



आउटकम बजट  
**OUTCOME BUDGET**

2009-10

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग  
**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय  
**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

भारत सरकार  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

नई दिल्ली  
**NEW DELHI**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As Education has been identified as one of the most important elements of the national development effort, the activities of Ministry of Human Resource Development are of crucial importance. In the year 2008, the Ministry had attempted to improve and expand education in all sectors, with a view to eliminate disparities in access and had laid greater emphasis on the improvement in the quality and relevance of education at all levels. The endeavor has also been that education must play a positive and interventionist role in correcting social regional imbalances, in empowering women and in securing a rightful place for the disadvantaged groups and minorities.

Education is on the Concurrent List subject to Entry 66 in the Union List of the Constitution. This gives exclusive Legislative Power to the Central Government for coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research, and scientific and technical institutions. The Union Government is responsible for major policies relating to higher education in the country. In discharging its responsibility, it has established statutory bodies such as,

- Universities Grants Commission – for coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in higher education,
- All India Council for Technical Education – for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country
- Distance Education Council – for promotion of Open University and Distance Education system and for coordination and determination of standards of teaching, evaluation and research in such systems.

The role of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, therefore, includes policy formulation, programme implementation, coordination with other sectors, data management, training and capacity building, development of disadvantaged sections, women and minorities, etc. Over the decades, the Department has also established or substantially funded a number of premier institutions, which have come to acquire a reputation for excellence. The Department of Higher Education carries out substantial part of its work through autonomous organizations. Some of these are:

- Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore,
- Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
- Central Universities, including IGNOU
- Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)
- School of Planning and Architecture

A National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been launched by the Government to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process. The Mission envisages to provide high quality personalized and interactive knowledge modules over the internet / intranet for all the learners in higher educational institutions in any time any where mode, as one of its components. It also aims to provide the benefit of broadband connectivity to all institutions of higher learning numbering over 20,000, and all the departments of all Universities, numbering about 10,000, besides empowering teachers to make use of ICT in teaching and learning process and to promote research.

The Outcome Budget 2009-10 of the Department gives an over-view of the objectives, financial outlays, quantifiable deliverables and projected outcomes as well as processes/timelines of the major schemes of this Ministry in the chapters as outlined below. A brief summary of the chapters and highlights of the details of monitoring mechanism and public information system put in place by the Department, is presented below:

- **Chapter I** – It gives a brief introduction on the functions of the Ministry, organizational set up, major programmes, its mandate, goals and policy framework.
- **Chapter II** – It gives in a tabular format the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes for the major schemes of the Department during 2009-10.
- **Chapter III** – It details the policy initiatives and the reform measures undertaken by the Ministry with a view to have better implementation of its schemes.
- **Chapter IV** – It deals with the review of past performances in terms of targets already set scheme-wise.
- **Chapter V** – It gives the financial review scheme-wise, object Head-wise and institution-wise of various schemes of the Ministry along with the position of Utilization Certificates and unspent balances lying with the State Governments.
- **Chapter VI** – It has brief details of the performance of autonomous bodies under the control of the Ministry.

## **MONITORING MECHANISM**

Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass-root level. The Department carries out substantial part of its work through autonomous organizations and the performance of the autonomous bodies is regularly monitored on a quarterly/half yearly basis in the Department. These organizations enjoy autonomy in the discharge of their functions keeping in view overall policy of the Government. The performance of these bodies is reviewed by respective Boards of Management and Finance Committees to which officers from the respective administrative department, as also representative from AICTE, UGC and Finance are nominated. Sanctions of grant in aid to educational institutions are scrutinized keeping in view the provisions of General Financial Rules and the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time. The annual outlay, institution-wise and the grants released are also posted on the Ministry's website on a monthly basis by the Chief Controller of Accounts.

For the general public at large, Ministry has put all important information on its web-site [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in). The official web site of the ministry also provides information on the schemes/ programs and Acts being administered by the Ministry for information to the public.

## **EDUCATION OF MINORITIES AND SCs, STs**

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell of the Ministry is involved in the coordination of various activities relating to educational development of SCs and STs including formulation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes, Liaison among various other Ministries like Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Labour, Health & Family Welfare and National Commissions for SCs and STs on the matters relating to educational development of SCs and STs, Compilation/updating of the publication "Educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes", Action to be taken on the representations received regarding education of SCs, STs and OBCs, Examination of reports of various Commissions and Committees.

## **GENDER BUDGETING**

A Gender Budget Cell has been created in the Ministry for giving a gender sensitive orientation to the budgeting process. It coordinates the information on gender budgeting for Performance Budgets and brings out the Scheme-wise provisions and physical targets benefiting women. A Task Force has been constituted in this Department for achieving convergence and coordination of Government Programmes for Gender Equality and fighting Social evils.

## **RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

In pursuance of the provisions of the Right to information Act, 2005, the Ministry has designated subject-wise Public Information Officers (PIOs) at the level of Deputy Secretary/ Director for receipt and disposal of applications received under the Act. In addition, officers at the level of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary have been designated as Appellate authorities for considering appeals against the decisions of the PIOs. The details of Appellate Authority and PIOs/APIOs have been posted on the official web site of the Ministry.

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## **CHAPTER- I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **FUNCTIONS**

The functions of the Department of Higher Education are to evolve educational policy in all its aspects and to coordinate and determine standards in higher education including research. The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility to expand and develop technical education, to improve quality of text books, to administer scholarships, to foster and encourage studies and research in Sanskrit and other classical languages and to co-ordinate its functions with activities of UNESCO.

Main Objectives of the Department of Higher Education of the Government of India can be stated to be the following:

1. Laying down of National Policy on Education, and overseeing its implementation,
2. Planned development, including expansion of access and qualitative improvement in University and Higher Education and Technical Education with special attention to disadvantaged groups, e.g. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other backward classes, Girls, Minorities and Disabled,
3. Development of all Indian Languages,
4. Scholarships to deserving students,
5. Promotion of Books and administration of Copyright Act,
6. International Cooperation in the field of Education, including with UNESCO.

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development. He is currently assisted by Minister of State. The Minister provides policy and overall leadership to the Ministry.

At the executive level, the Department of Higher Education is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted by Additional Secretary [Higher Education], and Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, and Joint Secretaries or equivalent officers. The work of the Department is divided into six Bureaux as follows:

- University & Higher Education, Minorities Education,
- Technical Education,
- Distance Education & Scholarships,
- Planning, Administration, Languages, and Coordination,
- UNESCO, International Cooperation, Policy, Statistics, Book Promotion & Copyrights
- Integrated Finance Division,

The Department of Higher Education carries out substantial part of its work through autonomous organizations, chiefly the following:

**1. University & Higher Education**

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Indira Gandhi National Open University,
- 38 Central Universities
- Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)
- Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla
- National Council for Rural Institutes, Hyderabad

**2. Technical Education**

- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- 13 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
- 7 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 4 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs)
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/ Practical Training
- 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research
- Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad
- National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai
- 3 Schools of Planning and Architecture
- Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Punjab,
- National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, Ranchi
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar,
- Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar,

**2. Languages**

- Three Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, TamilNadu.



**4. Miscellaneous**

- National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi,
- National Book Trust (NBT), New Delhi
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)

In addition to the above, the Department also has three attached offices and one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as given below:

**5. Attached Offices**

- Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi
- Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi
- Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore

**6. PSU**

- Educational Consultants (India) Limited (Ed.CIL), Noida

**CHAPTER-II**  
**OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES**

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Higher Education</b>								
1.	University Grants Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities.</li> <li>To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities.</li> <li>To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group of Universities.</li> <li>To promote expansion of higher education institutions.</li> <li>To promote inclusiveness by removal of imbalances on account of regional, geographical, caste, ethnic, religious, gender considerations and physical disability and increase access opportunities for the disadvantaged.</li> <li>To promote quality in higher education and</li> </ul>	1777.95 (86.00 in NER)	1172.87	--	<p>Development assistance to Central Universities (26).</p> <p>Development assistance to State Universities (127).</p> <p>Development assistance to Deemed Universities (25).</p> <p>General Development Assistance to Colleges (6000)</p> <p>Assistance to new state universities (50)</p> <p>Upgradation of seven Technical institutions.</p> <p>Development grants to new colleges (2000)</p> <p>Assistance to autonomous colleges (324)</p> <p>Assistance to old universities (50)</p> <p>Assistance to old</p>	Development of Central Universities, State Universities and deemed Universities supported by the Central Government and colleges eligible for receiving grants for removing regional imbalances and address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education in region as well as providing better quality higher education.	During the period of the financial year 2009-10	The outputs and outcomes are dependent not only on the availability of financial outlays but also on the relevant higher education policy with regard to the public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality, upward movement of standards in higher education at the global level which are ever evolving, yet

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		strengthen research				<p>colleges (5000)</p> <p>Assistance to Delhi Colleges (58)</p> <p>Making functional 15 new Central Universities established in hitherto uncovered States.</p> <p>Assistance for Autonomous Colleges (200)</p> <p>Scheme for Universities with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>Scheme for Colleges with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>Women's Hostels for Colleges (5000).</p> <p>Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges (34).</p> <p>Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women</p>	<p>Providing quality education thru' Central Universities in uncovered States.</p> <p>Enabling colleges to develop quality thru' autonomy in academic matters.</p> <p>Promotion of research in selected areas in Universities and colleges after identification of their potential.</p> <p>Removal of gender disparities in access to higher education.</p> <p>Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of women as</p>		<p>unforeseen may effect the outputs and outcomes. The Planning Commission has been approached for higher level for plan allocation, which if made available would necessitate upward adjustment of targets and impacts.</p>

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						<p>PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child</p> <p>PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges.</p> <p>Post Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/SC/Minorities</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST</p> <p>Special assistance programme for upgradation of science departments in Universities and colleges. CAS-74 DSA-145 DRS-258.</p> <p>Development grants to management</p>	<p>well as provide quality higher education opportunities to women.</p> <p>Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of students coming from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities as well as provide quality higher education opportunities to them.</p> <p>Promotion and strengthening of research and knowledge growth.</p>		

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						departments (100)  Increase in research output in higher education.  Research Awards to Teachers  Emeritus Fellowships  Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals  Engineering & Technology JRFs  Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students  Faculty Improvement Programme  Bilateral Exchange Programmes.  Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students  Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges. (300 institutions)	Promotion of quality education thru' the programmes		

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2.	Central Universities & Deemed Universities	To operationalize 15 new and 23 existing Central Universities –  3 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in Assam, 3 in Delhi and 4 in Uttar Pradesh, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and 1 each in Pondicherry and remaining 23 States (except Goa)  - to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.	2597.00 (371.91 in NER) (including an amount of Rs1033 crore for OSC recommendation).	2276.74	--	Imparting high quality education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected on all-India basis; upgradation of infrastructure, viz. construction of hostels, class-rooms, staff quarters, auditoriums, community centers; modernization of laboratories; creation of new Faculties, Departments and introduction of new courses; implementing Oversight Committee's recommendations envisaging 54% increase in the annual permitted strength over a period of three years commencing from the academic session 2008-09, based on the sanctioned intake of 69221 students in 2006-07. As a result the intake of students is likely to go up by 37379 students by 2010-11.	The Central Universities have continued to impart high quality education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D levels to students selected on all-India basis. However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlay of any specific year, but cumulative effect of the past several years' outlays. 15 new Central Universities established recently are expected to be fully functional and would provide a modal for academic reforms as provided in the Central Universities Act, 2009. Further, increase in intake in various courses, creation of new Faculties and Departments and introduction of new courses, apart from the quantitative and qualitative growth in terms of research activities, organization of Conferences and Seminars is expected.	The regular flow of funds, followed by a constant monitoring of utilization of funds will definitely improve the performances of the CUs in a time bound manner.	1. Timely approval of competent authority.  2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.  3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
3.	Indian Council of Social Science	To coordinate research in social sciences to encourage programmes	25.00 (2.50 in	26.00	Sale from the priced	1. Research Grant Plan -150 (on going 300)	The activities of the Council would help in exploring new areas of	The applications/ proposals for	Subject to approval of competent

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	Research (ICSSR)	<p>of inter-disciplinary research and to take necessary measures such as providing financial and technical assistance, guidance, advice, review progress of research in social sciences and bring out publications etc. as are vital for promotion of social sciences in the country.</p> <p>To achieve its objectives, the Council provide financial assistance to institutes involved in the research in social sciences, enter into international collaborations, award fellowships, provide research grant, study grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes a half-yearly journal alongwith the proceedings of the seminars and workshops.</p>	NER)		Publications, Journals etc. Photocopying charges, supply of Bibliography, hiring of conference hall, hostel rooms rent	<p>2. Fellowship Plan - 270 (on going fellowship 300)</p> <p>3. Maintenance of Research Institutes - 27</p> <p>4. Regional Centres – 6</p> <p>5. International Collaboration - 250</p> <p>6. Training Courses &amp; Data Bank - 20</p> <p>7. Publication Division - 70</p> <p>8. Documentation Services including study grants - 4500</p> <p>9. Other Programmes - 100</p> <p>10. North East Programme - 80</p>	research in social sciences. The outcome of the research projects undertaken or financed by the Council are likely to be of use for giving a new direction to the policies in socio-economic sector of the country.	fellowships, research grants, seminars, workshops courses etc. would be invited in the beginning of the financial year. The financial assistance to the ongoing projects and fellowships shall be provided after reviewing their Progress; providing maintenance grant to the grantee institutions is an ongoing process. The Council proposes to undertake its activities in accordance with the Annual Action Plan.	authority.
4.	Indian Council	The Government of India				The following activities	The activities of the		Subject to

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	of Historical Research (ICHR)	established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The broad aims of the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research; and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of history so as to include	4.50 (0.45 in NER)	9.46	Rs.0.05 crore revenues for ICHR publications and journals	will be taken up: 1. Research Project and National - 300 2. Fellowships Jr. PDF - 300 3. Study cum Travel Grant - 150 4. Foreign Travel Grant - 65 5. Pub. Subsidy - 70 6. CEP - 2  7 ICHR Seminar. - 6 8 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conference - 110 9 .ICHR own publications 10 Computerization of the ICHR library  Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2009-10 would be Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols. of the projects) Dictionary of Social, Economic and	Council would help in exploring new areas of research in History and its progress. The Council's publications, which are quite many every year, projects Indian expertise in history both in the country and the world at the highest levels. The promotion of research in history especially Indian history to the outside world is done through international collaboration and academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.		approval by competent authority.



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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.				Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India The work of the Towards Freedom Project will be completed during the year 2009-10 and the major part of the work of the other projects will be completed during 2009-10.  The following New Projects are also undertaken:  i)Persian Historical Texts and Translation ii)Global Hegemonies and Writing of History in 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries iii)Religion and Society in Pre-modern South Asia Position of Religious Fundamentalism and Historiography in India and Pakistan iv)Memory and History: History before Historians.			
5.	National Council of Rural	To promote rural higher education modeled upon	2.50	1.20	--	1) Strengthening of Rural Higher	Rural higher education is promoted on Gandhian	The time for completion of	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Institutes, Hyderabad (N.C.R.I)	Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' through the process of education, research, training and extension. The objectives also include encouraging educational institutions for higher studies in rural areas and voluntary agencies, and to promote concepts in conformity with the Gandhian philosophy of education.	(0.20 in NER)			Education 2) Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic education institutions including institutes situated in North Eastern Region. 3) Integration of Gandhian institution through networking of rural education, Training, field Research with different organizations / institutions 4) Promotion of Rural Higher Education through developing courses and modules on Gandhian education, development, economics, management approaches values etc. 5) Strengthening of NCRI establishment	principles.	these projects ranges from 1 years to 3 years	
6.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	7.06	0.15 crore by way of sale of IIAS Publications and income from entry fee.	1. Fellowships - 30-35 2. National Fellowships -5 3. National Seminars -16 4. Visiting Professors -8 5. Visiting Scholars - 16	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in Humanities	The Institute would initiate process of inviting applications and proposals	Subject to approval by competent authority.

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		human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.				5. Library Books and Periodicals - 5000	Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, and its publications would enrich the literature.	for the fellowship programmes & other academic-related activities.	
7.	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	To publish 96 Volumes/ monographs up to 2009-10.	1.50 (0.20 in NER)	--	Sales revenue for PHISPC publications to the tune of Rs.30 lakh is anticipated.	Eleven volumes will be published during 2009-10. One Volume in 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2 Volumes in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter, 3 Volume in 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter and 5 in 4th quarter.	PHISPC have been publishing Volumes and will be made available for research purpose for various researchers, Ph.D., students of the country through various Universities and libraries.	PHISPC will achieve target within the financial year 2009-10 as per Annual Action Plan prepared.	There will be no variation for the achievement of the physical target.
8.	Financial Assistance to National Research Professorship	To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.	Nil	0.52	--	There are 11 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 3 Pensioners.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized.	NRPs are appointed for a period of five years, which can be extended for another term of five years. Thereafter, a National Research Professor is entitled to life pension.	--

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
9.	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	The Council promotes research in philosophy and allied disciplines. The other activities of the Council include awarding fellowships, organizing seminars, academic conferences, and grants for academic pursuits and brings out publications.	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	3.30	Rs.10 lakhs from sale of ICPR publications/ journals, etc.	Fellowship Seminars, Conferences and Workshops - 20 Refresher Courses - 3 Lectures - 35 Grants for Seminars and Workshops - 40 Travel Grant to outstanding scholars to international seminars Publications Exhibition and Publicity International Coll. and Academic Linkages – proposed to depute 8 scholars ICPR Spl. Programmes – 4 nos. Review Meet Dialogue and colloquia - 2 nos. Library Books and periodicals - 325	The activities of the Council would help in exploring new areas of research in philosophy and its propagation Indian Philosophy.		
10.	National Institute of studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib <b>(New Scheme)</b>	Sri Guru Granth Sahib being a repository of divine word, interfaith dialogue, and also being relevant for an holistic approach to human life and civilization, it is proposed to set up a National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib as an autonomous institute to facilitate study of the orgin of Bani, its	1.90	--	--	Setting up of the Institute will pave way for co-operation and understanding among the various religious communities.	The Institute will provide facilities for undertaking study of the teachings and impact of Sri Guru Granth Sahib on the society in a systematic Manner.		Subject of approval of Competent Authority.

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		preservation, transmission, impact etc. as an autonomous body.							
11.	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)	NCMEI was established through an Ordinance followed by an Act of Parliament which received assent of the President on 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2005. The Commission advises Central/State Governments on matters relating to Minority Education Institutions and looks into specific complaints of deprivation or violation of the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.	Nil	2.66	Nil	The Commission has received more than 1648 petitions/complaints during 2008-09 of which 740 have been disposed. The powers of the commission have been further amplified through the NCMEI (Amendment Act 2006) to make it more effective. No physical targets can be fixed.	To redress the grievance of Minorities regarding their right to establish institutions and declaration of such institutions as minority institutions	Article 30 (1 ) of the Constitutions has given the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.  The Commission adjudicates on the petition or complaints regarding refusal by State or Central Government to establish such institutions. The Commission has quasi-judicial jurisdiction and may issue appropriate	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
								direction to State/ Central Govts. For the redressal of grievances of Minority institutions.	
12.	Educational loan interest Subsidy Scheme <b>(New Scheme)</b>	It is proposed to provide some avenues to enable needy students to mitigate their financial problems. The Scheme proposes to provide subsidy for the period of moratorium, on interest on loan borrowed from the banks, under the educational loan scheme circulated by the Indian Bank Association for pursuing professional education in India.	0.10	--		It is estimated that about 2.00 lakh students shall avail the benefit every year.	Students from economically backward classes can pursue higher professional studies with ease in the country.		Subject to approval by competent authority.
13.	Improvement in salary scale of University & college Teachers	Consequent on revision of pay scale of Central Govt. employees, it has been necessary to revise the pay scales of University and College Teachers. The State Govts. have been advised that in the event of their implementing the Central scheme as a complete package for their teachers, the Central Government	Nil	250.01	Nil	Upon full implementation of the Scheme, about 4.5 lakh teachers in State Universities and colleges will be benefitted.	The improved pay package will help in attracting and retaining talented persons, resulting in improvement in the quality of higher education.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		shall bear 80% of the additional expenditure required for implementation of the revised pay scales for the period from 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010.							

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8

<u>Distance Learning</u>									
14. (a)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society; To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research; To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to	50.00 (5.00. in NER)	1.00	Rs.237.71 cr. (income from own resources through fee collection and other internal resources to meet recurring expenditure)	Annual enrollment : 6.0 lakhs Total enrollment: 20 lakhs New centres to be created : 2  New programmes : 15 New courses : 60 New Regional Centres: 6 New study centres : 100 Number of new Overseas study centres : 5 Establishment of 35 ROTs per quarter	Increase in enrolment of students by 4 % or by 20,000	The process of enhancement of enrolment has cumulative and depends on a series of factors.  Different components such as creation of centres, development of course material and launch of programme etc.. of this series has different initiation points. The final decision on initiation of steps depends upon communication of availability of	Non-availability of faculty in the respective disciplines and delay in approval process of various activities may lead to underachievement of the targets.  Launching of region – based programmes is a first – time effort by the Regional Centres. The programmes proposed as on date do not have parallel in the conventional system. It may be



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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		encourage excellence						resources. The work on most of the components is academic in nature and shall be started immediately after availability of resources. The other set of activities is to strengthen the measures for use of ICT in distance education programmes.	difficult to identify the resource persons
14. (b)	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs)	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning systems to determine the standards.  Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	40.00 (4.00 in NER)	--	--	Assistance of SOUs and Distance Education Institutes and National Institute of Open Schooling for their capacity building  Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 14  Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 140	Improved efficiency in delivery system of programmes and launch of new programmes of greater relevance  Increase in the enrolment of students in SOUs and CCIs by 10 %	Dates for Invitation Scrutiny, and Decision of proposals are being decided.  Release of grant, Utilization and Final evaluation for 2009-10 will be done subsequently by 31.3.2010.	Timely proper utilization of grants, submission of UCs, in time, delay in preparation of proposals, meeting of Council and submission

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
15.	National Mission in Education through ICT	<p>Identification and nurturing of talent and lifelong learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.</p> <p>In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled Learning including academic, vocational and life skills, the Mission would also focus attention on six challenge areas with a view to achieving technological breakthrough in the field of :</p>	900.00 (90.00 in NER)	--	--	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects</li> <li>2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting of Contents already available or being generated</li> <li>3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules</li> <li>4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device</li> <li>5. Spreading Digital literacy</li> <li>6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for</li> </ol>	CCEA approved the scheme of National Mission in Education through ICT on 2.1.2009 only. To implement the Scheme, Ministry is taking all out efforts as per Mission document during the financial year 2009-10.	Ministry got CCEA approval on the proposed Scheme National Mission in Education through ICT dated 2.1.2009 only. Efforts are being made to implement the scheme as per Mission documents.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>(a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian,</p> <p>(b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners,</p> <p>(c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class</p> <p>(d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories,</p> <p>(e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and</p> <p>(f) creation of virtual technological university.</p> <p>The Mission would also attempt to build knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the county with a view to achieving</p>				<p>practical exposures.</p> <p>7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format</p> <p>8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities</p> <p>9. Stabilising a System for electronically disbursing college and university level Scholarships.</p>			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		critical mass of researchers in any given field.							
16.	Commonwealth of Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.	--	4.00	--	As per the Schedule finalized by the COL	Development of e-learning material making a repository of e-learning material and providing teaching and learning material to the various educational institutional institutions in the ODL System. Providing assistance to the member Nations in upgrading their knowledge in new domains of e-learning.	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount is Government of India's contribution and released in one installment after approval.	To meet Govt. of India's commitment
17.	Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. These students would be identified on the basis of the Class XII results. The scholarship would be paid from the first year of graduation to post-graduation level in general courses and for graduation level in professional courses including Engineering	110.00 (11.00 in NER)	--	--	82000 fresh scholarships would be awarded in addition to 82000 renewal scholarships. Backlog scholarships for students eligible under National Merit Scholarship Scheme would also be paid at old rates without arrears. There is also a component of Administrative Expenditure. This scheme is likely to benefit nearly 2,00,000	The scholarship would enable the meritorious students from poor families to pursue higher studies. This would go a long way in developing valuable human resource for the country.	The process will continue throughout the year.	The outputs and outcome are dependent upon the number of students who pass out from class XII with requisite qualifying marks and fulfill other eligibility

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		and MBBS. The scholarship amount is Rs.1000/- p.m. for the first three years of graduation level and Rs.2,000/- p.m. for the next two years. The scholarship would be paid for 10 months in an academic year.				students in 2009-10 including the eligible students who would be covered under the renewal scholarship for 2008-09.			criteria.
	<b>Development of Language</b>								
18.	<b>Directorate of Hindi</b>		10.00 (1.00 in NER)	11.05	--				
(a)	Scheme of Teaching Hindi through Correspondence	Propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states and abroad				i) Admission to 10,000 students ii) 25 PC Ps iii) Publication of 2 conversion guide/ self taught iv) 4 CDs	-	yearly	
(b)	Hindi through cassettes	-do-				Production of 3 VCD	-	yearly	
(c)	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organizations and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (DBHP)	Propagation and development of Hindi by Participation of general public				Grants to 250 NGOs for promotion and propagation of Hindi and Publication grant fro 15 manuscripts	-	yearly	
(d)	Services & Programmes	Propagation and development of Hindi by various programmes for				i) 8 workshop ii) 2 Study tours iii) 8 Paradhyapak	-	yearly	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		non-Hindi speaking students Hindi writers and General Public.				Vyakhyan Mala iv) National Symposia v) Travel Grants to 20 Research scholars			
(e)	Publication i) Publication of Dictionaries & Conversation Guides.  ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi speaking States.  iii) Exhibition of Hindi Books.  iv) Publication of Bhasha (Bi-monthly), Varshiki & Sahityamala.	Propagation and development of Hindi by producing dictionaries and Standard reference material. This includes exhibition of all publications and free distribution of books purchased through open advertisement.				i) Ensuring availability of standard reference material and publications in Hindi.  ii) For propagation & Development in Hindi  iii) 12 Exhibitions will be held at various places.  iv) 6 issue of Bhasha Magazine is likely to be published including one special issue on 'Bhartiya Yayavar Sahitya'.	i) 5 Dictionaries/ conversation guides. ii) 1050 Institutions iii) 12 Exhibitions iv) 06+02	yearly	
(e)	Awards to Hindi Authors.	Propagation and development of Hindi by recognizing original writing and translation work of repute.				19 awards to Hindi authors of Non-Hindi speaking areas 5 awards under Shiksha Puraskar.	-	yearly	
19.	<b>Commission for Scientific &amp; Tech. Terminology (CSTT)</b>		5.00 (0.50 in NER)	2.85	--				

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OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	1. Preparation of technical dictionaries/ glossaries, Definitional Dictionaries including Departmental Glossaries (including NTM requirements)	Evolution and Standardization of technical terms in Hindi and other Indian Languages, Defining the technical terms in definitional dictionaries Propagation of the terms coined and defined				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Evolution and definition of approximately 20,000 terms	Through out the year	
	2. School Terminology	Evolution and standardization of				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms	Evolution of approximately 20,000 terms		
	3.National Terminology	Evolution and compilation of technical terms of different Indian languages for the creation of National Terminology				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Evolution of approximately 10, 000 terms	Trough out the year	
	4.Encyclopedias	Explaining conceptual technical terms in detail in subject wise encyclopedias				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Explanation of approximately 1500 terms	Through out the year	
	5.Propagation Programmes	Propagation of the evolved terms through orientation programmes , seminars etc				Programmes leading to orientation and awareness about the terms	Exposing approximately 3000 participants directly and several thousand through literature	Through out the year	
	6. Publicity And Advertisement	Creation of publicity material and organisation of exhibitions for the promotion of the works of the Commission.				Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organising around 12 exhibitions	To make teachers, students, researchers, scientists etc. to understand the concepts of the Commission - throughout the year		
	7. Retro conver-	Development of the				To increase the	To increase the facilities	One year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	sion of Library	Infrastructure in the Commission including the Library				facilities and modernization of the library with total computerization	and modernization of the library		
	8. Library Collection	Purchase of Books including Dictionaries for the Library				To facilitate terminology development with the quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of books	To make more and more books available in the library to facilitate terminology evolution	Through out the year	
20.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshan, Mandal, Agra.	<p>Promotion of Hindi in India and abroad.</p> <p>To make the teachers capable of teaching Hindi in their States at higher level secondary level, and primary level.</p> <p>To raise the standard of teaching in Hindi</p> <p>To provide advanced study of hindi language and literature</p> <p>To organize research in teaching of Hindi</p>	7.50 (0.75 in NER)	12.50	--	<p>1. Preparation of Instructional Material</p> <p>2. Expansion and Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses.- Training of teachers.</p> <p>3. Development of Language Technology.</p> <p>4. Hindi Sevi Samman Yojna – 14 scholars belonging to different parts of country including 2 foreigners are awarded by Sansthan for their contribution in developing and propagation of Hindi</p> <p>5. Short term courses to refresh the knowledge of working teachers.</p>	It is an advance centre for training, teaching and research in Hindi and an apex institute working in the area of Applied Hindi Linguistics. The main objective of the Sansthan is to bring Indian Languages closer to each other and develop Hindi as a bridge for good communicability at all levels. Therefore, the outcome can not be quantified. It is intangible.	Yearly.	



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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
21.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)	To promote, develop and propagate Urdu Language.	19.00 (1.90 in NER)	--	--	Besides continuing to run the existing centres 40 new centres would be started to make employable man power through computer education. 10 new Calligraphy and graphic design Centres will be added to preserve calligraphy during the year. Publication of 50 manuscripts Publication of 12 issues of Urdu Duniya Magazine. 4 issues of quarterly journal "Fikro-e-Tehreeq" Purchase of 200 titles including 60 journals 3 national seminars To popularize Urdu Language and collect data for future.	To impart Language and IT skill to Urdu speaking Minority for linking Urdu to employment to make Urdu learners are employable work force which results in their integration with the mainstream	One Year	Subject to approval of competent authority.
22.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centres	Ten month Teacher Training Course	32.00 (3.80 in NER)	10.13	--	561	Hoping to improve the intake from 65.95% to 80.21% by taking in researchers with potential to become teachers more than school teachers.	10 months	.
						Orientation Courses -7			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Refresher Courses -7			
						National Integration Camps -7		1 year	
						Seminars / Conferences -75			
						Training Programme & Special Lectures -75			
						Project workshop -89			
						Contact Programme-75			
						<b>Total -335</b>		<b>1 year</b>	
		Bhasha Mandakini TV Episodes:				a. Bengali-90 b. Kannada -30 c. Tamil-60 d. Marathi-20 e. Telugu-60 <u>260</u>		1 year	
		Indian languages Online Teaching Materials				Continuation of Kannada, Bengali and Tamil On-line courses; Hindi Beta Version, Urdu Alpha version with NCPUL	Kannada, Bengali and Tamil updating to be Completed. Urdu & Hindi to be done	1 year	
		Anukriti				Update existing database, search engine. Translation today 5 and 6 issues, Translation dictionary Machine tools package – parallel corpora, digitization of source language resources and coding	Update existing database, search engine. Translation today 5 and 6 issues, Translation dictionary Machine tools package – parallel corpora, digitization of source language resources and coding	1 year	
		Bhasha Bharati & Library Automation				Acquisition of Books, Renewals for the year 2010, Renewals of		1 year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Online Two Databases, Annual Maintenance Cost, Annual Maintenance Cost, Scanning, OPAC and Staff Purpose, For Flooring in the library main floor, For new Acquisition of Books and Periodicals, To Control the Dust and Maintain Clean ness			
		Grant in Aid for Language Development/ Publications for:				a. Bulk Purchase-350 books b. Publications-20 manuscripts c. Little Magazines -25 d. Financial assistance to VO _____ <b>-15</b> <b>410</b>	350	1 Year	
		National Translation Mission:  Creation of Translation Resources in the country				1. Creation of basic infrastructure for Central Office 2. Assigning 8800 translations 3. Scholarships and Fellowships for Translation Studies 4. Development of Basic Translation Tools 5. Translations Awards Training for Translators	i) Propagation and development of translation in Indian Languages.  ii) Translating existing knowledge books in English into 8 <sup>th</sup> Schedule Languages.	1 Year	
		National Testing Service:  To formulate concept				a. Installing Task groups & organizing a series of Programmes	a. Developing consensus based framework for assessing Aptitude, Achievement, &	Continuous process (up to 2011).	

