



**Ministry of Human Resources Development**  
**Department of Higher Education**

**MEETING OF STATE HIGHER &  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION  
SECRETARIES**

**Date: 17.06.2014**  
**Time: 10.00 A.M.**  
**Venue: Hall No.4, Vigyan Bhavan ,  
New Delhi**

**AGENDA & BACKGROUND NOTES FOR THE MEETING OF STATE  
SECRETARIES OF HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

**17<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at 10.00 AM  
Venue: Hall No.4, Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi**

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## **AGENDA AND BACKGROUND NOTES FOR THE MEETING**

### **AGENDA ITEM-1: ROLL OUT OF RASHTRIYA UCCHATHAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)**

#### **Introduction**

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), which seeks to improve overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. RUSA would enable reforms in the affiliating system and governance, academic and examination (and evaluation) reforms in the State higher educational institutions. Regional imbalances would be corrected in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in rural & semi-urban areas. RUSA would also improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to socially deprived communities; promote inclusion of women, minorities, SC/ST/OBCs and differently abled persons.

#### **Financials**

The total outlay for RUSA for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 22,855 crores, out of which, an amount of Rs. 18,027 crores would be the central share. The central funding will be in the ratio of 65:35 for general category States and 90:10 for special category states (North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

After the disbursement of the initial preparatory grants and funds under the continuing schemes to the participating states, RUSA was rolled out in its entirety in May, 2014 with the states submitting their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs) and funds being approved by under various components of the Scheme.

#### **Salient Features of the Scheme**

- The central funding would flow from MHRD to institutions, through the State Governments.
- The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans. The plans would describe each state's strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education.
- All funding under the RUSA would be norm based and future grants would be outcome dependent.
- Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms will be a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.
- The states would be free to mobilize private sector participation (including donations and philanthropic grants) through innovative means, limited to a ceiling of 50% of the state share.

- The scheme covers Government and Government aided institutes.
- In order to be eligible for funding under RUSA, states will have to fulfill certain prerequisites, which include the academic, sectoral and institutional governance reforms.
- RUSA follows a “Bottom Up” approach for planning and budgeting, with the institutions and states being the driving agents.
- Institutions are required to prepare “Institutional Development Plans” (IDP). These IDPs are then aggregated to form a State Higher Educational Plan (SHEP).
- All SHEPs are reviewed and compiled to estimate the next year's fund requirements for program implementation activities under RUSA.

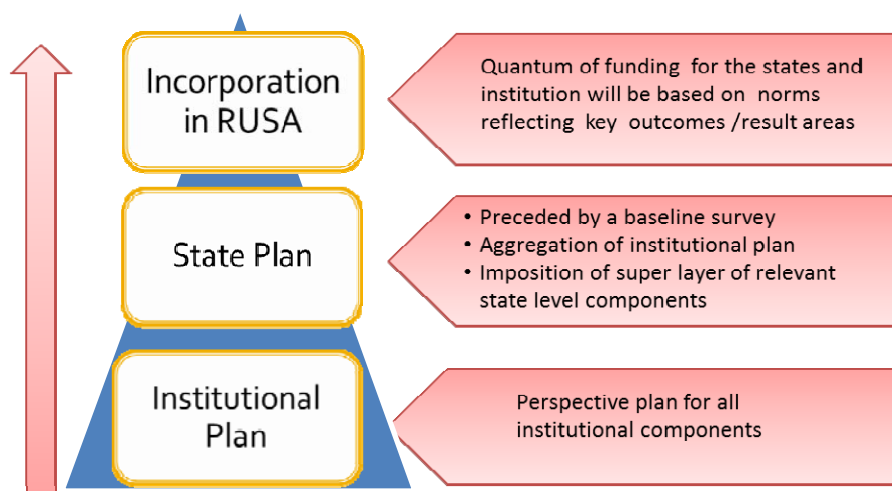
## **Components of RUSA**

RUSA supports the following components. Depending upon the perceived needs of the states, they are required to prepare SHEPs for some or all components.

1. Creation of Universities by way of upgradation of existing Autonomous Colleges
2. Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster
3. Infrastructure Grants to Universities
4. New Model Colleges (General)
5. Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges
6. New Colleges (Professional)
7. Infrastructure Grants to Colleges
8. Research, Innovation and quality improvement
9. Equity Initiatives
10. Faculty Recruitment Support
11. Faculty Improvement
12. Vocationalisation of Higher Education
13. Leadership Development of Educational Administrators
14. Institutional Restructuring and Reforms
15. Capacity Building and Preparation, Data Collection and Planning
16. Management Information System
17. Support to Polytechnics
18. Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER)

