Dated: 14.09.2017

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Regional Officer, All India Council for Technical Education, Plot No. I-A, 5th Floor, Directorate of Technical Education Punjab Building, Dakshin Marg, Sector 36-A, Chandigarh – 160036 for information and necessary action.

Superintendent, Technical Education
for Principal Secretary to Government Haryana
Technical Education Department

Endst. No. 44/72/2017-4TE Dated: 14.09.2017

A copy of the above is forwarded to Sh. R. Subharhmanyam, IAS, Additional Secretary (TE) to Government of India, Ministry of Human Resourses Devolpment, Department of Higher Education, 127-C,Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi with the request to direct the AICTE to take appropriate action accordingly.

Ram Phal
Superintendent, Technical Education
for Principal Secretary to Government Haryana
Technical Education Department

Smt. Ranjeev R. Acharya, I.A.S.,
Special Chief Secretary to Govt.

Education Department
Government of Telangana,
Room No. 117, D-Block, Ground Floor,
Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad - 500 022.
Off : +91-40-2345 9287
Tele/fax Off : +91-40-2345 9297
E-mail : prisecyedu@telangana.gov.in

Letter No.4857/TE/A2/2017, Dated:30-10-2017

To
The Chairman,
All India Council for Technical Education,
Nelson Mandela Marg,
Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi-110070. (wes)

Sir,

Sub:-AICTE - Perspective Plan of the State Governments for setting up of new Technical Institutes or otherwise - Reg.

Ref:-1.Govt. Letter No.7501/TE/A2/2016-4, dt.29.11.2016 addressed to the Member Secretary, AICTE, New Delhi.
2.From the Chairman, AICTE, New Delhi Letter F.No. AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH2018-19, dt.08.08.2017.
3.D.O. Letter of the Spl. CS (Edn), Telangana State, Hyderabad No.4857/TE/A2/2017-1, dt.29.08.2017 addressed to the Commissioner of Technical Education, TS, Hyderabad.
4.Letter No.4857/TE/A2/2017-2, dt.29.08.2017 of the Spl. CS (Edn), Telangana State, Hyderabad addressed to the Chairman, Telangana State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad.
5.Letter No.4857/TE/A2/2017-3, dt.07.09.2017 of the Spl. CS (Edn), Telangana State, Hyderabad addressed to the Chairman, AICTE, New Delhi.
6.From the Advisor, AICTE, New Delhi Letter F.No. AICTE/AB/SCR/2017-18/APH 2018-19, dt.26.09.2017 received on 10.10.2017.
7.From the Chairman, TSCHE D.O. Lr. No.TSCHE/UMS-652/PPTE-2018/2017, dt.31.10.2017.

-:o0o:-

I am to invite your attention to the reference 5th & 6th cited. It is to inform that the 'Perspective Plan' for the State of Telangana, regarding Technical Institutes, for the Academic Year, 2018-19, is enclosed herewith.

2. In the 'Perspective Plan' at Page 13, we have discussed about the Demand and Supply analysis with focus on the District-wise Skill gap study, during the period 2017-22, in the organized Sectors and more importantly we have linked these Sectors, to a clear road map of 14(Fourteen) 'Thrust Areas' within these Sectors. Therefore, these Sectors, Districts and Thrust Areas have to be taken in conjunction with each other for any policy decision.

(P.T.O.)

3. Further, I request you to consider the views/concerns of the State mentioned in the 'Perspective Plan' regarding the Technical Institutions in Telangana State and the State Government may be assisted to implement this 'Perspective Plan' in letter and spirit.

Yours faithfully,

(RANJEEV R.ACHARYA)
30.10.2017

Copy to:
The Member Secretary, All India Council for Technical Education,
Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070.
The Regional Officer, South Central Regional Officer, AICTE,
JNTU Masab Tank Campus, Mahaveer Marg, Hyderabad – 500 028.
The Registrar, Council of Architecture, India Habitat Centre, Core 6A,
1st Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
The President, Pharmacy Council of India, Combined Council's Building,
Kotla Road, Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg, New Delhi-110 002
The Chairman, Telangana State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad.
The Secretary, Telangana State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad.
The Commissioner of Technical Education, Telangana State, Hyderabad.
The Registrars of all 11 Universities.
The Consultant, Telangana Admission and Fee Regulatory Committee,
Hyderabad.

TELANGANA STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION – 2018 (PPTE-2018-19)

Office: Opp. Mahavir Hospital, Mahavir Marg, Masab Tank, Hyderabad – 500 028.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TELANGANA STATE
(PPTE – 2018)

1. BACKGROUND OF PERSPECTIVE PLAN (PPTE) FOR AICTE -2018

AICTE Needs a Perspective Plan for the State of Telangana for setting up of New Technical Initiatives based on:

Broad parameters on which the perspective plan is to be worked out are:

1) Studies carried out in respect of various colleges existing in all districts and percentage (%) of admission taking place, future demand etc.,
2) No. of colleges in districts for all AICTE approved programmes vis-à-vis diploma/ under graduate/ Post graduate in Engineering, Pharmacy, Architecture, Management etc.,
3) Scope for graduate's employability, research, startup and skill development, for not setting up of new technical institutes in specific or all districts of states.
4) District-wise perspective plan prepared indicating its decision for not permitting setting up of new institutes in diploma/ under graduate/ post graduate level(s), Engineering, Pharmacy, Architecture, Management etc.

Based on the above, following is a brief outline of the Status of Technical Education in State of Telangana.

2. SOCIO ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF TELANGANA

Government of Telangana has taken many initiatives for the development of manufacturing industries in the region. These initiatives are designed to cater to the requirements of various industries from large industrial projects to MSME sector. The spectrum of initiatives include investment facilitation, providing support for implementation through TS-iPASS, nurturing new start-up eco system through RICH and T-Hub and revival of existing MSME units through establishment of Telangana Industrial Health Clinic. In addition to the policy measures, incentives and initiatives provided by the state, Telangana has advantages that make the state as potential manufacturing hub in India.

Telangana is home to several major manufacturing industries such as bulk drugs, pharmaceuticals, agro-processing, cement & mineral-based industries, high precision engineering, textiles, automobiles and auto components industry, spices, horticulture, poultry farming, biotechnology, defence equipment, etc

2.1 **Factories:** The number of factories in Telangana has increased from 7,357 in 2008-09 to 11,068 in 2013-14 posting 50 per cent growth. The total gross value added by factories in 2013-14 is INR 35,985 Cr. Telangana accounts for about 6 per cent of the total number of factories in All India

2.2 **Micro Small and Medium Enterprises:** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector plays an important role in the economic and social development of the state and provide direct employment opportunities to 7,82,406 people, with a vast network of around 69,120 units

2.3 **Handloom and power loom Sector:** The handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the country with a position next only to agriculture in providing massive rural employment. There are 627 Handloom Weaver Cooperative Societies in the state. About 82,438 handloom weavers in the State are in the fold of Cooperatives and about 38,002 handloom weavers are outside cooperatives. There are about 49,112 power looms in Telangana.

3. TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TELANGANA – AN OVERVIEW

3.1. Technical Education broadly covers

- Diploma
- B. Tech./B.E.
- B. Architecture
- B. Pharmacy
- M. Tech.
- M. Pharm.
- MBA
- MCA

3.2. Number of Colleges/institutions

3.2.a. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	ENGINEERING COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol Ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol Ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
2	Badradri	6	1905	-	4	1185	672
3	Hyderabad	17	7910	-	19	9210	5800
4	Jagitial	1	300	-	1	300	278
5	Jangaon	3	840	-	2	660	227
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	0
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	0
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	1	20	18
9	Karimnagar	9	4215	-	9	3435	1649
10	Khammam	10	4080	-	10	3210	1242
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	0
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
13	Mahabubnagar	2	900	-	2	780	238
14	Mancherial	1	75	-	1	45	0
15	Medak	1	1170	-	1	1110	761
16	Medchal	50	29010	-	47	29808	18378
17	Nagarkurnool	0	0	-	0	0	0
18	Nalgonda	6	1680	-	5	1200	394
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	0
20	Nizamabad	4	1470	-	4	1183	482
21	Peddapalli	5	1350	-	5	1170	493
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	0
23	Ranga Reddy	60	29815	-	54	27093	13339
24	Sanga Reddy	7	2200	-	8	1532	547
25	Siddipet	3	840	-	1	420	188
26	Suryapet	7	2910	-	6	2340	888
27	Vikarabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
28	Wanaparthy	0	0	-	0	0	0
29	Warangal Rural	3	1740	-	3	1500	613
30	Warangal Urban	13	6540	-	12	5760	3330
31	Yadadri	12	5808	-	6	2280	721
	TOTAL	220	104758	73686	201	94241	50258

Source: TSEAMCET-17 Convener SW-I (2017-18)

3.2.b. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	B. PHARMACY COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
2	Badradri	1	60	-	3	220	121
3	Hyderabad	9	748	-	12	988	639
4	Jagitial	0	0	-	0	0	0
5	Jangaon	3	180	-	2	120	79
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	0
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	0
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	0	0	0
9	Karimnagar	6	390	-	7	540	296
10	Khammam	8	480	-	6	400	242
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	0
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
13	Mahabubnagar	4	280	-	4	240	118
14	Mancherial	0	0	-	0	0	0
15	Medak	2	200	-	2	200	119
16	Medchal	20	1760	-	20	1790	1103
17	Nagarkurnool	0	0	-	0	0	0
18	Nalgonda	3	220	-	3	260	134
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	0
20	Nizamabad	3	170	-	3	220	134
21	Peddapalli	1	100	-	1	100	51
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	0
23	Ranga Reddy	24	1868	-	26	2125	1269
24	Sanga Reddy	3	260	-	2	160	112
25	Siddipet	2	160	-	2	160	108
26	Suryapet	7	580	-	6	520	311
27	Vikarabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
28	Wanaparthy	0	0	-	0	0	0
29	Warangal Rural	7	420	-	4	240	124
30	Warangal Urban	14	960	-	18	1190	666
31	Yadadri	6	390	-	4	230	126
	TOTAL	123	9226	7994	125	9703	5742

Source: TSEAMCET-17 Convener SW-I (2017-18)

3.2.c. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	M.PHARM. COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
2	Badradri	1	36	-	0	0	-
3	Hyderabad	9	428	-	9	354	-
4	Jagitial	0	0	-	0	0	-
5	Jangaon	3	102	-	2	60	-
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	-
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	-
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	0	0	-
9	Karimnagar	3	108	-	4	135	-
10	Khammam	8	249	-	6	165	-
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	-
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
13	Mahabubnagar	2	139	-	2	45	-
14	Mancherial	0	0	-	0	0	-
15	Medak	2	48	-	1	15	-
16	Medchal	17	795		16	510	
17	Nagarkurnool	0	0	-	0	0	-
18	Nalgonda	3	123	-	2	75	-
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	-
20	Nizamabad	2	51	-	1	15	-
21	Peddapalli	1	90	-	1	45	-
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	-
23	Ranga Reddy	20	1071	-	21	501	-
24	Sanga Reddy	3	156	-	3	69	-
25	Siddipet	2	54	-	1	30	-
26	Suryapet	5	312	-	4	150	-
27	Vikarabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
28	Wanaparthy	0	0	-	0	0	-
29	Warangal Rural	7	225	-	6	165	-
30	Warangal Urban	14	563	-	13	411	-
31	Yadadri	5	144	-	3	45	-
	TOTAL	107	4694	3396	95	2790	2533

3.2.d. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	M.TECH. COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
2	Badradri	3	150	-	1	18	-
3	Hyderabad	13	1041	-	11	966	-
4	Jagitial	0	0	-	1	90	-
5	Jangaon	1	42	-	0	0	-
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	-
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	-
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	0	0	-
9	Karimnagar	6	288	-	1	18	-
10	Khammam	6	270	-	0	0	-
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	-
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
13	Mahabubnagar	2	162	-	2	36	-
14	Mancherial	0	0	-	0	0	-
15	Medak	1	144	-	1	144	-
16	Medchal	42	3869		31	2568	
17	Nagarkurnool	0	0	-	0	0	-
18	Nalgonda	1	48	-	0	0	-
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	-
20	Nizamabad	1	48	-	0	0	-
21	Peddapalli	1	72	-	0	0	-
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	-
23	Ranga Reddy	41	3050	-	21	1244	-
24	Sanga Reddy	2	102	-	1	54	-
25	Siddipet	0	0	-	0	0	-
26	Suryapet	6	420	-	3	258	-
27	Vikarabad	0	0	-	0	0	-
28	Wanaparthy	0	0	-	0	0	-
29	Warangal Rural	3	204	-	2	138	-
30	Warangal Urban	10	859	-	6	438	-
31	Yadadri	4	229	-	1	24	-
	TOTAL	143	10998	6001	82	5996	4736