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		<p>based continuum of graded syllabi for the courses in Indian languages applicable to all the seven levels of general education.</p> <p>Develop norms and standards for the above</p> <p>Demarcate the concepts of aptitude, achievement, and proficiency in the context of Native Language / Second Language / Foreign Language</p> <p>Decide the contents and consequential effects at the levels of std XII and graduation</p> <p>Take appropriate steps to develop a centralized mechanism consisting of tools and scales.</p>				<p>for material production</p> <p>b. Finalization of General Frame of References in Hindi, Tamil, Urdu.</p> <p>c. Establishment of Regional Field Units across 16 states/ Union Territories of the Country.</p> <p>d. Concept-based continuum of graded syllabi to be finalized for lg &amp; lit (all 7 levels)</p> <p>e. Question items required for tool making by involving 1000s of item &amp; writers</p> <p>f. Norm establishment for standardization</p>	<p>Proficiency through National level Programmes &amp; conventions</p> <p>b. Publication of General frame of references for language, literature &amp; skills</p> <p>c. Completing the establishment of all the 60 regional field units meant for 30 regions identified</p> <p>d. Finalization of corresponding measurement tools 7 x 2 = 14 materials</p> <p>e. Organizing mass workshops for item setting</p> <p>f. Completing the process for one discipline (viz. language) at the first instance.</p>		
		Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages				<p>1. Continuation of Corpora building &amp; NLP activities.</p> <p>2. Recruitment of Manpower – 8.</p>	<p>1. Three languages data collection;</p> <p>2. Development of standards.</p>	1 year	

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						3. Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meetings and Grant-in-Aid Meeting to process targets & projects on – Speech Recognition & Synthesis as well as on – Character Recognition etc.,	3. Completion of POS tagging of 3 million word corpus. 4. 50 hrs. of Spoken & 10 million words of written corpus. 5. Some amount of parallel and Specialized Corpora.		
23.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	Preservation of Sindhi Language, which was on the decline thereby saving a vital language of Indian culture	1.50	--	--	Bulk purchase of 130 Magazines/books Sindhi Learning Classes in 100 institutes. 2 life time awards and 10 awards to eminent writers in Sindhi Financial assistance to 20 academies.	Propagation of Sindhi language and teaching of Sindhi through Sindhi learning classes		
24.	Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai	CICT has been established with the objective to promote and develop Classical Tamil by supporting research, educational work and following programmes:  a.)Centre of Excellence b.)Fellowships c.)Ten Major Projects 2. Awards 3. Publications	15.00	--	--	i) 60 Doctoral and 36 Postdoctoral Fellowships have to be awarded to deserving young scholars engaged in research on Classical Tamil.  ii) Financial assistance for short term projects have to be extended to different individuals and organizations.	Preservation and development of Classical Tamil Language.	1 Year	Construction of building for CICT depends on state govt. timely providing suitable land after leveling/ earth filling.

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		4. Financial Assistance for Minor projects 5. Programmes 6. Updation of Website 7. Continuation of Newsletter				iii) Construction of building for CICT at Chennai. iv) Conduct of Seminars/Conferences/ Training Programmes. v) Conduct of different meeting of various committees such as Governing Council, Finance Committee, Academic Council etc. vi) Expanding the current research projects and schemes.			
25.	Rashtariya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	To preserve, propagate and modernize traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the then campuses established by RSKS; to confer degrees and certificates to its students.  Financial assistance to Skt. Organizations/institutions and Skt Pathshalas all over India and also to 20 post graduate level teaching instsitions and three post-graduate level research institutions under the scheme for assistance to	37.00	29.32	--	Construction work will be continued at Jammu and Bhopal during the year. Enrolment of students in the constituent Campuses may cross 4100 mark and about 15000 students are expected to take various Sanskrit examinations. 800 students admitted in introductory Sanskrit correspondence course in 1 <sup>st</sup> and IInd year are expected to complete the course. About 100 students will be awarded Ph.D. degree in the Sansthan	Creation of infrastructure for Sanskrit education encouragement of Students to learn Sanskrit, advancement of Sanskrit Languages and meet the employment potential of youth for Sanskrit – based jobs.	Yearly	Subject to approval of competent authority.  Timely receipt of proposals and its approval by Competent authority.

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>ASMs/Shodha Sansthans.</p> <p>To give indepth training to young scholars and students in different shastras/disciplines of Skt. learning under the scheme of Shastra Chudamani.</p> <p>To provide grants to scholars for the publication of their original research work and for publishing rare Sanskrit manuscript.</p> <p>To promote Sanskrit education by giving scholarships to students to encourage them to study Sanskrit at Secondary and Higher Secondary level; financial assistance to Sanskrit pandits in indigent circumstances; support for salary of Sanskrit teacher and for teachers of modern subjects; financial support for various subjects for development of Sanskrit language.</p>				<p>this year.</p> <p>Non Formal Sanskrit Education in 500 Centres has been launched by the Sansthan in 2003-04 and will continue during 2009-10. 50,000 students are expected to benefit.</p> <p>The Sansthan has also introduced Sanskrit Teaching in Bhasha Mandhakani channel in "Gyan Darshan" through Doordarshan. It will continue during 2009-10.</p> <p>Financial assistance is provided for various projects received from the Universities and NGOs, recommended by the State Governments, which relate to development, propagation, research, popularization of Sanskrit and keeping the tradition of Sanskrit alive on year to year basis. The nature of such projects is extremely varied in nature and as such the outcome cannot be</p>			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						quantified.			
26.	Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain	Study of the Vedas through Pathashalas. Conservation and Development of tradition of Vedic Studies.	12.00	--	--	Number of students likely to be enrolled is 1300 and Number of teachers is 200.  Construction of new campus – Phase I at Ujjain at an estimated cost of Rs.24 crore.	Preservation of Ved Shastras.	It is expected that the construction activities of the new campus will be completed by end of March, 2010.	
27.	Scheme of Assistance to Agencies for Education in human Values	Strengthening culture and human values at all levels of educations.	3.00 (including NER of Rs.0.30)	--	--	Physical target cannot be fixed. In case proposed budget is provided, about 100 or more NGOs can be assisted for implementing the projects in the school system and higher education level.	Project implementation by NGO in the school system and other levels of education for promoting human values, will benefit students, teachers, parents and community,	Proposals are examined as per provisions of the Scheme by the Pre-Project Appraisal Committee, Finance Division and Grant-in-Aid Committee.	Projects under the scheme are implemented by NGOs. In case projects are not implemented properly or funds are not utilized as per provisions of the Scheme and sanctioned programmes, the concerned organizations can be



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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
									asked to return the sanctioned amount with interest @ of 10% as provided in the Bond and sanction letter.
28.	National Book Trust	To produce and encourage the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public & to promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship by participating in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions.	10.00 (1.00 in NER)	14.70	--	1. Subsidy & core Books Project-2 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 3000 4. Participation in Book Fairs- 15 5. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4 6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 150 7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2000 8. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.-30 9. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 15	Spreading literacy and cultural heritage and ensuring reading habits through book fairs and publications.		
29.	Scheme for Intellectual	1. Encourage study of Intellectual Property	3.00	--	--	IPR Chairs will be supported.	Public awareness about IPR/ copyright issues will	Applications are invited	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	<p>Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education.</p> <p>2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters among public and academic community</p> <p>3. Developing and encouraging study in specialized courses in IPRs in the higher education system.</p> <p>4. Training of enforcement personnel, namely State police/custom officials about copyright and related issues.</p> <p>5. Organizing seminars and workshops on copyright matters/IPRs matters in college, universities and other recognized institutions.</p> <p>6. Establishment of MHRD IPR Chairs in Universities and Higher learning institutions.</p>	(0.30 in NER)			<p>To encourage study of IPR issues.</p> <p>Universities and recognized institutes of higher education will be provided grant.</p>	be created.	<p>from Universities, Institutions, organizations etc. and the applications received will be processed for release of grants after the recommendation of GIAC meeting and concurrence of IFD.</p> <p>IPR Chairs are being established in Universities/ Institutions after need base assessment.</p>	
30.	Auroville Management	Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of	6.20	1.56	--	Outputs are not quantifiable	Education for International understanding peace, human unity, education for integral development	--	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to a making long term arrangements for the better managements and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.					of personality and value oriented research, which is the objective of the Auroville Foundation.		
31.	Contribution to UNESCO:	The budget head "Contribution to UNESCO", is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items:  (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris; (iii) Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and (iv) Any other Voluntary Contribution on the	--	8.85	--	<b>Outputs quantifiable not</b>	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.		--

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.							
32.	UNESCO Related Activities	Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and UNESCO related activities	1.70	--	--	<b>Outputs not quantifiable</b> Construction of UNESCO Building for which an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been provided in the BE of Ministry of Urban Development	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.	No time limit or timeframe can be fixed. Bilateral Visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organizations	
33.	National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi	To undertake, promote and Coordinate research in educational planning and Administration provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level	10.00 (1.00 in NER)	8.14	--	The target for 2009-10 is to conduct 60 training programmes and to complete the ongoing research projects including Ph.D and M.Phil	Training of officials/ administrators in Education Sector and rendering of required consultancies. Participants would get more ideas about the education sector in the	yearly	NIL

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and States to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organizations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries particularly of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational plan and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies and maintain the library facilities for the furtherance of these objectives.					country		
	<b>Technical Education</b>								
34.	Scheme of Quality Improvement Programme - Community Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural India gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled	157.00 (15.70 in NER)	--	--	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trades. The scheme is envisaged to be	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trade	600 persons will be trained by each polytechnic through short term non formal 3 to 6	Scheme is implemented through AICTE approved polytechnics and perfor-

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		manpower to meet the need of the local community.				implemented in 600 polytechnics during 2009-10.		months duration skill development courses.	mance of the scheme is mainly demand driven.
35.	Polytechnics for the Disabled Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education</li> <li>Reaching the PWDs in catchment areas and motivating them to undergo formal and non formal programmes</li> <li>Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure.</li> <li>Allocating disciplines wise 25 seats for PWDs in formal programmes and finalising admission policy.</li> <li>Identifying and preparing for offering non formal Skill Development Programmes for</li> </ul>	4.00 (0.40 in NER)	--	--	Formal Programmes 1250  Non-formal programmes 5000	Admission of Disabled persons in 50 polytechnics which are implementing the scheme in courses  Formal – 25 student in each polytechnic  Non formal – 100 students in each polytechnic	As per approved operational plan of the polytechnics.  Quarter I = 20% of the projected targets  Quarter II = 25% of the projected targets  Quarter III = 25% of the projected targets  Quarter IV = 30% of the projected targets	The scheme is largely attracting orthopeadically handicapped to formal programmes

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		PWDs							
36.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) for imparting high quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam.  Upgradation of infrastructure  Modernization of labs and digital resources Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme, introduction of new emerging courses.	800.00 (114.50 in NER) (including an amount of Rs. 600 crore for OSC recommendation).	919.57	--	Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continuous basis and not linked to any one financial year), expansion of interdisciplinary programmes/introduction of new courses in emerging technologies.	The IITs have continued to impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee). However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlays of any specific year but cumulative effect of past several years' outlays. Increase in intake of students in various disciplines is expected. Introduction of new courses / programmes is projected. Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conferences, patents / trade marks / designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education programmes is expected.	The process / timelines are taken care of and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner.	1. Timely approval of competent authority.  2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.  3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Development of infrastructure and other facilities including faculty, and due implementation of the recommendations of Oversight Committee. The intake capacity at Undergraduate level is expected to increase by 1813 students i.e. by 36% during the year with reference to 2007-08			
37.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode, & Shillong	To provide Quality Management Education	98.00 (20.00 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.60 crore for OSC recommendation).	42.71	--	<p>1. To continue to impart quality management education enhance facilities in r/o Information technology, infrastructure &amp; Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength &amp; maintain quality of education.</p> <p>2. Two years Duration Programme (PGP).</p> <p>3. To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs.</p> <p>4. To achieve the targets in intake capacity of students in these IIMs by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight</p>	<p>IIM wise figure for intake of OBC students for implementation of OSC for 2009-10 is:</p> <p>Ahmedabad-54 Bangalore - 61 Calcutta - 153 Lucknow - 77 Indore - 37 Kozhikode -42</p>	<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority.</p> <p>2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.</p> <p>3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.</p>	



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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Committee recommendations.			
38.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore	The Institute is a post graduate Institution providing quality education and excelling in research and development at the cutting edge of several disciplines in Science, Engineering and Technology.	75.00 (including an amount of Rs. 50 crore for OSC recommendation).	149.00	-	<p>To carry out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas.</p> <p>Upgradation of infrastructure</p> <p>Modernization of labs and digital resources</p> <p>Expansion of interdisciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses</p> <p>The intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 104 students during 2009-10.</p>	Enhancement in performance & prediction in order to meet the challenges of rapidly changing situation in national/ International Science Technology.		<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority.</p> <p>2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.</p> <p>3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff</p>
39.	All India Council for Technical Education	(i) Proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system, the promotion	200.00 (20.00 in NER)	1.00	--	i) AICTE will continue to regulate the functioning of around 8568 Institution imparting technical education in	The projected outcomes through various activities of AICTE will lead to growth of technical education system in the	The process/ timeliness will be taken care of for funding and	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		of education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system. (ii) AICTE funds various programmes with a view to achieving the above objectives. (iii) Besides AICTE will undertake Programme for faculty development Award of Fellowship for M.Tech students and schemes for reduction of regional imbalances/social gaps and promotion of inclusiveness and support to Engineering colleges for Diploma.				different disciplines with an intake capacity of about 16.55 lakhs students (including diploma level institution). <b>ii)</b> In addition to 8674 programmes already accredited, accreditation of 432 more Institutes comprising 2100 programmes will be completed during the academic year 2009-10. <b>iii)</b> An amount of Rs.200 crores (Plan funds) and Rs.80 crores (Non-Plan Funds will be provided to various institutions and stakeholders of technical education and connected activities.	country, quality improvement in technical education through accreditation, improvement in quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodology, upgradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	regulating the functioning of Technical Institutions.	
40.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	863.00 (87.00 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.775 crore for OSC recommendation).	523.90	--	By investing in NITs, the Technical Education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to State – of – Art, Modern Laboratory Equipment, Latest Books on the subject in the Library and improved Hostel	The technical education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to state of art, modern lab equipments, books, e'journals and improved hostel facilities	Quarterly targets are set for regular flow of funds to the Institutes and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance	1.Timely approval of competent authority.  2.Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						facilities. The intake capacity in undergraduate courses is expected to increase to 12798 students in 2009-10.		of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner.	
41	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai	<p>i) To train the practicing executives in Techni-cal / Non-Technical areas in various facts of management.</p> <p>ii) To provide technical consultancy to the industrial and business organization to find scientific solution to their problems and increase the productivity.</p> <p>iii) To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/ business with the over all objective of nation building.</p>	37.00 (including an amount of Rs.25 crore for OSC recommen dation).	33.00	--	<p>1. To continue to develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries / business.</p> <p>2. To increase the number of executives trained in various facets of management</p> <p>3. Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 82 students in 2009-10.</p>	i. Technical education being imparted will improve.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	<p>Projected outcome is subject to the varied response from the Industries.</p> <p>Timely approval of competent authority &amp; award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment</p>

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
42.	National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, (NIFFT) Ranchi.	To train the practicing executives in Technical/ Non -technical areas in various facts of management.  To provide technical consultancy to the industries and business organizations to find scientific solutions to their problems and increase the productivity.  To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/business with the overall objective of nation building.	10.00 (including an amount of Rs.6.00 crore for OSC recommendations)	8.57	--	To continue to provide teaching and training programmes, Conduct research in frontier areas pertaining to foundry and forge technology and allied areas and to provide technological guidance and documentation services to the Industries.  Construction work would be started for accommodating additional students.  Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 141 students in 2009-10.	By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education is being imparted would be improved.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	
43.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in	8.00 (including an amount of Rs.4.00 crore for OSC	11.04	--	I. To continue to trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of	The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programmes of the School.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment.	recommen- dation).			Human Habitat and Environment to 708 students. II. Efforts are being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. II. Intake of students will increase by 354 due to implementation of OBC reservation in 2009-10.			civil/ works/ equipment
44.	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs) (Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata)	To provide professional education and training to teachers of polytechnics, engg. colleges for advancement of learning / promoting excellence in technical education and industry. These institutes offer Masters Degree Programme in addition to Short term training	30.00 (3.00 in (including an amount of Rs.12.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	48.52	--	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD.  Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 141 students in 2009-	All the activities – training, research & curriculum revision and instructional resources development are ongoing activities which are conducted throughout the year. NITTTRs envision to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	Quarter – 1 – 30% of the targets  Quarter – 2 & 3 is 20% each of the targets  Quarter 4 30% of the projected targets as per MOU between Ministry and respective institutions	Shortage of faculty in technical institutions  - Delays in curriculum implementation by the polytechnics  -Inadequate State Government support for sponsoring teachers for training programmes of NITTTR. Lack of industrial infrastruc-

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						10.			ture and support in the NE Region
45.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	26.00	--	--	1) Academic/Research activities of Students (UG & PG) 2) Good quality teaching and running experimental work and research 3) Maintenance of the infrastructure 4) Campus Development Phase – 1 A. Two Boys Hostels of 800 students B. Lecture Halls - 4  5) Setting of labs for Electronic, Computer Science, Workshop of Mechanical Engg. and other core labs.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Sector.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
46.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.	48.00 (including an amount of Rs.30.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	7.25	--	Expansion of the institute in terms of students enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. Development of extension centre at Amethi. 1. Increase in number of courses. 2. Increase in number of	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Sector.  With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these facilities will be further improved and strengthened.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	Timely approval of competent authority.

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						students. 3.Increase in Deptts Centres.  Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservation, the expected increase in students intake is 166 in 2009-10			
47.	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT & management and development through seamless integration.	18.00 (including an amount of Rs.10.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	6.80	--	Expansion of the institute in terms of students enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of courses.</li> <li>• Increase in number of students.</li> <li>• Increase in Deptt./ Centres.</li> </ul> Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservation, the expected increase in students intake is 30 in 2009-10	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Sector.  With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs, these facilities will be further improved and strengthened .	–	1.Timely approval of competent authority.  2.Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment
48.	Indian Institute of Information Technology D&M, Kanchipuram,	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and	5.00	--	--	Construction of campus and Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology & Design to meet the global	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute	1.Timely approval of competent authority.

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		manufacturing.					challenges.	have been identified.	2.Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.  3.Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
49.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOATs/BOPT located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technicians in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subject-field in four regions.	40.00 (4.00 in NER)	25.32	--	1. Mumbai 20000 2. Kanpur 14000 3. Chennai 40000 4. Calcutta 11000 <b>Total 85000</b>  1.Placement of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOAT/BOPT.  An estimated 80000 placements of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/BOPT.	An estimated 85000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved.  2. conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant activities .	One year	Shortage of industries in NE Region has resulted utilization of less seats by BOPT Kolkata
50.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	i) To provide high quality education in the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches.	85.00 (including an amount of Rs.65.00 crores for	43.00	--	i) Setting up of additional labs.  ii) Provision of lab for new courses. Purchase of equipments &	To provide access to higher education, academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the		



CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		ii) Up gradation of infrastructure iii) Introduction of new emerging courses.	OSC recommendation).			computer peripherals. Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservations the expected increase in students intake is 266 in 2009-10	emerging knowledge society.		
51.	Indian Institutes of Science for Education Research (IISER)	To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.	215.00	--	--	1.Construction of permanent campus of IISERs at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. 2.Development of infrastructure facilities. 3.Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrolment, number of courses and establishment of departments and centres.	- Research in core science would increase which are expected after 4 yerars. - Intermediate outcome would be development of scientific temper amongst students/ researchers.	-	1. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 2. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
52.	Up-gradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	It is proposed to set up polytechnic level institutions in un-served and underserved districts and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of existing Government / Government aided	494.50 (49.50 in NER)	--	--	With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hand some job practice	With the implementation of this scheme, all the Districts in the Country will have a polytechnic.	Ist Qtr. 50% IIInd Qtr. 50%	State Government preparedness for establishment of new polytechnics.

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		polytechnics.							
53.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The new IITs will have a special focus on IT and one particular sector of the sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing or financial services.	60.00 (6.00 in NER)	--	--	Setting up of new IITs including some of the Institutes in PPP mode Modalities of PPP mode are being firmed up.  Starting of academic session.  Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information and Communication Technology with specialization in some specific disciplines such as VLSI Design/ Digital Signal processing, Embedded software, IT applications in law, Nano-informatics/Nano-computing, Bio-informatics/Biotech Research, IT applications for banking and finance, aviation etc.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff 4. PPP partners evincing interest and giving contribution
54.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology.	To create world-class institutions for undergraduate and post-graduate education in engineering, sciences and humanities as well as social sciences with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research	400.00	--	--	Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up six new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab. Development of infrastructure.  Starting of academic session of new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10. Construction of	To impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students selected through national level competitive exam in 8 IITs  Increase in number of seats would ensure increase the access to higher technical education.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institutes have been identified.	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						campuses and creation of infrastructure.			
55.	Sant Longowal Instt.of Engg. & Technology, Longowal, Punjab	To produce skilled manpower in different levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology.	15.00 (including an amount of Rs.10.00 crore for OSC recommendation).	18.97	--	Offering technical education in the field of engineering and technology in Courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD  Certificate 12 Diploma 10 Degree 09 PG 04  All the courses are offered in flexible modular mode and syllabus suited to industries requirements. The students joining in this institute have the freedom to continue courses vertically upto the PG level	Certificate (12 courses) Intake 490 students Diploma (10 courses) Intake 408 students Degree (09 courses) Intake 476 students PG (07 courses) Intake 196 students  This includes additional intake of students @ 36% of sanctioned strength in view of the OSC recommendations and 15 and 7.5 percent reservation for SC& ST candidates. Additional reservation of 50 seats in Certificate and Diploma programmes for orthopaedically handicapped students.	The courses are offered throughout the year	Shortage of faculty and staff in certain fields.  Additional infrastructure and advanced lab facilities required for PG and research programmes
56.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical education and capacities of the	3.00	--	--	I . Institutional development a. Promotion of Academic Excellence. B .Networking of Institutions	The Programme will benefit graduating students each year by imparting superior skills and training and will also enhance the professional	TEQIP Phase-II will be implemented during the financial year	

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at national and international levels.				c. Services to Community and Economy II. System Management Capacity Improvement  Based on the credible achievements made in TEQIP Phase-I, there is a proposal to extend the project as TEQIP Phase-II (TEQIP-II) to continue the activities initiated under TEQIP after the closing of ongoing TEQIP-I	development of teachers. The Phase I project is to close on 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2009.  Considering the satisfactory performance of implementation of Phase I of the Programme, the dialogue for initiating Phase-II under TEQIP have stated with the World Bank.	2009-10.	
57.	North Eastern Regional Instt. of Science and Technology, Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology specially catering to the requirements of NE region	7.00 (7.00 in NER)	26.00	--	The courses offered are of flexible and modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multi point entry and exit system. Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules.  90% of seats are reserved for North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted.	Long Term  Certificate (06 courses) Diploma (06 courses) Degree (07 courses) few PG courses.	02 years duration 02 years duration 03 years duration 02 years duration (All the courses are offered throughout the year)	Shortage of faculty and staff in certain fields.  Additional infrastructure and advanced lab facilities required for PG and research programmes

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
58.	Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels  Initially Diploma programmes are conducted in four disciplines  i) Computer Science ii) Electronics & Communication iii) Food Processing iv) Instrumentation Technology	10.00 (9.99 in NER)	--	--	The institute provided four diploma programmes in Engineering and Technology.  The reservation of seats for admission to Diploma streams is prescribed as:-  60% from BTC (60% ST, 50% SC, 15% OBC and 20% General)  20% from the North Eastern Region excluding BTC  17% from All India excluding North Eastern Region  3% from physically handicapped.	04 Diploma programmes	Three years duration	Maintenance and installation of new facilities.
59.	Setting up of New National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	50.00 (30.00 in NER)	--	--	To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students. 10 new NITs (6 in NER and 4 in Non-NER States) will be established in States/ UTs which do not have NITs at present.	The technical education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to state of art, modern lab equipments, books, e'journals and improved hostel facilities		Timely approval of competent authority.

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
60.	Setting up of New Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	To provide Quality Management Education	20.00	--	--	Out of 7 (seven) IIMs proposed to be established during the XIth Plan period, 4 (four) IIMs in the State of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand will be established during the year 2009-10.	In Phase-1, it is expected that an intake of 140 students in each of the four IIMs in PGP Course would be added.	During the year 2009-10.	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Registration of Society and Constitution of first BOG. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
61.	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education.	100.00 (10.00 in NER)	--	--	Establishment of Women's Hostels is being initiated based on the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard.	To encourage more number of women in polytechnic education	Ist Qtr 50% IInd Qtr 50%	State Government preparedness for construction of hostel
62.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	Establish centers of excellence for advanced training and research in the frontier areas including biotechnology, bioinformatics, nano-materials, nano-technologies,	1.00 (0.10 in NER)	--	--	Establish 50 centers for advanced research and training in emerging technological fields.			Timely approval of competent authority.

CHAPTER II  
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		mechatronics, Higher performance computing engineering/industrial design, professional/business ethics, and soft life skills training and development.							
63.	New Schools of Planning & Architecture at Vijayawada and Bhopal	To create SPA as a centre of excellence for imparting quality education, national level research and development, data base centre, decision support centre and to be a socially responsible Institution providing research feedback to the Government for Physical Development of human settlement at Undergraduate , Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture.	20.00	--	--	To impart quality Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Planning and Architecture.  Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall, Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in education.  Apart from undergraduate and post graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning.	105 students will be admitted for under graduate courses in each school during 2009-10.		Timely approval of competent authority and award of civil works contracts.

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## CHAPTER III

### **MAJOR REFORMS MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

The Eleventh five year plan proposals, as approved by the National Development Council, identifies “expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives and initiating the long overdue major institutional and policy reforms” as the core of the Plan efforts. An outlay of about Rs. 85,000 Cr has accordingly been projected for higher/technical education during the Plan period, which marks an over 9 fold increase over the Tenth Plan outlay for the sector. Priorities for Higher Education in the XI Plan are expansion of access (i.e. of institutional infrastructure), equity (i.e. to ensure effective participation of disadvantaged groups, and to correct regional imbalances), improvement of quality, and optimal use of Information & Communication Technology to promote achievement of these objectives. The XI Plan aims, inter alia, to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio from 11% in 2006 to 15% by 2011-12 through rapid expansion of higher education system while ensuring quality and inclusion, and also restructure and reorient higher education system to meet the requirements of a knowledge economy in a globalised world.

2. In 2008-09 several new measures were taken to implement the Government’s vision of providing increased access with equity and excellence. The setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes for Science Education & Research (IISERs), Schools of Planning and Architecture, 15 Central Universities including conversion of 3 State Universities as Central Universities, assisting the State Governments for the establishment of new polytechnics are steps in this direction. The centrally funded Central Universities and technical educational institutions have also started implementing reservation for OBC students as envisaged under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006 from the year 2008-09.

3. During the year 2009-10, the department would be taking further steps to continue and consolidate the expansion plans in field of higher and technical education, besides taking some new initiatives and new schemes for furtherance of the objective of increased access with equity and excellence. Major policy initiatives proposed during the current year are:

- The Government had decided to set up eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Of this six new IITs located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat, have started their academic session from 2008-09. The two new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and in Madhya Pradesh (Indore) will start their academic session from 2009-10.
- Establishment of 7 new IIMs, of which the four IIMs would start functioning from the next academic session. The seven new IIMs will be set up in Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan & Haryana. Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and it has commenced its first academic session from 2008-2009.



- Establishment of 14 Central Universities which would aim to attain world class standards.
- To open ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in those States/UTs which do not have a NIT. Accordingly, new NITs are proposed to be established in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttranchal, Goa , Delhi and Pudducherry.
- To address the increasing skill challenges of the Indian Information Technology (IT) industry and growth of the domestic IT market, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, intends to establish twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period on a Public Private Partnership basis.
- Establishment of 374 Model colleges in districts having GER lower than the national average GER
- supporting uncovered State Universities particularly in underserved regions and for socially disadvantaged groups and colleges for quality upgradation to a minimum level
- A new scheme providing interest subsidy on educational loans taken by students belonging to the non-creamy layer, for pursuing professional courses in India for entire duration of the course, would be operationalised from the forthcoming academic session,
- Under the scheme of scholarship, merit scholarship would be made available to 41000 boys and 41000 girls by direct credit of scholarship amount into the bank accounts of the students in the college and Universities as per the scheme approved during 2008-09.
- This Department has initiated a Scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development to give a boost to polytechnic education by providing financial assistance for the following components: -
  - o Establishment of new Polytechnics
  - o Strengthening of existing Polytechnics
  - o Community Development through Polytechnics
  - o Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

In order to promote Community Development by providing short term skill & vocational training to rural community & unorganized sectors, a renewed Community Polytechnic Scheme has been launched which will be introduced in 1000 polytechnics. Establishment of about 600 new Polytechnics in Government and PPP sectors and promotion of at least another 400 Polytechnics in the Private Sector. In particular, a polytechnic would be established in every district not having one at present. This would again benefit particularly those districts with a concentration of SC, ST, and minorities, all based on autonomy and marketability principle.

- Establishment of Women's Hostels for Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics on a large scale.
- Identifying 50 Centres for training and Research in frontier areas,
- TEQIP Phase II covering inter alia 200 State Engineering colleges,
- Accreditation would be made mandatory for all the higher and technical educational institutions through legislation and a separate accreditation body would be set up.
- The Department would also strive to bring necessary legislation to regulate entry and operation of the Foreign Educational Institutions as well as maintenance of quality and prevention of commercialization.

6. The XI Plan would also accord priority to promoting research of high quality across the Higher Education system, modernizing curricula and evaluation system, enhancing coverage of the accreditation process, and introducing necessary reforms in higher education system. A Committee has been constituted by the Government on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal to review the functioning of UGC and AICTE. Based on the recommendations received, steps will be taken for formation of a National Commission of Higher Education and Research.

7. Shortage of quality faculty in the higher education has been one of the impediments in development of higher education systems in India. The Department will take steps for initiating a 'Brain gain' policy to attract talent from all over the world into 14 National Universities aiming for world class standards as well as for IITs, NITs and IIMs.

8. A toll free anti-ragging Helpline working on a 24x7 basis has been made operational under the aegis of the University Grants Commission. The Helpline would also monitor reported incidents of ragging in higher educational institutions thereby acting to effectively curb the menace of ragging in institutions.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has celebrated the first National Education Day on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a great freedom fighter, an eminent educationist and the first union Minister of Education. The National Education Day would be celebrated every year throughout the country without declaring it as a holiday.

9. In 2008-09, Summer Schools/winter schools were conducted by the NITs for training and upgrading the skills of in-service faculty of various technical institutions. This will be an ongoing process to develop quality faculty.

10. AICTE has taken some initiatives to promote quality and the spread of technical education in the country. The AICTE has permitted introduction of second shift in engineering & polytechnic institutes for increased access in technical education.

11. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 with the dual responsibilities of (i) enhancing access and equity to higher education through distance mode and (ii) promoting, coordinating and determining standards in open learning and distance education systems. To fulfill the first objective, IGNOU provides innovative and need based general as well as continuing education to: the persons from disadvantaged groups, physically challenged, homemakers, minorities, and those who are based in remote areas for their professional development. IGNOU practices a flexible and open system of education in regard to methods and place of learning, combination of courses and eligibility for enrolment, age for entry and methods of evaluation etc. The University has adopted an integrated strategy for imparting instruction. This consists of providing print materials, audio-video tapes, broadcast on radio and educational TV Channels, tele-conferencing, video-conferencing as also the face to face counseling, at its study centers located throughout the country. The University has adopted the method of continuous assessment and term-end examination for evaluation of the performance of its students enrolled in various subjects.