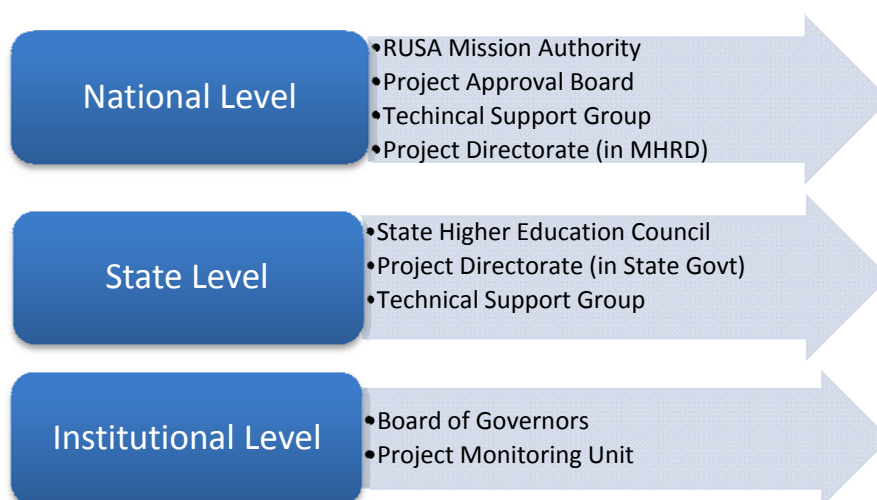
## Planning Hierarchy

The planning hierarchy will be at three levels, with the process being 'bottom up'.



## Institutional Structure

RUSA would be implemented and monitored through an institutional structure comprising bodies with clearly defined roles and powers at the central, state and institutional levels. This institutional structure would ride on the real time information and support provided by a robust Management Information System (MIS).



## National level bodies

The Minister of Human Resource Development is the Chairperson of the Mission Authority. The RUSA Mission Authority delineates overall policy and planning, reviews functioning of Project Approval Board (PAB) etc. The Secretary (Higher Education) chairs the PAB which approves SHEPs, assesses performance of states and institutions and approves release of funds. These two bodies are supported by the Technical Support Group (TSG) which examines and appraises SHEPs, monitors flow of funds and information and provides all operational, technical, logistical and managerial support. The National Project

Directorate, which is embedded in the Ministry is headed by the Joint Secretary (Higher Education) in his capacity as the National Mission Director.

### State Level Bodies

The project is to be steered in each state/UT through State Higher Education Councils (SHEC). The SHECs are supported in turn by the Project Directorate (created by the State Government) and State TSGs. These bodies are responsible for management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project at the state/UT levels.

SHECs form the primary blocks towards building a sound planning and funding mechanism for higher education at state level. Given the number of state universities and the large number of students they cater to, states are the unit of planning for higher education under RUSA and it is necessary to create SHEC as a body that is at an arm's length from the State as well as center, which synergizes their resources and fulfils these functions of planning, monitoring, quality control and co-ordination at the state level. The State Project Directorate (SPD) consists of a State Project Director and such adequate support staff is required for the effective functioning of the State Project Directorate.

### Institution Level Arrangements

The project at the Institutional level is to be managed by two bodies; the Board of Governors (BoG) and a Project Monitoring Unit. The BoG is to take all policy decisions with regard to smooth, cost effective and timely implementation of the Institutional project, Ensure overall faculty development etc. A Project Monitoring Unit represented by academic officials, faculty, administrative officers and students will be responsible for monitoring of the project at the institutional level in order to implement the governance reforms proposed under RUSA.

### Approach to RUSA



## Roll out of RUSA

When the RUSA Mission Authority first met on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2014, the willingness of the following 23 States and 4 UTs had been received and they were thus included in the scheme.

A& N Islands	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar
Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Goa
Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Jharkhand
Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Manipur	Mizoram
Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand	West Bengal			

The willingness of 3 States i.e. Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were received after the RUSA Mission Authority meeting. These states will be put up before the Mission Authority in its next meeting for inclusion in the scheme.

## Status of Funds Released

The total funds released under RUSA, with the approval of the Project Approval Board is Rs. 279,05,70,700 (Annexure I). The break up is as follows;

- Preparatory Grants - These are funds given to States and Union Territories to undertake baseline surveys, data collection and compilation, organise meetings, consultations, workshops, trainings, hire consultants, preparation of SHEPs etc. Till date Rs. 74,04,90,000 as preparatory grants were released 23 States and 4 UTs.
- Model Degree Colleges - Rs. 1,77,07,80,000/- has been given to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and A&N Islands as first instalments for 45 new Model Degree Colleges. Furthermore, Rs. 20,68,50,000 as second Instalments for 23 Model Degree colleges in the States of Punjab and Assam were released. Thus a total of Rs.197,76,30,000 has been released for Model Degree Colleges.
- Based on funds released, Rs. 2,24,40,700 has also been released for management, monitoring, evaluation and research (MMER) purposes.
- Compliance to regulatory norms including accreditation, as a quality assurance framework is mandatory and is required for institutions to receive funding under RUSA. There is a need to build and strengthen the capacity of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Towards this end, Rs. 4,00,00,000 has been released for “National Quality Renaissance Initiative” to strengthen the accreditation system in the states to NAAC
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) has been engaged for the Leadership Development and Capacity Building of educational administrators/academic

leaders/policy makers etc under RUSA. In this regard, the proposal of TISS called “Need Assessment and Strategic Planning for RUSA” was considered and Rs 1,00,00,000 released to TISS.