3.2.e. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	MBA COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol Ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
2	Bhadradri	4	240	-	4	240	146
3	Hyderabad	55	6920	-	54	6465	4438
4	Jagitial	1	180	-	0	0	0
5	Jangaon	0	0	-	0	0	0
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	0
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	0
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	0	0	0
9	Karimnagar	16	1380	-	15	1740	1078
10	Khammam	14	960	-	14	960	528
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	0
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
13	Mahabubnagar	4	240	-	4	240	149
14	Mancherial	0	0	-	1	60	40
15	Medak	2	120	-	2	120	82
16	Medchal	67	8716	-	66	8590	5691
17	Nagarkurnool	1	60	-	1	60	19
18	Nalgonda	5	288	-	5	420	175
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	.
20	Nizamabad	6	510	-	6	450	278
21	Peddapalli	4	360	-	5	660	436
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	0
23	Ranga Reddy	66	7740	-	65	6825	4323
24	Sanga Reddy	4	240	-	3	240	136
25	Siddipet	4	300	-	4	300	207
26	Suryapet	4	360	-	2	240	152
27	Vikarabad	1	60	-	1	60	45
28	Wanaparthy	1	120	-	1	120	50
29	Warangal Rural	7	480	-	6	420	254
30	Warangal Urban	27	2460	-	26	2400	1345
31	Yadadri	12	1200	-	10	960	528
	TOTAL	**305**	**32934**		**295**	**31570**	**20200**

Source: TSICET-17 Convener SW-I (2017-18)

3.2.f. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SEATS AVAILABLE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 IN TELANGANA - DISTRICT WISE

Sl. No	District	MCA COLLEGES					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol Ment	No. of Coll.	No. of Seats	Enrol Ment
1	Adilabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
2	Badradri	0	0	-	0	0	0
3	Hyderabad	15	1000	-	16	1060	636
4	Jagitial	0	0	-	0	0	0
5	Jangaon	0	0	-	0	0	0
6	Jayashankar	0	0	-	0	0	0
7	Jogulamba	0	0	-	0	0	0
8	Kamareddy	0	0	-	0	0	0
9	Karimnagar	2	120	-	2	120	68
10	Khammam	0	0	-	0	0	0
11	Komaram Bheem	0	0	-	0	0	0
12	Mahabubabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
13	Mahabubnagar	0	0	-	0	0	0
14	Mancherial	0	0	-	0	0	0
15	Medak	0	0	-	0	0	0
16	Medchal	7	450	-	10	660	354
17	Nagarkurnool	0	0	-	0	0	0
18	Nalgonda	1	60	-	1	60	40
19	Nirmal	0	0	-	0	0	0
20	Nizamabad	2	100	-	2	100	58
21	Peddapalli	0	0	-	0	0	0
22	Rajanna	0	0	-	0	0	0
23	Ranga Reddy	2	120	-	2	120	66
24	Sanga Reddy	0	0	-	0	0	0
25	Siddipet	1	30	-	1	60	45
26	Suryapet	1	60	-	0	0	0
27	Vikarabad	0	0	-	0	0	0
28	Wanaparthy	0	0	-	0	0	0
29	Warangal Rural	0	0	-	0	0	0
30	Warangal Urban	6	496	-	7	496	316
31	Yadadri	0	0	-	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**37**	**2436**		**41**	**2676**	**1583**

Source: TSICET-17 Convener SW-I (2017-18)

4. CURRENT SCENARIO (SWOT ANALYSIS)

The new state of Telangana was formed in 2014 after separation from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. The economy of the state (GSDP) is growing continuously from 8.7 % in 2014-15 to 10.1% in the year 2016- 17 (at constant 2011-12 prices). Telangana is one of the few states in India to register the double digit growth in the recent past. The state has achieved its growth by creating robust policy framework, attracting investments in manufacturing sector and building necessary infrastructure facilities for the manufacturing sector to grow.

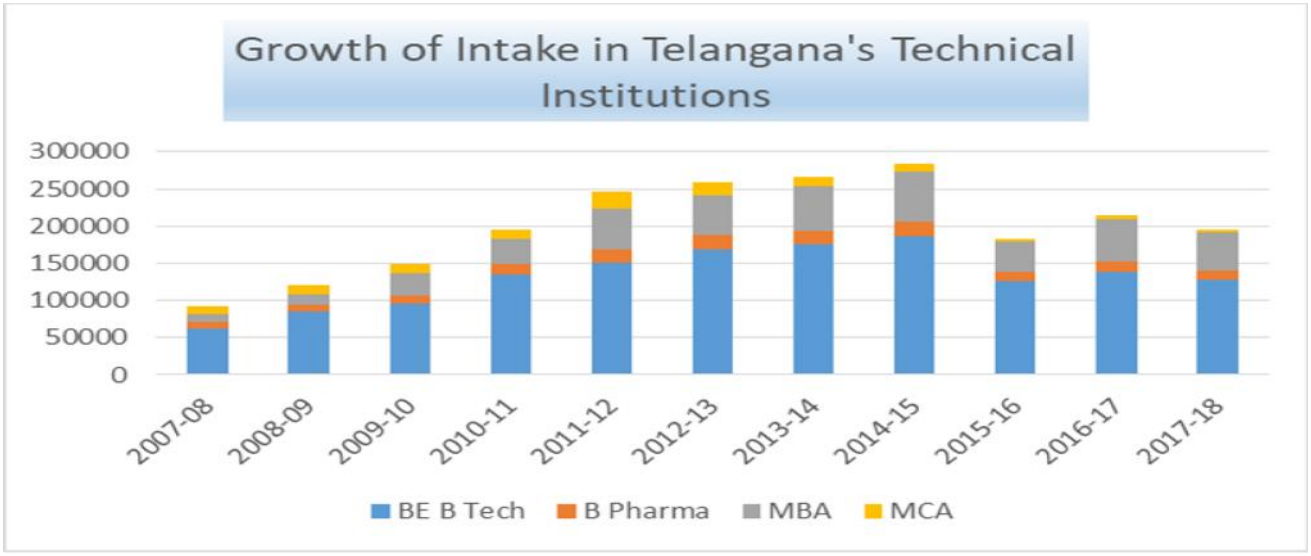
Technical Education in Telangana: An overview

Technical Education in Telangana is broadly delivered through the courses such as B.E / B Tech, B Pharmacy, MBA, MCA etc.

The following chart shows that there is a general decline in the number of technical institutes and the intake after 2011-12.