12. In the coming years, the thrust is on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the system of Open and Distance Learning. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT in the learning process, a new scheme namely “National Mission in Education through ICT” was launched, with the objective of providing connectivity to the learners to the ‘Knowledge World’ in cyberspace and to make them ‘Netizens’ in order to enhance their self-learning skills and develop their capabilities for on-line problem solving. Under the Mission, 5000 colleges/University departments would get VPN and broadband internet connectivity during the year 2009-10.

13. Special attention continues to be paid to the educational needs of the North Eastern Region. An allocation of Rs.959.70 crore has been made for development of North Eastern Region (NER) in the Budget of Department of Higher Education. Each State of the region now has a Central University (with Assam having two). Besides the existing IIT at Guwahati, an IIM at Shillong has started functioning from 2008-09. Also, besides the older NIT at Silchar and Agartala, establishment of five more NITs in NER is under active consideration.

**CHAPTER-IV**

**REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/ Outcomes</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	Central Universities (23 Central Universities)	To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.	The intake capacity of Central Universities was expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 year commencing from 2008-09 on account of implementation of recommendation of OSC in Centrally Funded Institutions.	The total intake of students in 12 Central Universities including affiliated Colleges in these Universities is 69221. 7469 seats were earmarked for students belonging to other backward classes. Out of them 5829 OBC students were admitted during the academic session 2008-09.  During the year a sum of Rs. 875 Crores was released to Central Universities for implementing OSC's recommendations for developing necessary infrastructure such as Construction of Hostels, Classrooms, Labs etc.
2.	University Grants Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities.</li> <li>To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities.</li> <li>To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group</li> </ul>	<p>Development assistance to Central Universities.</p> <p>Development assistance to State Universities.</p> <p>Development assistance to Deemed Universities</p>	<p>Development assistance of Rs 1478.39 crore has been provided to 38 Central Universities as against Rs.328.55 crore the previous year. This sum includes an assistance of Rs 865 crore as assistance for implementation of the Oversight Committee recommendations consequent to implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006, for enabling reservations for students from OBCs</p> <p>Development assistance of Rs 46.77 crore has been provided to 123 State Universities as against Rs.220.25 crore the previous year.</p> <p>10 Deemed to be Universities were provided development and maintenance grants whereas 23 such Universities were provided development assistance only as against 12 and 25 such Universities respectively in the previous year.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>of Universities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote expansion of higher education institutions and to increase enrolment in higher education.</li> <li>• To promote inclusiveness by removal of imbalances on account of regional, geographical, caste, ethnic, religious, gender considerations and physical disability and increase access opportunities for the disadvantaged.</li> <li>• To promote quality in higher education and strengthen research</li> </ul>	<p>Increase enrolment of women in higher education.</p> <p>General Development Assistance to State Colleges</p> <p>Increase in number of educational institutions and increase in enrolment in higher education.</p> <p>Establishment of 15 new Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States.</p> <p>Autonomous Colleges</p>	<p>A sum of Rs 132.91 crore has been provided as Non-Plan grants and Rs 110.98 crore as Plan grants to these Deemed Universities.</p> <p>There are around 22,064 colleges at present of which 7,150 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,921 colleges under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges have been financially supported for the development of under graduate and post graduate education in colleges. The UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of Rs. 289.63 crores. An assistance of Rs. 3.28 crores has also been provided to Colleges of Delhi, Maintenance grant to the tune of Rs. 603.12 crores to Delhi University Colleges, Rs. 8.17 crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs. 47.83 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has been released during the financial year 2008-09</p> <p>There are 471 Universities and 22,064 Colleges including around 2,260 Women College as compared to 413 Universities and 20,677 Colleges including 2166 Women Colleges last year. The enrolment in higher education stands at 123.77 lakhs as compared to 116.13 lakhs last year.</p> <p>12 new Central Universities have been established and 3 State Universities have been converted into Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States. The Central Universities would start making admissions to a few courses from academic year 2009-10.</p> <p>Upto 31.3.2009, as many as 314 colleges spreading over 58 Universities of 16 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2008-09, the UGC</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Universities with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>College with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>Increase enrolment of women in higher education.</p> <p>Women's Hostels for Colleges</p> <p>Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges</p> <p>PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child</p>	<p>Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs. 31.91 crores to these autonomous colleges.</p> <p>During X Plan, four more Universities namely, Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 20.46 Crores has been provided to these Universities.</p> <p>During IX Plan, 100 new colleges are proposed to be selected. Till date, as many as 97 Colleges selected for support under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 12.57 crores has been provided to these colleges during the financial year 2008-09.</p> <p>The enrolment of women at the beginning of the academic year 2008-09 was 50.25 lakhs constituting 40.60% of the total enrolment as compared to 47.09 lakhs constituting 40.55% of the total enrolment last year.</p> <p>During the financial year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 287.50 crores for state colleges and Rs. 2.00 crores for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC.</p> <p>Currently there are 51 centres in Universities and 16 Centres in colleges in the country. During 2008-09 an amount of the Rs. 3.10 Crores has been provided to the Centres.</p> <p>Under the schemes the rate of scholarship is Rs. 2000 p.m. for 20 months. During 2008-09, a total expenditure of Rs. 15.69 crores has been incurred under both the</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges.</p> <p>Post Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/SC/Minorities</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST</p> <p>Increase in research output in higher education.</p>	<p>schemes.</p> <p>Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies. During 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 6.49 crores has been incurred.</p> <p>The scheme is initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post graduate level studies particularly for SC/ST/Minorities candidates. During 2008-09, no grant has been released to the students. The selection of candidates for the year 2008-09 is in progress.</p> <p>To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil / Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering &amp; Technology. So far, 3428 candidates (2666 SC and 762 ST) have been selected. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 145.66 crores has been incurred towards the payment of these fellows.</p> <p>The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities was 20, 131 as compared to 18730 the previous year. Out of which, the faculties of Arts had the highest number with 8257 degrees (7605 degrees the previous year) , followed by the faculties of Sciences with 5839 degrees (5625 degrees the previous year).</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

			<p>Research Awards to Teachers</p> <p>Emeritus Fellowships</p> <p>Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals</p> <p>Engineering &amp; Technology JRFs</p> <p>Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students</p>	<p>During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 4.71 crores has been released to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.</p> <p>Under the scheme, the awardee is provided honorarium of Rs. 20,000/- per month a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 50,000/- p.a. and other facilities. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 2.02 crores has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian.</p> <p>Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D degrees in various disciplines. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 45.07 crores has been incurred towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows.</p> <p>The scheme is meant for providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering, leading to Ph.D. During, 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 4.21 crores has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to meritorious candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to Ph.D. degrees in Sciences. As many as 3276 JRFs have been granted to the Science Departments under SAP-Non-SAP. Each of 328 departments under SAP is provided Rs. 20.00 lakhs for</p>
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S. No .	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Faculty Improvement Programme</p> <p>Bilateral Exchange Programmes</p> <p>Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women</p> <p>Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students</p> <p>Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges.</p>	<p>strengthening infrastructure. As many as 103 departments have been provided Rs. 30.20 crores @ Rs. 30.90 lakhs each as second installment after the review of their performance.</p> <p>The programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to participate in seminars / conferences / workshops for up dating their research and pedagogical skills. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 25.12 crores has been released to the Universities.</p> <p>On behalf of the Govt. of India, the UGC has been implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 0.46 crores has been incurred under this programme.</p> <p>The scheme is for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 0.77 crores has been released to the selected women research associates.</p> <p>The number of students receiving these scholarships is approximately 1200 p.a. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 11.39 crores has been incurred upto 31.03.2009.</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market- oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 42.44 crores has been paid to the universities and colleges.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

		2007-08		2007-08																																		
Indian Council of Historical Research	The Government of India established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The broad aims of the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research;	1.	Research Project	25	<b>Financial Achievements</b> 400.68 lacs under plan and 540.95 under Non-Plan <b>Physical Achievements:</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Research Project</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Fellowships (JRF, and National Fellowship)</td> <td>228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Study cum Travel Grant</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Foreign Travel Grant</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>ICHR Seminar/Conf.</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>ICHR own 20 Books including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>Computerization of the ICHR library</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.</td> <td>Towards Freedom Project Vols &amp; 1 part</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.</td> <td>Economic History Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.</td> <td>Dictionary Project Vol.</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </table>	1.	Research Project	18	2.	Fellowships (JRF, and National Fellowship)	228	3.	Study cum Travel Grant	123	4.	Foreign Travel Grant	46	5.	ICHR Seminar/Conf.	5	6.	Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences	91	7.	ICHR own 20 Books including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript.		8.	Computerization of the ICHR library		9.	Towards Freedom Project Vols & 1 part	02	10.	Economic History Project		11.	Dictionary Project Vol.	01
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Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2007-08 would be																																						
i) Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols of the projects) <b>3</b>																																						
ii) Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions <b>3 Vols</b>																																						
iii) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India <b>2</b>																																						
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1	2	3	4	5																								
		<p>and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of history so as to include in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.</p>	<p>2007-08 and the major part of the work of the projects has been completed during 2007-08</p> <p>Computerization and Digitalization of the ICHR Library</p> <p>The present advance scientific world of computerization is one of the most essential requirements for an institution like ICHR. At present there are two regional offices, one at Guwahati and another at Bangalore. The Council is required to be connected with these Centres on the Internet to have the day-to-day information in all respect, especially in the field of historical research. The said regional centres are to be strengthened and provided necessary equipment, materials and library to facilitate historians/archaeologist/epigraphist to attract and involve the scholars in southern and northeastern regions of our country.</p> <p><b>2008-09</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Research Project</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National</td> <td>175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Study cum Travel Grant</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Foreign Travel Grant</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 ICHR Seminar/Conf.</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Assistance to professional - organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </table>	1 Research Project	25	2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National	175	3 Study cum Travel Grant	125	4 Foreign Travel Grant	30	5 ICHR Seminar/Conf.	8	6 Assistance to professional - organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and	70	<p><b>2008-09</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Research Project</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National</td> <td>248</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Study cum Travel Grant</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Foreign Travel Grant</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 ICHR Seminar/Conf.</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia</td> <td>101</td> </tr> </table>	1 Research Project	25	2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National	248	3 Study cum Travel Grant	127	4 Foreign Travel Grant	36	5 ICHR Seminar/Conf.	6	6 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia	101
1 Research Project	25																											
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1	2	3	4	5
			conferences 7 ICHR own publications 30 8 Computerization of the ICHR library Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2008-09 would be iv) Towards Freedom Project 3 v) Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms 2 Vol vi) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India 3 Vol The work of the above-mentioned project will gain momentum during the year 2008-09	and conferences 7 ICHR own 7 including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript. 8 Computerization of the ICHR library 9 Towards Freedom Project 03 Vols- in press 10 Economic History Project 11 Dictionary Project
	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	To Publish 96 Volumes / monographs are planned up to 2009-10	Nine Volumes will be published during the year 2008-09. One Volume in 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2 Volumes in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter, 3 Volume in 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter and 5 in 4th quarter.	During the year 2007-08 nine main Volumes have been brought out and Eight centric Seminars were also held. The total grant of Rs.51.47 lakh during 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been utilized.  During the year 2008-09, nine Volumes and three Reprints have been brought out. PHISPC organized one Volume centric Seminar on <i>Contribution of Punjabi and Punjab for Enrichment of Indian Culture, Literature, Philosophy and Science</i> held at Punjabi University, Patiala on January 30, 31 and February 1, 2009.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi	Construction of Auditorium Ramp for disabled and air-conditioning of Library	Completely Constructed including Air Conditioner	The total Grant of Rs. 51.47 lacs during 07-08 and 08-09 has been utilized  The Total grant Rs. 148.53 lacs received during the year 08-09 has been utilised						
	Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.		2007-08	2008-09		2007-08	2008-2009		
			<b>Programmes /Meetings (Rs. in Lakh)</b>							
			1. Fellowships	30-35		1. Fellowships	Rs. 65.81	28		
			2. National Fellowships	5		2. National Fellowships	Rs. 4.00	3		
			3. Honorary Fellowships	11	11	3. Honorary Fellowships	-	11		
			4. Governing Body Meeting	4	3	4. Governing Body Meeting	3	3		
			5. Finance Committee	4	2	5. Finance Committee		2		
			6. Selection Committee	2	1	6. Selection Committee		1		
			7. Society Meeting	1	1	7. Society Meeting		1		
			<b>National/Inter National Seminars</b>							
			1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture	1	-	1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture	-	-		

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

			2. Seminars	15	18	2. Seminars	Rs. 26.30	18
			3. Visiting Professors	8	7	3. Visiting Professors	Rs. 0.73	7
			4. Visiting Scholars	30	9	4. Visiting Scholars	Rs. 01.58	9
			<b>Publications</b>					
			a) Summer Hill	2	-	a) Summer Hill	Rs. 4.62	-
			b) Journal (IUC)	2	-	b) Journal (IUC)		-
			c) Special issue in Sanskrit/Hindi	-	-	c) Special issue in Sanskrit/Hindi		-
			d) Annual Report	1	1	d) Annual Report		1
			e) Proceedings of Seminars	5	2	e) Proceedings of Seminars		2
			f) Monographs	10	5	f) Monographs		5
			<b>(IV)</b>					
			<b>Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books</b>					
			(i) Books	Books	Books	(i) Books	Rs. 69.63	Books 2754 Journals 345
			(ii) Periodicals	4500	2754	(ii) Periodicals		
			(iii) Library equipments and Back Vols. & Books	Journals 345 Equipments	Journals 345	(iii) Library equipments and Back Vols. & Books		
			<b>(V)</b>					
			<b>a) Office Expenses</b>					
			Consumable Office Items (S&S) Stationary, Postage, Maintenance of Office equipments etc.	Purchase of stationary		Consumable Office Items (S&S) Stationary, Postage, Maintenance of Office equipments	Rs. 66.60	Purchased stationary

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

					etc.			
			<b>b) Contractual Services and Expenses</b>					
			i) Material & Supply Stores and Equipments”	Computers installed and Oil Radiators etc.		i) Material & Supply Stores and Equipments”	Rs. 17.73	14 computers, 2 laptops and Oil Radiators
			ii) Word Processors for Fellows (Electronic equipment) EPABX (Telephones)	Part installation of Wi-Fi system		ii) Word Processors for Fellows (Electronic equipment) EPABX (Telephones)	Rs. 21.53	Wi-Fi installed in the main building
			<b>(VI) Maintenance of Estate</b>					
			a) Special repairs by CPWD (Civil)		Rs. 51,94,566/-	a) Special repairs by CPWD (Civil)	Rs. 124.64	Rs. 51,94,566/-
			b) Special repairs by CPWD (Elect.)		Rs. 5,24,376/-	b) Special repairs by CPWD (Elect.)	Rs. 22.17	Rs. 5,24,376/-
	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide	Number of students on Rolls: 20 Lakh Annual enrolments: 5.80 lakh New Schools: 10 New Chairs of Studies: 1 New Centres : 2 (ACIIL and CCETC) New programmes : 9			Number of students on Rolls: 20 Lakh Enrolment: 5.81 lakh <i>operationalised</i> New Chairs of Studies established New Centres created : 2 (ACIIL and CCETC) 9 New Programmes launched		

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society;</p> <p>To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;</p> <p>To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence</p>	<p>Number of new Regional Centers:4</p> <p>New Study Centers: 340</p> <p>Study centres for differently-abled persons: 01.</p> <p>Study centres at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee: 8</p> <p>To create 10 Study centres under CNRI</p> <p>Numbers of new overseas Study Centers (<i>in 33 Countries</i>): 9 (2 Renewal and 7-New PIs)</p> <p>Number of Gyan Darshan (TV) Channels: 5 (4 operational +1 stand-by)</p> <p>Number of Gyan Vani (FM) stations: 26</p> <p>Edusat: Teaching Ends:1 SITs: 130</p> <p>Webcasting of GD Channel: GD-1</p> <p>Coverage: All States and UTs</p>	<p>4 New New Regional Centers established</p> <p>New Study Centers created 340</p> <p>1 Study centre for differently-abled persons created and established.</p> <p>8 New Study centres at the Educationally Backward Blocks created and established</p> <p>10 Study centres under CNRI created and established</p> <p>7 New Overseas Study Centers created and established</p> <p>-</p> <p>09 New Gyan Vani (FM) stations commissioned</p> <p>Edusat: Teaching Ends:1 SITs: 130</p> <p>Webcasting of GD Channel: GD-1</p> <p>Coverage: All States and UTs</p>



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs).	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and Distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	Recognised State Open Universities – 14  Recognition of Dual Mode Universities and Institutes	1 New State Open University recognised  10 new Dual Mode Universities and Institutes recognised
	Commonwealth of Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.	Providing assistance to the member Nations in upgrading their knowledge in new domains of e-learning..	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount is Government of India contribution and released in one installment after approval.  Achievements as quantified in Col.4
	Auroville Foundation	Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of	Outputs are not quantifiable	Education for International understanding peace, human unity, education for integral development of personality and value oriented research, which is the objective of the Auroville Foundation.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to a making long term arrangements for the better managements and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.		
	UNESCO Related activities (Plan) a).UNESCO Programmes and activities – Grants in aid b) Construction of UNESCO House c) Strengthening of External	The budget head “Contribution to UNESCO”, is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items: (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris;	Construction of UNESCO Building for which an amount of Rs.1.50 crore has been provided in the BE of Ministry of Urban Development	The component was under review. It is only recently that the exercise of review has been completed. However, funds were utilized for organizing UNESCO related Regional Conference.  Transferred to M/o Urban Development. Construction not yet started.  India has signed cultural agreement with 118 countries under which educational exchange activities are undertaken. EEPs with Mongolia, Armenia, China, Israel, Guyana, Australia, Hungary, Myanmar, Syria, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, New Zealand, Brazil, Thailand, Rwanda, Mexico, Afghanistan, Croatia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Portugal, France, Ethiopia, South Africa, Vietnam and Oman have been signed earlier. While EEPs /MOUs with Norway and Chile were signed during this year. In addition a MoU on Education

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Academic Relations	(iii)Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and (iv)Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.		between India and European Commission was also signed this year. EEPs with various other countries are in the process of being formulated. Proposals for EEP's with USA, Kuwait, Malaysia, Yemen, Libya, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Belgium, Philippines, Poland , Turkey, etc (about 25 countries) are under consideration.  9 Indian Delegation have visited different countries during this year
	National Book Trust	Objectives is to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate prices.	1. Subsidy & core Books Project-4 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools-3000 4. Participation in Book Fairs- 15 5. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4 6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 105 7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2000 8. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30 9. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 15	1192 titles were published and 1 National Book Week Organised. 1 World Book Fair. Exhibition was held. 5000 Readers' Club were established in schools and 5 orientation programmes and 15 other children's activities were held. 17 book fairs were organized, 3 short-term training courses on publishing were held, organized 1700 village level mobile exhibitions, participated in 46 book fairs/ festivals, 30 seminars/ workshops etc. were organized, 15 regional book fairs organized and 2 national book fairs organized. There were 6550 book club enrolments during the year.
	Scholarship for College & University Students. (Plan)	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. These students would be identified on	Based on the available budget scholarship could be provided to about 30,000 students who are pursuing higher studies after completion of class XII or equivalent examinations in 2008-09.	The scheme has helped the meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing their higher studies.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		the basis of the Class XII results. The scholarship would be paid from the first year of graduation to post-graduation level in general courses and for graduation level in professional courses including Engineering and MBBS. The scholarship amount is Rs.1000/- p.m. for the first three years of graduation level and Rs.2,000/- p.m. for the next two years. The scholarship would be paid for 10 months in an academic year.		
	Scheme of Scholarship to students from Non-Hindi speaking states for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi (Non-Plan)	To encourage study of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States and to make available to these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other post where knowledge of Hindi is essential.	Under the scheme, Scholarships could be paid to 1319 students at various levels of studies, as per the proposals sent by the States / UTs.	The Scheme has encouraged students from Non-Hindi Speaking States / UTs to pursue studies in Hindi.
	Technical Education and Quality Improvement Programmes	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical	Institutional development a) Promotion of Academic Excellence. b) Networking of Institutions c) Services to Community and Economy	For the first cycle of the first phase six States viz. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and for the second Cycle of the first phase 7 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnatka, TamilNadu, Uttaranchal and West

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	(TEQIP)	education and enhancing existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven quality conscious, efficient and forward looking responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at National and international levels.	<p>II. System Management Capacity Improvement</p> <p>The Centrally funded institutions are provided funds through Central budget and State funded institutions through their respective States budgets. During the First Phase of the Programme 127 well performing Engineering Institutions are being developed as Centers of Excellence as Lead Institutions and Networked Institutions. Each Lead Institutions has network with minimum 2 Engineering Institutions.</p> <p>I . Institutional development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Academic Excellence.</li> <li>Networking of Institutions</li> <li>Services to Community and Economy</li> </ol> <p>II. System Management Capacity Improvement</p> <p>Based on the credible achievements made in TEQIP Phase-I, the Ministry of HRD is extending the project as TEQIP Phase-II (TEQIP-II) to continue the activities initiated under TEQIP after the closing of ongoing TEQIP-I in March, 2009. The Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for implementing TEQIP-II as a “Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)”. Based on that the proposal was referred to Department of Economic Affairs who in turn have referred the same to the World Bank. The project cost will be borne by the Government of India and</p>	<p>Bengal have been covered.</p> <p>Considering the satisfactory performance of implementation of Phase I of the Programme, the TEQIP Phase II has been approved by the Planning Commission and the Deptment of Economic Affairs as a Centrally Spncered Scheme. It is likely to be supported under XI Five Year Plan.</p> <p>TEQIP Phase-II will be implemented during the financial year 2009-10.</p>
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			<p>matching share of the States in ratio of 90:10 for the North-Eastern States &amp; Sikkim and 75:25 for the remaining States. Out of the total provision to be earmark for Lead and Network Institutions, 45% is for soft components (namely faculty and staff training, research fellowship, industry-institute interaction etc.), 45% for Research infrastructure facility including equipments, civil works etc. and 10% for salary of specialized faculty/staff including incremental operating cost. The duration of project shall be for a period of 4 years. The main focus in TEQIP –II will be on Post Graduate Education and promotion of Research Culture.</p>	
	Up-gradation of existing/ setting up of new polytechnics	To set up new polytechnics in the unserved and underserved districts in the Country and to upgrade facilities in the existing polytechnics	With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hands on job practice	In the first phase, financial assistance to State Governments / UTs was provided to establish one polytechnic in 50 districts during 2008-09..
	Scheme of Community Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural and real Indian gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled manpower to meet the need of the local economy.	<p>On an average there are 669 diploma level institutions in the country which are implementing the scheme at present. On an average each community polytechnic trains about 500 persons in different need based non formal skills/trade.</p> <p>To increase the number of persons trained on need based non-formal skills/trade.</p>	The scheme of the polytechnics has been reviewed and it has been found to be a very useful scheme for making rural youth employable to a very large extent.

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	Polytechnics for Persons with Disabilities	Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education Reaching out to the PWDs and motivating them to undergo formal and non-formal programmes Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure Identifying and preparing for offering non formal skill development programmes for PWDs	No targets could be fixed. Assistance is demand driven	An average of 25 students in formal and 100 in non formal streams per polytechnic were admitted in about 50 polytechnics
	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education	Financial assistance will be provided for construction of Women's Hostel in Government / Government aided polytechnics.	The scheme will be made operational during the current financial year.
	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, Assam	To produce skilled manpower at Diploma level in different branches of engineering and technology	To produce skilled manpower in Engineering and Technology	Targets fully achieved
	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate,	(i) To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs). (ii) The implementation of the recommendation of Oversight Committee will see a phased	All the set targets were fully achieved by the 20 NITs. 100 % grants – in – aid were released to the NITs. During the financial year 2008 – 2009, Rs.797.54 crore have been released to 20 NITs out of this, Rs.200.00 crore have been released as General Grant for regular developmental activities and Rs.597.54 crore for development of infrastructure and

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		postgraduate and research programmes.	<p>increase intake capacity of the Institute over a period of three years. Augmentation of the infrastructural capacities and strength of faculty will take place.</p> <p>(iii) To impart Technical Education to about 50000 students in Engineering &amp; related subjects. Around 2500 teaching faculty and 4600 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these Institutes.</p> <p>(iv) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of Messes, Hostels, upgradation of laboratories and Workshops, Modernization of Library and computer centres etc.</p>	<p>construction of additional classrooms, labs, hostels etc. on account of capacity expansion for implementation of OBC reservation. Intake of students in undergraduate courses were increased in 2008-2009, which is as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Seats</th> <th>Admitted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>11570</td> <td>11477</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td>1435</td> <td>1314</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>1689</td> <td>1636</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>901</td> <td>878</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>15595</b></td> <td><b>15305</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>During the year 2008 – 2009, there has been a substantial increase in the number of students in all the NITs due to the implementation of OBC reservations. The percentage is around 98%.</p>	Category	Seats	Admitted	General	11570	11477	OBC	1435	1314	SC	1689	1636	ST	901	878	<b>Total</b>	<b>15595</b>	<b>15305</b>
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	National Institute (s) of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD	All the activities – training, research & curriculum revision and instructional resources development are ongoing activities which are conducted through out the year. NITTTRs envision to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	Targets sets were fully achieved.																		
	All India Council for Technical Education	Proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system; promotion of quality education;	The major activities of the AICTE for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system include the approval for new technical institutions, monitoring the progress and enhancement of intake of the existing technical institutions.	<p>Regulation of technical institutions and maintenance of norms and standards of the technical education system is dynamic and continuous process.</p> <p>➤ Regulation of functioning of about 8568 technical</p>																		



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		Planned quantitative growth; and regulation and maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.	<p>The Council ensures the quality of technical institutions through National Board of Accreditation.</p> <p>The Council is running various Schemes for the Faculty of Technical Institutions such as AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship, Quality Improvement Programme, Career Award for Young Teachers, Emeritus Fellowship, Seminar Grant, Travel Grant, Staff Development Programme, National Doctoral Fellowship and Visiting Professorship</p> <p>The AICTE helps in the institutional development through the scheme of Indian National Digital Library in Engineering, Science &amp; Technology.</p>	<p>institutions with an intake capacity of 16 lakh students.</p> <p>➤ During the year 2008-2009 there has been a substantial increase in the number of accredited programmes as seen from the table given below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Discipline</th> <th>As on March 13, 2009 Programmes (Institutions)</th> <th>Percentage of Accredited Programme s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Engineering</td> <td>2977 (760)</td> <td>49.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pharmacy</td> <td>78 (14)</td> <td>17.69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>152(128)</td> <td>13.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HMCT</td> <td>04(04)</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MCA</td> <td>73(82)</td> <td>7.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diploma</td> <td>381 (117)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>12. 253 proposals have approved and Rs.78.00 crores were released as grant.</p> <p>13. During the year 2008-2009, the Council has released Rs. 3.26 Crores for assessing the E-Resources for 60 Govt./Govt. Aided through INDEST-AICTE Consortium.</p>	Discipline	As on March 13, 2009 Programmes (Institutions)	Percentage of Accredited Programme s	Engineering	2977 (760)	49.29	Pharmacy	78 (14)	17.69	Management	152(128)	13.53	HMCT	04(04)	8.0	MCA	73(82)	7.17	Diploma	381 (117)	6
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	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and allied areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction of Hostels and extension of Departments and labs.</li> <li>➤ Construction of 800 rooms boys hostel in progress.</li> <li>➤ Construction of ME &amp; MME Deptt. Front and Back wing competed.</li> <li>➤ Petroleum Engg. Deptt. Construction</li> </ul>	<p>Construction of Hostels and increase in student's strength from 1697 in 2006-07 to 2008 in 2007-08.</p> <p>Increase in student's strength from 2008 in 2007-08 to 2366 in 2008-09.</p>																					

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			<p>started.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction of New Ruby Hostel(girls) for 60 room completed.</li> <li>➤ Construction of Type V-48 Nos. of Flats for teachers started.</li> <li>➤ Three laboratories of Mining Engineering and two lab of Environmental Science completed.</li> <li>➤ Three no of labs of FME and one lab of Electrical Engg. Modernized. Procurement of lab equipments.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Projected increase in OBC students</th> <th>Achievement (OBC students)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>79</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Projected increase in OBC students	Achievement (OBC students)	2008-09	79	51												
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	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	<p>Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas, up-gradation of infrastructure, modernization of labs and digital resources.</p> <p>The implementation of the recommendation of Oversight Committee will see a phased increase of intake capacity of the institutes over a period of three years. Augmentation of the infrastructural capacities and strength of faculty will take place.</p>	<p>During the financial year 2007-08, Rs. 404.00 crores were released. During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 998.69 crores have been released to all seven IITs. Out of this, Rs. 400.00 crores have been released as General Grant for development and Rs. 598.69 crores for development of infrastructure and construction of additional classrooms and hostels. On account of capacity expansion for implementation of recommendation of OSC. Increase in intake of students in undergraduate courses in 2008 which is as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td>3260</td> <td>3263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td>-</td> <td>436</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>528+102*</td> <td>539+185*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>105+2190*</td> <td>144+216*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3893+321*</td> <td>4382+401*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* admitted in preparatory course.</p> <p>Salary of non-faculty staff was revised on implementation of 6<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission and 40% of arrears of pay &amp; allowances paid in 2008-09.</p>		2007	2008	GEN	3260	3263	OBC	-	436	SC	528+102*	539+185*	ST	105+2190*	144+216*	Total	3893+321*	4382+401*
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	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	Implementation of the Recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in IIMs.	The additional intake capacity of IIMs during the academic year 2008-09 was 358 students.	<p>The intake capacity for implementation of OSC recommendations for reservation of OBC students was implemented during the academic year 2008-09.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Target during 2008-2009</th> <th colspan="2">Achievement during 2008-2009</th> </tr> <tr> <th>IIMs</th> <th>OBC</th> <th>Total</th> <th>OBC</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ahmedabad</td> <td>17</td> <td>280</td> <td>19</td> <td>318</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bangalore</td> <td>19</td> <td>270</td> <td>19</td> <td>271</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcutta</td> <td>9</td> <td>318</td> <td>09</td> <td>304</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lucknow</td> <td>22</td> <td>330</td> <td>23</td> <td>326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indore</td> <td>36</td> <td>240</td> <td>23</td> <td>240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kozhikode</td> <td>15</td> <td>196</td> <td>55</td> <td>261</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target during 2008-2009		Achievement during 2008-2009		IIMs	OBC	Total	OBC	Total	Ahmedabad	17	280	19	318	Bangalore	19	270	19	271	Calcutta	9	318	09	304	Lucknow	22	330	23	326	Indore	36	240	23	240	Kozhikode	15	196	55	261
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	Indian Institutes of Science, Bangalore (IISc)	To provide quality education at PG level and to undertake research in different disciplines of Science Engineering and Technology.	Upgradation of infrastructure, Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas	<p>IISc. Bangalore is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The activities of the Institute are carried out under five Divisions, viz., Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Electrical Sciences, Mechanical Sciences, and Physical &amp; Mathematical Sciences.</p> <p>Apart from conducting traditional programmes like ME, M.Tech., M.D. Degrees, the institute conducts Integrated Ph.D programmes in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences. Other innovative programmes are Young Fellowship Program, the Continuing Education and PROFICIENCE program. In 2007, the institute awarded 150 Ph.D, 80 M.Sc.(Engg.) and 310 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des./MBA.</p>																																								