### **State Higher Education Plans**

So far ten states have submitted their SHEPs, of which six have been approved. Four SHEPs are being further developed based on initial appraisals and will be submitted shortly. The remaining states are in the process of developing their SHEPs. Based on SHEPs submitted by the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Manipur, Punjab, the following approvals have been accorded by the PAB in its last meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2014. Details are in Annexure II.

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Non NER States				
Sl. No	States	Component	Amount Released	
			Component Total	Statewise Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,25,00,000	₹ 29,09,60,800
		Model Degree Colleges (7)	₹ 25,55,80,000	
		MMER Grants	₹ 28,80,800	
2	Bihar	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 2,62,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
3	Chattisgarh	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 2,62,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
4	Goa	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 1,96,95,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 1,95,000	
5	Gujarat	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,25,00,000	₹ 3,28,25,000
6	Haryana	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 2,62,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
7	Himachal Pradesh		₹ 3,60,00,000	₹ 3,63,60,000
		Preparatory Grants		
8	Jammu & Kashmir		₹ 3,60,00,000	₹ 3,63,60,000
		Preparatory Grants		
9	Jharkhand	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 1,96,95,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 1,95,000	
10	Karnataka	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,25,00,000	₹ 3,28,25,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 3,25,000	
11	Kerala	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 2,62,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
12	Maharashtra	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,24,95,000	₹ 3,28,19,951

		MMER Grants	₹ 3,24,951	
13	Odisha	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 34,13,80,000
		Model Degree Colleges (8)	₹ 31,20,00,000	
		MMER Grants	₹ 33,80,000	
14	Punjab	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 17,31,10,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
15	Uttar Pradesh	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,24,95,000	₹ 1,05,69,59,949
		Model Degree Colleges (26)	₹ 1,01,40,00,000	
		MMER Grants	₹ 1,04,64,949	
16	Uttarakhand	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,60,00,000	₹ 3,63,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 3,60,000	
17	West Bengal	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,60,00,000	₹ 2,62,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,60,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>				
			₹ 2,24,06,50,700	₹ 2,24,06,50,700

NER States				
Sl. No	States	Component	Component Total	State wise Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,70,00,000	₹ 2,72,70,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,70,000	
2	Assam	Preparatory Grants	₹ 3,60,00,000	₹ 9,63,60,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 3,60,000	
		Model Degree Colleges (12)	₹ 6,00,00,000	
3	Manipur	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,70,00,000	₹ 2,72,70,000
4	Mizoram	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,70,00,000	₹ 2,72,70,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,70,000	

5	<b>Nagaland</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,70,00,000	₹ 2,72,70,000
6	<b>Tripura</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 2,70,00,000	₹ 17,74,70,000
		MMER Grants	₹ 2,70,000	
		Model Degree Colleges	₹ 15,02,00,000	
<b>Total</b>				
	<b>Total</b>		₹ 38,29,10,000	₹ 38,29,10,000

<b>Union Territories</b>				
Sl. No	UTs	Component	Component Total (Gen+SC+ST)	Statewise Total
1	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 5,85,00,000
		Model Degree Colleges (1)	₹ 3,90,00,000	
2	<b>Dadar &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 1,95,00,000
3	<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 1,95,00,000
4	<b>Chandigarh</b>	Preparatory Grants	₹ 1,95,00,000	₹ 1,95,00,000
	<b>Total</b>		₹ 11,70,00,000	₹ 11,70,00,000

<b>Overall Total</b>							
Sl. No	Category	Preparatory Grants	Model Degree Colleges	MMER	NQRI	Needs Assessment for Leadership Development	Total Amount Released
1	<b>Non NER States</b>	49,14,90,000	1,72,84,30,000	2,07,30,700			2,24,06,50,700
2	<b>NER States</b>	17,10,00,000	21,02,00,000	17,10,000			38,29,10,000
3	<b>UTs</b>	7,80,00,000	3,90,00,000				11,70,00,000
4	<b>NAAC</b>				4,00,00,000		4,00,00,000
5	<b>TISS</b>					1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,04,90,000</b>	<b>1,97,76,30,000</b>	<b>2,24,40,700</b>	<b>4,00,00,000</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>2,79,05,60,700</b>