Table – II

Approved Professional Colleges with Intakes Year Wise (As per Affiliations of the Universities)						
Course	**Colleges/Intake**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
Engineering	Colleges	353	353	266	219	212
	Sanctioned intake	172944	172944	115912	104598	97961
Pharmacy	Colleges	168	168	145	123	129
	Sanctioned intake	14840	14840	11490	9226	9943
MBA	Colleges	406	406	347	303	304
	Sanctioned intake	55700	55700	41796	32994	32710
MCA	Colleges	133	133	49	35	42
	Sanctioned intake	8096	8096	2966	2376	2736



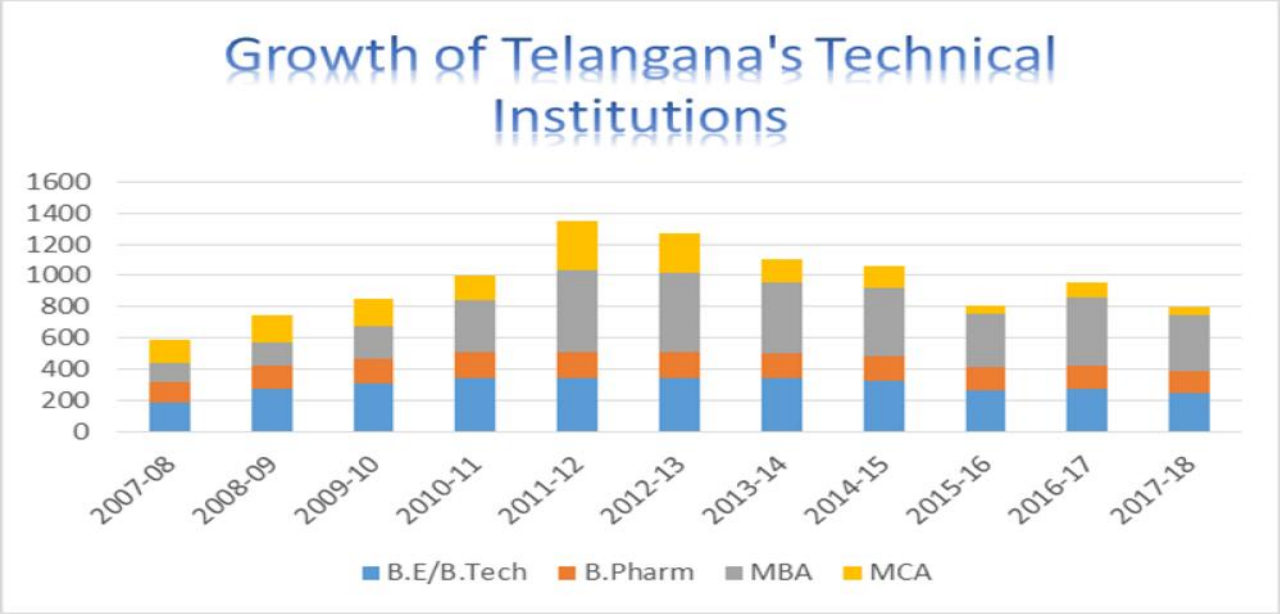


Table – III

Vacancy position in the Engineering, Pharmacy, MBA & MCA Programmes during the Years 2015-16 to 2017-18, as per Intakes of Table-II.

Engineering				
Sl. No.	**Year**	**Sanctioned Intake**	**Enrollment**	**Seats Vacant**
1	2015-16	115912	70792	45120
2	2016-17	104598	71814	32784
3	2017-18	97961	68594	29367
Pharmacy				
Sl. No.	**Course**	**Sanctioned Intake**	**Enrollment**	**Seats Vacant**
1	2015-16	11490	7455	4035
2	2016-17	9226	7334	1892
3	2017-18	9943	UNDER PROGRESS	
MBA				
Sl. No.	**Course**	**Sanctioned Intake**	**Enrollment**	**Seats Vacant**
1	2015-16	40146	31975	8171
2	2016-17	32994	20820	12174
3	2017-18	32710	27714	4996
MCA				
Sl. No.	**Course**	**Sanctioned Intake**	**Enrollment**	**Seats Vacant**
1	2015-16	2966	632	1484
2	2016-17	2376	1659	717
3	2017-18	2736	2012	724

Table – IV

Co-relation in the figures between those appearing for 10+2 Examination in the State with Mathematics background and the availability of Undergraduate seats in the Technical Education, district-wise:

District wise (as per 10 Districts) intake of Engineering Programme and the Intermediate MPC Pass-Outs

Sl. No.	Erstwhile District	Intake of B.E/ B. Tech	No. of students appeared in Intermediate (MPC) during March 2017	No. of students passed in Intermediate (MPC) during March 2017	% of intermediate students likely to get a seat in B. Tech in the district
1	ADILABAD	120	5452	3487	64
2	HYDERABAD	12260	22422	17367	77
3	KHAMMAM	7200	9337	7244	78
4	KARIMNAGAR	5535	11987	8612	72
5	MAHABOOBNAGAR	1410	6966	4528	65
6	MEDAK	7015	7789	5238	67
7	NALGONDA	12444	10978	7644	70
8	NIZAMABAD	2310	9166	6391	70
9	RANGA REDDY	69381	56863	49956	88
10	WARANGAL	9180	14516	10533	73
	TOTAL	**126855**	**155476**	**121000**	**78**

The Table furnished above gives an indication of the total number of Institutions offering B.E/B.Tech. Programmes district-wise, along with corresponding intake available in these programmes vis-a vis the number of candidates who have appeared and qualified at the 10+2 examination at Intermediate level in the State during March 2017.

A perusal of the figures reveals the fact that during the Academic Year i.e. 2016-17, for every two students who appeared for 10+2 Examination and successfully completed the same, there is one seat available if he intends to pursue a career in Technical Education. Thus, every student successfully completing 10+2 Examination with Mathematics background is almost assured of a seat in B.E/ B.Tech. programme if he intends pursuing a course in Technical Education.

This unbridled growth has resulted in many seats in Degree programmes in Science and Arts being left unfilled. This has an adverse impact on other Technical Courses also. The demand for Polytechnic Courses has reduced in view of more Engineering Colleges and there is a continuation of studies of Polytechnic Diploma students into Engineering courses.

Even those interested in entering the Industry are allured by the easily available Engineering seats. Thus indirectly, a surfeit of Engineering seats is depriving Industry of skilled man power at supervisory level.

Imbalance in the number of seats available in IT related disciplines and conventional disciplines

ABSTRACT OF COURSES AND SEATS IN THE EXISTING ENGINEERING COLLEGES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

The Table furnished below gives statistics with regard to the availability of Seats, Course-wise in the State during the Academic Year, 2017-18.

Sl. No	Course	INTAKE	CONVENOR SEATS	ENROLMENT
1	Aeronautical Engineering	420	252	233
2	Agricultural Engineering	180	32	29
3	Automobile Engineering	270	84	84
4	Biomedical Engineering	30	51	41
5	Biotechnology	120	84	58
6	Chemical Engineering	180	246	209
7	Civil Engineering	17406	8389	6240
8	Computer Science & Engineering	30660	17508	14839
9	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	16846	8954	5404
10	Electronics and Communications Engineering	30774	16389	12563
11	Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering	415	322	285
12	Electronics and Computer Engineering	300	168	161
13	Electronics and Telematics Engineering	120	42	42
14	Information Technology	5010	3201	3004
15	Mechanical Engineering	21549	10389	6424
16	Mechatronics	60	42	41
17	Metallurgical and Materials Engineering	60	42	20
18	Mining Engineering	1125	97	82
19	Petroleum Engineering	960	42	6
	Grand Total	**126485**	**66334**	**49765**

Source: Camp-Officer, TSCHE

A perusal of the above Table reveals the fact that the four programmes viz. Information Technology, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Electrical and Electronics Engineering together account for 83,290 seats of the total Intake of 1,26,855 seats. This accounts for nearly 66% of the seats and rest account for about 43,565 seats, which is 34% of the total Intake. This lopsided priority will in the long run have adverse effect on the growth of infrastructure in the country with its attendant consequences.