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	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	To impart quality education, training and to conduct research in the field of information Technology and related areas.	Expansion of the Institute in terms of students' enrolment, number of courses and establishment of Departments and Centers, Development of extension Center in Amethi. Increase in intake capacity is expected due to implementation of recommendation of the Oversight Committee in phased manner over a period of three years.	<p>During the financial year 2007-08, Rs. 22.00 crores were released. Rs. 45.08 crores have been released during the financial year 2008-09, out of which Rs. 24.00 crores have been released for implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee, Capacity Expansion and development of classrooms and hostels.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">2007</th> <th colspan="2">2008</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>UG</th> <th>PG</th> <th>UG</th> <th>PG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td>184</td> <td>151</td> <td>177</td> <td>184</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>30</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>36</td> <td>32</td> <td>42</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>17</td> <td>08</td> <td>21</td> <td>08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>237</td> <td>191</td> <td>270</td> <td>246</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2007		2008			UG	PG	UG	PG	GEN	184	151	177	184	OBC	-	-	30	10	SC	36	32	42	44	ST	17	08	21	08	Total	237	191	270	246
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	Atal Bhari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology, (IIIT), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration.	Expansion of the Institutes in terms of students' enrolment, number of courses and establishment of Departments and Centres. Increase in intake capacity is expected due to implementation of recommendation of the Oversight Committee in phased manner over a period of three years.	<p>During the financial year 2007-08, Rs. 6.00 crores were released. Rs. 16.56 crores have been released during the financial year 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 7.25 crores have been released to the Institute for capacity expansion, for development of additional classrooms and Hostels.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">2007</th> <th colspan="2">2008</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>UG</th> <th>PG</th> <th>UG</th> <th>PG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GE</td> <td>60</td> <td>80</td> <td>58</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>22</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>13</td> <td>07</td> <td>19</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>07</td> <td>00</td> <td>09</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>80</td> <td>87</td> <td>108</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2007		2008			UG	PG	UG	PG	GE	60	80	58	45	OBC	-	-	22	17	SC	13	07	19	12	ST	07	00	09	01	Total	80	87	108	75
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	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Campus Development, Setting up of labs, maintenance of infrastructure etc.	<p>During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 23.92 crores has been released.</p> <p>Campus development in progress.</p>																																			

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	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Mfg. (IIITD&M), Kanchipuram	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure.	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure is in progress
	Indian Institutes of Science Education Research (IISERs)	To provide quality education research in basic sciences	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure to facilitate to provide high quality education and research.	<p><b>(1) Setting up of IISER Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram:</b> Two new IISERs at Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram have been set up and are being run from transit campus. The Societies have been registered and Governing Board and other Committees as per the MoA of the Institutes have been constituted. Director of these two new Institutes have been appointed. Classes for the academic year 2008-09 for the five year integrated M.S. Programme started in August, 2008 in both the new Institutes.</p> <p>Physical possession of the land identified by the State Governments concerned, for setting up of IISERs, has been taken by the Institutes and construction activities for development of the permanent campus of the Institute have begun.</p> <p><b>(2) IISER – Kolkata, Pune and Mohali:</b> Land for permanent campus of IISER Pune, IISER Kolkata and IISER Mohali have been acquired. Various construction activities are going on at IISER Pune, IISER Kolkata and IISER Mohali for construction of permanent campus and development of infrastructure facilities.</p>

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	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The proposed new IIITs will have special focus on IT and one particular sector of the Sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing financial services.	20 IIITs are proposed to be established in States or UTs where there is no IIIT. Some of the IIITs will be established in PPP mode.	On the basis of Model Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by NASSCOM on setting up 20 new IIITs, the proposal was finalized and sent to Planning Commission for 'In-principle' approval. Planning Commission has conveyed its approval. EFC / Cabinet Note is under process for obtaining the approval of Competent Authority.
	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	8 IITs will be set up.	The Government has approved the establishment of eight new IITs. Of these, six IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan, have commenced their sessions in 2008-09 with approximate intake of 120 students each, while two new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are expected to commence their sessions from 2009-10. The entire allocated amount of Rs. 60.00 crores has been released to six new IITs.
	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Punjab	The various programmes- Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG Courses are continuously attracting more number of students. The course feed back is encouraging and the course contents are also upgraded suiting the needs of industry and community.	<p><b>Long Term Certificate</b> (12 courses), Intake 425 students</p> <p><b>Diploma</b> (10 courses), Intake 355 students</p> <p><b>Degree</b> (08 courses), Intake 413 students</p> <p><b>PG Course</b> (04 courses), Intake 101 students</p> <p>This includes additional intake of OBC students @ 18% of sanctioned strength in view of the OSC recommendations and 15 and 7.5 percent reservation for SC &amp; ST candidates. Additional reservation of 50 seats in Certificate and Diploma programmes for orthopaedically handicapped students.</p>	Targets sets were fully achieved

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	Boards of Apprentices Training	To provide opportunity for practical training to graduate engineers/diploma holders and 10 + 2 vocational pass outs in industrial establishment.	The targets fixed for coverage of Apprentices was as under: Mumbai 20,000 Apprentices Chennai 40,000 Apprentices Kanpur 14,000 Apprentices Kolkata 11,000 Apprentices	The actual number of Apprentices covered during the year, 2008-2009 is as under: 11864 Apprentices 28177 Apprentices 8003 Apprentices 9008 Apprentices  The reasons for shortfalls are:-  1. Rate of stipend for various category of Apprentices are very low due to which candidates do not preferred to join training 2. Some of the Industries /Establishment have their own selection system of apprentices and they do not report joining of such apprentices to the respective BOAT/BOPT and thus the joining of such candidates is not reflected in the achievement. 3. Most of the Private companies are doing campus selection of candidates, hence lot of candidates do not apply to the BOAT/BOPT for apprentices act 4. Some of the candidates preferred for higher studies rather than joining Apprenticeship Schemes. 5. Many multinationals and software industries are reluctant to engage apprentices due to their security reason. 6. Some of the industry became sick due to globalization scenario. 7. Specially in eastern region no. of passed out degree and diploma holder from various institutions are lower compared to other region and new institutions were setup after 2002 and final product will be available for training from the year 2006 -07.
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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-II	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical education and enhancing existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven quality conscious, efficient and forward looking responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at National and international levels. The main focus in TEQIP –II will be on Post Graduate Education and promotion of Research Culture.	<p>I. Institutional development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Academic Excellence.</li> <li>Networking of Institutions</li> <li>Services to Community and Economy</li> </ol> <p>II. System Management Capacity Improvement</p> <p>Based on the credible achievements made in TEQIP Phase-I, the Ministry of HRD is extending the project as TEQIP Phase-II (TEQIP-II) to continue the activities initiated under TEQIP after the closing of ongoing TEQIP-I in March, 2009. The Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for implementing TEQIP-II as a “Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)”. Based on that the proposal was referred to Department of Economic Affairs who in turn has referred the same to the World Bank. The project cost will be borne by the Government of India and matching share of the States in ratio of 90:10 for the North-Eastern States &amp; Sikkim and 75:25 for the remaining States. Out of the total provision to be earmark for Lead and Network Institutions, 45% is for soft components (namely faculty and staff training, research fellowship, industry-institute interaction etc.), 45% for Research infrastructure facility including equipments, civil works etc. and 10% for salary of specialized faculty/staff including incremental operating cost. The duration of project shall be for a period of 4 years.</p>	<p>TEQIP Phase – I has been successfully completed in 2008-09.</p> <p>TEQIP Phase-II will be implemented during the financial year 2009-10 after obtaining the approval of competent authority.</p>
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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels of Engineering and Technology i.e. Certificate, Degree and PG Programmes	Conducted courses in flexible & modular pattern	Targets fully achieved
	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra	Prorogation and expansion of the use of Hindi and its teaching in a specific language usage.	60 Orientation courses	55 Programmes were held during 2008-09
			2750 refresher courses	2268 refresher courses conducted
			Students enrolled for B. Ed course Regular 50 Correspondence 1000	Forms are coming for admission.
			Students enrolled for M. Ed. Course – 40	Forms are coming for admission.
			Enrollment Foreign Students 100	Classes continuing Exams was held in April, 2009. 126 foreign students were admitted
<b>CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE</b>				
	Scheme of Teaching Hindi Through Correspondence	Propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states and abroad	i) Admission to 10,000 Students ii) 25 PC Ps iii) Publication of 2 conversion guide / self taught iv) 4 CDs	i) Admission to 10,000 Students ii) 25 PC Ps iii) Publication of 2 conversion guide / self taught iv) 4 CDs
	Hindi Through Cassettes	-do-	Production of 3 VCD	Production of 3 VCD
	Grants to voluntary Organization and DBHP Sabha	Propagation and development of Hindi by participation of general Public	Grant to 250 NGOs for Promotion and Propagation of Hindi and Publication grant for 15 manuscripts	Grant to 250 NGOs for Promotion and Propagation of Hindi and Publication grant for 15 manuscripts

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

Services & Programmes	Propagation and development of Hindi by various programmes for non-Hindi speaking student, Hindi writers and General Public	i) 8 workshop ii) 2 study tours iii) 8 Pradhyapak Vyakhyan Mala iv) National symposia v) Travels Grants to 20 Research scholars	i) 8 workshop ii) 2 study tours iii) 8 Pradhyapak Vyakhyan Mala iv) National symposia v) Travels Grants to 20 Research scholars
<b>Publication</b> i) Publication of Dictionaries & Conversation Guides. ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to non-Hindi speaking states iii) Exhibition of Hindi Books iv) Publication of Bhasha (Bio-monthly magazine). Varshiki and Sahityamala.	Propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi by producing standard dictionaries, providing free Hindi books to Public Libraries/ colleges / schools in Non-Hindi areas, organizing Exhibitions of Hindi books and publication of Bio-monthly Hindi magazine- 'Bhasha'	i) Publication of 5 Dictionaries / conversion guides ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to 1050 Institutions iii) 12 Exhibitions iv) 6 issues of Bhasha Magazine, One Varshiki and one under Sahitya Mala	i) Publication of 5 Dictionaries / conversion guides ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to 1050 Institutions iii) 12 Exhibitions iv) 6 issues of Bhasha Magazine, One Varshiki and one under Sahitya Mala
<b>Awards to Hindi Authors</b> i) Awards to Hindi Authors	Propagation and development of Hindi by recognizing original writing and translation work of	i) 19 Awards to Hindi Authors of Non-Hindi speaking areas ii) 5 Awards under Shiksha Purskar	i) 19 Awards to Hindi Authors of Non-Hindi speaking areas ii) 5 Awards under Shiksha Purskar

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	of Non-Hindi areas ii) Shiksha Purskar	repute and educational books originally written in Hindi		
	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	For evolution, explanation of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other Indian Languages	Technical Term creation - Around 10 thousand terms coined	8,000 during 2007-08 and 10 thousand in 2008-09
			National Terminology- Around 25 thousand terms coined	None during 2007-08 and 25000 during 2008-09
			School Terminology -20 thousand terms coined	None during 2007-08 and 20 thousand in 2008-09
			Encyclopaedias – 1500 terms explained and finalised	Work initiated during 2007-08 and 1500 terms given final shape during 2008-09
			Propagation Programmes – 2500 participants orientated through direct programmes and several thousands made aware through literature	2500 oriented directly during 2007-08 and 2500 during 2008-09
			University level book production – 15 books are ready and around 200 books are being published through Grantee organisations	12 during 2007-08 and 15 during 2008-09
			Terminology CDs and Website – Data of 25 subjects brought to CD form and 4 lakh terms uploaded	
			Terminology Clubs – Project is being made to provide books of the Commission to the clubs already established	New Programme is being initiated to provide books to the Terminology
			Exhibitions -12	12 during 2007-08 and 12 during 2008-09
			LAN – LAN cabling completed and Server installed	Work initiated in 2007-08 and completed in 2008-09
NTM – Special project initiated involving Granth Academies, Textbook boards and University Cells	New initiative in 2008-09			

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

<b>NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE</b>				
	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books / Magazines / audio-video cassettes / CDS / VCD's for free distribution to Educational institutions / Schools / Colleges & Public Libraries.	To encourage original writing in Sindhi	130 Magazines /Books	86 Magazines /Books
	Financial Assistance for Selected Promotional Activities Relating to Sindhi Language.	To promote and propagate Sindhi language among young generation through seminars/workshops kavi samelon etc.	20 Academies	4 , Academies
	Financial Assistance for publication of Sindhi books /Manuscripts etc.	To encourage original writing in Sindhi	Books of 30 Authors	Books of 25 Authors
	Activities for Sindhi Language Learning	To promote and propagate Sindhi language among	100 Institutes	36 Institutes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

	Classes on all over India.	young generation		
	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	For preserving, propagating and modernizing and traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the Kindriya Sanskrit Vidhyapeethas	No. of Students enrolled for Sanskrit Courses – 3200 No. of Sanskrit Institutions given grants for development of Sanskrit – 749	3308 during 2007-08 and 4100 during 2008-09 250 during 2007-08 and 40 during 2008-09
<b>MAHARISHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA PRATISHTHAN</b>				
	<u>Ongoing Programme</u> (a) Veda Pathashala	study of the Vedas through Pathashals. Conservation and Development of tradition of Vedic Studies.	Number of Institutions likely to be enrolled 190.	180
	(b) Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation		Number of students likely to be enrolled 4500	4000
	Construction of building and development of Campus of the Pratishthan	Construction of Vedic Pathshalas, Administrative Block, Library Building, Yagya Shala, Dhyan Mandap, Hostel, Residential quarters.	The work of Ist Phase as per SFC will be completed by end of March, 2010	Work related to construction of building has been entrusted to CPWD. Tenders for job work have been called for by CPWD.
	Development of Tamil language	1. Continuation of a.)Centre of Excellence b.)Fellowships	Ten major projects related to Classical Tamil and its publication will be completed. Newsletter - 4	Under the scheme of Ten Major projects, the preliminary version of the Critical Editions of 37 classics have been done.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>c.)Ten Major Projects 2. Awards 3. Publications 4. Financial Assistance for Minor projects 5. Programmes 6. Updation of Website 7. Continuation of Newsletter</p> <p>The Budgetary provision also include for Establishment of Creation of Basic Infrastructure for the Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai.</p>	<p>Creation of website</p> <p>Setting up of Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai, Tamilnadu State as an autonomous body.</p>	<p>Two News letters were issued.</p> <p>Website was launched.</p> <p>CICT, Chennai has been established after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.</p>
	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore	To implement the language policy of the Government of India and coordinate the development of the other Indian Languages.	10 months Teachers Training Course- 450 participants	399 during 277-78 and -----during 2008-09
Orientation/Refresher courses-25			10 during 2007-08 and -----during 2008-09	
Seminaras/Conferences-250			37 during 2007-08 and-----during 2008-09	
Institutions/Authors given grants - 250			52 during 2007-08 and-----during 2008-09	
	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language.	Urdu/Arabic and Persion	New centres opened – 50	30 during 2007-08 and 40 during 2008-09
Students enrolled – 12000			10575 during 2007-08 and 16980 during 2008-09	
Seminars/Workshops – 8			3 during 2007-08 and 4 during 2008-09	
Bulk Purchase of Books – 225			149 during 2007-08 and 280 during 2008-09	
Students enrolled for distance learning programmes			225 during 2007-08 and 169 during 2008-09	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

			Certificate/Diploma – 300 Diploma in functional Arabic	18288 during 2007-08 and 15681 during 2008-09
	National Mission in Education through ICT	<p>Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.</p> <p>In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled Learning including academic, vocational and life skills, the Mission would also focus attention on six challenge areas with a view to achieving</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects</li> <li>2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting of Contents already available or being generated</li> <li>3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules</li> <li>4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device</li> <li>5. Spreading Digital literacy</li> <li>6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures.</li> <li>7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format</li> <li>8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities</li> <li>9. Stabilizing a System for electronically disbursing college and university level Scholarships.</li> </ol>	<p>Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 2.1.2009 approved a new Scheme-National Mission in Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which has the objective to making best use of ICT with the objective of identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning as well as extend the education facility to a larger section of people. The scheme would provide for development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations. These modules would be delivered through ICT. During 2008-09, under this Mission, 25 Project proposals were sanctioned to the institutes of National importance including some Deemed universities in the field of ICT.</p> <p>During the financial year 2008-09, against the budgetary outlay of Rs 418.66 crore fixed at RE stage, Ministry has released Rs 361.00 crore.</p>

S. No .	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5

		<p>technological breakthrough in the field of :</p> <p>(a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian,</p> <p>(b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners,</p> <p>(c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class</p> <p>(d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories,</p> <p>(e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and</p> <p>(f) creation of virtual technological university.</p> <p>The Mission would also attempt to build</p>		
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CHAPTER-IV – Review of past performances

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the county with a view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.		

## CHAPTER V

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, the Department Higher Education was provided an allocation of Rs.7593.50 crore (Plan) and Rs. 3259.37 crores (Non Plan) during the year 2008-09 This covered allocation for Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration.

5.2. Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred during last two years by the Department of Higher Education is given in the table below:

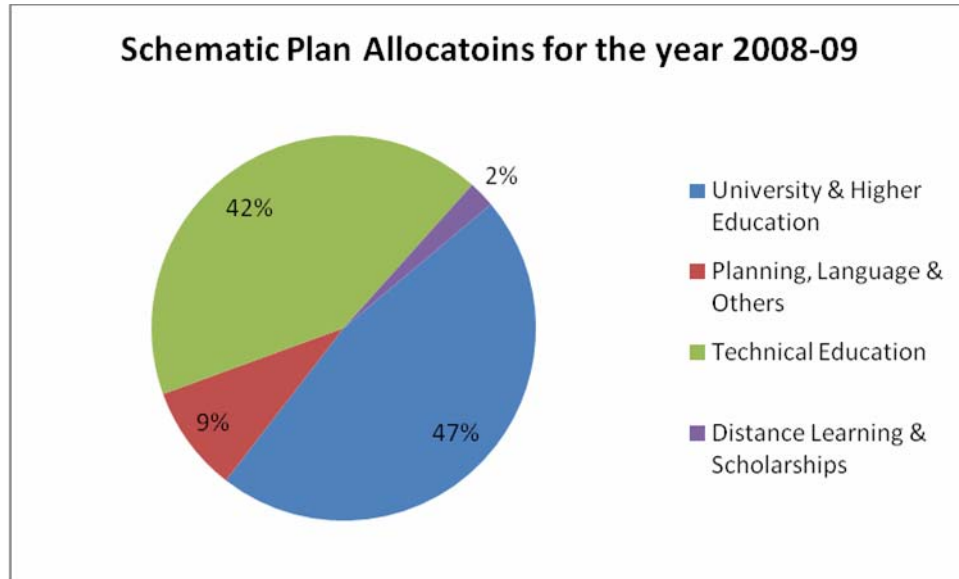
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan			Non Plan		
	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2007-08	6480.5	3261.35	3141.72 (93.34% of RE) (48.49% of BE)	2729.00	3136.01	3114.77 (99.32% of RE) (114.14% of BE)
2008-09	7593.50	6800.00	6710.46 (98.68% of RE) (88.37% of BE)	3259.37	4540.00	4501.82 (99.16% of RE) (138.12% of BE)

The Plan Budget of the Department for 2008-09 was reduced from 7593.50 crore to Rs.6800.00 crore at RE stage. An amount of Rs.756.00 crore was available in NER at BE stage. This was reduced to Rs.680.00 crore at RE stage. Out of this, an amount of Rs.578.38 was utilized. However, the Non-Plan Budget of the Department was enhanced by Rs.1280.63 crore from Rs.3259.37 crore to Rs.4540.00 crore in order to meet the liability on account of implementation of revised scales of pay.

Detailed scheme-wise plan and non-plan allocation and expenditure incurred are indicated at **Appendix -I** (Plan) & **Appendix -II** (Non-Plan).

5.3. The schematic allocation of Plan and Non-Plan funds within the Department i.e. Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, and Others which include Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration etc. as indicated below:



5.4. During the year 2008-09 out of the total allocation of Rs.10852.87 crore for Higher Education Department, Rs7593.50 Crore (69.97%) related to Plan and Rs. 3259.37 crore (30.03%) was provided under the Non-Plan. The Revised Estimates of the Department was fixed at Rs.6800.00 crore (Plan) and Rs.4540.00 crore (Non-Plan). The R.E. (Plan) of the Department was reduced by Rs.793.50 crore. As against the RE the Department had utilized an amount of Rs.6710.46 (Plan) and Rs.4501.82 (Non-Plan), during 2008-09, which work out to 98.68 % and 99.16% in Plan & Non-Plan respectively.

5.5. The total expenditure of the department has also been analyzed object head wise and the percentage expenditure budget head-wise is placed at **Appendix- III**. As can be seen from the Statement about 98% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid. It may be noted that since many of the programmes of the department are implemented through the autonomous bodies and other agencies under the department through grants-in-aid all the expenditure incurred by these autonomous bodies and organizations including the capital expenditure by them is shown as Grants in aid in the revenue section of the Demand for Grants.

5.6. Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the unspent balances lying with the institutions, their pace of expenditure and their requirement of funds. With effect from 1st October, 2005 the Department has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). The Department had projected a cash requirement of

17%, 25%, 25%, & 33% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, besides indicating a requirement of 25% for each of the quarter for non-plan funds during the year 2008-09. The department has been broadly spending according to this target during 2008-09. A statement giving actual expenditure vis-à-vis Quarterly target and the target up to February and up to March' 09 is given in **Appendix-IV**.

5.7. The department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate from the Grantee institutions. A data base has been created and necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no fresh grants are released to the institutions against whom the utilization certificates for the past grants are still pending. As on 31.3.2008 there were utilization certificates for an amount of Rs. 8805.46 crore were pending. Due to persistent efforts by the Department, 765 Utilization Certificates worth Rs.8366.05 crore were obtained and as on 31.03.2009. Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs.439.41 crore are still pending as on 31.3.2009. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates for the last three years is at **Appendix-V**.

5.8. Unspent Balances with various Grantee institutions under the Department are being reviewed from time to time. Review of unspent balances with State Governments and autonomous bodies is monitored in the department every quarter. Release of further grants is subject to utilization of earlier grants released earlier and also on the basis of progress of expenditure. The unspent balances are invariably taken into consideration while releasing the further Grants to these institutions. The position of unspent balance for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in **Appendix-V**.

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## CHAPTER VI

### REVIEW OF STATUTORY / AUTONOMOUS BODIES

#### 1. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The University Grants Commission is a statutory organization established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of higher education. Apart from providing grants to Universities and Colleges, the Commission also advises the Central and State Governments on the measures which are necessary for the development of higher education. The Commission functions from its headquarters located in New Delhi as well as through its six Regional Offices located in Bangalore, Bhopal, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.

#### ❖ Budget for the year 2008-2009

The Commission was allocated general Plan budget of Rs.3439.95 crore for the year 2008-09, which was distributed under the following eight broad sectors of XI Plan.

Sl.No.	Sector	Allocation (Rs.in crore)	Percentage to total allocation
1.	Enhancing Aggregate Access	2350.75*	74.25
2.	Equity	295.64	9.34
3.	Quality and Excellence	242.46	7.66
4.	Research	122.11	3.86
5.	Relevance and Value Based Education	59.02	1.86
6.	ICT Integration	62.51	1.97
7.	Governance and Efficiency Improvement	4.14	0.13
8.	Others (New Schemes and Committed liability of X Plan)	29.31	0.93
		3165.94	

\* includes Rs.817.14 crore and Rs.140.88 crore respectively for implementation of the recommendations of the Oversight Committee and Prof M.M.Sharma Committee for strengthening basic science research.

#### ❖ Growth of Higher Education System : Statistical Data

There were 20 Universities and 500 Colleges at the time of independence. At present, there are 471 Universities (as on 31.03.2009) - 268 State Universities, 40 Central Universities, 125 Deemed Universities, five Institutions established under various State legislations and 33 Institutes of National Importance established by Central legislation. In addition, there are 22,064 Colleges including around 2,260 Women Colleges. Out of 22,064 colleges, only 7,150 colleges (32%) have been recognized under Section 2 (f) and 5,921 colleges (27%) under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956. At the beginning of the academic year 2008-2009, the total number of students enrolled, in the formal system in the universities and colleges, has been reported at 123.77 lakhs – 15.89 lakhs (12.84%) in University Departments and 107.88 lakhs (87.16%) in affiliated colleges.

The enrolment of women students at the beginning of the academic year 2008-09 has been 50.25 lakhs constituting 40.60% of the total enrolment. Of the total enrolment of women, only 12.36%

women have been enrolled in professional courses. The women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment is the highest in Kerala (61.16%) and the lowest in Bihar (24.50%). In terms of absolute numbers of women enrolment, Maharashtra tops the list of States with 7.04 lakhs, followed by U.P. (5.95 lakhs).

The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities (position as on 1.1.2007) was 20,131. Out of these, the faculties of Arts had the highest number with 8257 degrees, followed by the faculties of Sciences with 5839 degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 70% of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded.

The regular faculty strength in universities had been 0.83 lakhs (16%) and 4.38 lakhs (84%) in colleges, totalling 5.21 lakhs in the beginning of the reporting year.

❖ **Enhancing Aggregate Access**

➤ **General Development Grant for Universities**

The University Grants Commission continued to support the universities and colleges for their development by making budgetary Plan provisions for various programmes during the XI Plan. Assistance to Central, eligible Deemed Universities and colleges affiliated to University of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University is being provided both under Plan and Non-Plan budgetary provisions. Assistance to state universities and their affiliated colleges is being provided only under Plan schemes. During the XI Plan period (2007–2012), general development assistance is being provided to universities based on the outlay determined by the UGC.

The General Development Assistance programme is intended for the overall development of the Universities covering the aspects like enhancing access, ensuring equity, imparting relevant education, improving equity and their access, making management more effective and transparent enhancing management for students, augmenting research facilities and any other Plans of the Universities. To meet the requirements of the university in terms of infrastructure, salary of staff, recruitment, books and journals, campus development, innovative research activities, students amenities, new extension activities, ICT requirements etc., assistance can be provided by the UGC under this programme.

• **Central Universities**

There are 40 central universities of which, 38 are being given maintenance and development grant by UGC. IGNOU, New Delhi and the Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Central Government respectively.

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1737.50 crore under Non-Plan and Rs.1478.39 crore under Plan schemes has been made available to the Central Universities. Releases made under the Plan schemes include an amount of Rs.865 crore for implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for enhancing the number of students in the Central Universities.

• **State Universities**

As per section 12B of the UGC Act, the State Universities established after 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1972 shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other organization receiving funds from the Government. of India, unless the Commission satisfies itself based on prescribed norms and procedures, that such university is fit to receive grants.

At present, there are 268 State Universities of which, the UGC has been making budgetary Plan allocation for only 123 universities excluding medical and agricultural universities which are funded by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture respectively. Although the development of State Universities is primarily the concern of State Governments, development grants including grants under special schemes, are being provided to all eligible state universities by UGC. Such grants facilitate the creation, augmentation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities that are not normally available from the State Government or other sources of funds. During the second year of the XI Plan upto 31.03.2009, Plan grant amounting to Rs.461.77 crore has been provided to State Universities for their general development as well as for specific programmes.

- **Deemed to be Universities**

An Institution of Higher Education other than a university, working at high standards in specific areas of study, can be declared by the Central Government on the advice of the UGC, as an Institution Deemed to be University. Institutions deemed to be universities enjoy academic status and privileges of universities. At present, there are 125 institutions deemed to be universities, of which, 10 deemed to be universities are being allocated both maintenance and development grants and 23 deemed to be universities are being allocated only development grants.

During the financial year 2008-09, Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs.132.91 crore and Rs.110.98 crore as Plan grant has been made available to Deemed universities.

- **General Development Grants to Colleges**

There are around 22,064 colleges of which, 7,150 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,921 colleges under sections 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges are being financially supported for the development of under-graduate and post-graduate education in colleges

The main objectives of Development Assistance Programme are to:

- Strengthen basic infrastructure and meet their basic needs like books and journals, scientific equipment, staff, campus development, teaching aids etc. required for proper functioning.
- Provide special assistance to colleges catering to the needs of marginalized groups.
- Develop colleges situated in the backward /rural /hilly areas with a view to remove or reduce disparities and regional imbalances,
- Support financially the uncovered State colleges.

The UGC has supported State colleges to the extent of Rs.289.63 crore upto 31.03.2009. Development assistance of Rs.3.28 crore has also been provided to colleges of Delhi University. maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.603.12 crore to Delhi University colleges, Rs.8.17 crore to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs.47.83 crore to University College of Medical Sciences has been released during the financial year 2008-2009.

- **Development grants to Management Departments in Universities.**

The Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the development of departments of management education for meeting the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of higher education. The first time assistance to the Management Department of a University is upto to the extent of Rs.70.00 lakhs and for upgradation of an existing department upto Rs.50.00 lakhs. During the year 2008-09, UGC has so far released an amount of Rs.6.49 lakhs to departments of management of two eligible universities.

❖ **Equity in Education**

➤ **Gender Equity**

• **Construction of Women Hostels for Colleges**

With a view to provide hostels and other infrastructural facilities to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women and harness the potential availability for the development of the society at large, as also to bring about gender equity and call representation of women, the Commission has continued the special schemes for construction of women hostels during XI Plan. The main objective is to support all the eligible colleges for construction of hostels for women in order to provide a residential place for women students/researchers/teachers and other staff. The assistance will be on cent percent basis. For colleges located in non-metropolitan cities, the assistance varies from Rs.40 lakhs to Rs.80 lakhs and in the case colleges in metropolitan cities Rs.80 lakhs to Rs.120 lakhs. During the financial year 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.287.50 crore for state colleges and Rs.2.00 crore for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC.

• **Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges**

The scheme envisages assistance to Universities for setting up women study centres as well as to strengthen and sustain the university women study centres set up till the conclusion of the X Plan by establishing them as statutory departments in the university system, as also to facilitate thereon capacity to network with other constituents so that they mutually reinforce as well as synergize one and another. The primary role of these centres is to make knowledge simulation and knowledge through transmission teaching, research and documentation. Currently, there are 51 centres in Universities and 16 centres in colleges in the country. The pattern of assistance will be Rs.25 lakhs for Universities and 15 lakhs for colleges in Phase-I, Rs.40 lakhs for Universities and 25 lakhs for colleges in Phase-II and Rs.60 lakhs for Universities and 40 lakhs for colleges in Phase-III. All the centres set up upto X Plan period will be reviewed after the completion of third year. It is also envisaged that 30 new University and 20 college centres are to be started in each year of XI Plan. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.3.10 crore has been provided to the centres.

• **Capacity Building for Women Manager in Higher Education**

The overall goal is to facilitate women faculty, administrators and staff to increase the participation of women in higher education management for better general balance, to sensitize the higher education system through policies and procedures which recognize women equity and diversity and to involve the women capable of becoming administrators for the qualitative development of higher education. During XI Plan, three approaches have been adopted namely

- To offer training programmes focused on increasing sensitivity to issues concerning women becoming managers.
- To make it a women's movement.
- To involve Vice-Chancellors of the universities or Principals of the concerned colleges for the development of the programme.



The capacity building will be through activities like sensitization /awareness/motivation workshops, development and distribution of resource material, research stimulation workshops, management skill workshops etc. All Universities, colleges and departments/centres are eligible to make proposals to UGC.

Against the budget allocation of Rs.3.00 crore for the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.3.05 crore has been released to the universities and colleges.

➤ **Social Group Equity**

**Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells**

To make colleges and universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of disadvantaged social groups, the Commission has planned to establish Equal Opportunity Cells in colleges and Universities to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups and to provide guidance and counseling in academic, financial, social and other matters. The cell will also take up programmes to sensitize the university/college community on problems faced by SC and ST categories in higher education. It will run specific schemes of coaching for students from SCs/STs/OBCs not belonging to creamy layer/Minorities to enhance employment ability. One time grant Rs.2.00 lakhs for establishing the office of Equal Opportunity Cell would be provided. For the year 2008-09, no budget allocation was made.

**Schemes for Promotion of higher education for SC/ST/Minorities**

The main objective of these schemes is to prepare students belonging to SC/ST/Minority communities to enable them to compete various examinations for recruitment in services covered under Central and State Governments, public undertakings etc by coaching them. The schemes include those of coaching classes for students at UG/PG level, coaching classes for students for entry into services, coaching classes for students for preparation to National Eligibility Test (NET). These schemes are being implemented by the UGC Regional Offices from the XI Plan onwards.

• **Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/ST/Minorities**

The scheme has been initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies for SC/ST/Minorities candidates.

During 2008-2009, no grant has been released to the students. The selection of candidates for year 2008-09 is in progress.

❖ **Quality and Excellence**

➤ **Autonomous Colleges**

To improve the quality of under-graduate education by delinking most of the colleges from the affiliating structure and to promote the concept of autonomy, the Commission has been regularly supporting potential colleges by providing grants. College autonomy was also recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) as an instrument for promoting academic excellence. The target is to make 10 percent of eligible colleges autonomous by the end of Eleventh Plan.