## Annexure II

Rupees in crores								
Sl. NO.	COMPONENT	HP	GUJARAT	NAGALAND	MANIPUR	PUNJAB	J&K	TOTAL
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	18.3	0	0	25	0	36.6	79.9
2	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	10	50	0	0	20	20	100
3	New Model Colleges (General)	12	0	6	0	12	0	30
4	Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree colleges	2	0	0	0	8	6	16
5	New Colleges (Professional)	13	26	0	13	26	26	104
6	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	25	35	15	20	38	21.77	154.77
7	Equity Initiatives	2.34	1.666	0	0	2.35	0	6.356
8	Faculty Recruitment Support	0	0	9.04	0	0	0	9.04
9	Faculty Improvement	0	3.334	0	0	0	0	3.334
10	Vocationalisation of H.E	0	5	5	0.8	4.94	3.735	19.475
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82.64</b>	<b>121.00</b>	<b>35.04</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>111.29</b>	<b>114.105</b>	<b>522.875</b>
	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>74.376</b>	<b>78.65</b>	<b>31.536</b>	<b>52.92</b>	<b>72.3385</b>	<b>102.6945</b>	<b>412.515</b>
	<b>State Share</b>	<b>8.264</b>	<b>42.35</b>	<b>3.504</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>38.9515</b>	<b>11.4105</b>	<b>110.36</b>

## AGENDA ITEM-2: NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS AND TEACHING

### (NMTT)

**National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (NMTT):** During the XII Plan, a National Mission on Teachers and Teaching will be launched to address comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation and professional development. The Mission would address, on the one hand, current and urgent issues such as supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges, on the other, it is also envisaged that it would pursue long term goal of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. The Mission would focus in a holistic manner dealing with the whole sector of education without fragmenting the programmes based on levels and sectors as school, higher, technical etc. It is considered that programmes dealing with teachers in all sectors and levels of education should grow and function in a mutually supportive manner. The XII Plan outlay for NMTT is Rs.1700 crore and in Annual Plan 2014-15 the budget allocation is Rs.100 crore. The components include:

#### **1. Institutional Oriented**

- Creation of New Institutional Arrangements
  - (i) Schools of Education (40 Nos.)
  - (ii) Centres of Excellence in Teaching and Learning Development (55)
  - (iii) Inter-University Centres for Teacher Education
- Rejuvenating Existing Departments of Education in State Universities

#### **2. Individual Oriented**

- (i) Increasing number of teachers/faculty through increase in capacity at postgraduate and doctoral levels with focus to increase representation of disadvantaged sections such as SC, ST, minorities, OBC, PHs into the teaching profession( Target 10,000 Ph.Ds)
- (ii) Innovations, Awards and Teaching Resource Grant/Support for faculty

#### **3. Networks and Alliances**

- (i) Subject Networks for Curricular Renewal and Reforms

(ii) National Resource Centre for Education /Higher Education Academy

#### **4. Academic Leadership**

- (i) Institutes of Academic Leadership (5 Nos.)
- (ii) Centres of Education Management ( 5 Zonal centres)

#### **5. Policy Research**

- (i) Centre for Policy Research
- (ii) Research surveys and studies
- (iii) Workshop & Seminar

The Draft EFC Memo for the proposed Central Sector Scheme of National Mission on Teachers and Teaching was circulated to the Planning Commission and other Ministries. While all concerned Ministries have broadly supported the Note, the Planning Commission has now advised recasting the EFC Memo with a limited mandate given the resource constraints in the remaining part of the XII Plan period.

The State Governments may like to explore the possibilities of starting integrated B.Sc/B.A+B.Ed programmes and also rejuvenating the existing Departments of Education within State Universities.

## **AGENDA ITEM-3: INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES/IITS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

**CU of Gujarat-** Even after five years university is functioning from its temporary campus. Development of permanent campus could not be started yet as the Govt. of Gujarat has not made the land available to the University. The Site Selection Committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the following sites offered by the State Govt. on 24.2.2014:-

- a) Site 1:- Vill. Northkotpura, Tal. Sanand, Dist. Ahmedabad.
- b) Site 2:- Vill. Chokari, Tal. Padra, Dist. Vadodara.

The Committee primarily endorsed the site at Sanad Dist. Ahmedabad as its preference because it is emerging as a major industrial centre and is close to Ahmedabad/Gandhinagar. Minimum 500 acres of land would be required with an advance Engineering College and Medical College. State Govt. may be requested to allot land expeditiously.

**CU of Himachal Pradesh:** - The State Govt. had earlier offered land and two Site Selection Committees constituted earlier had recommended certain land for the University in 2008 and 2010 but the same could not be materialized for non-clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forest. In June, 2013, the 3rd Site Selection Committee had identified 400 acres of land at Dharamshala and 200 acres of land at Dehra for establishment of CU HP Campus. Since diversion of forest land under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is involved, the proposal for diversion of 238.5223 hectares of forest land in favour of Education Deptt., Himachal Pradesh has been submitted by the O/o Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh to the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Gol for their approval, along with all necessary documents/clearances on 18.3.2014. Secretary (HE) took a meeting on this issue to the concerned authority on 28.3.2014 wherein he had asked MoE&F representative to expedite the clearance.