This imbalance needs to be corrected on a priority basis so that the manufacturing and other sectors do not suffer. The courses on demand related to latest Technologies and needs of the Industry such as Mining, Textile, Pharmacy, Automobile, Aviation Civil Engineering, and Construction Technology and hence their enhancement in Intake may be considered in the State, while keeping in view of the 14 Thrust Areas as mentioned in Para 5, Page 14 of this Plan. This is also keeping in view that the Pharma city, Textile hub, Fabcity, ITIR, IT Hubs, etc, are emerging in Telangana State.

Table - VI

Non-uniform distribution of Technical Institutions and Intake among the Districts in the State.
District wise (as per 10 Districts) Institutions & Intake of various Programmes for the Academic Year, 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Erstwhile District	B.E/B.Tech				B.Pharm			
		No. of Institutions	AICTE Intake	Sanctioned intake	Enrol-ment	No. of Institutions	AICTE Intake	Sanctioned intake	Enrol-ment
1	Adilabad	1	120	45	0	0	0	0	Under progress
2	Hyderabad	25	12260	9210	7353	11	1068	988	
3	Khammam	18	7200	4395	2665	10	1045	620	
4	Karimnagar	14	5535	4905	3200	8	790	640	
5	Mahaboobnagar	4	1410	780	378	4	300	240	
6	Medak	14	7015	3062	1971	8	730	520	
7	Nalgonda	30	12444	8160	4451	20	1730	1070	
8	Nizamabad	6	2310	1203	688	3	240	220	
9	Ranga Reddy	122	69381	58281	42400	50	5088	4095	
10	Warangal	17	9180	7920	5488	22	2000	1550	
	TOTAL:	**251**	**126855**	**97961**	**68594**	**136**	**12991**	**9943**	

*Before reorganization into 31 districts.

The above Table gives the distribution of Institutions and Intake in each of the categories of Technical Institutions across the State. It is evident from the above Table that the growth has not been uniform across all the Districts in the State and /or Regions of the State. The District average of Engineering colleges is 25. In Ranga Reddy District and Nalgonda District the number of Engineering Colleges is above District average number of Colleges. For example, the number of Institutions offering B.E/B.Tech. programme in Adilabad district of the State during the academic year 2017-18 is only 1 with an intake of 120 seats, while Ranga Reddy district during the same Academic Year, has 122 Institutions with an intake of 69381 seats. In respect of Warangal district, the figures are 17 Institutions with an Intake of 9180 seats. The figures are similar in respect of other programmes in all the Districts of the State, revealing the fact that the growth has not been uniform. The shifting of Institutions from Educationally Backward regions to Educationally Developed regions has not been curtailed by AICTE. The above figures have been furnished to highlight the imbalance in the growth of Technical Institutions and to reveal the fact that development has not been uniform across the State.

SOME RELEVANT ISSUES PERTAINING TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TELANGANA.

(i). As stated supra there are 1,26,855 seats on offer in the State during the Academic Year, 2017-18 on B.Tech programme. As per AICTE norms, for every 15 students there must be one qualified teaching staff member. AICTE also stipulates the cadre ratio between Asst. /Associate/Professor as 6:2:1, with the entry qualification level for a post of Asst. Professor level in Engineering/Pharmacy programmes being a Post Graduate degree in the appropriate programme i.e. M.Tech./M. Pharmacy

as per its latest norms while for the post of Associate Professor/Professor a Ph.D is essential. It has often been the criticism from the stakeholders that many of the Institutions are not in a position to offer Education of good Quality as they are unable to provide experienced and Qualified Teaching faculty as per the above norms at their Institutions. This is resulting in substandard or poor quality Graduates being churned out from Institutions every year.

Assuming that the present intake could be pegged at the same level and would remain static for the next three consecutive Academic years, the total number of students who would be pursuing their Undergraduate Degree Programme in Engineering would be as follows:-

1.	Intake during academic year 2017-18	1.27 Lakhs
2.	Intake during academic year 2018-19	1.27 Lakhs
3.	Intake during academic year 2019-20	1.27 Lakhs
4.	Intake during academic year 2020-21	1.27 Lakhs
	TOTAL	**5.08 Lakhs**

As per AICTE norms there should be one Teaching staff member available for every 15 students. Thus by the Year, 2020-21, the State would be requiring about 33,866 faculty who are qualified as per norms. Further, as per norms a cadre ratio of 1:2:6 between Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors is required to be maintained. This would mean that of the total 34,000 faculty required approximately 22,667 would be required at the level of Assistant Professors with M. Tech. as their qualification while the remaining 11,333 would be required at the level of Associate Professor and Professor with Ph.D as their qualification (3,778 Professors and 7,555 Associate Professors).

While the growth in the Intake has been exponential in nature, the corresponding increase in the availability of qualified Teaching staff has not kept pace at the same rate.

The number of faculty available with Ph.D. qualification is very few in number across the several Engineering Colleges in the State and it would not be surprising if hardly 1500 such staff members could be found across 275 Colleges in the State while the number required would be in the order of 12,333 of such Faculty, assuming that there would not be any further increase in the Intake in the Undergraduate Programme in the Engineering in the State during the next four or five years.

Issue of Conditional Sanction by AICTE in respect of New Technical Institutions and /or sanction of new Programmes or variation in Intake in the Existing Programmes in the Existing Technical Institutions in the State:

It has often been noticed that AICTE has been according Conditional Approval for Establishment of New Technical Institutions in the State and at the same time calling upon the Managements to rectify the deficiencies stated in the approval letter within a specified period of time. The Managements of Societies/Trusts are found not to be much concerned about these deficiencies pointed out and hardly pay any attention to set them right. With the AICTE according approvals based on mandatory disclosure provided by the Institutions and without inspecting the existing Colleges, the Managements

are not serious in rectifying the deficiencies pointed out and then continue to exist in several Technical Institutions in the State. Therefore conditional sanctions may not be given henceforth.

(ii) Permitting Second Shift of Engineering Colleges.