The autonomous colleges will have the freedom to:

- Determine and prescribe its own courses of study and syllabi and restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs;
- Prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy;
- Evolve methods for assessment of students performance, the conduct of examinations and notification of results;
- Use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity; etc.

Autonomy granted to the Institution is institutional and covers all the courses being run at the time of conferment and proposed to be introduced after the conferment of autonomous status. All colleges under section 2 (f) – aided, unaided, partially aided and self-financing, which are or are not covered under section 12-B of the UGC Act - are eligible to apply for autonomous status including engineering colleges. The pattern of assistance will be to the extent of Rs.9.00 lakhs for the under-graduate colleges with single faculty, Rs.15.00 lakhs for under-graduate colleges with more than one faculty, Rs.10.00 lakhs for under-graduate & post-graduate colleges with single faculty and Rs.20.00 lakhs for under-graduate & post-graduate colleges with multi-faculty.

The autonomous college is governed by statutory bodies like its Governing Body, Academic Council, Board of Studies and Finance Committee. Upto 31.03.2009, as many as 314 colleges spreading over 58 Universities of 16 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2008-09, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs.31.91 crore to these autonomous colleges.

➤ **Universities with Potential for Excellence**

To achieve excellence in teaching and research, the UGC has been assisting identified universities for granting the status of “University with Potential for Excellence”. During IX Plan, five Universities namely JNU, Hyderabad, Madras, Pune and Jadavpur Universities were given the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During X Plan, four more Universities namely Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta Universities have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.20.46 crore has been provided to these Universities.

➤ **Colleges with Potential for Excellence**

To achieve excellence mainly in teaching and inculcate the a research culture in them, the Commission has initiated the scheme of “College with Potential for Excellence”. It intends to identify potential colleges across the country and to support them financially to improve their academic/physical infrastructure, adopt innovation in teaching, modern methods and learning/evaluation, and to enhance the quality of the learning and teaching process by introducing a flexible credit based systems. The colleges which are 10 years old or more and accredited by NAAC are eligible for the status of CPE. Preference is given to autonomous colleges. During XI Plan, 100 new colleges are proposed to be selected. Till date, as many as 97 Colleges have been selected for support under the scheme. An amount of Rs.12.57 crore has been provided to these colleges during the financial year 2008-09.

➤ **Special Assistance Programme(SAP)**

The main objectives of the SAP are:-

## CHAPTER VI – REVIEW OF STATUTORY/ AUTONOMOUS BODIES

- To identify and support university departments which have the potential to undertake quality teaching and research in various educational disciplines including allied disciplines.
- To take up programmes relevant to societal needs and have society and industry interaction.
- To make research a catalyst for good teaching and introduction of new courses relating to identified thrust areas.
- To enhance infrastructural facilities to utilize the output of research for the development of the nation and society.
- To train and create quality human resource in the identified thrust areas.
- To search for newer /generic areas, and take steps for its promotion and nurturing.

The Departments with a minimum of one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers are eligible for assistance under the programme. The programme is implemented at three levels namely Departmental Research Studies (DRS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA) and Centres for Advanced Studies (CAS).

As on 31.03.2009, there are 576 departments approved under this programme (DRS-351, DSA-115, CAS-110). During 2008-2009, the UGC has provided grants to the tune of Rs.49.57 crore to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Bio-Sciences and Engineering and Technology.

### ➤ **Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences (ASIHSS)**

The programme has been introduced to assist selected high quality Humanities and Social Sciences departments in the Universities to enable them to develop infrastructure in order to attain excellence in post-graduate education and research. Financial assistance under the programme is upto a maximum of Rs.60 lakhs. So far, 78 departments have been selected and provided grants for the purpose.

### ➤ **Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST)**

The scheme is aimed to assist selected Science and Technology Departments in Universities with proven high quality performance to acquire costly major equipments which cannot be provided out of SAP grants or general development grants, so that the attainment of excellence in post-graduate education and research in the department is not handicapped due to non-availability of such equipments. Specifically, the scheme strengthens infrastructure for post-graduate education and research, promotes innovation, collaboration between the research and inter-disciplinary activities with the other SAP or ASIST departments.

Departments which have completed at least one term i.e. five years at the minimum level of DRS under the SAP programme and have been reviewed for further continuation are eligible. Assistance is being provided as one time input on cent percent basis. The financial limit for a selected department in Sciences, Engineering and Technology is Rs.85 lakhs and for Department of Mathematics and Statistics is Rs.60 lakhs for a duration of five years. The departments which are selected under the scheme are given functional autonomy. Since inception, 221 departments have been selected for support. At present, seven departments are being supported under this scheme. During 2008-2009, a total grant of Rs.1.93 crore has been released under both ASIHSS/ASIST.

### ➤ **Academic Staff Colleges**

As many as 57 Academic Staff Colleges have been set up in the university system for conducting specially designed orientation programmes of four weeks duration for newly appointed teachers

and Refresher Courses of three weeks duration for in-service teachers. Also identified 24 universities and specialized institutions as UGC-Refresher Course Centres (UGC-RCC).

The orientation programmes are intended to inculcate in young lecturers, the quality of self-reliance through awareness of the social, intellectual and moral environment as well as to discover their self-potential and confidence. The refresher course provides opportunities for serving teachers to exchange experiences with their peers and learn from each other. It is a forum for keeping abreast with the latest advances in their subjects.

As many as 124 orientation programmes, 637 refresher courses and 43 workshops have been approved and allocated to the ASCs and RCCs for implementation. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.41.20 crore has been incurred towards the expenditure of ASC/RCCs.

➤ **Travel Grant**

The Commission has been providing financial support to college teachers, Vice-Chancellors and the Commission Members for presenting their research papers in International Conferences abroad for enriching their knowledge for further research and exposure to the higher education sector of the host countries. The assistance is available for them once in three years. For college teachers, assistance is limited to 50% of the admissible expenditure and for Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members, it is on cent percent basis.

During 2008-09, 263 college teachers, and 12 Vice-Chancellor have availed this facility under the scheme. An amount of Rs.4.72 crore has been incurred upto 31.03.2009 during the financial year 2008-2009.

The UGC also provides travel grant, on cent percent basis, to enable the university/college teachers to collect source material and availing of fellowships. The assistance is given to those scholars only who are assured of maintenance for at least two months from a recognized host university /institute abroad. During 2008-09, seven teachers have availed of this facility.

➤ **Inter University Centres.**

The UGC establishes autonomous Inter-University Centres within the university system under Clause 12(ccc) of the UGC Act. The objectives for setting up these centres are:

- To provide common advanced centralized facilities/services for universities which are not able to invest heavy investment in infrastructure and other inputs.
- To play a vital role in offering the best expertise in each field to teachers and researchers across the country.
- To provide access for research and teaching community to the state-of-the-art equipment and excellent library facilities which are comparable to international standards.

The Nuclear Science Centre at New Delhi (Inter University Accelerated Centre) was the first research centre established in 1994. As of today, **six** Inter University Centres are functioning within the university system. One more Centre viz. Inter-University Centre for Research in Higher Education Policy is proposed in the XI Plan. During 2008-2009, a total grant (both under Plan and non-Plan) of Rs. 99.37 crores has been released to these centres.

➤ **National facilities**

Besides the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also created Centres of National Facilities for serving as resource centres. These Centres are also regularly been financed by the UGC. Four

Centres of National Facilities namely, Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai (Maharashtra), MST Radar Centre, Tirupati (AP), Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (H.P.) and Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai are functioning at present. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2.36 crore has been released to these Centres of National facilities.

➤ **Teaching and Research in Innovative / Emerging Areas**

The main objectives of the programme are to identify areas in various disciplines with respect to educational, national and global priorities, to encourage new ideas and innovations, to identify institutions and support them to develop specialized courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in emerging areas and accommodate brilliant and innovative ideas which influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal development of relevance etc.. The financial assistance is on cent percent basis and provided for the most essential and critical requirements of laboratory equipments, contingency, staff etc. for starting courses in inter-disciplinary and emerging areas. The financial limit is Rs.60 lakhs for non-recurring and recurring items plus salary staff on actual basis. The duration of the programme is for a period of 5 years. During the 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.5.85 crore has been released to the universities.

➤ **Faculty Improvement Programme(FIP)**

The programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to participate in seminars/conferences/workshops for up dating their research and pedagogical skills. The main objectives are to provide an opportunity to the teachers of universities and colleges to pursue their academic/research activities leading to the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degree, to provide an opportunity to the teachers to present papers in academic conferences/seminars or participating in workshops and exchange knowledge and ideas and to provide an opportunity to young faculty members to spend a short period of two weeks to two months at institutions of their choice for a better academic exposure.

Permanent teachers who are of not more than 45 years of age with at least a second class Masters degree with minimum of 55% marks and having at least 3 years of teaching experience on the date of submission of the application for the award of teacher fellowship are eligible. The age and marks of the candidate can be relaxed by 5 years and 5% marks respectively in the case of SC/ST/OBC teachers whereas age alone can be relaxed in the case of women teachers. Only 20% of permanent teachers of the institution are eligible to avail the teacher fellowships at any given point of time. For SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) teachers, 15%, 7.5% and 27% fellowships out of the teacher number of fellowships allocated to the college are reserved respectively. The teacher fellowship for Ph.D programme is for a period of 2 years and extension of one more year can be granted based on the justification and recommendation by the supervisor/guide. The teacher fellowships for M.Phil. programme is for one year extendable for another 6 months, if necessary and justified. A teacher fellow is eligible for actual contingency expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.15,000/- per year. The college can make a fresh appointment of a substitute teacher in the minimum pay scale prescribed for a lecturer. If the substitute teacher is appointed, the salary of the substitute teacher will be reimbursed by the UGC. During the 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.25.12 crore has been released to the universities

➤ **Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD)**

Promoting Indian Education abroad is regarded as a strategy to promote quality of higher education by the UGC, as a means of creating multi-cultural ambience on Indian campuses that promotes diversity and international goodwill. There is a possibility of getting larger number of international students to India given the cost advantage that Indian education possesses. This would require positioning of Indian Higher Education as a distinct brand with a proper strategy and action plan.

Under the PIHEAD, the UGC has embarked upon a focused nationally coordinated programme to attract international students and to promote Indian Institutions to offer programmes abroad.

Under the PIHEAD programme, the UGC participated in the NAFSA Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, USA in May 2004 to promote short-term India-centric programs for students in the developing countries. It also organized education fairs in East Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya) in June 2004 with the assistance of FICCI to attract students in regular programs from developing countries. Besides, the UGC delegation again participated in the NAFSA conference held at Seattle, USA during 2006 and also at Washington D.C, USA, during 2008. These events gave the UGC invaluable experience in promoting Indian education abroad. Based on this experience, several activities and events are being planned by the UGC with the help of a Standing Committee. Against the budget allocation of Rs.4.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.3.68 lakhs has been incurred during 2008-09.

➤ **Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)**

The university system plays an important role in creation of new knowledge. Knowledge is the new currency of economic power. It is the source of primary competitive advantage and the universities zealously guard their knowledge base. The economic returns from protected knowledge motivates new knowledge creation and therefore fuels innovation. It is important that higher education institutions protect their intellectual property properly. This being a new development, most universities do not have expertise and processes in place to enable their researchers to protect their Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). Therefore, there is a need for creating an awareness, putting in place an enabling policy environment, proper structures and processes and also provide financial support to enable researchers to promote their IPRs. This initiative of the UGC shall dovetail with all existing initiatives/ongoing activities of various agencies and shall have strong linkages with patent/copyright offices. To promote IPR awareness and to facilitate protection and management of IPRs from the university system, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee on IPR.

➤ **Bilateral Exchange Programmes**

UGC has been implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector. During 2008-09, cultural exchange programmes have been in operation with 17 countries and educational exchange programmes with 21 countries. Foreign delegations from UK, Bhutan, Malaysia, Tanzania, Spain, Netherlands, Finland, Bulgaria, Thailand and Sri Lanka have visited the UGC.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UGC and DAAD, Germany on 30.10.2008.

A Fourth Consortium Agreement between UGC and Tertiary Education Commission, Mauritius was signed on 18.4.2007 in Mauritius. As many as 28 nominations have been received from Mauritius during 2008.

Twelve Indian Social Scientists have been recommended by the Commission to visit France under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

Under the programme of Commonwealth Academic Fellowships, the UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) to enable promising faculty members in universities & colleges in India to do research work at the universities/institutions in the United Kingdom. During 2008-2009, 80 teachers have been nominated. The Commission has also nominated 14 Indian Scholars under the Commonwealth Split-Site Scholarships.

During 2008-2009 (upto 31.12.2008), three Indian Scholars have been nominated for scholarships for post-graduate studies, research and teaching at a higher education institution in Finland under Indo-Finnish Government Scholarships Programmes, The Finnish Government has also nominated two Finnish Scholars for the purpose of visit to India.

As many as 14 scholars (7 long-term and 7 short-term) have been nominated to visit Hungary for delivering lectures and having discussions on their related disciplines. Similarly, 8 Hungarian scholars have been nominated by Hungary to visit India under Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme.

During 2008-2009, two Indian scholars visited Spain under Indo-Spain Cultural Exchange Programme to deliver lectures and to hold discussions with his counterparts.

As many as 25 foreign language teachers have been appointed in various Indian Universities to teach foreign languages under various collaborative programmes.

During 2008-2009, an expenditure of Rs.0.46 crore has been incurred under this programme.

**Rajbhasha Cell**

The main funds of the Rajbhasha Cell set up in UGC in compliance that the Official Languages Act are to grant awareness for the use of Hindi and to speed up the progression compliance of official working, to conduct seminars/workshops for promotion of Hindi in official working, to organize programmes like essay competitions, debates, dictations, hindi typing, noting and drafting etc., to arrange to impart education of Praveen, Prabodh, Pragya standards under the scheme of Hindi training to the employees of UGC hailing from non-Hindi speaking states.

During 2008-09, essay/debates/noting and drafting competitions and Hindi typing competitions for all the employees have been organised by the cell. Also, Hindi Diwas are celebrated and Hindi

Pakhwara were organized in the month of September, 2008. The Commission has also provided grants to the extent of Rs.10.76 lakhs to the Universities of non-Hindi speaking states during 2008-09 under this programme.

### **National Examination Testing for Teaching and Research**

The Commission conducts a national level test for 77 subjects at 66 centres across the country to determine eligibility for lecturership and JRFs in order to ensure minimum standards for appointment to teaching and research positions. On behalf of UGC, the CSIR conducts national level examination testing in science subjects in the months of June and December every year. The candidates who qualified for JRF can pursue research in the UGC recognized universities, institutes and centres. The fellowship is available for a period of five years.

States are also permitted to conduct State Eligibility Test duly accredited by UGC for a fixed term. The pattern of SET is same as that of NET conducted by UGC.

### **❖ Research Awards /Projects/Fellowships/Scholarships**

#### **➤ Major and Minor Research Projects**

To promote excellence in research in higher education by supporting research programmes of University and College teachers in all disciplines, the Commission provides financial support to permanent working or retired teachers in the universities and colleges. Research projects may be undertaken by an individual teacher or a group of teachers. Superannuated teachers can also avail of this facility upto an age of 70 years.

The financial support is for equipment, books & journals, research personnel, hiring technical services, contingency, chemicals and consumables, travel and field work and any other special requirements. However, assistance towards research personnel is not provided in Minor Research Projects. The duration of the Major and Minor Research Project is normally three and two years respectively. The guidelines for the scheme are being revised for implementation in the XI Plan period. About 450 projects have been selected for support under the scheme during the year 2008-09 in Sciences, Engineering and Technology etc. and the selection of research projects is in progress at present in Humanities and Social Sciences.

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.92.35 crore has been released by UGC under Major Research Projects Scheme and Rs.13.44 crore by Regional Offices towards the ongoing minor projects.

#### **➤ Research Awards to Teachers**

Under this scheme, the UGC provides full salary of the awardees to the respective institutions, and research grant upto Rs.2.50 lakhs in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs.4.00 lakhs in Science, Engineering & Technology to meet the expenditure on books, journals, chemicals and equipment. The tenure of the award is three years. The scheme is meant to provide opportunities to permanent teachers of the universities and colleges with age upto 45 years, to pursue research in their areas of specialization in order to remain in touch with the latest developments in respective areas in teaching and research.

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.4.71 crore has been released to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.



➤ **Emeritus Fellowships**

The Scheme of Emeritus Fellowships provides opportunities to the highly qualified, experienced and superannuated teachers of universities, colleges and institutions approved under sections 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, actively engaged in research and teaching programmes of the universities/institutions, deemed universities in the preceding years to undertake research, without any restriction of position or pay scales. The fellowship is awarded on the basis of quality of research and published work contributed by the teacher in his/her service career. The awardee can work under this scheme with a well defined time bound action plan upto the age of 70 years or for two years (non-extendable) of the award whichever is earlier. The number of slots available under the scheme is 100 at any given time.

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2.02 crore has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities.

➤ **Research Workshops, Seminars and Conferences**

Financial assistance to Universities and Colleges is provided by UGC for organizing programmes such as research workshops, seminars and conferences etc. both at national and international level. The UGC also provides financial assistance to Indian National Science Congress, Indian Social Science Congress etc. During the financial year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.9.62 crore has been released by the UGC.

➤ **Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women**

The scheme is for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. The number of slots available under the scheme is 100 per year. The tenure of the award is five years with no provision for further extension. The upper age limit for the candidate is 55 years as on 1<sup>st</sup> July on the year of application.

Part-time Research Associateship is awarded annually to women upto 50 years of age with Ph.D. degrees and aptitude for independent research work in any field of Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering and Technology. The other qualifying requirements are first class master's degree with 55% at graduate level and a Ph.D. degree with good academic record.

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.0.77 crore has been released upto 31.03.2009 to the selected women research associates.

➤ **Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Foreign Nationals**

The UGC awards 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships every year to foreign students and teachers from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to undertake advanced studies and research in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. and Post Doctoral degrees in Indian Universities.

During 2008-09, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to foreign students and teachers.

➤ **Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals**

Under this scheme, students/research scholars who have qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/ SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in various disciplines. The number of JRFs under NET and CSIR-UGC Scheme is 3200. The fellowship is provided for a period of four years initially and it is extendable by one more year subject to the prior approval of the Commission. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.45.07 crore has been incurred towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows.

➤ **Engineering & Technology JRFs**

The University Grants Commission selects 50 candidates each year through direct interviews for the award of Junior Research Fellowships in the disciplines of Engineering & Technology.

The scheme is meant for providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering leading to Ph.D. Since the National Education Testing (NET) examinations in these fields are not conducted, M.E. and M.Tech. students are given this opportunity through direct interview conducted by the Commission.

The minimum qualifications are a Master's degree in engineering/ technology/pharmacy, with 55 percent marks. GATE is not a mandatory condition for getting a research fellowship to pursue Ph.D. Candidates need to hold an M.E./M.Tech. degree only. The age limit is 40 years as on 1<sup>st</sup> July of the year of award, extendable by five years for women and SC/ST candidates.

During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.4.21 crore has been incurred towards payment as fellowship grants.

➤ **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST**

To minimize the social disparities in the field of higher education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering & Technology. So far, 3428 candidates (2666 SC and 762 ST students) have been selected.

During 2008-2009, an expenditure of Rs.145.66 crore has been incurred on payment of fellowships.

➤ **Post-Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students**

To help graduates students to pursue higher technical education, the UGC has been providing post-graduate scholarships to students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. courses. The number of students receiving these scholarships is approximately 1,200 per annum. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.11.39 crore has been incurred.

➤ **Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST Candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges**

Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies. During 2008-2009, an expenditure of Rs.6.49 crore has been incurred.

➤ **PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child**

On the advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, UGC has implemented the schemes of PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child from the academic year 2005-2006. Students who have graduated in 2007-2008 and admitted to the first year of PG course in 2008-2009 are eligible.

The objective of the Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child scheme is to support through scholarship, any girl student who happens to be the only child in her family and also to provide incentives for the parents to observe small family norms. The duration of the scholarship is for a period of two years only. The number of scholarships per year is 1200.

The objective of the scheme of PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders is to attract talent for pursuing PG students in basic subjects. The duration of fellowship is two years only and the number of scholarships per year is 2375 (1800 for general courses & 575 for Honours courses). During 2008-2009, a total expenditure of Rs.15.69 crore has been incurred under both the schemes.

A new scheme of Post-Doctoral Fellowships named after D.S.Kothari has been initiated and guidelines have been approved by UGC. The scheme is going to be operated through Application Process Outsourcing (APO) and supervised by a dedicated senior academic.

❖ **Relevance and Value Based Education**

➤ **Area Studies Programme**

The main objectives of the programme are to promote holistic understanding of the area including its cultural, social, economic and strategic specificities, to promote an alternative paradigm of area studies from the perspective of postcolonial societies, to contribute towards Indian perspectives of the region and issues, to provide critical input to the policy makers in India's economic, strategic and political interest, to bring knowledge of regions of the world to the core of intellectual disciplines, to conduct research to promote inter-regional comparative perspective. At present, the Commission has been providing financial assistance to 45 centres established as Area Study Centres in 25 universities for achieving the above projects. These existing centres will be graded as Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 on the basis of their performance. For Level 1 centres, maximum non-recurring assistance is given upto Rs 60 lakhs, for Level 2, the assistance is upto a maximum of Rs.40 lakhs and for Level 3, a maximum assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided. The recurring grant will be the actual salary of 1 Reader, 1 Lecturer, 1 Documentation Officer and 2 research personnel.

All the proposals for new centres will be considered as pilot projects only for a period of five years. The academic expertise, availability of minimum infrastructure in the University and academic work of the faculty will be taken into account while evaluating the new proposals. While granting a programme on project mode, the criteria in terms of availability of infrastructure academic expertise as well as work done will be taken into account. The maximum non-recurring financial assistance to the departments under project mode will be upto Rs 15 lakhs and recurring assistance

will be the actual salary of 1 faculty and 2 research personnel. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.3.71 crore has been made available to these study centres.

### **Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges**

The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market-oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. At the end of the courses, the students will be given a Certificate/Diploma/Advanced Diploma in an add-on orientation course along with a conventional degree in Science, Arts and Commerce. The UGC provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs.7 lakhs per course as one time seed money for 5 years in the Humanities and Commerce streams and one time seed money of Rs.10 lakhs per course for five years in the Science stream. The colleges/universities can opt for a maximum of three courses. With the help of Expert Committees, the Commission has approved the proposals of 691 colleges, 10 State Universities and 4 Deemed to be Universities for introduction of career orientation courses from the academic year 2008-09. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 42.44 crore has been paid to these universities and colleges.

#### ➤ **Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy.**

The objectives of the programme are:-

- Developing understanding of the nature and dynamics of discrimination and exclusion.
- Contextualizing discrimination, exclusion and inclusion.
- Developing an understanding of discrimination at an empirical level.
- Formulating policies for protecting the rights of these groups and eradicating the problem of exclusion and discrimination.
- Studying civil society movements and efforts to overcome social exclusion.

Keeping in view the objectives of the programme, the Commission with the help of an Expert Committee, has selected 35 universities so far for the establishment of Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy. During 2007-08, a total grant of Rs.8.80 crore was released. During 2008-09, no grant has been released.

• **Special Studies on Social Thinkers and Leaders**

The scheme is aimed to acquaint teachers and students in universities and colleges with the thoughts and actions of great thinkers and social leaders and to involve them in research studies so that the society is reconstructed based on moral ethical and spiritual foundation necessary for a non-violent social order. Each study centre set up in the university system is eligible to get financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs as non-recurring grant and Rs.7.50 lakhs per annum as recurring grant. So far, as many as 191 Study Centres have been approved and established in the university system.

• Gandhian Studies Centres	-	61
• Ambedkar Studies Centres	-	55
• Buddhist Studies Centres	-	32
• Aurobindo Studies Centres	-	6
• Nehru Studies Centres	-	28
• Guru Nanak Dev Studies Centres	-	3
• Swami Vivekanand Studies Centres	-	2
• Dr.Zakir Hussain Studies Centres	-	2
• K.R.Narayanan Studies Centres	-	1
• Indira Gandhi Studies Centres	-	<u>1</u>
		<u>191</u>

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 4.86 crore has been released to these study centers.

➤ **Adult, Continuing Education and Extension.**

With a view to meet the demands of emerging knowledge society and facilitate the process of developing a learning society, maximum priority to lifelong learning is accorded by the Commission during XI Plan. As many as 86 departments/centres of lifelong learning have been approved by UGC. These departments/centres are supposed to strive to promote the philosophy of lifelong learning as a part of total education programme of the institution, to make concerted efforts towards integration between formal and non-formal education and out of school learning processes, to reach out to larger sections of community specially deprived groups through lifelong learning programmes, to enrich the learning process of faculty and students mainly through extension activities, to provide professional manpower to implement the programmes through innovative courses; and to contribute to generation of new knowledge through researches and publications. The Departments/Centres may have the system to select one or more of the following areas keeping in view the specialization and experience of the faculty, local needs and character of the University. The University may opt for not more than 2 areas of intensive work so that they could make significant contribution to the selected areas and become a specialized department by the end of the Plan period.

- Teaching, Training and Research
- Lifelong Learning Programmes.
- Extension (including counseling of students and non student youth, career guidance, and placement assistance).
- Publication (including e-content development).
- Population Education.

For implementation of Lifelong Learning Programme and other activities, the departments/centres of Lifelong Learning are being supported financially with a recurring grant of Rs.2.10 lakhs p.a. and non-recurring grant Rs.5 lakhs for the current Plan period. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2.56 crore has been released to the departments/centres of Lifelong Learning.

➤ **Human Rights Education**

The programme of Human Rights Education has three components namely, (a) Human Rights and Duties, (b) Human Rights and Values and (c) Human Rights and Human Development. The objectives of the programme are:

- To humanize and democratize all power relations through restructuring of rights and duties.
- To create awareness and commitment to values where the individualistic self-interest is properly reconciled and the collective and common good.
- To search for universal values in a globalizing but fragmented world.
- To promote and sustain the values like pluralism, respect for all religions, scientific temper, open mind, public reasoning etc.
- To promote and enforcement of rights and to envision rights approach to development by the States.

The financial assistance is made available for running foundation/certificate /diploma/ undergraduate/ post-graduate courses, for conducting seminars/symposia/workshops and also for publication of books and journals on human rights education. Depending upon the courses, the financial assistance is available from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 3 lakhs (one time grant) for books and journals periodicals, audio-visual, equipments, computers etc., and Rs.75,000/- to Rs 4 lakhs for guest/visiting faculty for 5 years and for extension activities and field work assistance ranging from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs for five years is provided. The assistance for conducting seminars/symposia/workshops ranges from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs.2.5 lakhs for a university and Rs.0.75 lakhs to Rs.1.05 lakhs for a college.

As many as seven proposals from the universities and 32 proposals from the colleges have been approved based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee. During 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.5.37 crore has been released to the universities and colleges.

❖ **Integration of Information and Communication Technologies**

➤ **Digital Repository in Universities and Colleges**

Electronic access to scholarly literature through internet in all areas of learning to the University Sector in India is provided under the programme, which is fully funded by the UGC. All universities which come under the UGC's purview are members of the programme, and it is being gradually extended to all eligible colleges as well. The programme is coordinated and executed by Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad.

The programme covers all fields of learning relevance to universities including Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical and Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Computer Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics. At present, 120 universities have been covered under the programme. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.47.00 crore has been incurred.

➤ **UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity**

As many as 149 universities have been provided Internet bandwidth ranging from 256 kbps to 2 Mbps since the launch of UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity Programme in 2002. The task of establishing and maintaining the entire network is being done by the ERNET India Ltd. on turnkey basis. Each participating university has signed a quadripartite agreement with UGC, INFLIBNET and ERNET. The entire project is funded by UGC with funding to the extent of 90% on capital

investment and 100% of recurring bandwidth charges. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.10.00 crore has been released to the INFLIBNET Centre for providing connectivity.

➤ **Establishment or Upgradation of Computer Centre in Universities**

The Universities and Colleges are being helped by UGC through several general as well as specific scheme to keep pace. Accordingly, assistance is being provided for setting up / upgradation of Computer Centres of the Universities for use in research and training, application of computer in every field/subject and examination/administrative related work. The assistance is for campus, LAN, net-working equipment, software, site preparation etc. The financial assistance of upto Rs.70.00 lakhs as non-recurring and recurring as per the actual expenditure is being provided to those universities which do not have any computer centre and upto Rs.50.00 lakhs as non-recurring grant for upgradation of the existing computer centres of the Universities. During 2008-09, a total grant of Rs.5.52 crore has been released to Universities upto 31.03.2009.

❖ **Governance and Efficiency Improvement**

➤ **Incentives for Resource Mobilization**

The objectives of the scheme are :-

- To encourage universities to mobilise resources by participation/contribution of society in their development.
- To encourage and enhance flow of resources from the society for university development.
- To encourage universities to provide consultancy on payment basis not only to the industries but also to the Government and other bodies and society at large on vital issues of national importance.
- To provide incentives to the universities which involve society in their developmental activities.

The Central Universities, Universities identified under section 12B of the UGC Act, Deemed to be Universities and Inter-University Centres are eligible to receive grant under this scheme.

The share of the UGC is to the extent of 25% of the contribution received by the University, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per annum. During the financial year 2008-09, the UGC has supported universities with a release of Rs.2.66 crore.

➤ **Training for Academic Administrators of Universities, Colleges and UGC Officers.**

Within the context of globalization and developments in technology, higher education is undergoing unprecedented changes. In addition to questions of access and equity, institutions of higher education are called upon to cut costs, improve quality and compete in an environment. The academic administrators have to respond to these challenges and steer the course of their institutions to provide world class education and training to their students. The UGC proposes to address this issue by creation of a structured system to impart training and development opportunities to the staff, administrators and senior functionaries in the various universities and colleges with the broad goal of attaining excellence in academic governance. During 2008-2009, no expenditure has been incurred.

❖ **New Initiatives of UGC**

➤ **Operation ‘Faculty Recharge’ : A UGC Initiative For Augmenting the Research and Teaching Resources of Universities**

The intent of the programme is to strengthen high quality research in science related disciplines at an internationally competitive level and promote innovative teaching in the universities through induction of fresh talent, at all levels of academic hierarchy, in selected departments/centers. The new inductees will be selected through a nationally conducted competitive process and placed as Lecturers/Readers/Professors. To impart distinct identity to these specially selected faculties, a prefix ‘UGC’ will be added to each of these categories. It is to be ensured that individuals with exceptional creativity, zeal and commitment to research and teaching will be selected. This is a pressing requirement that brooks no delay as scientific output from the universities has been on sharp decline in recent years and a majority of our universities have not recruited faculty on a significant scale for a long time and are in danger of losing more than a generation of researchers. Lack of availability of faculty positions besides other endemic problems associated with hiring of faculty are often cited as causative factors of this serious malady. The ‘faculty recharge’ initiative offers an effective mechanism to address the problem in some ways and should provide a unique opportunity to the universities aspiring to upgrade and reinvigorate faculty resources in their science related departments.

➤ **Academic Calendar for Universities**

Hon’ble High Court of Delhi had passed an order dated 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 for exploring the possibility of establishing an uniform academic calendar at the National level. In view of the court order, the Chairman, UGC constituted an Expert Committee to examine and prepare a feasibility report on establishing an uniform academic calendar at the National level. Based upon the recommendations of the Expert Committee, an amendment to the regulations has been notified in 2008 and circulated to the Universities.

## **2. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University**

Another Central University, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University has come into existence w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2008 at Amarkantak, M.P. The jurisdiction of the university extends to the whole of India, with the university having powers to establish such numbers of regional centres and campuses in the tribal areas, as the university may deem fit. The first Executive Council and the Academic Council of the University has been constituted and the University has started its academic programme in a modest way in certain subjects viz. Social Sciences, Management and Commerce through its temporary campus at Amarkantak.

## **3. INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) was established by the Government of India on 27th March 1972 as an autonomous organization to encourage objective and scientific research in various aspects of History.