**CU of Tamil Nadu:** - The Higher Education Department of Government of Tamil Nadu allotted to Central University of Tamil Nadu 516.76 acres of land for establishment of the University in two revenue villages of Neelakudi and Nagakudi. 412.73 acres has been allotted in the Nagakudi village. The land was handed over to University between 09.09.2009 and 11.09.2009. Out of 412.03 acres of land handed over in Neelakkudi village, at the time of transfer of land itself, 39 families were residing in pucca houses situated in Survey No. 149 and 232 which is called Thyagarajapuram. While transferring the land to the CUTN, the District Collector informed that these families have already been given alternate land outside the University campus for their relocation. These families have been insisting all along that they need to be given housing in the alternate land given to them. The Collector requested the University to take up the issue of meeting the cost towards construction of houses for these families. Accordingly a proposal amounting to Rs. 70,20,000/- received from the RDO was forwarded to MHRD by the University.

The proposal of the University to pay Rs. 70,20,000/- from the Govt. of India towards construction of houses for these families cannot be acceded to as it is State Govt. responsibility to provide the land free from all encumbrances for establishing the Central University of Tamil Nadu. The State Govt. (Principal Secy. Of Higher Education) was informed vide letter dated 11.11.2013 to ensure that the pending issues of the rehabilitation of the families may be resolved at the earliest. The families are still to vacate the land.

**HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand:** - HNB Garhwal University is a Central University which was earlier a State University of Uttarakhand. It was converted into a Central University by Central Universities Act, 2009. The Govt. of Uttarakhand want to get back the Tehri Campus of HNB Garhwal University to make it a part of the newly created State University namely Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University. In the above context, it is stated that the HNBSGU has certain concerns as given below which needs to be addressed by the State Govt. before a decision in regard to transfer of the campus is taken.

1. The transfer of Tehri campus to State Govt. Will lead to closure of teaching in the campus where at present about 1100 students are enrolled in pursuing Post Graduate courses in which 62 teaching faculty and 98 non-teaching employees are involved.



2. The transfer of Tehri campus to the State Government will also necessitate the transfer of its teaching and non-teaching employees of this Campus to either Srinagar or Pauri Campuses of the Central University. The infrastructure of these two campuses at present does not have capacity to absorb 62 teaching faculty and 98 non-teaching employees at on time as far as housing and office accommodations are concerned.

3. The Tehri Hydroelectric Power Development Corporation (THDC) which has built the infrastructure Campus after the old Tehri Campus was taken over by them has been demanding additional money to the tune of Rs. 21.72 crore as compensation for the overspent amount spent by them for building the campus. This is a liability which should also be transferred to the State Govt. if a decision to transfer the Tehri Campus is taken at this time.

The State Govt. has been informed that in order to facilitate the transfer of the campus as requested by the State Govt. it would be imperative that the State Govt. may first address the concerns of the HNBGU. No further correspondence has not been received in this regard from the State Government.

**CU of Bihar:-** Land to Central University of Bihar has been allocated/transferred recently and Foundation Stone laid on 27.2.2014. University is in the process of construction of boundary wall and Package-I of Phase-I Building as per recommendation of Planning and Development Board and Building & Works Committee. University has projected the requirement of Rs. 256.86 crore for the financial year 2014-15.

## **Infrastructure Requirements for New Institutions- Technical education**

### **IIMs**

Presently 13 IIMs are functioning in the country out of which following seven are newly created IIMs–

- (i) RGIIM, Shillong (Meghalaya) (2008-2009)
- (ii) IIM Rohtak (Haryana) (2010-11)
- (iii) IIM Raipur (Chhattisgarh) (2010-11)
- (iv) IIM Ranchi (Jharkhand) (2010-11)
- (v) IIM Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) (2010-11)
- (vi) IIM Kashipur (Uttarakhand) (2011-12)
- (vii) IIM Udaipur (Rajasthan) (2011-12)

**Responsibility of State Government:** It has been decided that State Governments will provide land free of cost and free of all encumbrances to all seven new IIMs. As of now, all IIMs have got land from their respective State Governments except IIM Ranchi

### **Issues:**

**IIM Ranchi:** As of now, Government of Jharkhand has approved 94.36 Acre on 09-07-2013. However, 4.22 acre of Raiyati land still to be acquired by State Government in the name of IIM Ranchi.

- State Government of Jharkhand may urgently acquire the remaining 4.22 acre of Raiyati land and facilitate in expediting the construction work.

**IIM Rohtak:** Town and Country Planning Department, State Government of Haryana has issued change of Land Use certificate to IIM Rohtak on **09.06.2014**. The institute is submitting the Change of Land Use Certificate (CLU) to the SEIAA , State Government of Haryana for getting environmental clearance.

- State Government may also pursue the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for environment clearance in respect of IIM Rohtak.

**IIM Udaipur:** The construction work of permanent campus of IIMU has stagnated due to legal issue on the allotted land. The allotted land to IIMU is under peripheral control belt as per master plan 2022 and to establish institute in periphery control belt the NOC from High Court, Jodhpur is pending since 1 year.

- State Government may intercede with UIT (Udaipur Improvement Trust) & Advocate General of Rajasthan for NOC for IIM Udaipur similar to already provided to IIT Jodhpur.