If a Second Shift of Engineering College in existing Engineering College is permitted, the unfilled capacity may increase and may also call into question the viability of the Colleges located in rural and interior areas where already the unfilled seats are considerable. If the Intake in available Colleges is permitted to be increased by according approval for Second Shift of Engineering College in the existing Institution it would aggravate and further compound the unfilled seats in the State and the percentage of unfilled seats would consequently rise. In addition, more Qualified faculty would be required to be provided by the Institutions and as explained supra, there is already an acute and severe shortage of experienced and Qualified staff. This would further add to the problem. Further, it would widen the gap in the distribution of available number of Institutions and Intake, district and region-wise besides contributing to the mismatch in the available seats between IT related branches and non IT related branches. Therefore, approval for a Second Shift of Engineering Colleges in existing Engineering Colleges in the State is a matter of serious concern. AICTE should consider disbanding totally this Policy of permitting Second Shift of Engineering Colleges.

(iii) Approvals for Establishment of New Polytechnics

The statistics shows that there is a sanctioned intake of 126855 in BE/B.Tech and intake in diploma level institutions is 53285. The skewed Ratio of intake of engineering to diploma in the state is 2.38 as against the industry requirement of 2.38: 1. Hence there is a need for sanction of more Polytechnics:

Sl. No.	Erstwhile District	DIPLOMA			
		No. of Institutions	AICTE Intake	Sanctioned intake	Enrolment
1	Adilabad	07	1380	1140	1255
2	Hyderabad	13	3750	3187	2999
3	Khammam	18	5340	5100	2905
4	Karimnagar	16	3345	2940	2521
5	Mahaboobnagar	11	2460	2340	1898
6	Medak	22	4980	4695	3209
7	Nalgonda	35	10560	7245	3156
8	Nizamabad	10	2020	1720	1523
9	Ranga Reddy	54	14830	11704	8296
10	Warangal	19	4620	4380	3731
	TOTAL:	**205**	**53285**	**44451**	**31493**

District wise Enrolment of SSC pass outs in intermediate / ITI/ Diploma

Sl. No.	Dist Name	SSC		Admitted into			Total Admitted	Not joined in inter/ ITI/ Diploma
		Appeared	Passed	Inter-mediate	ITI	Diploma		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	12176	8915	9014	465	323	9802	-887
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	17109	12610	10257	2115	1136	13508	-898
3	Hyderabad	90079	62613	53729	1952	2999	58680	3933
4	Jagitial	14746	14158	9269	244	120	9633	4525
5	Jangaon	8589	7704	5241	1022	437	6700	1004
6	Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	9261	7826	3981	128	118	4227	3599
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	8113	5885	2848	598	209	3655	2230
8	Kamareddy	14469	12313	9722	317	0	10039	2274
9	Karimnagar	16865	15374	17523	1065	1541	20129	-4755
10	Khammam	21588	18435	17992	832	1769	20593	-2158
11	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	7591	5143	4239	35	0	4274	869
12	Mahabubabad	11928	9129	5136	627	0	5763	3366
13	Mahabubnagar	24242	18594	13912	1294	1197	16403	2191
14	Mancherial	13413	10585	8106	609	812	9527	1058
15	Medak	11759	10204	8103	744	596	9443	761
16	Medchal	47925	40203	37699	1609	3113	42421	-2218
17	Nagarkurnool	12458	9469	6816	654	0	7470	1999
18	Nalgonda	22665	20744	16045	1584	770	18399	2345
19	Nirmal	10230	9111	7550	271	120	7941	1170
20	Nizamabad	25942	23609	19726	1491	1523	22740	869
21	Peddapalli	11910	9918	6962	936	0	7898	2020
22	Rajanna Sircilla	8454	7158	4994	287	407	5688	1470
23	Ranga Reddy	49936	41690	38420	1552	5050	45022	-3332
24	Sangareddy	22523	19670	12205	2232	1672	16109	3561
25	Siddipet	16898	14730	11390	668	941	12999	1731
26	Suryapet	18363	10644	8910	258	1597	10765	-121
27	Vikarabad	16322	11605	8656	256	133	9045	2560
28	Wanaparthy	10381	7114	6997	313	492	7802	-688
29	Warangal (Rural)	10343	8964	6113	214	485	6812	2152
30	Warangal (Urban)	18518	16911	21179	1332	2691	25202	-8291
31	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	12268	9803	6643	890	789	8322	1481
	TOTAL	**597064**	**480831**	**399377**	**26594**	**31040**	**457011**	**23820**

(iv) Demand / supply analysis:

According to NSDC -Accenture District wise Skill gap study, during the period 2017-2022 in the organized sectors buildings and construction, tourism, hospitality and travel trade, banking and financial services, mining and quarrying and manufacturing products such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, metals and metal products, textile and leather and transportation and logistics are expected to drive incremental requirement of skilled manpower.

Sl No	Sector	Districts
1	Tourism	Rangareddy, Nalagonda, Karminagar, Warangal
2	Banking & Finance	Hyderabad, Rangareddy
3	Information Technology	Hyderabad
4	Transport	Rangareddy, Hyderabad
5	Chemical, Pharmacy	Rangareddy, Medak, Nalgonda
6	Automobile	Rangareddy
7	Food Processing	Nizamabad
8	Construction	Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak
9	Textile	Karimnagar, Warangal
10	Infrastructure	Across the State

There is a need to look into the existing supply matrix, which is hypothesized to be in excess of what the market demand is. However, there are few new and niche areas that would need focus to fill the demand-supply gaps such as Robotics, Artificial Intelligence etc.

5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TELANGANA – ROAD MAP

Government of Telangana identified 14 Thrust Areas on which lot of attention is given. It is important for perspective planning to be in tune with these thrust areas and ensure that the manpower requirement for these thrust areas must be made available in the medium and long run.

- Life Sciences—including Bulk Drugs, Formulations, Vaccines, Nutraceuticals, Biologicals, Incubation Centres, R&D facilities, and Medical Equipment.
- IT Hardware including Bio-Medical devices, Electronics, Cellular Communications, and FAB
- Precision Engineering, including Aviation, Aerospace, and Defence
- Food Processing and Nutrition Products including Dairy, Poultry, Meat, and Fisheries
- Automobiles, Transport Vehicles, Auto-Components, Tractors, and Farm Equipment
- Textiles and Apparel, Leather and Leather value-added products like Shoes, Purses.
- Plastics and Polymers, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals, Glass and Ceramics.
- FMCG and Domestic Appliances:
- Engineering and Capital Goods.
- Gems and Jewellery.
- Waste Management and Green Technologies
- Renewable Energy and Solar Parks
- Mineral-based and Wood-based Industries.
- Transportation/ Logistic Hub/Inland Port/ Container Depot

BALANCING THE NEED & NICHE THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA

In view of the above thrust areas, the Technical Education in Telangana has to be synchronised to suit the needs of the region and beyond. The broad observations which have been mooted based on the above are as follows:

a) ENGINEERING

2016-2017			2017-2018		
Colleges	**Seats**	**Vacant**	**Colleges**	**Seats**	**Vacant**
215	71066	17002	201	66889	16631