With a view to achieving the above objectives, the Council approved/extended financial assistance to 28 Research Projects, 4 National Fellowships, 15 Senior Academic Fellowships, 32



Post Doctoral Fellowships and 353 Junior Research Fellowships. The Council organised 60 Seminars/Conferences/ Congresses/Workshops.

The major projects being executed by the Council have made satisfactory progress under the supervision of eminent scholars. These are, Towards Freedom Project, Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India, 1858-1947, Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions and 1857 Project.

#### **4. Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla**

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study is an advanced residential research centre for free and creative enquiry into the fundamental themes and problems of life and thought. It was established in 1965 under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and is housed in what is known as Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla.

During the year 2008, three National Fellows and 24 Fellows were at the Institute. During the period, 18 Seminars/workshops/symposia were held. The IIAS Library acquired 1352 books during the current year and has subscribed to about 285 periodicals.

#### **5. Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) New Delhi**

The Indian Council of Philosophical Research set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, was registered as a society in March 1977 under the Societies Act, 1860.

Under the Fellowship programme during the year 2007-08, the Council has offered 69 fellowships under various categories. Apart from this, during the financial year 2008-09, the Council has awarded 60 fellowships.

The Council has organized 42 seminars, 4 workshops and 2 Refresher courses during 2007-08 and 28 Seminars, 7 Conferences and 4 Workshops till December 2008.

#### **6. Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture**

Project of history of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture (PHISPC) was launched in the year 1990 under the aegis of Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) with the basic aim to undertake a comprehensive and inter-disciplinary study, so that interconnection between Science, Philosophy and Culture as developed in the long history of Indian civilization, could be brought out in detail. During the year 2007-08, 9 volumes and 4 reprints were brought out.

#### **7. National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI)**

The National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) was established in pursuance of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and Programme of Action (POA) of 1992, with the main objective of promoting rural higher education based on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' through the process of Education,

Research, Training and Extension, which have been identified by the NCRI in its Memorandum of Association and Rules [MOA and Rules]. Other objectives include encouraging the educational institutions and voluntary agencies, to promote concepts in accordance with the Gandhian Philosophy of Education. These objectives are being achieved by NCRI through networking and coordination with the policy making bodies like UGC, AICTE, and the R & D laboratories of CSIR, ICAR, etc. In order to achieve its objectives, NCRI is mandated to identify various institutions and agencies with appropriate programmes for providing financial assistance and other support.

For enhanced promotion of rural higher education, the Council has so far provided financial assistance to 49 projects during 2008-2009. An amount of Rs. 2.25 crore has been released to different organisations/institutions.

### **8. Shastri Indo Canadian Institute (SICI)**

Shastri Indo Canadian Institute (SICI) founded in 1968, continued to promote academic relations and mutual understanding between India and Canada mainly through funding research and linking academic institutions in the two countries and by promoting Canadian Studies in India and Indian Studies in Canada.

SICI undertakes India studies programmes in Canada with funding from Govt. of India. Under this programme, 27 Canadian scholars were awarded fellowships in 2007-08, and books and journals on Indian studies were supplied to 37 Canadian Universities, which are members of the Institute.

The Canadian Studies Programme in India was funded by the Foreign Affairs, Canada and Fellowships to Indian scholars and institutions engaged in research in Canadian studies were offered. During 2008-09 the institute selected 13 scholars for award of fellowships to do research on different subjects in Canada. In addition to this, a grant of over Rs. 12.70 lakhs was given to 11 Centres promoting Canadian studies in India at various Indian universities to organize seminars and other activities related to Canadian studies.

### **9. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust**

Zakir Husain College is one of the constituent college of the University of Delhi. The College is being run from a historical building and had the blessings of national leaders such as Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Prime Minister of India, and Late Dr. Zakir Husain, Former President of India. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, constituted the Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial College Trust in 1974 under Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, in memory of Late Dr. Zakir Husain. The Prime Minister of India is the Chairperson of the Trust and the Minister of the Human Resource Development is the Vice-Chairperson. The University Grants Commission (UGC) meets 95% of recurring grant (Maintenance grant) of the college and the balance of 5% is met by the Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial College Trust. Since, the Trust has no source of its own, grants are provided by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Trust for meeting its share towards expenditure on maintenance of Zakir Husain College and its administrative expenses.

### **10. Association of Indian Universities**

The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) is an apex inter-University organisation, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with membership of Indian and Universities from neighbouring countries.

During the year two special issues on (1) Research in Higher Education Institutions of India (February 4-10, 2008); (2) Quality and Relevance of Higher Education: (November 17-19, 2008) were brought out. The Evaluation Division of the AIU issued 970 Equivalence Certificates to students having obtained qualifications from abroad intending to pursue higher education in Indian Universities.

During the year, the Association took a lead to organize first Student Research Convention “Anveshan” for the budding researchers for identifying the young and rising talents who would be promoted through proper encouragement and incentives, augmenting financial and physical resources through collaboration with different sponsors for supporting education and training. The Association has signed Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of higher education with:

- (1) Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU),
- (2) Danish School of Education, University of Aarhus, Denmark;
- (3) Indo-French Consortium of Universities

## **11. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

There are 5 autonomous organizations are working under the administrative control of Language Bureau namely:-

1. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra,
2. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi,
3. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara,
4. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (Deemed University), and
5. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain.

All these organizations are engaged in propagation and development of various languages i.e. Sanskrit and Vedic Studies, Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi etc.

During the current financial year, the institutions have performed as per the mandate given to them by the Ministry and as per terms and conditions which are entered into by them under the Memorandum of Understanding. The detail of the financial review of these organizations and the physical performance achieved by them upto the period 31.3.2009 is given in Chapter- IV.

## **12. AUROVILLE MANAGEMENT**

‘Auroville’ was founded by the ‘Mother’, a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, on the 28th day of February, 1968 as an International cultural township on the outskirts of Puducherry in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu where people from countries all over the world, including India, live together as one community and engage themselves in cultural, educational, scientific and other pursuits aimed at Human unity. On 29.1.1999, Government of India notified the Auroville Foundation (AF) as a Statutory Body under the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988.

As per Section 10 (3) of the AF Act, the Foundation consists of (a) Governing Board (b) Residents' Assembly and (c) Auroville International Advisory Council. The Governing Board of the AF comprising nine members was re-constituted on 6th September, 2004. The International Advisory Council of Auroville was reconstituted on 28th October, 2004.

As per the provisions of the AF Act, the Government of India provides grants to the Foundation, under Plan and Non- Plan schemes, for meeting the expenditure on the establishment, maintenance and development of Auroville.

### **13. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU)**

The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 with the dual responsibilities of (i) enhancing access and equity to higher education through distance mode and (ii) promoting, coordinating and determining standards in open learning and distance education systems.

To fulfill the first objective, IGNOU provides innovative and need based general as well as continuing education to: the persons from disadvantaged groups, physically challenged, homemakers, minorities, and those who are based in remote areas for their professional development. IGNOU practices a flexible and open system of education in regard to methods and place of learning, combination of courses and eligibility for enrolment, age for entry and methods of evaluation etc. The University has adopted an integrated strategy for imparting instruction. This consists of providing print materials, audio-video tapes, broadcast on radio and educational TV Channels, tele-conferencing, video-conferencing as also the face to face counseling, at its study centers located throughout the country. The University has adopted the method of continuous assessment and term-end examination for evaluation of the performance of its students enrolled in various subjects.

### **14. ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)**

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up in 1945 and later on in 1987 given statutory status by an Act of Parliament. The AICTE grants approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses. It also lays down norms and standards for such institutions. It also ensures quality development of technical education through accreditation of technical institutions or programmes. In addition to its regulatory role, the AICTE also has a promotional role which it implements through schemes for promoting technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society, promoting innovations, faculty, research and development, giving grants to technical institutions.

The technical institutions under the AICTE include post-graduate, under-graduate and diploma in the whole spectrum of technical education covering engineering/technology, pharmacy, architecture, hotel management and catering technology, management studies, computer applications and applied arts and crafts.

The AICTE has its headquarters in New Delhi and **eight regional offices** located at Kolkata, Chennai, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

The Council discharges its functions through a 21 member Executive Committee. The Council is assisted by 10 Statutory Boards of Studies, namely, UG Studies in Engineering & Technology, PG and Research in Engineering & Technology, Management

Studies, Vocational Education, Technical Education, Pharmaceutical Education, Architecture, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Information Technology, Town and Country Planning.

In accordance with the functions assigned to it under Clause 10(k) of the AICTE Act, the Council grants approvals for starting new technical institutions and for introducing new courses or programmes in already approved institutions. Approvals are accorded in consultation with respective state Governments and affiliating Universities.

At the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, in consultation with the concerned State government agencies, the AICTE grants approvals for starting new technical institutions, for introducing new courses or programmes, and for variation in intake capacity in technical institutions. The AICTE has delegated powers to process and grant approval of new institutions, starting new courses and variations in the intake capacity for diploma level technical institutions to the concerned state Governments. The process of granting approvals has been reviewed to make it more transparent, responsive and hassle free. The concerned agencies i.e. State Governments & Universities are being consulted at all important stages of decision making. Stakeholders have been empowered to voice their views. The process of approval for new institutions has been streamlined to minimize hardship to stakeholders.

**The National Board of Accreditation (NBA)** which was set up in 1994 awards accreditation status to programmes as Accredited for five years, Accredited for three years and Not Accredited (NA). Accreditation is based on 8 point criteria which include organization and governance, financial resources, allocation and utilization, physical resources, human resources, teaching/learning processes etc. There has been a substantial increase in the number of accredited programmes

**The Research & Institutional Development (RID)** Bureau is a critical wing of the Council. It financially supports technical institutions for original research, industry interaction and training young teachers. The Council has several schemes to attract all kinds of stakeholders. There are several schemes for faculty development, namely, **Quality Improvement Programme (QIP)**, **Career Award for Young Teachers (CAYT)**, **Emeritus Fellowship**, **Visiting Professorship**, Seminar Grant, Travel Grant, Staff Development Programme, National Doctoral Fellowship, AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship and Financial Assistance to Professional Societies/ Bodies. Under the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), faculty members of degree level institutions are given opportunity to upgrade their qualifications to Master's and Ph.D. levels. Under the Scheme QIP (poly), polytechnic teachers can pursue Master's degree programmes. Courseware Development and other short term training programmes are also conducted under the QIP.

The AICTE funds a scheme of **National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS)** for estimation of short term and long term requirement of technical manpower in different fields and for assessment of anticipated gaps in demand and supply. This NTMIS Scheme presently works from 20 nodal centers all over the country.

With regard to promotion of polytechnic education, several relaxations in norms have been given which include reduction of land requirement to 1.5 acres for mega cities, 2.5 acres for metro and State capitals and 5 acres for others, built up area of 5 sq. meter per

student, teacher student ratio reduced to 1:20, 5 courses with intake of 300 is allowed and a second shift of enrolment for selected programmes is allowed for optimum capacity utilization.

The Council has set up 106 virtual classrooms in identified technical institutions under **EDUSAT** scheme to share the knowledge of premier and well-established institutions with other institutions. The scheme will be extended later to desired institutions in a phased manner.

Under the **AICTE-INDEST** Scheme, AICTE has provided a grant of Rs. 3.27 crores to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi for subscription to electronic resources to 60 Government/Government aided Institutions having programmes in engineering and technology at postgraduate level.

To provide information to its stakeholders, and for transparency in its activities, the relevant and current information is regularly updated on the website <http://www.aicte.ernet.in>.

### **AICTE initiatives for overcoming imbalances in Technical Education**

In order to overcome imbalances in technical education, the Council has taken up certain new initiatives as per details given below:

1. In order to ensure reducing of imbalance between engineering education and polytechnic education the Council has permitted Second shift of Polytechnic in an existing Polytechnic Institution and also a Second shift of Polytechnic in an existing Engineering Institution.
2. Keeping in view, the regional imbalance of the number of seats in various States of the country, the Council has allowed second shift of engineering colleges in existing colleges only in those States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are less than the all India average;

For a balanced growth of various streams of education in engineering & technology, the Council has taken a policy decision to allow establishment of new engineering institutions with at least three conventional branches as a mandatory requirement in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are more than the all India average, whereas in the states where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are less than the all India average, no such restriction is applicable.

## GENDER

For establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women certain norms have been relaxed by the AICTE which are as follows:

- a. **Land:** For the technical institutions exclusively set up for women, the land norms prescribed for establishment of technical institutions have been relaxed up to 50% in rural category and 20% in Metro & State Capital category and 10% in Mega Cities category.
- b. **FDR and Processing Fee:** 20% relaxations are allowed in FDR amount and processing fees for establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women.
- c. **Built up area & Number of courses and intake:** The total built up area required for setting up of new institutions are as per existing norms. However, to start with institutions for women will be allowed up to 5 courses with total annual intake of 300 with each course intake not exceeding 90.
- d. **Single window system** for processing proposals for establishment of technical institutions exclusively for women put in place.

In order to promote technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society, AICTE has introduced a Tuition Waiver Scheme for Women, Economically backward and Physically Handicapped Meritorious students in technical institutions. The proposed scheme is applicable to the students of all AICTE approved technical institutions offering: (a) Bachelors programme in Engineering, Pharmacy, HMCT, Architecture and Applied Arts and Crafts, (b) Diploma Programme of three years duration in all disciplines. The institutions shall provide tuition fee waiver up to 10 percent of its sanctioned intake of students.

### 15. COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Council of Architecture (COA) has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972, enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1972. The Act provide for registration of Architects and matters connected therewith. The COA is consulted before any architectural qualification is notified as recognised under the Act by the Central Government. The Council has prescribed the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognised qualifications by notifying Council of Architecture Minimum Standards of Architectural Education Regulations, 1983 with prior approval of the Central Government. The proposal for further amendment of these regulations has not been accepted.

### 16. INDIAN INTTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY – IITs

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee were established as ‘Institutions of National Importance’ under The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Their main objective is to impart world – class training in engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields, and for advancement of

learning and dissemination of knowledge. These Institutes are also contributing significantly to education and research in basic sciences and humanities.

### **16.1. Indian Institute of Technology Bombay**

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay completed 50 years of its successful existence and is celebrating its Golden Jubilee. The institute is known for its strong research groups in various areas of science and technology that are making substantial contribution to national projects, and it continues to upgrade its research infrastructure and programmes in order to attain high research output in terms of quality and quantity of research papers and patents. It is also creating a niche for its innovative short-term courses through continuing education and distance education programmes. To keep up with the changing times, the institute has been upgrading its curriculum at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, addressing the needs of the industry and the country.

During the period, about 45 sponsored projects were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 25 crores funded by various agencies both from India and abroad. A significant number of consultancy projects were also undertaken during the same period with a financial outlay of about of Rs. 6.5 crores. The major technologies / designs transferred during this period are Soil biotechnology, Hindi word net, Educational robot, V-trough concentrated module, Corrosion simulation software, and Mind games. CEP organized 85 programmes with participation of 1942 candidates and revenue earning of Rs. 2.41 crores. Of these programmes, two were conducted in Dubai and six at the IIT Bombay Extension Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. A total number of 19 international students from Germany, Ethiopia, France, Sweden, USA, and Bangladesh have registered and joined IIT Bombay during the period for doing course work / project work / postgraduate studies.

### **16.2. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati (IITG)**

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, established on September 1, 1994 under The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, is located on a picturesque lush green area of 285 hectares on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra.

The Institute has 11 academic departments, namely, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Biotechnology (all of which offer BTech, MTech and PhD programmes); Design (offering B.Des, M.Des and Ph.D. programme); Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics (offering B.Tech, M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes); and Humanities and Social Sciences (offering Ph.D. programme). There are three inter-disciplinary academic centres, namely, Energy, Environment, and Nanotechnology (offering Ph.D. programmes).

The Institute started a 4-year B.Tech programme in Electronics and Electrical Engineering from July, 2008. During 2008-09, 468 students passed out with various degrees in different subjects. The total student strength as on 31.3.2009 was 2357.

Research is carried out by the faculty members with PhD, Masters' and also some BTech students. The Institute also undertakes research and development projects under the categories of sponsored research projects in various areas of specialization. In addition to R&D projects sponsored by the government agencies, the Institute also offered consultancy services to various State Government departments, N.E. Railway, National Highway Authority of India, oil and gas sector organisations, construction and infrastructure companies, power sector units, educational institutions, health and pharmaceutical industries and financial institutions.



Rural Technology Action Group for North East (RuTAG-NE) was established at IIT Guwahati to develop a network of Science and Technology Groups, Government Agencies and NGOs with a goal to provide R&D inputs to the rural sector. The project is running successfully.

### **16.3. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM)**

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) was established in 1959 by the Government of India as an institute of national importance. Its primary objective was to promote higher technical educational, research and consultancy.

The institute has 16 Departments and 5 Research Centers and the campus covers the area of 256 hectares of forest land and houses a community of about 13000 people. IITM offers UG, Dual Degree and PF programmes in Aerospace Engineering (AE), Biotechnology (BT), Chemical Engineering (CH), Civil Engineering (CE), Computer Sciences & Engineering (CS), Electrical Engineering (EE), Engineering Design (ED), Mechanical Engineering (ME), Metallurgical & Materials Engineering (MM) and Ocean Engineering (OE) departments, an integrated Masters programme in Humanities and Social Sciences (HS) and PG Programme in Applied Mechanics (AM), Chemistry (CY), Humanities & Social Sciences (HS), Management Studies (MS), Mathematics (MA) and Physics (PH) departments. Users Oriented M. Tech programmes are currently offered in BT, CE, ME and OE. New multi-institute M. Tech in Clinical Engineering and Ph.D. in Biomedical Devices and Technology programmes have been introduced in 2007-08 in collaboration with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum and Christian Medical College, Vellore. The MS and Ph.D. programmes emphasize research excellence and the M.Tech. (Clinical Engineering) programme addresses the management of the technology aspects in a hospital as well as the Medical Technology needs of the country. The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all the 16 departments, M.S. programmes in 12 departments, M.Tech programme in 24 streams/ specialisations, M.Sc. programme in 3 branches, B.Tech programme in 10 branches, Dual degree (B.Tech and M.Tech) programme in 14 branches, M.B.A. programme and M.A. Integrated programme besides a preparatory course for SC/ST students.

The programme-wise degrees awarded in 2008 are Ph.D. (165): MS (110): M.Tech (348): M.Sc (85): MBA (61): Dual Degree (B.Tech & M.Tech) (120): B.Tech (358): B.Sc Tech-20: DIT 245. In 2008, the student strength of the Institute was 5119. 16 Patents have been filed in the year 2007-08 and 10 patents were granted.

### **16.4. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD)**

Established as a College of Engineering in 1961, this institute was declared an Institute of National Importance under the “Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1961” and renamed as “Indian Institute of Technology Delhi” in 1963.

The institute offers a wide range of academic programmes in science and engineering disciplines both at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level. In the year 2008-09, the student strength of the institute was 5106. 147 Ph.Ds. have been awarded to students.

Two 2-years M.Tech. programmes viz (i) M.Tech in Atmospheric – Oceanic Science and Technology” (ii) M.Tech. in “Molecular Engg. Chemical Synthesis and Analysis”, have been started from the academic session 2008-09. A one year Post-graduate Diploma in “Metro Rail Transport; Technology and Management” in collaboration with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has been started from academic session 2008-09. This programme is exclusively run for the sponsored employees of the DMRC.

Along with teaching and academic research, the Institute accords an equal importance to research and development projects sponsored by various agencies and industry. Industrial Research and Development (IRD) Unit also provides Assistantships for Scholarships to Ph.D. scholars in exceptional cases after completion of 4 years till the end of 5th year from the date of registration.

### **16.5. Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IITK)**

Set up in 1959, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has a Campus of 1100 acres. The number of graduating students at the undergraduate level were B.Tech-334, M.Sc.(5 year Integrated)-40, B.Tech-M.Tech Dual Degree (5 year)-60, M.Sc.(2 year)-70, Total 504 and the postgraduate level were M.Tech-356, M.Des-6, MBA-27, PhD-101, Total =490. Faculty filed 15 patents in India and overseas in 2007-08.

During the academic year of 2008-09, the intake in UG programmes was 684 and that of PG programmes was 533. The total student strength was 4102. To devise concrete product prototypes using Nano Science and Technology, a unique inter-disciplinary project funded by DST, has been undertaken at a total outlay of Rs. 11.00 crores. Centre for Nanotechnology at the Institute focuses on development of technologies based on the rapidly developing Nano Science. The Institute has taken the lead in the joint IITK-ISRO program for developing and launching an indigenous Micro-Satellite.

### **16.6. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE, ROORKEE**

Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IITR) was converted from the University of Roorkee in September, 2001. The Institute has its main campus at Roorkee (365 acres) and a smaller campus at Saharanpur (25 acres), 50 kms away from Roorkee.

The Institute presently offers 11 B. Tech./B. Arch programmes, 5 dual degree (B.Tech.+M.Tech) programmes, 57 postgraduate programmes (M.Tech. / MBA / MCA / M.Sc. and Including Integrated M.Sc. and M.Tech.), and Ph.D. programmes in all its 18 academic departments, one academic centre (AHEC) and three centres of excellence (Nanotechnology, Disaster Mitigation and Management, and Transportation systems). The Institute started a new interdisciplinary M.Tech. programme in Nano Technology from the academic session 2008-09. Total students strength in the academic session 2008-09 was 4854; 2616 undergraduates, 1436 postgraduates and 802 research scholars.

In the Eighth Annual Convocation held on November 08, 2008, numbers of degrees awarded to successful candidates were 437 B.Tech. / B.Arch/IDD, 628 M.Tech / M.Sc./ MBA / MCA and 141 Ph.D. The Institute also honoured four of its outstanding alumni with the Distinguished Alumnus Award.

The Institute has presently 380 faculty members, 17 Emeritus Fellows and 8 Scientists. Faculty is actively engaged in R&D activities. During the period, it published 545 research papers in peer reviewed journals, and 605 in various national and international conferences.

## **16.7. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR**

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was set up in 1951 in a green sprawling campus spread over 2100 acres. The Institute has 19 Departments, 8 Centres and 7 Schools and a number of Research and Development Units of excellence in addition to laboratories and Central Research Facilities. There are 525 faculty members and 1300 supporting staff who devote their best to produce the brightest and the best scientists, engineers and managers for the service of the Nation. 700 students, on their part, devote their respective study period here to excel themselves in their academic pursuit. In 2008-09, the student strength of the Institute was about 6962.

The Institute has a strong research focus facilitated by a large number of hi-tech laboratories and computational facilities, supported by a well-equipped Central Library and spearheaded by the committed group of faculty members and students.

The 54th Annual Convocation was held on 25th July, 2008 and a total 1902 degrees were awarded which include 167 Ph.D, 37 MS, 611 M.Tech, 23 MCP, 121 MBA, 168 Dual Degree, 09 MMST, 76 PGDIT, 03 PGDMOM, 06 PGDRD, 12 PGDIPL, 11 PGDTNM, 99 PGDBA, 22 PGDST, 08 PGDM, 196 M.Sc., 323 B.Tech (H) and 10 B.Arch (H) Degrees. About 1293 research papers were published in referred international and national journals and 1020 papers presented in national and international conferences by the faculty members.

## **17. NEW INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY**

Government is establishing eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the XIth Plan, out of which six new IITs have started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through temporary campuses in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat while the IITs of Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab have admitted their 1st batch of B.Tech students in the campuses of their mentor IITs at Kharagpur, Kanpur and Delhi respectively. Academic year has been started in these six new IITs by admitting about 120 students each in B.Tech courses in three branches from 2008-09. Each IIT has been sanctioned 30 faculty posts every year for the first three years. Each of the new IITs is being mentored by an existing IIT. B.Tech courses will be started in IIT Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and IIT Mandi from the academic session 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 60.00 crores was released for these new IITs during 2008-09.

### **17.1. Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad**

IIT Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Ordnance Factory, Medak, Hyderabad. 111 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches in 2008-09. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over the land of 523 acres at Medak to IIT, Hyderabad for its permanent campus. IIT Madras is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Rs. 17.00 crores have been released during the year 2008-09 under Plan to this new IIT. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

### **17.2. Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan**

Classes of IIT Rajasthan for academic session 2008-09 have been started from the campus of IIT Kanpur. A total 108 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches in 2008-09. IIT Kanpur is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Rs. 6.50 crores have been released during the year

2008-09 under Plan to IIT Rajasthan. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

### **17.3. Indian Institute of Technology Patna**

IIT Patna, Bihar has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Patliputra, Patna. 92 students in all have been admitted in 2008-09 in B.Tech courses in three branches. The Government of Bihar has offered land at Bihta, Patna to the Institute. IIT Guwahati is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. Rs.7.50 crores have been released during the year 2008-09 under plan to IIT Patna.

### **17.4. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar**

IIT Gandhinagar, Gujarat has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Vishwakarma Govt. Engg. College, Chandkheda, Ahmedabad. The Government of Gujarat has offered land measuring about 450 acres at Nasmed, TAL: Kalol, Distt. Gandhinagar for this new IIT. 90 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches during 2008-09. IIT Bombay is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Rs. 10.00 crores have been released during the year 2008-09 under Plan to IIT Gandhinagar. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Chemical Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

### **17.5. Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar**

IIT Bhubaneswar, Orissa has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Kharagpur campus at Kharagpur from 23rd July, 2008. Campus will be shifted to Bhubaneswar as soon as the premises at Bhubaneswar extension campus of IIT Kharagpur become ready. 104 students were admitted during 2008-09 in B.Tech courses in three branches. The Government of Orissa has offered 891 acres of land at Arugul, Jatni, to the Institute which has been approved by this Ministry. IIT Kharagpur is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Rs. 11.50 crores have been released during the year 2008-09 under Plan to this new IIT. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

### **17.6. Indian Institute of Technology Punjab**

IIT Punjab has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Delhi campus at Delhi. 110 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches. The Government of Punjab has offered 513 acres of land at Ropar which is about 40 Kms from Chandigarh, to the Institute for its permanent campus. IIT Delhi is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. An amount of Rs. 7.50 crores have been released during the year 2008-09 under Plan. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

**18. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE (IISc) BANGALORE**

The Indian Institute of Science owes its foundation to the practical vision and insightful dreams of a great visionary, Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata. Ever since its inception, the Institute has laid balanced emphasis on the pursuit of basic knowledge in Science and Engineering, as well as on the application of its research findings for industrial and social benefits. During the first quarter century of its formative period (1909 to 1933), the Institute embarked upon several pioneering scientific and technical investigations, a tradition that is continued to this day. In the words of its founder, JN Tata, the objectives of the Institute are “to provide for advanced instruction and to conduct original investigations in all branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India”. The Institute is actively pursuing a policy of true academic freedom which would enable academic excellence in all areas of its activities. The Institute has taken several initiatives in promoting emerging and interdisciplinary areas through team efforts, in developing active and close collaboration and networks in similar research institutions worldwide, and in enabling enhanced interactions with industries through knowledge and wealth sharing processes.

IISc is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The Institute has a highly qualified and internationally acclaimed faculty numbering 447. Seen in the context of a student strength of 2410, this is amongst the best faculty-student ratios in the world. The Institute has introduced many innovations in teaching and research that have contributed to the growth of science and technology in the country. The traditional programmes are ME, M.Tech., M.Des., MBA, M.Sc. (Engg.) and Ph.D. degrees. The Integrated Ph.D. (post B.Sc) program in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences attracts the bright students of the country and is very popular. The other innovative programs are the Young Fellowship Program in Science and the Young Engineering Fellowship Program. In addition, courses are offered under the Quality Improvement program, the Continuing Education and PROFICIENCE Programs.

The Institute faculty continues to be very active in research and maintains an annual publication output of 1890 research papers. This amounts to a productivity ratio of about 1:4, which makes it the highest in the country. The research findings cover a wide spectrum of scientific investigations. As in the past, several members of the Institute have won national and international awards and honours, in recognition of their contributions to the growth of knowledge in science and engineering.

The Institute continues to receive very active support from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The faculty of the Institute also undertake a large number of research projects funded by different agencies, ranging from the Department of Science and Technology (DST), the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and a host of other organizations, both in the public and in the private sector. The interactions between the Institute and industry are strengthened through the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Consultancy (CSIC), the Society for Innovation and Development (SID) and the Advanced Bioresidue Energy Technologies Society (ABETS).

The Institute is continuing to take further initiatives to make it globally competitive. It continues to embark on new areas of research in collaboration with institutions both within and outside the country. The International Relations Cell at the Institute has facilitated discussions and agreements with nearly a dozen universities and R&D institutions worldwide.

The Institute houses one of the largest computing facilities in any academic institution in the country and also holds the best library collections in the fields of science and engineering. The Institute has set up a digital library to meet the requirements of its faculty and the campus community also has access to a huge selection of e-journals and e-resources.

The Institute celebrated Centenary year during 2008-09. Institute has launched Centenary Visiting Professorships, Visiting Fellowships, and Lecture Series in order to facilitate renowned Scientists and Engineers to spend at least a few months in the campus and interact with faculty and students. During the Centenary year, Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, Mr. Ratan N Tata, Dr. M S Swaminathan and Prof. R Narasimha were conferred the Honorary Fellowship of the Institute. Inaugural Centenary Lecture was delivered by Prof. C N R Rao on 24th January 2008. The Centenary Lectures were also delivered by Prof. Andrew Viterbi, Prof. David Baltimore, Prof. M S Swaminathan, Prof. Michael D Fayer and Dr Anil Kakodkar.

A number of Centenary Conferences were also organized by the departments and the IISc Centenary Conference was held during 13-16, December 2008.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh visited the Institute on 3rd December 2008 and inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations and unveiled the Centenary Commemoration stone. The Vice President of India, Dr. Mohammed Hamid Ansari visited the Institute on 14th December 2008 and released the Centenary Commemorative stamp brought out by the Department of Posts and delivered the Golden Jubilee Lecture. During the visit of Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. B S Yeddyurappa, announced the offer of over 1000 acres of land for the proposed second campus of the Institute.

The Department of Science & Technology approved institution of DST-IISc. Centenary Chair Professorships during the Centenary year. M/s Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore donated Rs.1.0 crore for establishing a Chair Professorship to work in the area of advanced radar studies. CSIR-IISc. Neuroscience Centre, Divecha Centre for Climate Change and Centre for Infrastructure, Sustainable Transportation and Urban Planning (CiSTUP) in collaboration with the Government of Karnataka were established.

### **19. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Information Technology is an important tool for development of different areas of knowledge economy. India is emerging as a global player in the field of Information Technology. There has been a steady rise of software and IT sector in India since 1990's. As the IT industry is expanding rapidly, manpower requirement is growing exponentially. In order to develop manpower for different areas of the knowledge economy, education and training of information technology is a core prerequisite. The Central Government has established four IIITs at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram. These institutions provide undergraduate as well as postgraduate education. The IIIT at Gwalior is for IT and Management. The IIITs at Jabalpur and Kancheepuram are for IT and Design as well as Manufacturing. The IIIT at Allahabad can be considered for IT and Library Sciences or Informatics, based on the activities of this Institute. In addition, the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of twenty more IIITs in the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Admissions into undergraduate programmes in IIITs are through the All India Engineering / Architecture Entrance Examination (AIEEE).

#### **19.1. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ALLAHABAD**

The Indian institute of Information Technology, Allahabad was established in 1999 and got conferred Deemed-to-be University Status in 2000. The Institute has Undergraduate Programmes (B.Tech in Information Technology and Electronics & Communication), Postgraduate programmes (M.Tech in Bio-Informatics, Intelligent Systems, Wireless Communication & Computing and Software Engineering, Human Computer Interaction, Robotics and Microelectronics), MBA (IT), Master of Science in Cyber Law and Information Security, MS (CUS) and Ph.D. programmes in cutting edge areas.

During the Academic Year 2008-09, intake in U.G. programmes was 286 and intake in P.G. programmes was 125. The student enrolment was 1321 in various UG, PG & Ph.D programmes. The Second Girls' Hostel constructed at IIIT-A, Jhalwa Campus has been dedicated to the nation.