## **NITs**

The Government of India after due approval of Union Cabinet has established ten new NITs in the States / UTs of

- (i) Arunachal Pradesh
- (ii) Sikkim
- (iii) Meghalaya
- (iv) Nagaland
- (v) Manipur
- (vi) Mizoram
- (vii) Goa [also catering to the needs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep],
- (viii) Delhi [also catering to the needs of Chandigarh]
- (ix) Uttarakhand, and
- (x) Puducherry [also catering to the needs of A&N Islands].

**Responsibility of State Government:** Land for permanent campuses were earmarked for all the ten new NITs. However, the physical transfer of land in respect of NITs – Delhi, Goa and Sikkim is yet to be done by the respective State Governments.

## **Issues:**

**NIT - Delhi :** The premium amount for the land is paid by the Delhi Government. However, DDA has demanded Rs.18 crore towards interest due to belated payment of premium amount by the Delhi Government.

**NIT – Goa:** State Government of Goa has not transferred the land due to its constant demand of exclusive 50% reservation for only domicile of Goa State.

**NIT – Sikkim:** No positive response.

The issue of transfer of land has repeatedly been taken up with the remaining State Government at Secretary (HE) as well as HRM level.

### **School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, (SPAV)**

School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, (SPAV), was established on July 7, 2008. Initially, the following three parcels of land was recommended by the Site-Selection Committee and approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the campus of SPA-Vijayawada

- (i) Block NO.2 of Revenue Ward No. 16 ( 25 acres, **land is in possession of Railways )**
- (ii) VMC land in Mutyalampadu Village(28 Acres, **waste dump yard, unfit for construction**)
- (iii) Govt. polytechnic, Vijayawada(10.23 Acres out of which **only 9.66 acres transferred by State Government**)

#### **Issues:**

Due to this slow progress of land allocation to SPA, Vijayawada, the SPAV committee has further recommended following two sites:

- (1) S.NO. 20/9 measuring Ac. 30.05 Cts. And
- (2) S.NO. 20/8 consisting of vacant land measuring Ac. 43.24 Cts.

A request has been made to the Principal Secretary, Govt. of AP State Govt. to expedite the proposals and allot the above mentioned land parcels to SPA, Vijayawada.

## IITs

The Government has set up eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period -

- (i) Hyderabad(Andhra Pradesh)
- (ii) Patna(Bihar)
- (iii) Rajasthan(Jodhpur)
- (iv) Bhubaneswar(Orissa)
- (v) Ropar(Punjab)
- (vi) Gandhinagar(Gujarat)
- (vii) Indore(Madhya Pradesh)
- (viii) Mandi(Himachal Pradesh).

While the former six started functioning from the academic year 2008-09, the latter two started functioning from the academic year 2009-10. Land for the permanent campus of each IIT has been provided by the respective State Government, free of cost.

### **Current Status:**

All the new IITs are presently functioning from the temporary premises. Construction of the permanent campuses of IITs at Hyderabad, Mandi, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Gandhinagar are in progress while the construction of the remaining three IITs at Ropar, Jodhpur and Indore are yet to start. Master Plans of all of them are ready and architects have been engaged.

### **Issues:**

- (i) Revision of cost estimates: The Detailed Project Report for the establishment of the eight new IITs, with a total cost of Rs.6080 crores for 8 new IITs, was prepared in 2008 and approved by the Cabinet on 17.7.2008. Revision in the cost estimates was necessitated due to factors like delayed allotment of land, revision in CPWD rates etc. In view of this, the revised cost estimates for 8 new IITs have been calculated at Rs 15565 crores. This is awaiting approval of Expenditure Finance Committee chaired by Secretary, Expenditure.
- (ii) **Indore:** The Govt. of M.P. has allotted 501.42 acres of land for permanent campus, out which 200 acre is yet to be officially handed over by the Forest Department to the Institute.

- (iii) **Hyderabad**: The Institute has requested for extension of lease deed of quarters in the temporary premises i.e. Ordnance Factory Medak, upto 31.12.2015. D/o Defence Production, Ministry of Defence has been requested by Ministry for the same.
- (iv) **Mandi**: The Institute has reported the slow pace of construction by CPWD. The DG, CPWD. has been requested by Secretary(HE) in letter dated 27.5.2014 to accelerate the pace of construction. The Institute had also requested for construction of an airport at Mandi for increased access to the Institute. Ministry of Civil aviation has been requested by the then HRM by letter dated 9.11.2011 for the same.
- (v) **Bhubaneswar** (i) Private land acquisition of about 21 acres (ii) dispute due to lease of lands of about 2.80 acres (iii) finalization of regular lease in favour of the Institute for all the allotted land.

### **Seemandhara**

**Land has to be allotted by State Government for setting up a new IIT, NIT, IIM, IIIT.**

## **AGENDA ITEM-4: MANDATORY ACCREDITATION**

### **1.1 Assessment and Accreditation**

Assessment and accreditation in the higher education, through transparent and informed external review process, are the effective means of quality assurance in higher education to provide a common frame of reference for students and others to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions thereby assisting student mobility across institutions, domestic as well as international.