A closer look at the number of engineering colleges reveals that almost 29000 number of seats are vacant in the State of Telangana and many requests for closure of colleges are being received from college managements. This can be attributed to the fact that the industry demand for the engineering programmes is continuing to be sluggish and is expected to be on similar lines and hence, there is an urgent need for revamping all the courses. There is a need to introduce courses which cater into the industry needs and prepare students for engineering careers for the future sceneries.

b) ARCHITECTURE

- The courses in this area viz., Architecture / Fine Arts have also shown a general decrease in enrolment, since already 10 colleges in the State of Telangana are offering such courses.
- It is further, noticed that there is a gradual demand shift towards emerging areas like gaming and simulation which are being offered by many private institutions as diploma/certificate courses. Hence, more institutions in this area are not required.

c) PHARMACY

Sl. No.	**Courses**	**2016-2017**			**2017-2018**		
		Colleges	**Seats**	**Vacant**	**Colleges**	**Seats**	**Vacant**
01.	Pharma.D & B.Pharmacy	121	7162	1420	125	7977	1218
03.	M.Pharmacy	107	4694	1298	95	2790	257

The above table clearly illustrates that while enrolment in the M.Pharm. courses drastically reduced, student enrolment in the B.Pharm. and Pharma.D courses have registered a marginal increase in the enrolment. Since the existing colleges are able to cater to the requirements, it is proposed not to sanction any new institutions in the next 2-3 years. (Add seats enrolment/Vacant & 2015-16 figures)

d) M.TECH COURSES

2016-2017			2017-2018		
Colleges	**Seats**	**Vacant**	**Colleges**	**Seats**	**Vacant**
143	10998	4997	82	5996	1260

There is all most 40% reduction in enrolment into M.Tech. Courses. Further, around 60 colleges have got low enrolment. Keeping this in view it is proposed that no more colleges may be permitted in the next 2 to 3 years.

e) M.B.A. COURSE

2016-2017			2017-2018		
Colleges	**Seats**	**Vacant**	**Colleges**	**Seats**	**Vacant**
305	32934	12174	295	31570	11370

The number of MBA colleges declined from 305 to 296 between 2016-17 and 2017-18. Further, the enrolment also is around 30,000 per year in the State of Telangana excluding PGDM course.

Many industry associations like CII, FICCI, NASSCOM and others have often expressed the view that the MBA programmes should be more sector specific like retail, health and hospitality, real estate and infrastructure etc. and that there is a need to revamp the entire course structure to suit the requirements of industry needs. Hence, that there is no need for further enhancement of MBA colleges / seats, since the existing colleges would be enough to cater to demand for the next three years.

f) M.C.A. COURSE

2016-2017			2017-2018		
Colleges	**Seats**	**Vacant**	**Colleges**	**Seats**	**Vacant**
37	2436	424	41	2676	1093

The enrolment in MCA programmes reveals that the program is unable to attract students which indicates that the demand for the program is declining over the last few years.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, the various concerns that arise from all the above data are summarized below for the consideration of the All India Council of Technical Education:-

Issue	Recommendation
• The AICTE has been sanctioning the Colleges routinely every year without actually assessing the 'Need' of the State. With a massive number of such Colleges established in the State, there is severe shortage of qualified Teaching faculty, which is seriously affecting the Quality of Education offered by many of these Institutions. Moreover, it is observed that a large number of seats are falling vacant every year as the total number of seats available is far more than the takers. During the year	• The AICTE may thus declare a holiday on establishment of New Technical Institutions from the Academic Year, 2018-19. The holiday applies not only with regard to establishment of New Engineering Colleges in the State but may also be extended to B.Pharmacy, MBA/MCA Institutions.

2016-17 for instance, there are about 32784 seats and during 2017-18, there are 29367 seats that remained vacant in the Engineering course.(based on the affiliations). With poor admissions, the 'financial viability' in running several Colleges is becoming a problem and thus making Colleges to offer poor Quality of Education, which is totally undesirable. In fact, in several Colleges, the admissions during last year and this year in Engineering and MCA programmes are just single digits. This situation has led to an unhealthy competition among the Colleges for admissions by wooing the students with all sorts of false promises. This is highly harmful to the Professional Educational System in the State	
• As seen from in the Tables mentioned above, it reveals that there has been an unprecedented growth in technical education in the State during the past 10 years. While the emphasis during the above period has been on capacity expansion, no serious thought has been given to the other qualitative issues such as availability of qualified and experienced staff members; retraining the available staff members in emerging areas of technology, training the faculty on innovative and new techniques and equipments available in a global scenario and industry. All these consequently have contributed to the lack of standards of the Graduates coming out from the portals of these Technical Institutions. In fact many captains of the industry at various forums have always been highlighting on the lack of employability among these Graduates and in particular their communication and soft skills. A view has been expressed in various forums that only about 20% of these Graduates are employable and the remaining are required to be trained at a considerable cost by the industry employing them. This is a matter of serious concern.	• The AICTE may not sanction any Intake in excess of 60 per Section and 120 per Branch at UG level and 24 at PG level in any of the Programmes i.e. new or in the existing Colleges in the State and reduction of Intake from the current level in CSE, ECE, EEE & IT UG Programmes where vacancy position is seemingly high. • In view of the adequate availability of Technical Institutions and intake in the State, in the interest of student's welfare, AICTE may not consider according approval for a Second Shift of Engineering Colleges in the existing Colleges in the State. • In respect of B.Pharmacy colleges, AICTE should accord its approval by taking into consideration whether PCI has also accorded approval for the same or not. Such approval from PCI should also be earlier to 15th June of the respective Academic Year, so that the Academic Year and the admission schedule of the University /Government are not disturbed.

• Some districts does not have adequate number of colleges. Ex: Adilabad has only one Engineering college where as Rangareddy District has 122 engineering colleges.	• AICTE may give exception for Educationally Backward Regions • Establishment of New Government Technical Institutions in newly formed Districts to promote Quality Education to encourage the socio economically backward community of Telangana State, by not insisting for the infrastructure, like permanent building at the initial stage. The State may be permitted to make admissions and commence class work in the temporary locations, till the department takes all measures for providing sufficient infrastructure as per the norms of AICTE on the similar lines of concessions existing for the establishment of a Polytechnic in an Educationally Backward district.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of all the above and to improve the Quality of Education in Private, Unaided Colleges in the State of Telangana, it is recommended that:

- New Programmes may be sanctioned such as Mining, Granite, Textile, Pharmacy, Automobile, Civil Eng, Construction Technology based on New Technologies and needs of the Industry keeping in view the 14 Thrust Areas mentioned at Para 5 of Page 14 of this Plan.
- The students studying in Technical Institutions in Telangana are mostly from poor Socio Economic rural back ground. To support their family they need to work, as soon as they complete their course of study. To upgrade their qualification while working, there is need for Part -Time Education opportunity, as is offered at PG level. Hence, the AICTE may re-introduce the Part -Time Courses in Technical Institutions.
- Our UG/PG Courses to focus on manufacturing Technologies, particularly the emerging Technologies like 3D Manufacturing Technology, etc. Post Graduates have to definitely undertake higher level of research. There is lot of mismatch between the doctoral researches what we required and what is taking place.
- There is an absolute need to have a B.Ed. type course for Engineering Teachers to impart teaching skills to teach Engineering students.
- There is need to have multi-disciplinary Master's programmes with a scope for Doctoral Research.
- Introduction of flexible courses is the need of the hour. Courses which have a strong science content need to be introduced with an exposure to the Social Science field also.