The IIIT, Allahabad has an Extension Campus at Amethi. The B.Tech (IT) Course and B.Tech (EC) Courses have already been started from July, 2005 with an intake of 60 students. Discovery Park Project was sanctioned by Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. In the First Phase, three areas viz. – Electronic & Traditional Agriculture, Bio-fuels and Bio-informatics would be taken up at Amethi. The buildings of the Campus are under construction.

### **19.2. ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, GWALIOR**

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior (ABV-IIITMG) is an autonomous Institute with the status of a deemed University, established by the Government of India in January, 1996. The Institute has a well-defined campus on 160 acres of land on the foothills of the Gwalior Fort. It strives to become a world class institution to contribute towards research and education and to produce technology and business leaders. There is research focus in education. The vibrant links with the industry are wide ranging; these include industry oriented curricula design, development and delivery, summer internship projects, mentoring of students by CEOs and senior professionals etc.

ABV-IIITM offers Post Graduate and Doctoral Programs in ICT and Management. The institute promotes innovation and creativity.

So far the institute has imparted training to approx 150 teachers from various colleges of Technical Engineering and Management across India.

### **19.3. PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISHRA INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (PDPIITDM), JABALPUR.**

Due to globalization and opening up of Indian economy, our manufacturing sector has to compete globally even for the domestic market. This requires strong products with leading technology/quality and compelling cost advantage. India has huge and diverse trained manpower. The need for developing a new academic programme exists, therefore, to integrate the knowledge of a given discipline with design as well as manufacturing considerations. In order to meet these requirements, the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Jabalpur was established in 2005. The Institute is envisioned as an academic institution of excellence that facilitates and promotes the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing in global markets. The Institute would serve as an inter-disciplinary institution for education and research in the area of product life cycle management, encompassing design and manufacturing using state of the art concepts, tools, processes and practices of the industry world over. It would meet the requirement in different sectors like automobile, aerospace and defence, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc.

The Institute began its activities from its temporary premises in the IT Bhavan of the Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur. The institute offers B.Tech. programmes in Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and M.Tech. programmes in Computer Science and Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The

Institute is still operating from its temporary premises. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has handed over 250 acres of Land near Dumna for construction of a permanent campus. The construction work of the campus is in progress.

#### **19.4. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (IIITD & M), KANCHEEPURAM**

With the approval of the Cabinet on 15.1.2004, the Government of India had taken a decision for setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD & M) at Kancheepuram. The State Government has identified a suitable piece of land measuring 100 acres on Kelambakkam-Vandalur Road in Kancheepuram.

The Government of India has entrusted Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM) with the responsibility of mentoring IIITD&M Kancheepuram. The academic session of the IIITD&M has already commenced from August, 2007 at the IITM Campus with the support of staff and faculty members of the IITM until a new campus is set up on the land identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu. During the academic year 2008-09, intake in UG was 60. The student enrolment was 88. IIITD&M Kancheepuram offers 4 year B.Tech. (Design & Manufacturing) programme which is designed for the future needs of engineering industries. This branch is unique and offered for the first time in India and in the world itself. Plan grant of Rs. 2.00 crores was released during the year 2008-09 to IIITD&M Kancheepuram.

#### **20. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERs)**

India is becoming a leading nation in the emerging knowledge economy scenario. In order to gain a competitive advantage, it is necessary to train young students in the emerging fields of sciences. There is a need to establish a set of high-quality education and research institutions in the field of basic and natural sciences.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been engaged for about 99 years in higher learning and advanced research in the fields of science and engineering. The Institute is actively pursuing a policy of academic freedom, which would enable academic excellence in all areas of its activities.

The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM), under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. N. R. Rao, recommended creation of five new institutions devoted to science education and research to be named 'Indian Institute of Science Education and Research' broadly on the lines of IISc., Bangalore. Five such Institutes have been established at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. IISER Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram started their academic session from 2008-09.

The vision of these institutes encompasses creation of research facilities of the highest caliber in which teaching and education in basic sciences will be totally integrated with state-of-the-art research. These institutes will be devoted to under-graduate and post-graduate teaching in sciences in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. These institutes aim to make education and career in basic sciences more attractive by providing opportunities in integrative teaching and learning of sciences and break the barriers of traditional disciplines. The goals of these institutes, inter alia, are:-

1. To create quality education and research in basic sciences.
2. To attract and nurture high-quality academic-faculty.



3. To create integrated Masters Programmes in sciences, in order to provide entry into research at a younger age. In addition, the Institutes will have integrated programmes leading to Masters and Ph.D. to those who hold a Bachelor's degree in science.
4. To make possible a flexible, borderless curriculum.
5. To actively forge strong relationship with existing universities and colleges and network with laboratories and institutions.
6. To establish advanced research Laboratories and Central computing facilities.

Admission in undergraduate courses in IISERs is through extended merit list of IIT-Joint Entrance Examination, Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY) and Indian National Olympiad Examination. The Students of IISERs are eligible to receive 'INSPIRE' Scholarships from the Department of Science and Technology.

### **20.1. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERs) KOLKATA**

Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER-Kolkata) is set up by the Government of India with the objective to develop high quality research education in basic sciences, both experimental and theoretical.

IISER Kolkata is currently located at Mohanpur (proximate to the permanent campus) and the NITTTR Campus in Salt Lake. Except for presence of part of the Library and few faculty at NITTTR, all activities have been shifted to Mohanpur. In future, the permanent campus will be developed on a plot of 201 acres of land at Haringhata, Kalyani. It will have, in addition to the academic buildings, an integrated campus with hall of residence, guest house, facilities for sports and games, medical centre, post office, bank, kendriya vidyalaya, shopping complex and many other support services. M/S Suresh Goel and Associates, New Delhi has been appointed as Architect of the campus.

IISER Kolkata is moving ahead with the aim that exceptional teaching and research talent bolstered by state-of-the-art research laboratories, library and computational facilities are created. The integrated campus is envisaged to have advanced research laboratories and central facilities under the same roof in order to encourage interdisciplinary and collaborative research across disciplines, through appropriate design of laboratory, office and meeting spaces and adopting the best of global practices in this regard.

During 2008-09, the Institute admitted 47 (40 males and 7 females) constituting 7 SC, 3 ST, 1 OBC, 1 PD and 35 General category students.

### **20.2. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERs) PUNE**

The Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune is a premier institute dedicated to research and teaching in the basic sciences. Established in 2006, the institute falls under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As a unique initiative in science education in India, IISER aims to be a Science University of the highest caliber devoted to both teaching and research in a totally integrated manner, with state-of-the-art research and high quality education, thus nurturing both curiosity and creativity. Dr. Krishna N. Ganesh was appointed as the first Director of IISER Pune in 2006.

IISER Pune has initiated a 5-year Integrated Masters programme and a post-Masters Ph.D. programme in Integrated Sciences in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. Apart from classroom instruction, IISER builds student skills in areas such as scientific inquiry, problem

solving, communication skills, computational sciences, electronics and instrumentation and workshop practices. IISER plans to develop advanced teaching and research labs where students will have the opportunity to pursue experiments as well as advanced research under the mentorship of world-class faculty. Eventually, this should make education and careers in basic sciences more exciting and rewarding.

There has been considerable good progress in setting up of the main IISER Pune campus. CSIR/NCL has now officially handed over 98 acres of land for creating IISER Pune campus. The construction work for the permanent campus of the Institute is in full swing.

The second batch of 55 students joined the Integrated Masters programme on 14th August 2007 session started on 20th August 2007.

### **20.3. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERs) MOHALI**

The Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER) Mohali was established in 2007 by the Government of India, through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. The foundation stone was laid on 27th September 2006 by the Prime Minister of India. The first Director Prof. N Sathyamurthy joined on 18th June 2007. Classes for the first MS (Int) batch began on 16th August 2007. The transit campus was inaugurated on 13th November 2007.

The major focus at IISER Mohali is to create a world class scientific institution with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research. The doctoral program at IISER Mohali involves course work, a qualifying examination, thesis work and a thesis examination, leading to the award of a PhD degree. Besides research, students will be involved in several professional activities such as seminars, workshops, and review meetings. The institute has provision for a number of post-doctoral fellowships. Faculty research spans a diverse spectrum of interests ranging from theoretical chemistry, quantum information processing, metamaterials and spectroscopy to inorganic physical chemistry, algebra, immunology and biophysics. Research infrastructure available at IISER includes a computing facility, an instrumentation facility and a modern library.

The 5 yr MS (Int) program in Science at IISER Mohali admits students after 10+2. The course structure is interdisciplinary & research oriented in nature, with a focus on the basic sciences. The first two years of the program constitute a common core with courses from Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Mathematics & Computer Science, Humanities & Social Sciences, as well as Interdisciplinary courses. The MS degree is awarded in the subject in which the student opts to major in, after the core years. In the fifth year, the students will undertake a research project, and participate in state-of-the-art scientific research at IISER Mohali's research labs. The graduates are expected to take up science as a career, although the diverse skills gained will equip them to pursue high-profile careers in any field, including industry.

IISER Mohali's new fully residential 125 acre campus is coming up in the Knowledge City at Sector 81 Mohali. This is around 15 Km from the center of Chandigarh city.

During 2008-09, the institute admitted 40 students (25 Gen, 9 SC, 1 ST, 2 PH and 3 OBC) for MS programme and 18 students (15 Gen, 2 SC, 1 OBC) for Ph.D programme.

#### **20.4. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BHOPAL**

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal was created in 2008 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Its mission is to provide quality science education to UG and PG students. The prime focus is to integrate science education and research with a motive of attracting bright students and world class faculty. The Institute is committed to impart high moral and ethical values and create concern for social and environment awareness. Prof. Vinod K Singh joined IISER Bhopal as a Director on June 12, 2008.

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal is presently functioning from a transit campus. The classes commenced from August 18, 2008 with an intake of 19 students (18 Gen and 1 OBC). As the transit campus was in a very bad condition. The renovation and establishment of laboratories, hostel and cafeteria was carried out on war footing. By the end of March 2009 the institute could appoint 11 faculty members in different subjects i.e. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology and another 10 are expected to join by the end of 2009. Most of the faculty members appointed have an illustrious career and have been doing post doctoral research in reputed foreign universities.

The State Government allotted a 200 acre plot near Bhouri in Bhopal which is about 25 k.m. from the main city. The land has since been registered and the boundary wall is being constructed by Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Bhopal. The Master Plan for the entire campus has been drawn up. The initial construction of academic building, hostel and some other common amenities is being taken up. This will enable the institute to shift to its own campus by the next academic session commencing in July 2010).

#### **20.5. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram (IISER-TVM) is dedicated to scientific research and science education of international standards. Established in 2008 by the Government of India, through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), based on the recommendation of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, IISER-TVM is an autonomous institution awarding five year integrated MS degree in addition to Ph.D degrees in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and inter-disciplinary areas. The emphasis will be to develop a spirit of research cutting across disciplines from the beginning itself.

IISER-TVM is temporarily located in the Computer Science building of the College of Engineering, Trivandrum (CET). The permanent campus of 200 acres will be built at Vithura, at the foothills of the Ponmudi hills of the western ghats, about 40Kms from Thiruvananthapuram. Professor E. D Jemmis joined as the first Director of the Institute. The first batch of students for the five year integrated MS programme for IISER-TVM is admitted by the existing three IISERs in July 2008.

Classes for the academic year 2008-09 for the five year integrated MS programme started on Monday, August 18, 2008 with an intake of 16 students. The construction work for the permanent campus of the Institute is in full swing.

## 21. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs)

17 Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) were established from the year 1959 onwards in each of the major States to meet the growing requirements for trained technical manpower for various development projects of the country. These colleges were set up as joint and cooperative enterprises of the Central Government and the State Government concerned. Subsequently, these colleges were taken over by the Central Government as fully-funded Institutes of the Central Government in 2003 and were rechristened as the National Institutes of Technology (NITs).

The Government of India also took over Bihar Engineering College, Patna, and renamed it as NIT-Patna in the year 2004. Similarly, Government Engineering College, Raipur and Tripura Engineering College, Agartala were also taken over by the Central Government as fully funded Institutes w.e.f. 1st December 2005 and 1st April, 2006, respectively. Thus the total number of NITs has gone up to twenty.

The NITs are located at: - Agartala (Tripura), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal), Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Orissa), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

The NITs are governed by the National Institutes of Technology Act 2007, which came into existence w.e.f. 15-08-2007. As per this Act, all the NITs are now declared as Institutions of National Importance. These Institutes are able to fulfill the demand of high quality undergraduate and postgraduate-level education in engineering and technology. These NITs also offer Doctorate programmes. The affairs of these NITs are managed by their respective Boards of Governors.

### Latest Initiatives

- a) The admission policy in NITs was reviewed in this Ministry and it was decided that from the academic year 2008-09 onwards, 50% of the seats in NITs will continue to be filled from the students of the States where these NITs are located and the remaining 50% of the seats of the NITs will be filled up on the basis of the All India Rankings secured by the candidates (of all the States/UTs) in the AIEEE. This system was introduced primarily to foster excellence in the quality of students being admitted in NITs and also to provide equal opportunity to all the students of the country.
- b) Under the 11th Plan Period, it has been decided to open ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in those States/UTs which do not have an NIT as on date. As per decision taken in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, these 10 New NITs are being opened in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttranchal, Goa & Delhi and in the UT of Pudducherry.
- c) From the academic year 2008-09, all the NITs (except Agartala) are implementing the recommendations of the Oversight Committee for OBC reservation in a phased manner. NIT – Warangal has implemented the 27% OBC reservation during 2008 – 2009 in a single go. Additional funds are being released by the Ministry to the NITs to enable them build up necessary infrastructure and appoint faculty members in this regard.
- d) Council of NITs as per provisions of the NIT Act, 2007, was notified.
- e) Ministry has decided to reserve three seats in the stream of Mining Engineering in the NITs offering Mining Engineering, for the students of Mizoram from the academic year 2009-10.
- f) The First Statutes common for all NITs have also been notified and have come into force w.e.f. 23-04-2009.

- g) Summer Schools were conducted by NITs for in-service faculty of various Technical Institutions in 2008. About 4462 number of such faculty were trained in these Summer Schools conducted by NITs.

### **Admission-related Matters (Concerning AIEEE)**

All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) is being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) since 2002 for admissions to undergraduate courses in Engineering, Architecture (including Planning) and Pharmacy in participating Institutions viz. National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), etc. First Central Counselling Board (CCB) for conduct of AIEEE was set up in March, 2002 and subsequent CCBs were re-constituted in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The CCB was last reconstituted by this Ministry in 2009 for AIEEE – 2009 under the Chairmanship of Director, NIT-Warangal. The All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE)- 2009 was held on 26th April, 2009. A total of 7,92,752 candidates appeared in AIEEE-2009, out of 8,62,853 candidates registered, for the examination at 1,298 centres located in 75 cities. Approximately, 17,163 seats for BE/B.Tech & 759 seats for B.Arch. / B.Planning are being affirmed, in various institutions, namely National Institutes of Technology, Deemed Universities, Technical Institutions and other Govt. funded Institutions participating in the centralized counseling.

### **Institute-wise detailed information is given hereunder:-**

#### **21.1 National Institute of Technology, Agartala**

National Institute of Technology, Agartala started its journey from 1st April, 2006. It is the twentieth NIT of the country. It was upgraded from the erstwhile Tripura Engineering College (run by the Government of Tripura) established in the 1965. The Institute's mission is "To help improve the economic development of the country particularly the North-Eastern States and also the public system, through pursuit of excellence in technical education, research, consultancy and training".

#### **21.2 Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad**

Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad was formerly known as Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad. It was established in the year of 1961 as a joint enterprise of Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh. The students are extensively exposed to cross-cultural environment as candidates from various other countries such as Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mauriuus, Malaysia, Iran, Yeman, Iraq, Palestine and Thailand also join Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad for various undergraduate for post-graduate programmes.

#### **21.3 Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal**

Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal was established in 1960 with the objectives of developing a Centre of Excellence in the Central Regional to be a Pace Shelter to other Institutions. The mission of the Institute is to meet the need of Industry and Commerce by providing human resource with the required knowledge and skills, and also by promoting, disseminating, developing and transferring technology to act as a pace-setting institution and be a role model for other institutions to support the development of the country.

The Institute has established two problem-oriented research laboratories, first of their kind in India, one in fluid mechanics and hydraulic mechanics, and the other in heavy electrical

mechanics to work on live problems in the industry and in the field, and to transmit the useful experience to the students.

#### **21.4. National Institute of Technology, Calicut**

National Institute of Technology, Calicut was christened as National Institute of Technology, Calicut along with all other Regional Engineering Colleges in the country. The Institute imparts instruction at Under Graduate (UG) level in nine branches. At Post Graduate (PG) level, there are 23 courses in different branches of Engineering Science, Math & Humanities. The Institute also provides facilities for research leading to Ph.D. Degree. The Institute follows a credit-based semester system with effect from 2002-03 academic year.

The Institute has a well-equipped library with 1,11,544 books and 7,802 BIS specifications. It has subscribed to 261 foreign journals, 156 Indian journals and dailies. CREC Digital Library has been started as a part of the modernization of the library. With the commissioning of NALANDA (i.e. Network of Automated Library and Archives), the library started to provide latest information to users. More than 100 full-text electronics books on engineering subjects are accessible to CREC community through NALANDA website

#### **21.5. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur**

National Institute of Technology, Durgapur is a leading Institute in technical education. The Institute offers UG Courses in nine branches and M. Tech courses in nine branches along with MCA and MBA. Basic infrastructural work was initiated in association with CPWD to start the construction of a 740 capacity boys' hostel and 264 capacity girls' hostel. The academic block, guest house, all faculty quarters and students' hostel are networked with fiber optic cables and wireless with internet bandwidth of 54 Mbps. Institute's Automation System is already in use and will be operationalised fully soon.

Fourteen workshop/seminar/conferences were organized and fifteen sponsored winter/Summer schools were organized in 2008-09. The Institute is in the process of upgrading its intellectual capital through faculty-exchange programmes, conduct of various workshop/seminar, etc. The Institute will encourage faculties to take research consultancy assignment to bring real life example in classroom.

A "Professor-Chair" Sponsored by Ministry of steel, was instituted in the Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering along with 5 scholarships to undergraduate students to pursue research in ferrous metallurgy. A Collaborative venture was taken up with CERN, Geneva encompassing faculty exchange, joint research and students' internship. Two faculty members of the Institute visited CERN during the startup of LHC in September, 2008 and one faculty member of CERN visited National Institute of Technology Durgapur in December, 2008. Collaboration is in progress with Caledonian Institute of Technology, Glasgow (Muscat Campus) in which a number of faculty members of the Institute visited Muscat under faculty-exchange programme and faculty members of CIT, Muscat started doctoral research programme at NIT-Durgapur. Seventeen new laboratories, a 'State of the Art' Central Instrumental Facility, CAD laboratory, Language Laboratory and 17 new laboratories in different Departments were set up. The existing central facilities and 49 existing laboratories in various Departments were modernized.

#### **21.6. National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur**

National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur (formally known as Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur) was established by the Government of India during the year 1985 as Joint and Co-operative enterprise of Government of India and State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

At present, the Institute offers Four Year B. Tech. Degree in 5 branches, five year Degree in B. Arch. and 06 numbers in M. Tech programme. Two additional M.Tech programme (i.e. Signal procession & Control in Elec. Engineering and CAD-CAM and Robotics in Mech. Engineering) have been started from this academic year. Besides it, Ph.D Programme has been started from January 2006 in all disciplines of Engineering, Science and Humanities. During the year 2008-09, placement of 194 B. Tech and B.Arch. students and 12 M. Tech. students has been made. Institute's Architect Department is participating in NASA (National Association for Students of Architecture). This Institute has organized Inter-Engineering Deemed University Football Tournament on 1st and 2nd October, 2008.

This Institute has been very active in the areas of R&D, faculty development initiatives, community concerns, curriculum development and creation of infrastructure facilities. Recently, World Bank has ranked National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur number one among all networking Institution covered under TEQIP-World Bank Project. All B. Tech. Courses have been accredited for a period of 5 years by NBA. A total of the 17 Workshops/Conferences & 07 Summer Schools were organized. Faculty from the Institute attended 35 Seminar/STC/Workshops outside and presented papers. Various State of the art facilities viz. campus wide network of more than 2200 voice/data nodes over fiber backbone with 100 active devices, wifi, voice over IP, Video conferencing, various servers from Sun, IBM, HP, Dell etc. MS Window & UNIX, Internet connectivity & web servers have been installed.

### **21.7. Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur**

The Institute was established in 1963 as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan. The college was shifted to the present campus in Jaipur in 1965. The Institute has over 125 hectares of lush green campus and perfect location for students from all the States/UTs of the country to flourish their all round development. The Institute is actively engaged in research, consultancy & developmental activities and collaborates with leading industrial houses and institutions in India and abroad. It is the "Centre of excellence" on (i) Design Centre (ii) Centre for Energy and Environment (iii) Centre for Building Technology and Construction Material and (iv) Computer Centre.

Students of the Institute have regularly participated in various cultural and sports event both within and outside the Institute, and have brought laurels to the Institute by winning various prizes. The faculty members are engaged in research and consultancy projects to the tune of about Rs.3.5 crore. Research output of the faculty has increased significantly this year with large number of papers published in National and International Journals/Conferences. Many faculty members were honored with nominations on expert committees, editorships of reputed International journals and memberships of advisory committees. International collaborations with leading institutes around the globe is continuing. One patent has been cleared by DST and three more patents have been filed. In the academic year 2007-08, 87 organizations visited/conducted interviews for recruitment of final year students and selected 355 students out of total 371 eligible students.

### **21.8. Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar**

Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar was established in the year 1987 as Regional Engineering College. A large number of reputed Industrial houses in the country visit the Institution and select the final year students as Engineers/Managements Trainees. There are five boys' and one girls' hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library.

A huge number of research works have been published in National and International journals. Representatives of this Institute attended a number of national and International conferences. Thirty faculty members visited abroad for presentation of papers and research collaborations with foreign university. Four students were selected for SURGE fellowship at IIT-Kanpur. One student was selected for Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advance Scientific Research, Bangalore for summer fellowship. Two students selected were for INSA Summer Fellowship. Six students were selected for training at Technical University of Liberac (Czech Republic).

A grant of Rs.19.85 lakh was awarded for technology-upgradation of the ‘Jalandhar Sports Industry Cluster’ by TIFAC and UNIDO. As part of a consortium of Indian Institutions in collaboration with the University of Dundee, Scotland (UK), the Institution has won the UKIERI Collaborative Research Award and UKIERI Collaborative Delivery Award. The Collaborative Research Award is for undertaking joint research work in the area of Sustainable concrete infrastructure. The Institute organized a training programme for Kashmiri students of NIT-Srinagar under healing-touch. Memorandum of Understanding was signed with IHBT-Palampur for resource-sharing and promoting collaborative research. IT Park-cum-Computer Centre is a unique ‘centre of excellence’ and research in the area of IT and mobile computing. 4th Annual Session of Students Chemical Engineering Congress (S-Chemcon-2008) was organized jointly by NIT-Jalandhar and Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers Students Chapter at NIT-Jalandhar.

### **21.9. National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur**

Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur was established in 1960 at Adityapur which is an industrial area of Jamshedpur surrounded by mega – corporations like Tata Steel, Tata Motors and hundreds of small scale industries. The Institute is completely residential with nearly 1500 students and 11 hostels. It has 13 teaching departments, several well-equipped laboratories, one modern workshop, a rich digital library and one central computer center. It has a highly qualified faculty for imparting instructions at UG, PG & Research levels.

### **21.10. National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra**

National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra (Haryana) is a premier Technical Institute of the region. The Institute started functioning as Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra in 1963. The Institute provides education in engineering in different disciplines at the Under-Graduate and Post Graduate-level. It also provides facilities for research in Engineering and Technology. The Institute is about 160 km from Delhi. The pollution-free and lush green campus extends over an area of 300 acres imaginatively laid down on a picturesque landscape. It presents a spectacle of harmony in architecture and natural beauty. The Institute has well-equipped Library, Labs with modern equipments, Workshop and Computer Centre. A full-fledged Health Centre manned by qualified doctors, a Post Office, Hostels for all students with Internet facility, Guest House, a branch of the State Bank of India, Shopping Centre, Gymnasium Centre, well-equipped Sports Complex, Senate Hall and Jubilee Hall are in the Campus.

### **21.11 Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur**

The Institute was established as a Regional College of Engineering in 1960 and is now set to celebrate its Golden Jubilee. It is a pace-setting Institute to other colleges imparting technical education in the region. It is also a satellite centre for Distance Education Programme of IIT Bombay. It benefits from INDEST Consortium for Library Services IIT-Delhi as well as host various courses offered under NPTEL. The campus of the Institute is spread over 215 acres of land. The Institute provided valuable testing and consultancy services in architectural designs of buildings, earthquake-resistant structure, overhead water-storage tanks, railway bridges, quality of material and environmental – water related issues, etc.



The Institute offers UG & PG programmes in Engineering and Architecture and also has 157 students enrolled for Ph.D and 40 students for M.Tech. by research programmes during the year. It actively participate in the World Bank-assisted Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme and thus procured latest equipment, acquired various resources and infused new dimension in community development. Institute created Laptop bank for SC/ST/ students and also created language laboratory. It prepares competitive courses/classes/programmes and also help the SC/ST/OBC and weaker section students by providing them special notes.

#### **21.12. National Institute of Technology, Patna**

National Institute of Technology, Patna is the eighteenth National Institute created Govt. of India upon rechristening of the erstwhile Bihar College of Engineering, Patna on 28-01-2004. The humble beginning of the Institute can be traced back to 1886 with the establishment of a Pleader's Survey Training School, which was subsequently elevated to the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna in 1924 at the present site with the introduction of graduate level engineering curriculum. It offers degree courses in seven branches and PG Courses in three branches.

The Institute has good placement record in its last five years of existence. Almost all the students got placements through campus selection. The publication of results in time has ensured the regularization of session. Four departments of the Institute have conducted two weeks' summer school for technical teachers of the country in the emerging areas of the respective field of specialization. Students of NIT-Patna took active part in Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities e.g. Corona & Concreate held at NIT-Patna, Sports events held at ISM-Dhanbad and Jaipur, Robotic events held at IIT-Guwahati and IIT-Kharagpur. The students of this Institute got the first prize in robotic events held at IIT-Gawahati. Students of Architecture Department of NIT-Patna bagged prizes in Birla White cement National competition on architectural Design for Students. Head of Architecture Department of this Institute got the best paper award in the Indian Building Congress held at Vigan Bhawan, New Delhi.

#### **21.13. National Institute of Technology, Raipur**

Government Engineering College Raipur was converted into National Institute of Technology, Raipur in December, 2005. Initially, it started with two departments of Metallurgical and Mining Engineering and at present, it has total 14 departments of Applied Geology, Architecture, Bio-Technology, Bio-Medical, Chemical, Civil, Computer Applications, Computer Technology, Electrical, Electronics, Information Technology, Mechanical, Metallurgy and Mining Engineering with teaching at UG/PG/Doctoral level. At the same time, six post-graduate courses are offered.

The Institute has the facility of imparting distance education. The total number of UG and PG students comes to about 3000. The Institutes has 82 laboratories, which are very spacious. The Institute's library has 49,144 books. The Institute has 6 hostels including a girls' hostel. The teaching faculty of the college is well qualified and highly motivated and most of the Institutes laboratories' and equipments are up to date. The Institute also undertakes research and developments activities.

#### **21.14 National Institute of Technology, Rourkela**

National Institute of Technology, Rourkela was founded as the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela on 15th August,1961. It is a prestigious Institute with reputation for excellence at both Under Graduate and Post Graduate level. The Institute boasts of state-of-the-art academic and research infrastructure-lecture galleries, laboratories, resource-centres, sports grounds, open-air

theatre, hospital, food-courts and many more being embraced by the greenery on all sides. The Institute is spread over 262 hectare of lush green picturesque landscape, against a hilly backdrop, creating a tranquil environment within a completely residential campus for students and staff. The soothing breeze rustling through the trees and other natural ambiance prevailing throughout the campus prove the right conditions essential to concentrate on studies.

The Institute has so far produced about 16,000 Graduate Engineers. The Institute has four ‘Centres of Excellence’ viz (a) Centre for Mat. Sc. & Engg.. (b) Centre for Development of Nanomaterials (c). Centre for Industrial Refrigeration and Cryogenics (d). Centre for Industrial Electronics and Robotics. More than 100 Ph.D students are pursuing research in the Institute.

#### **21.15 National Institute of Technology, Silchar**

The Institute was the 15th Regional Engineering College at Silchar and started its functioning from a camp office in Shillong. Subsequently, an area of about 540 acres of land was acquired by the Government of Assam on the outskirts of Silchar Town and 1st batch of students (with an intake of 60 students) was admitted in 1977 for the B.E. programme in three branches of Engineering (viz CE, ME and EE). The college started its academic programme with affiliation to Gauahati University which was later on shifted to Assam University in 1994. The 1st batch of BE students was awarded degrees in the year 1982-83. Subsequently, two more branches namely (i) Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering and (ii) Computer Science & Engineering started functioning from the year 1983 and 1987, respectively. At present, the Institute is offering B.Tech, M.Tech and Ph.D Programmes.

#### **21.16 National Institute of Technology, Srinagar**

National Institute of Technology, Srinagar is one of the premier educational Institutes in the Northern region of the country. It was formerly known as Regional Engineering College (established in the year 1960) and was converted into NIT on 07-08-2003. Over the years, the Institution has expanded its academic activities in several disciplines. At present, the Institute offers eight undergraduate and four Post Graduate Courses. It has established itself as an important centre of Technical Education.

#### **21.17 Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat**

The Institute was established in 1961 as Sardar Vallabhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology (SVREC) and subsequently, converted in to Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat. At present, the Institute is offering 7 UG, 15 PG and one five-years’ M. Sc. Integrated programme with intake of 531, 375 and 90, respectively. OBC-reservation is being implemented in phased manner and first phase has already been implemented w.e.f the Academic year 2008-09.

All undergraduate course have been accredited by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of AICTE. All eligible PG courses have been gone through the process of accreditation during September, 2008. The Institute has secured 9.5 score on ten point scale in a TEQIP audit conducted by the TEQIP auditor.

#### **21.18 National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal**

The National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal was established in August 1960 and is located in Mangalore City (Karnataka). The Institution has 14 Departments; 11 supporting Centres; 200 highly qualified and dedicated Faculty; 300 committed supporting staff; 3300 talented and motivated students; 15500 distinguished Alumni and 48 years of experience in producing

World Class Engineers. The Institution has 9 UG Programmes; 27 Post Graduate Programmes (M. Tech/MCA/MBA) and a number of Doctoral programmes.

A total of 429 students were admitted to UG programme and 429 students were admitted to PG Programmes (including M.Tech, M.Sc, MCA & MBA). 22 students were admitted to Ph.D programmes in all 14 departments. In order to support inter-disciplinary research activities, the Institute has established three ‘Centres of Excellence’ in the areas viz (a) Sustainable Technologies (b) Disaster Risk Reduction and (c) Materials. All eligible UG& PG Programmes of the Institute were evaluated for grant of Accreditation by NBA, AICTE and the results of the same were announced in July 2008. All the programmes were accredited and most of them were awarded highest rating of 5. The Institute was recognized as a full-fledged center for QIP (Engineering) scheme, which is in addition to its already existing recognition as QIP (Poly) centre. A number of faculty members visited abroad for Research interactions during May/June 2008 and November/December 2008 under many programmes including TEQIP.

### **21.19 National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli**

National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (established in the year 1964) is a major Center of Excellence in this part of country. It produces World Class Engineers with intake of students from all over India. This Institute offers at present 10 UG & 23 PG Programmes, MS (by research) in all (nine) Engineering Departments and Ph.D programmes in all (sixteen) Departments. It has excellent faculty members, well-equipped laboratories for advanced research and a modern Central Library. The hallmark of the campus is its world class facilities which cater to the academic and extra-curricular interests of the students. The Octagon equipped with modern facilities like a CAD/CAM Lab, Local Area Network, a High Speed Internet Connection and other seminar and conference facilities is the pride of the campus.