**Assessment is undertaken prior to the commencement of academic programmes in an Institution. Accreditation is undertaken after an institution attains certain years of existence(6yrs)/ passing out of specified number of batches(two batches), whichever is earlier.**

### **1.2 Types of Accreditation**

Worldwide, two types of accreditations are in place: one is the **Institutional accreditation** wherein quality of the Institution with reference to its competency to provide quality education is evaluated. In India, National Assessment and Accreditation Council, under the aegis of the University Grants Commission, undertakes this kind of quality assurance.

The other kind of accreditation is **program accreditation** which is in prevalence in technical education. In this type of accreditation the quality as well as relevance of a programme is specially assessed and evaluated during the process of accreditation. This is to ensure the employability of the graduates and ascertaining the skill as demanded by the profession. In India, National Board of Accreditation, under the aegis of All India Council for Technical Education, undertakes this kind of quality assurance.

### **1.3 Regulatory provisions for making mandatory assessment and accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions in India**

**(a) The UGC has notified UGC( Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 (available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in)).**

The UGC Regulations, notified on the 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 in the Gazette of India, stipulate mandatory assessment and accreditation of each Higher Educational Institution (HEI) after passing out of two batches or six years whichever is earlier and mandatory assessment prior to commencement of academic programmes. These Regulations apply to all universities established and / or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act ;

(b) all institutions declared by notification under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act to be deemed to be universities; and all colleges, including autonomous colleges.

HEIs so eligible, at the date of coming into force of the regulations, shall apply within a period of six months to the Accreditation Agency.

The UGC has notified the UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions), Regulations, 2012 The Central Government has also conveyed its concurrence to the first amendment (*Annexure I*) to the Regulations and these have been sent to the Government Press for notification.

As per these Regulations, every Higher Educational Institution, intending to commence academic operations after 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, shall apply for assessment to the Assessment and Accreditation Agency at least six months before the commencement of its academic programmes. The Regulations specify the following:

- **Period of validity and Reaccreditation**

The accreditation will be valid for a period of five years. It shall be mandatory for each accredited HEI to apply for Reaccreditation six months before the expiry of the five year period in accordance with the norms and procedures prescribed by the relevant Accreditation Agency.

- **Assessment and Accreditation as Pre-requisites**

Assessment and Accreditation is mandatory for any institution, other than those under *de novo* category, intending to apply for deemed to be university status.



Assessment and Accreditation is also mandatory for recognition of any College or University under Section 2 (f) and Section 12B, respectively, of the UGC Act,1956.

The UGC has also decided that no Higher Educational Institution or its Faculties, Schools, Departments, Centres or any other units therein, by whatever name called, **shall be eligible for applying or receiving financial assistance from the Commission from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 onwards, under any of its schemes without having undergone assessment and accreditation on or before 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2014.**

- **Penalties**

Where a HEI fails to comply with the Regulations, the Commission may, after providing reasonable opportunity to such Higher Educational Institution to be heard, impose any of the following penalties or any combination of such penalties on Higher Educational Institution, namely:

- a) Repeal of the notification in respect of such Higher Educational Institution from the list of Higher Educational Institution recognized under Section 12 B of the UGC Act;
- b) Recommending to the Central Government, where it is an institution deemed to be university, that the notification declaring such institution as an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the Act, may be revoked;
- c) Proceed to take action against the Higher Educational Institution, where such Higher Educational Institution is a private university under the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 as amended/modified from time to time.
- d) Withholding of all grants, where applicable, allocated to such Higher Educational Institution;
- e) Declaring such Higher Educational Institution to be ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the Commission;
- f) Declaring, for the purpose of general information of the public, that the Higher Educational Institution is not an accredited institution, and cautioning potential candidates seeking admission to such Higher Educational Institution of the same, through various forms of the media including the website of the Commission.

These penalties may be in addition to the action taken by the Assessment and Accreditation Agency.

**(b) The AICTE has also notified the Regulations for Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Technical Institutions.**

#### **1.4 Present status of Accreditation**

The UGC has reported that there are 634 universities and 37204 colleges in the higher education sector as on 31/3/2013. Only 8929 colleges were recognized upto that date under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act constituting 24% of total number of colleges. This pool of HEIs are serviced for accreditation purposes by either:

- a) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) for a score and grade based institutional assessment and accreditation and;
- b) National Board of Accreditation for programme accreditation in Technical Institutions (the term "Technical Institution" as defined under AICTE Act).
- c) Accreditation Committee of Bar Council of India.
- d) National Accreditation Board of Medical Council of India.

#### **1.5 Activities of NAAC, the largest Assessment and Accreditation Agency**

Overall, NAAC has accredited 185 universities and 5,448 colleges in first cycle; 82 universities and 1536 colleges in second cycle and; 7 universities and 86 colleges in third cycle.