- Skill Development – It is already introduced in Polytechnics and there is a need to introduce this in the Engineering College also.

- Further views on the procedural aspects of the Affiliations by the Universities vis-a-vis the AICTE Approvals are furnished below:

- New Institution/Course: New Institutions seeking approval, existing Institutions seeking Extension of Approval and Increase/Reduction of Courses submit application through online. Before grant of approval to any new Institution/Course or increase Intake to any particular College by AICTE, submission of NOC from the respective Affiliating University may be made as Mandatory. No conditional sanction may be given.

- Colleges not applying for Affiliation but obtaining Extension of Approvals from AICTE leads to the problem for the existing Students for validity of their Certificates. For instance, during the Academic Year 2016-17, there are around 60 Colleges, which have not applied for Affiliation to JNTUH, but some of the Colleges have got the Approvals from AICTE.

- The data submitted by the College to AICTE for approval may be accessible to the affiliating Universities in order to corroborate the data during the Affiliation Inspections by the University. This will be helpful for the Universities to verify Faculty norms as per AICTE.

- Some Colleges are running in leased accommodation showing rentals as expenditure of the College. The Telangana Admission and Fee Regulatory Committee have sought for clarification whether this can be allowed.

- Colleges are not producing "Occupancy Certificate", issued by the competent authorities. The University is receiving complaints from the stakeholders on this. Recently, AICTE has asked all the Technical Institutions to upload these Certificates in the portal. As it is made compulsory to submit Occupancy Certificate by all the existing AICTE Approved Institutions for getting extension of approval for the Academic Year 2017-18. As per the State Municipal Act 1994, Section 259, the State Government shall not be required to obtain any permission as provided by or under this Act in respect of erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance of buildings used or required for public service or for any public purpose which is the property or in the occupation of the Government concerned. Therefore, the AICTE may accord extension of approval to the existing Governments Polytechnics in the State without insisting for the Occupancy Certificate.

- Colleges having more than one section in a particular branch are not showing proportionate requirement of staff, laboratories and infrastructural facilities. Also, the Lateral Entry students and PIO students admitted strength is not taken into account by the Colleges in the calculation of the above facilities. This requires to be regulated.

- For increased strength of students in a particular discipline, in some cases more than four divisions are there but no proper facilities are there for doing Project Works, which hampers

the professional course content. AICTE must incorporate this in their verifications before giving approvals.

- Colleges having approved strength for two or more divisions per branch even when strength of actual admitted students is not sufficient for one division, results in the calculation of faculty requirement based on the approved strength being far above the realistic requirement. This needs to be addressed by the AICTE.

- As per the AICTE norms, for the appointment of Principal, the candidate must be a Professor or have 13 years of Teaching experience with Doctorate. There is no clarity whether the Principal is required to meet the API score of a Professor or not. AICTE needs to clarify this.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude it is to be noted that, with the current manpower requirement of the State, primarily in the technical and knowledge sphere, the number of institutions are in excess and the demand for many conventional technical streams is declining. Hence, there is a need to maintain status-quo on approvals for new technical colleges by AICTE and relevant agencies for the year 2018-19. At the same time, it is important to focus on the quality of existing institutions by investing in teacher trainings, testing and experimentation infrastructure besides others. It is also to be noted that as we are moving towards knowledge economy, more thrust is to be given to new areas of research and development that are interdisciplinary in nature. Hence, there is a need to encourage such areas of knowledge by creating an ecosystem which fosters innovations, in teaching – learning processes, and also encourages entrepreneurship.

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31.10.2017/14.00 hrs/final/PPTE-2018

संचालनालय तकनीकी शिक्षा, मध्यप्रदेश
सतपुड़ा भवन, भोपाल

क्रमांक/संचा0/4/शैक्ष/2018/वनिस/ 24 भोपाल, दिनांक 19/01/2018

प्रति,

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विषयः– शैक्षणिक सत्र 2018–19 में नवीन तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थाऐं प्रारंभ न किये जाने के संबंध में ।

विषयांकित प्रकरण में लेख है कि शिक्षा के गुणवत्ता सुधार हेतु राज्य शासन द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया है शैक्षणिक सत्र 2018–19 में राज्य में निजी क्षेत्र में नवीन तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थाऐं (यथा इंजीनियरिंग, फार्मेसी, पीजीडीएम, एमबीए, आर्किटेक्चर, एमसीए आदि) प्रारंभ नहीं किया जाना है ।

कुछ संस्थाओं द्वारा हमारे कार्यालय (संचालनालय तकनीकी शिक्षा, म.प्र., भोपाल) में नवीन तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थाऐं एवं नवीन पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने संबंधी दस्तावेज जमा कर उसकी पावती संलग्न कर आपके कार्यालय में (अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद, नई दिल्ली) जमा किया जा रहा है । इस संबंध में अवगत होना चाहें कि उक्त पावती को इस कार्यालय की अनापत्ति नहीं माना जाये । नवीन संस्थाओं के लिये हमारे द्वारा किसी भी तरह की अनापत्ति जारी नहीं की जा रही है तथापि विद्यमान संस्थाओं द्वारा नवीन पाठ्यक्रम, प्रवेश क्षमता में परिवर्तन आदि के लिये इस कार्यालय द्वारा अपने लेटरहैड पर अनापत्ति प्रमाण–पत्र आवश्यकतानुसार जारी किया जा सकेगा ।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि नवीन संस्था प्रारंभ करने की अनुमति जारी न की जावे जब तक कि राज्य शासन/संचालनालय की स्पष्ट अनापत्ति न हो ।

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भोपाल, दिनांक 19.10.2017

पृ0क्रमांक/04/शैक्ष/बी/2017/
प्रतिलिपि :–

1. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्, भोपाल को सूचनार्थ एवं उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।
2. विशेष कर्तव्यस्थ अधिकारी, मान. मंत्रीजी तकनीकी शिक्षा, कौशल विकास एवं रोजगार, मध्य प्रदेश।

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