59 faculty members underwent training (during April 2007 to May 2008) in reputed universities and R&D institution in Singapore, USA, South Korea, UK, Germany, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, France, Canada, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Finland etc. 45 faculty members visited abroad to present papers in International Conferences. 252 faculty members were trained in India. Training was provided to 289 technical & administrative staff members also. Every year, 100% of students are placed in various reputed companies. Nearly 200 research scholars are undergoing research programmes in all the Departments. Institute’s faculty members delivered 168 invited Lectures in different forums across the country and abroad. 350 research papers were published by the faculty members and research scholars in different referred journals of International and National repute. 360 technical papers have been presented in various conferences, seminars under symposia held at national and International levels by the faculty members.

### **21.20. National Institute of Technology, Warangal**

National Institute of Technology, Warangal (formerly known as Regional Engineering College) is one among the foremost Institutes in higher technical education, basic and applied research. The Institute was the first in the chain of RECs in the country. It has been recognized as a premier technological Institute in the country with ‘State-of-the-Art’ infrastructure, dedicated faculty members and staff. It offers 8 B.Tech. programmes, 29 PG Programmes (M.Tech., M.Sc., M.C.A. and M.B.A.) and also Research programmes (Ph.Ds) in all disciplines of engineering, and applied sciences.

The institution is well-known for its R&D activities, industrial consultancy, continuing education and training programmes for teachers and industrial personnel. The Institute is performing well and has been ranked among the top ten Institutions in the country by various

surveys conducted by different agencies, for the past ten years. The Institute implemented 54% additional intake (including 27% OBC) in a single go. The central library of this Institute is considered to be one of the best among the technical libraries in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Institute campus is networked and Internet facilities are available for all staff and students. Residential accommodation is provided to all the students and to the majority of the staff on the campus.

**22. SANT LONGOWAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, LONGOWAL, PUNJAB**

The institute was established by the Govt. of India in 1989 in the memory of Late Sant Harchand Singh ji Longowal with an objective to provide technical education in emerging areas of Engineering and Technology. SLIET offers 12 certificate, 10 diploma, 8 degree and 3 PG Courses. In the year 2007-08, the Institute has been accorded with Deemed University Status. The Annual Intake of students is 1250.

**23. NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ITANAGAR, ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh was established in the year 1985 as an Autonomous Institution to generate Technical & Skilled manpower in the field of Engineering and Technology as well as applied science streams mainly for the development of the North Eastern Region. The Institution was accorded Deemed University Status from 2005-06, and is fully funded by the Central Government.

The Institute aims at creation of Technical & Skilled manpower for North Eastern Region through modular courses. The Institute also undertakes extra mural studies, extension programmes and field outreach activities to contribute to the development of local community.

NERIST offers modular courses of two years duration in the streams of Engineering, Technology and Applied Sciences. The Institute offers nineteen courses (six Certificate, six Diploma and seven Degree level). These modular programmes provide avenue for occupations such as Technicians, Supervisors and Engineers. The Certificate, Diploma & Degree level courses provide entry into the next higher module, subject to satisfactory performance by the students in lower level modules and with the provision to undergo bridge courses, if need be. The thrust of this modular and innovative system allows the students to perform exceptionally well either by pursuing higher level courses or to exist the system horizontally to take jobs depending on opportunities.

The eight States of North Eastern Region i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have equal quota of seats in this Institute. Out of total number of seats, 80% seats have been allocated equally to the eight states. Another 10% seats are filled from amongst the candidates with Permanent Resident Certificates (PRC) of these eight states on purely merit basis. The remaining 10% seats are earmarked for the rest of the country which are filled on merit basis through All India Entrance conducted by the Institute.

Apart from conducting regular courses in Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences, the Institute also undertakes following activities:-

- i. Conduct various Seminars/Conferences/Workshops for its teachers
- ii. Conduct study tours for students
- iii. Undertake various Research & Development assignments of State Government Departments

**24. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES UNIVERSITY (ISMU), DHANBAD**

The Indian School of Mines University (ISMU) was established in 1926 by the Government of India to address the need for trained manpower for the coal mining industry and for other industries throughout India. ISMU is located at Dhanbad, Jharkhand, near the famous Jharia coalfields, the only producer of coking coal in the country. Over the years, the ISMU has expanded its academic activities in the fields of Petroleum Engineering, Geophysics, Mining Machinery, Mineral Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Applied Sciences and Management. .

Admission to all the B.Tech, 5 year Dual Degree (B.Tech and M.Tech/MBA) and 5 – year integrated M.Sc/M.Sc. Tech is through IIT JEE. The ISMU conducts an all India examination for admission to M.Sc. (2 year) and MSc-Tech (3 year) programs. Admission to M.Tech/M.Phil is based on the GATE score/written test and interview. ISMU offers Research Fellowship for pursuing full time Ph.D program Research fellowship is awarded on the basis of written test and interview.

**25. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGG. (NITIE), MUMBAI**

NITIE, an autonomous body, is governed by a Board of Governors comprising eminent personalities from the government, industry and academies. Since its inception, National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), has been providing solutions to the complex problems of industry and business.

NITIE, Mumbai conducts Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering (PGDIE), Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Management (PGDIM), Post -Graduate Diploma in Industrial Safety & Environmental Management (PGDISEM), Post-Graduate Diploma in Information Technology Management (PGDIM) and also a large number of Management Development Programmes (MDPs) in Productivity Science and Management for the benefits of senior and middle level executives drawn from the Government, public and private sector organizations. It also conducts a fellowship programme equivalent to Ph.D. in the area of Industrial Engineering and Management. The institute is also engaged in applied research in various fields of industrial engineering, energy, safety, environment, marketing, information technology, behavioral science, etc. The Institute conducts Unit Based Programmes (UBPs) which are tailor-made to suit the specific requirements of the industry either at their premises or in the Institute.

**Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programmes and equivalent courses in NITIE, Mumbai during the Academic Session 2008-09 is given below:**

Name of the Institute	General	SC	ST	*Ph.H	OBC	Total
NITIE Mumbai	188	28	03	02	21	242

**26. NATIONAL INST. OF FOUNDRY & FORGE TECHNOLOGY (NIFFT), RANCHI**

The National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established in the year 1966 in collaboration with UNESCO-UNDP, taking into cognizance the pivotal role of foundry & forge industries in the development of core sector in the country.

The Institute offers M. Tech. Course in Foundry and Forge Technology and Manufacturing Engineering; B. Tech. Course in Manufacturing Engineering and Metallurgy and Material Engineering; Advanced Diploma Courses in Foundry and Forge Technology; short term refresher courses in specified areas for participants sponsored by the industries and unit based programme of short duration on request from the industries, R&D organisations and institutions.

It also offers consultancy services to the Industry in the form of preparation of feasibility report; evaluation of equipment and machinery; Testing of Raw materials and quality control products.

**27. SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE (SPA), NEW DELHI**

The School of Planning and Architecture is a premiere Institution of the Government of India disseminating education and training in the field of Architecture and Planning since 1942. The Department of Architecture was established in 1942 as a part of Delhi Polytechnic and was merged with the School of Town & Country Planning in 1959 and re-named as School of Planning and Architecture (SPA). The School was conferred the status of 'Deemed University' in 1979.

SPA provides Under Graduate and Post Graduate education and training of several aspects in the field of the built and natural environment and human habitat through two undergraduate and 10 post-graduate courses. The Doctoral Programmes are also offered leading to Ph.D. SPA has a total student strength of 820 with an annual intake of 120 students in Under Graduate and 168 Post Graduate students.

**28. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING AND RESEARCH (NITTTRs)**

Four National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research located at Bhopal, Chadigarh, Chennai & Kolkata were established in mid 1960s for training of polytechnic teachers to undertake activities in the areas of Education, Planning and Management, Curriculum Development for implementation and Research etc. for overall improvement of polytechnic education. The institutes offer long term training programmes of 12/18 months duration to degree and diploma level teachers of Polytechnic in addition to providing short term training courses, designing of curriculum and providing consultancy services to the industry.

**29. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIMS)**

The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located at Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Bangalore, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode and Shillong are institutions of excellence, established with the objectives of imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services in the field of management to various sectors of the Indian economy. These Institutions are recognized as premier management institutions, comparable to the best in the World for teaching, research and interaction with industries. All the IIMs are registered Societies governed by their respective Board of Governors.

IIMs conduct Post-graduate Diploma Programmes in Management (equivalent to MBA), fellowship Programmes in Management (equivalent to Ph.D), Short-term Management Development and Organization based programmes as well as carry out Research and Consultancy for the industry.

These Institutions also conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and under-managed sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc. IIMs being role models have shared knowledge and skills with other institutions to improve their quality and standards in management education. IIMs have earned an international reputation for the quality of their alumni.

Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2008-09 is given in Table:

<b>Name of the Institute</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>*Ph.H</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>Total</b>
IIM -Ahmedabad	239	47	10	3	19	318
IIM -Bangalore	185	40	20	07	19	271
IIM -Calcutta	242	38	15	08	09	304
IIM -Lucknow	245	36	16	06	23	326
IIM -Indore	156	36	18	07	23	240
IIM- Kozhikode	149	30	21	06	55	261
RGIIM- Shillong	49	09	01	01	04	64

\*Physically Handicapped.

### **29.1. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), AHMEDABAD**

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was established in 1961. The Institute has now established its presence in all major segments of management education by offering five long duration programmes catering to five different segments: two-year PGP with general management focus, two-year PGP with focus on agri-business management(PGP-ABM), one-year PGP for executives with substantial work experience (PGPX), one-year PGP for Government officers and public enterprise managers with focus on public management and policy (PGP-PMP), and the four-year doctoral programme in management(FPM). While the first two programmes train young men and women for entry level positions, the two one-year programmes train executives with substantial experience for senior positions in public and private sectors and for various fields in public management. The Institute also undertakes Research and Consultancy Projects.

The Post Graduate Programme in Agri-Business Management (PGP-AMB) is an innovative programme to prepare managers, decision-makers, leaders, and entrepreneurs in the food and agri-business sector.

IIM Ahmedabad also conduct regular six months management programme for Armed Forces Officers to facilitate their resettlement in civilian life after their retirement from the Forces.

### **29.2. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), BANGALORE**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore was established in 1973. The Institute offers Fellowship Programme in Management (FPM), Postgraduate Programme in Management (PGP), Postgraduate Programme in Software Enterprise Management (PGSEM), Executive Education Programmes and Research and Consultancy Services.

Under the Students Exchange Programme, the PGP students are sent to reputed business schools outside India and in turn, students from overseas business schools also attend a term at the Institute. Under the executive education Programmes, different types of Programmes like Open Programmes, Customized Programmes and International Programmes are organized for practicing Managers.

IIM, Bangalore has five centres of specializations namely, Centre for Public Policy (CPP), Centre for Insurance Research and Education (CIRE), NS Raghavan Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning (NSR CEL), Centre for Development of Cases and Teaching Aids (C-DOCTA) and Centre for Software Management (CSM).

### **29.3. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), CALCUTTA**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta was established in 1961. The Institute currently offers six diploma programmes catering to different segments of management education. These are Two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Management(PGDM), two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Aided Management(PGDCM), Fellow Program in Management and Related Areas(Equivalent to Ph.D of Indian Universities), three year part-time Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management PGDBM), one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives(PGPEX), one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing(PGPEX-VLM) supported by Japanese Government.

The Institute is equipped with an excellent library and state-of-the-art hardware and software resources capable of providing support for diverse computing requirements.

### **29.4. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), LUCKNOW**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow was established in 1984. The Institute offers Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP), Management Development Programme (MDP), Fellow Programme in Management (FPM), Three year Post Graduate Programme (working Managers Programme ) at Noida Campus, Research Programme and International Exchange Programme.

The Institute has Information Technology and Software Management Laboratory to provide the state-of-the-art software development methodologies including net-based application to the students.

### **29.5. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), INDORE**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore was established in 1996. The Institute offers two years Post Graduate Programme(PGP), an 18 month Executive Post-Graduate Programme(Exe-PGP); a four/five years Fellow Programme in Management(FPM), a six month General Management Programme for Defence Officers(GMP), Short term Management Development Programme(MDP) targeted at developing the managerial skills of the executives/managers from the industry, Broad Band Based Management Programme (a) PG Certificate in Management (b) PG Certificate Programme in Sales and Marketing.

To promote entrepreneurship, the Institute has set up a Business Incubator Unit (BIU) in the campus. The unit provides the necessary infrastructure facilities to enable conversion of new business ideas into viable business ventures.

### **29.6. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM), KOZHIKODE**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode was established in 1997. The Institute offers Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) (equivalent to MBA) and Fellow



Programme in Management (FPM). In addition to these programmes, the Institute is conducting executive education programmes undertaking consulting assignments and research projects.

IIM, Kozhikode also conducts custom designed Faculty Development Education Programme of one-two weeks duration for teachers of various academic institutions.

The Institute offers Executive Management Education Programme(EMEP), the first of its kind to be offered in Asia-pacific region through Interactive Distance Learning mode (IDL) conceived in the year 2001, it is a new model of Management education for practicing executives who are unable to join long duration residential programmes.

**29.7. RAJIV GANDHI INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, (RGIIM), SHILLONG:**

Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM) has been set up in Shillong. The PGDBM programme has commenced from the academic session 2008-09 in the temporary accommodation at Mayurbhanj Palace, Shillong which has been renovated by the State Government for the purpose.

**30. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KOKRAJHAR, ASSAM**

The Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar has taken initiatives to offer more number courses in various disciplines. At present the institute is functioning in an hired building. As per the Master Plan laid down for CIT Kokrajhar, the institute has already initiated action for construction of hostels , administrative buildings, residential quarters etc. At present the institute is conducting 4 diploma programmes in Engineering and Technology with an intake of 30 students each.

The major reform measures contemplated are strengthening education and training for the 60% from BTC and 20% students intake from NE Region excluding BTC.

**31. EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS OF INDIA LIMITED [Ed. CIL]**

Ed.CIL was established as a Government of India Enterprise in 1981 to undertake various educational projects with focus on Technical Assistance activities such as preparation of detailed Project Reports for establishment of educational institutions, development of curricula, assessment of manpower requirement, carrying out surveys, etc. The focus was subsequently broadened to include activities related to promotion of Indian Education System abroad, placement of foreign students in Indian Institutions and secondment / recruitment of experts in various fields for Ed.CIL client's abroad as well as in India. During the last few years Ed.CIL has further widened its areas of operation and taken up turnkey construction & procurement projects (with focus on Educational Institutions) and also entrance Testing activities for admission to educational institutions and recruitment.

Ed.CIL is a profit making PSU and has been earning profit over the last 21 years and has been regularly paying dividend to the Government of India. An amount of Rs. One crore has been paid during this year as dividend for the year 2007-08.

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**SCHEME-WISE EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/  
REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARS**

**PLAN**  
**Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>
<b>2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>	<b>241600.00</b>	<b>183837.00</b>	<b>183548.00</b>	<b>348400.00</b>	<b>314801.00</b>	<b>320586.00</b>
<b>3. LANGUAGES</b>	<b>17250.00</b>	<b>17006.00</b>	<b>15003.00</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>19602.00</b>	<b>17166.00</b>
<b>4. SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>3460.00</b>	<b>3040.00</b>
<b>5. BOOK PROMOTION</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>805.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1001.00</b>	<b>972.00</b>
<b>6. INC/UNESCO UNIT</b>	<b>647.00</b>	<b>619.00</b>	<b>526.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>605.00</b>	<b>601.00</b>
<b>7. PLANNING NORMS</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>756.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>651.00</b>	<b>651.00</b>
<b>8. DISTANCE LEARNING</b>	<b>61000.00</b>	<b>10800.00</b>	<b>6766.00</b>	<b>62200.00</b>	<b>51108.00</b>	<b>44779.00</b>
<b>9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>	<b>324000.00</b>	<b>110320.00</b>	<b>106679.00</b>	<b>320500.00</b>	<b>288522.00</b>	<b>283334.00</b>
<b>TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION.</b>	<b>648050.00</b>	<b>326135.00</b>	<b>314151.00</b>	<b>759350.00</b>	<b>680000.00</b>	<b>671196.00</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION</b>						
U G C including CUs & Deemed Uni.	237400.00	180510.00	180510.00	343995.00	310595.00	316595.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2220.00	1945.00	1872.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	399.00
Association of Indian Universities	50.00	50.00		55.00	55.00	45.00
Establishment of Rural Universities	145.00	145.00	130.00	200.00	225.00	225.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi	150.00	150.00		200.00	200.00	200.00
IIAS, Shimla	240.00	240.00	220.00	300.00	300.00	216.00
Grants to Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance						
Educational Loan Interest Subsidy				200.00	1.00	0.00
I C P R	220.00	220.00	191.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	175.00	175.00		200.00	175.00	106.00
Setting up of Refinance Coporation / Students Loan Scheme	100.00	1.00				
National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib	500.00	1.00				
Other Programmes			225.00			
<b>Total - University &amp; Hr. Edn.</b>	<b>241600.00</b>	<b>183837.00</b>	<b>183548.00</b>	<b>348400.00</b>	<b>314801.00</b>	<b>320586.00</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>						
Directorate of Hindi	900.00	900.00	868.00	950.00	882.00	811.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	400.00	361.00	316.00	450.00	418.00	291.00
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	1700.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	556.00	556.00
Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	1500.00	800.00	1600.00	500.00	3.00
Education in Human Values	0.00	300.00	285.00	300.00	197.20	182.00
Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programmes	5500.00	5000.00	4495.00	5500.00	7500.00	6216.00
Regional Language Centres **						
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	1740.00	1740.00	1740.00	1900.00	1747.80	1735.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages(CIIL), Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	2410.00	2025.00	1495.00	2900.00	2691.00	2112.00
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	100.00	170.00	170.00	100.00	60.00	60.00
CIEFL Schemes	400.00	90.00	90.00			
Development of Tamil Language	500.00	500.00	399.00	1200.00	450.00	450.00
Central Institute of Classical Tamil						150.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	3300.00	3300.00	3225.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	300.00	520.00	520.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00
<b>Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>	<b>17250.00</b>	<b>17006.00</b>	<b>15003.00</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>19602.00</b>	<b>17166.00</b>

**PLAN**  
**Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS</b>						
Scholarship for College & University Students	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00
<b>Total - SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>3460.00</b>	<b>3040.00</b>
<b>DISTANCE LEARNING</b>						
National Mission in Education through ICT	<b>50200.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	50200.00	41864.00	<b>36101.00</b>
IGNOU	<b>10800.00</b>	<b>10800.00</b>	6766.00	5000.00	4600.00	4291.00
State Open Universities				7000.00	4644.00	4387.00
<b>Total - DISTANCE LEARNING</b>	<b>61000.00</b>	<b>10800.00</b>	<b>6766.00</b>	<b>62200.00</b>	<b>51108.00</b>	<b>44779.00</b>
<b>BOOK PROMOTION</b>						
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	715.00	715.00	805.00	798.00	798.00	798.00
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies				2.00	2.00	0.00
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	433.00	433.00		500.00	201.00	174.00
Others	2.00	2.00				
<b>Total - BOOK PROMOTION</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>805.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1001.00</b>	<b>972.00</b>
<b>INC/UNESCO</b>						
Auroville Management	367.00	367.00	367.00	570.00	570.00	570.00
Strengthening of External Academic Relation	50.00	37.00	9.00			
UNESCO related activities	230.00	215.00	150.00	80.00	35.00	31.00
Bharat Shiksha Kosh						
<b>Total - INC/UNESCO</b>	<b>647.00</b>	<b>619.00</b>	<b>526.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>605.00</b>	<b>601.00</b>
<b>SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>
<b>PLANNING NORMS</b>						
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	883.00	883.00	756.00			
National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)				1000.00	651.00	651.00
<b>Total - Planning Norms + Statistics</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>756.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>651.00</b>	<b>651.00</b>
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>						
Community Polytechnics	2000.00	201.00	118.00	1950.00	950.00	85.00
Indian Institutes of Technology	128900.00	40400.00	40400.00	117100.00	102915.00	99869.00
Grants to National Institutes of Technology				80800.00	79754.00	79754.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	2025.00	1875.00	1875.00	3775.00	3515.00	3450.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Management	11300.00	4650.00	4550.00	9800.00	9595.00	9593.00
National Institutes of Tech.Teachers Trg. & Research.	2400.00	1491.00	1470.00	3000.00	2700.00	2699.00
National Instt.of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	3700.00	2900.00	2900.00
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	1200.00	400.00	400.00	1300.00	1196.00	1196.00
School of Planning & Architecture	1600.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00	747.00	747.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	2600.00	150.00	150.00	2100.00	1550.00	1472.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	19600.00	4000.00	4000.00	13000.00	7500.00	7500.00
All India Council for Technical Education	99300.00	32800.00	32741.00	16700.00	19697.00	19697.00

**PLAN**  
**Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS
	1	2	3	4	5	6
North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	550.00	1000.00	1000.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	225.00	225.00	200.00	225.00	200.00	140.00
Payment for Professional and Special Services		85.00	85.00			
IIIT, Allahabad	4200.00	2200.00	2200.00	4900.00	4508.00	4508.00
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	400.00	261.00	217.00	400.00	400.00	387.00
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior	1800.00	600.00	600.00	1800.00	1656.00	1656.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	6698.00	3214.00	3214.00	8500.00	7820.00	7820.00
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	8000.00	6000.00	2721.00	4000.00	300.00	260.00
Support to New and Emerging Technology Areas				500.00	1.00	0.00
Support for Distance Education and Web-based Learning				2000.00	1.00	0.00
International Technical Co-operation				50.00	50.00	0.00
New Indian Institute of Information Technology	100.00	2.00	0.00	3000.00	2.00	0.00
New Three Indian Institute of Technology	8000.00	1.00	0.00	5000.00	6000.00	6000.00
New School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	100.00	1.00	0.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00
Setting up of New NITs				100.00	100.00	0.00
Setting up of New IIMs				1000.00	12.00	11.00
Women's Hostel in Polytechnics				500.00	460.00	0.00
Training & Research in Frontier Areas				1000.00	2.00	0.00
Assistance to States for upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	5000.00	2.00	0.00	11000.00	11000.00	10599.00
Indian Instt. of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing, Kanchipuram	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	200.00	200.00
Indian Instt. of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	2500.00	1100.00	1100.00	2600.00	2392.00	2392.00
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	550.00	810.00	810.00	1000.00	1499.00	1499.00
Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (IISER)	12500.00	6000.00	6000.00	15000.00	17500.00	17500.00
Other Programmes	52.00	52.00	28.00			
<b>Total - Technical Education</b>	<b>324000.00</b>	<b>110320.00</b>	<b>106679.00</b>	<b>320500.00</b>	<b>288522.00</b>	<b>283334.00</b>
<b>TOTAL: D/O HE (Plan)</b>	<b>648050.00</b>	<b>326135.00</b>	<b>314151.00</b>	<b>759350.00</b>	<b>680000.00</b>	<b>671196.00</b>

**SCHEME WISE EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES /  
REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARS**

**NON-PLAN****Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15
<b>1. SECRETARIAT</b>	3294.00	4296.00	3455.00	4694.00	5656.00	4921.50
<b>4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>	168253.00	199505.00	199093.82	205871.00	283673.00	282181.97
<b>5. LANGUAGES</b>	4285.00	4471.00	4384.00	4705.00	5964.00	5621.00
<b>6. SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	235.00	261.00	128.00	231.00	242.00	55.15
<b>7. BOOK PROMOTION</b>	890.00	1030.00	1030.00	925.00	1206.00	1206.00
<b>8. INC/UNESCO UNIT</b>	851.00	976.00	905.00	967.00	1076.00	1040.00
<b>9. PLANNING NORMS</b>	494.00	500.00	479.00	520.00	894.00	886.00
<b>10. ADMINISTRATION</b>	495.00	525.00	32.00	550.00	594.00	456.00
<b>11. TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>	94103.00	102037.00	101527.18	107474.00	154695.00	153814.38
<b>TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION</b>	<b>272900.00</b>	<b>313601.00</b>	<b>311034.00</b>	<b>325937.00</b>	<b>454000.00</b>	<b>450182.00</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION</b>						
U G C	163875.00	194887.00	194887.00	200940.00	272086.00	272086.00
I G N O U	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	5954.00	4654.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2400.00	2500.00	2120.00	2600.00	2802.00	2802.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	525.00	580.00	525.00	610.00	792.00	792.00
Establishment of Rural Universities	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	106.00	106.00
Association of Indian Univ.	25.00	25.00	25.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust, Delhi	48.00	48.00	48.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Grants to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	245.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	277.00	277.00
IAS, Simla	400.00	425.00	359.00	450.00	579.00	533.00
Refund of Income-Tax	35.00	35.00	140.00	35.00	127.00	97.00
National Research Professors	52.00	52.00	39.82	52.00	52.00	38.97
Other Items	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.00
Short Term Americal Edn. Programme						
I C P R	250.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	310.00	309.00
Irrecoverable Loan written off						
Setting up of Commonwealth University (COL)	246.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
<b>Total - University &amp; Hr. Edu.</b>	<b>168253.00</b>	<b>199505.00</b>	<b>199093.82</b>	<b>205871.00</b>	<b>283673.00</b>	<b>282181.97</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>						
Directorate of Hindi	604.00	616.00	581.00	650.00	917.00	756.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	165.00	175.00	155.00	200.00	255.00	212.00
Grants to Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	740.00	820.00	820.00	850.00	1028.00	1028.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	826.00	785.00	758.00	850.00	965.00	874.00
Production of Books in Regional Languages	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	27.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	1875.00	2000.00	1995.00	2080.00	2724.00	2724.00
<b>Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE</b>	<b>4285.00</b>	<b>4471.00</b>	<b>4384.00</b>	<b>4705.00</b>	<b>5964.00</b>	<b>5621.00</b>
<b>GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS</b>						
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs	150.00	150.00	47.00	150.00	150.00	2.00
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00

**NON-PLAN**  
**Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments	74.00	100.00	76.00	70.00	81.00	45.00
Other Items			5.00			
Other Charges- YMCA	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	8.15
<b>Total - SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>261.00</b>	<b>128.00</b>	<b>231.00</b>	<b>242.00</b>	<b>55.15</b>
<b>BOOK PROMOTION</b>						
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	890.00	1030.00	1030.00	925.00	1206.00	1206.00
<b>Total - BOOK PROMOTION</b>	<b>890.00</b>	<b>1030.00</b>	<b>1030.00</b>	<b>925.00</b>	<b>1206.00</b>	<b>1206.00</b>
<b>INC/ UNESCO</b>	<b>851.00</b>	<b>976.00</b>	<b>905.00</b>	<b>967.00</b>	<b>1076.00</b>	<b>1040.00</b>
<b>PLANNING NORMS</b>						
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	284.00	284.00	284.00	294.00	668.00	668.00
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	210.00	216.00	195.00	226.00	226.00	218.00
<b>TOTAL- PLANNING NORMS</b>	<b>494.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>479.00</b>	<b>520.00</b>	<b>894.00</b>	<b>886.00</b>
<b>Administration</b>						
Exp.on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc.TA/DA to Non-officials	37.00	40.00	12.00	42.00	42.00	17.00
Educational Institutions Abroad	458.00	485.00	20.00	508.00	552.00	439.00
<b>Total - ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>495.00</b>	<b>525.00</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>594.00</b>	<b>456.00</b>
<b>SECRETARIAT</b>			<b>3455.00</b>	<b>4694.00</b>	<b>5656.00</b>	<b>4921.50</b>
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>						
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	44200.00	49000.00	49000.00	52500.00	79139.00	79138.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	1280.00	1330.00	1330.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
Grants to Indian Institutes of Management	4100.00	4220.00	4220.00	2700.00	3009.00	3009.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	8715.00	8600.00	8600.00	9100.00	13400.00	13397.00
<b>A I C T E</b>	<b>23410.00</b>	<b>26301.00</b>	<b>26300.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
NITs				28500.00	40200.00	39846.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	335.00	400.00	400.00	462.00	619.00	572.67
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	36.00	36.00	11.18	36.00	36.00	35.71
International Technical Cooperation	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
N.I.I.E., Mumbai	1785.00	1300.00	1276.00	1400.00	1890.00	1890.00
N.I.F.F.T., Ranchi	495.00	810.00	810.00	850.00	1015.00	761.00
S.P.A., New Delhi	630.00	630.00	600.00	700.00	894.00	858.00
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	1855.00	1709.00	1672.00	1800.00	2600.00	2600.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1750.00	1750.00	1713.00	1800.00	2800.00	2800.00
I.I.I.T, Alahabad	486.00	600.00	600.00	625.00	1017.00	1017.00
S.L.I.E.T., Sangrur	1050.00	1050.00	725.00	1100.00	1475.00	1291.00
I.I.I.T..M., Gwalior	520.00	550.00	520.00	600.00	749.00	749.00
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium	2300.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
N.E.R.I.S.T., Itanagar	1155.00	1250.00	1250.00	1300.00	1950.00	1950.00
<b>Total - Technical Education</b>	<b>94103.00</b>	<b>102037.00</b>	<b>101527.18</b>	<b>107474.00</b>	<b>154695.00</b>	<b>153814.38</b>
<b>TOTAL: D/O HE (Non-Plan)</b>	<b>272900.00</b>	<b>313601.00</b>	<b>311034.00</b>	<b>325937.00</b>	<b>454000.00</b>	<b>450182.00</b>

**OBJECT HEAD-WISE EXPENDITURE  
2007-08**

(Rupees in crore)

Object Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	% to Total Expenditure
Salaries	1.15	31.21	32.36	0.52%
OTA	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00%
Medical Treatment	0.01	0.76	0.77	0.01%
Domestic Travel Expenses	0.81	1.47	2.28	0.04%
Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.02%
Office Expenses	5.71	12.88	18.59	0.30%
Publication	2.61	0.26	2.87	0.05%
Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00%
Other Administrative Exp.	1.00	0.56	1.56	0.02%
Supplies & Materials	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00%
Advertising & Publicity	0.09	1.21	1.30	0.02%
Professional Services	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.01%
Grants in Aid	3096.29	3032.94	6129.23	97.97%
Contribution	0.01	10.99	11.00	0.18%
Scholarship/ Stipends	18.75	13.30	32.05	0.51%
Lump-Sum Provision	0.28	2.49	2.77	0.04%
Other Charges	14.06	5.58	19.64	0.31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3141.72</b>	<b>3114.76</b>	<b>6256.48</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN AND ACTUAL  
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(Rs. in crore)

	BE (Plan) Rs.7593.50		BE (Plan) Rs.3259.37	
	RE (Plan) Rs.6800.00		RE (Non-Plan) Rs.4540.00	
	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE
Upto June	1290.90 (17%)	1445.29 (19.03%)	814.84 (25%)	812.84 (24.94%)
Upto September	3189.28 (42%)	2226.00 (29.31%)	1629.68 (50%)	1542.27 (47.32%)
Up to December	5087.66 (67%)	5051.33 (66.52%)	2444.52 (75%)	2474.08 (75.91%)
Upto February	6454.48 (85%)	5658.72 (74.52%)	2987.75 (85%)	3460.97 (106.19%)
Upto March	7593.50 (100%)	6711.96 (88.39%)	3259.37 (100%)	4501.82 (138.12%)



**Appendix- V**

**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING & UNSPENT BALANCES**

**Utilization Certificates**

(Rs. in crore)

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released as on 1.4.2008	Amount Involved	Addl. UCs Becoming due as on 1.4.2008	Amount involved in respect of UCs received	No. of UCs received during 2008-09.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.3.2009	Amount Involved in outstanding UCs
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2924</b>	<b>5654.20</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3151.26</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>8366.05</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>439.41</b>

**Position of Unspent Balances**

**As on 1.4.2007 & 30.09.2007**

(Rs. in crore)

	01.04.2007			30.09.2007		
	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	40.22	0	40.22	0	0	0
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	410.76	72.51	483.27	351.85	39.8	391.65
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>450.98</b>	<b>72.51</b>	<b>523.49</b>	<b>351.85</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>391.65</b>

**As on 1.4.2008 & 1.4.2009**

(Rs. in crore)

	01.04.2008			1.4.2009		
	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	70.88	0	70.88	0	0	0
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	129.96	104.26	234.22	353.91	177.41	531.32
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>200.84</b>	<b>104.26</b>	<b>305.10</b>	<b>353.91</b>	<b>177.41</b>	<b>531.32</b>

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