#### **State-wise Universities Accredited by NAAC (as on 05<sup>th</sup> May 2014)**

<b>State/Union Territory Nos.</b>		<b>State/Union Territory Nos.</b>	
⇒ Andhra Pradesh	18	⇒ Manipur	01
⇒ Arunachal Pradesh	01	⇒ Meghalaya	01
⇒ Assam	04	⇒ Mizoram	01
⇒ Bihar	03	⇒ Nagaland	01
⇒ Chhattisgarh	02	⇒ New Delhi	07
⇒ Goa	01	⇒ Orissa	06
⇒ Gujarat	09	⇒ Pondicherry	01
⇒ Haryana	03	⇒ Punjab	05

⇒ Himachal Pradesh	02	⇒ Rajasthan	09
⇒ Jammu and Kashmir	02	⇒ Tamil Nadu	27
⇒ Jharkhand	01	⇒ Tripura	01
⇒ Karnataka	14	⇒ Uttaranchal	05
⇒ Kerala	05	⇒ Uttar Pradesh	17
⇒ Maharashtra	23	⇒ West Bengal	07
⇒ Madhya Pradesh	08		
<b>Total number of Universities 185</b>			

**State-wise Colleges Accredited by NAAC**

*(as on 05<sup>th</sup> May 2014)*

State/Union Territory Nos.		State/Union Territory Nos.	
⇒ Andhra Pradesh	337	⇒ Manipur	14
⇒ Arunachal Pradesh	06	⇒ Meghalaya	11
⇒ Assam	194	⇒ Mizoram	19
⇒ Bihar	49	⇒ Nagaland	09
⇒ Chhattisgarh	47	⇒ New Delhi	14
⇒ Goa	20	⇒ Orissa	210
⇒ Daman	01	⇒ Puducherry	13
⇒ Gujarat	412	⇒ Punjab	213
⇒ Haryana	278	⇒ Rajasthan	190
⇒ Himachal Pradesh	40	⇒ Sikkim	02
⇒ Jammu and Kashmir	60	⇒ Tamil Nadu	529
⇒ Jharkhand	23	⇒ Tripura	05
⇒ Karnataka	561	⇒ Uttar Pradesh	448
⇒ Kerala	191	⇒ Uttarakhand	50
⇒ Madhya Pradesh	160	⇒ West Bengal	275
⇒ Maharashtra	1067		
<b>Total number of Colleges 5448</b>			

**Second Cycle: 82 Universities and 1536 Colleges**

**Third Cycle: 7 Universities and 86 Colleges**

**The Guidelines of NAAC for accreditation are available on its website**

## **1.6 Role of States in the regime of mandatory accreditation**

In view of the provisions discussed in the previous chapters, the states have the following role in the regime of mandatory accreditation:

- a) In the short term to monitor the State Higher Educational Institutions to undergo assessment and mandatory accreditation. Consequences of non-compliance are already detailed in the UGC Regulations.
- b) In the medium term to adopt mandatory accreditation as one of the norms for deciding state funding / intervention in a particular State Higher Educational Institution.
- c) In the long term to explore formation of credible Assessment and Accreditation Agencies. In this regard, required assistance can be extended by NAAC/ NBA. Funding can be extended through Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan(RUSA).
- d) To ensure the regular functioning of the State Higher Education Council. This Council can be a key to ensure setting up and functioning of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies.

## **1.7 Recognition and standards of State Assessment & Accreditation Agencies**

The Central Government has accorded approval to the UGC(Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulations, 2014 to regulate the work of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies by the UGC. The UGC is undertaking consequential action for notification of these regulations. Detailed requirements for Assessment and Accreditation Agencies (including State Quality Assurance Bodies) are being worked out by the UGC.

## **1.8 Structure of state Assessment and Accreditation Agencies-**

The following requirements of State Assessment and Accreditation Agencies are indicative only and will be laid down in detail by the UGC:

- Registered as non-profit entity in respective State.
- Academically and financially an autonomous body.
- Follow the methodology, criteria and procedure developed by NAAC and NBA. Have Executive Committee(EC) with Director and support Staff.

- Members of the EC to include 5 academicians within the state and 5 outside the state.
- EC should have nominees of NAAC and UGC as ex-officio members
- Appellate body should be defined.
- Adequate office space and training infrastructure.

Each State Accreditation Agency should have a small number of Technical staff and support staff to enable processing of Self Study Reports/ Accreditation Reports and office upkeep. NAAC can provide necessary help in recruitment and training of staff of state QA body.

### **1.9 Supports from NAAC and NBA-**

The NAAC and NBA can undertake following activities

- Develop guidelines and procedures for setting up new QA bodies at state and national level.
- Provide guidance and academic resources to new agencies about assessment and accreditation process.
- Facilitate national and international exposure to new QA bodies

The NAAC and NBA have already been requested by the Central Government to dedicate exclusive wings for providing support to State Assessment and Accreditation Agencies.

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