



सत्यमेव जयते

OUTCOME BUDGET

2013-14

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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. The Ministry attempted to further improve and expand education in all sectors, with a view to eliminate disparities in access and laid greater emphasis on the improvement in the quality and relevance of education at all levels. The endeavour has 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 being on the concurrent list of subjects (List-III - Entry 25) the Central Government has powers 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. For the purpose of discharging these responsibilities, 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. The Department has also established as well as substantially funded a number of premier institutions, which have come to acquire a reputation for excellence. The Department of Higher Education discharges substantial part of its functions through autonomous organizations. Some of these are:

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

➤ School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)

The Outcome Budget 2013-14 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. The Outcome Budget has been divided into various 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 2013-14.
- **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 and 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. The official web site of the ministry also provides information on the schemes/ programmes 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

- (i) Formulation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) 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
- (iii) Compilation/updating of the publication "Educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes"
- (iv) Action to be taken on the representations received regarding education of SCs, STs and OBCs
- (v) Examination of reports of various Commissions and Committees.

The Minority cell in the Ministry, oversees implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities. Further, Ministry of HRD has taken several steps to implement the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of Muslim Community of India (Sachar Committee). National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education (NMCME) and National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (NCMEI) have been established for advising the government in this regard.

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 the various reports including Outcome Budget 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 Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary/ Director for receipt and disposal of applications received under the Act. In addition, officers at the level of Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary/ Director 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.

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 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

1. University Grants Commission (UGC)

- 40 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of HRD including Indira Gandhi National Open University
- 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)
- 16 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) {including BHU, Varanasi}
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
- 13 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 30 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

3. Languages

- Four Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and Maharishi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain
- Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

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. Public Sector Undertaking (PUS)

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

CHAPTER -II
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.		Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)			Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan 4 (i)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	University Grants Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities. To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities. To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group of Universities 	3448.00	1657.78	Development assistance to 24 old Central Universities and 16 new Central Universities. Up gradation of 7 technical institutions. Development assistance to 151 State Universities. Assistance to 5 State Technological Universities Special Development Assistance to young universities and special assistance for rejuvenation of old state universities (to eligible universities).	Development of Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed Universities supported by the Central Govt. and Colleges eligible for receiving grants for removing regional imbalance. To address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education as well as providing better quality higher education.	During the financial year 2013-14	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		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
							General Development Assistance to 8817 Colleges. Model Degree Colleges (No. of colleges yet to be decided) Women Hostel in colleges 460 including 10 in Delhi Colleges. Financial Assistance to 158 Women Studies Centres in various universities and colleges. Lifelong learning and Extension centers in 71 universities	To provide assistance for setting up of Model colleges in 374 districts identified as districts with GER less than the national average. Increase in number of women hostels to ensure higher access to education among women. Promotion of multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of women as well as provide quality higher education opportunities to women. Removal of gender disparities in access to higher education. To expand the scope of Adult Education and lifelong learning		for enhancing capacity and quality in higher education at the global level which are (ever evolving) yet unforeseen may affect the outputs and outcomes .

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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
							PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges (1000 slots). Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST (2000). Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship under BSR. (700) Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students (1200 slots per annum) Assistance to Autonomous Colleges. (427)	To promote higher education among the girls and to establish a society based on gender equality. Promotion of multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of students coming from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and women as well as to provide quality higher education opportunities to them. To encourage women to take up advanced research Promotion of higher education in science & technology. To promote excellence in college education by providing autonomy to the colleges.		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	(₹ in crore)	Non Plan	(₹ in crore)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
							<p>Innovative Programmes Fresh induction of institutions-(68). Ongoing departments-(335) Financial assistance to establish computer centers in 8 Universities and to upgrade Computer Centres, in 7 universities.</p> <p>Financial assistance to 224 universities/colleges under Human Rights Education Career Oriented Courses in (30 Universities and 2172 Colleges). Research Awards to Teachers (100) Emeritus Fellowships (200)</p>	<p>To promote innovative courses in cross disciplinary areas</p> <p>To set up a Computer Centre as a Central facility for the growth and development of teaching, research, other related activities in addition to the work relating to the administration, finance, examination etc.</p> <p>Promotion of Human Rights Education and constitutional values</p> <p>To promote skilled development and employability of students. To promote research and advanced studies among faculty and to promote a culture of research.</p>		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
							<p>Major Research Projects in Humanities (600) in the current fiscal.</p> <p>Major Research Projects in Science (900)</p> <p>Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals and JRF for Foreign Nationals (20 JRF+7RA per annum)</p> <p>Slots in the scheme being fixed, there may not be any increase in number.</p> <p>Engineering & Technology JRFs (50p.a)</p> <p>JRF in Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences (8000 slots per annum)</p> <p>Cultural Exchange Programme (150 visits)</p> <p>Area Studies (45)</p> <p>20 proposals have been approved under UKIERI programme</p>	<p>Promotion and strengthening of research and knowledge growth.</p> <p>To increase the pool of researchers in the university system.</p> <p>To encourage faculty without M.Phil/Ph.D to pursue quality research and build their capacity.</p> <p>Promotion of quality education through the programmes to provide an opportunity to acquire skill and to broaden</p>		

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			Plan	(₹ in crore)	Non Plan	(₹ in crore)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
2 (a)	Central Universities (CUs) & Deemed Universities	Development assistance to 40 Central Universities including 16 new Central Universities. Non-Plan	2269.00	3408.96			Academic Staff Colleges (66 ASCs) Inter University Centres (6) National Facility Centres (4) Media Centers (22) INFLIBNET Digital Repository in 182 universities. Automation of University Libraries(24) Electronic Submission of Thesis(33)	one's horizon and to offer a platform transcending into cross disciplinary areas. To conduct faculty training programmes in order to equip faculty with new areas of knowledge and to act as partners in the National Mission of Teachers and Teaching. To provide internet connectivity to the universities with an aim to facilitate delivery of education material including electronic journals and bibliographic database to the remotest areas of the nation.		
	Central Universities (CUs) & Deemed Universities	Development assistance to 40 Central Universities including 16 new Central Universities. Non-Plan	2269.00	3408.96			Development assistance to Central Universities (24) and 16 new Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States. Implementing Oversight	The Central Universities have continued to impart high quality education at undergraduate, postgraduate and		The outputs and outcomes are dependent not only on the availability of financial outlays but also on the relevant higher education

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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3			4		5	6	7	8
	(DU)	<p>maintenance grants to 24 Central Universities and merger of plan schemes into non-plan in respect of existing schemes of new Central Universities</p> <p>17 Merged Schemes Fellowship to non NET M. Phil./Ph.D. Implementation of OBC reservation in admission as per Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006</p>					<p>Committee's recommendations. Envisaging 54% increase in the annual permitted strength over a period of three years commencing from the academic session 2008-09.</p>	<p>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. 16 new Central Universities established</p>	<p>policy with regard to the public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality upward harmonization of standard in higher education at the global level which are (ever evolving) yet unforeseen may effect the inputs and 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>	
3	National Initiative for excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences(ICSSR, ICHR, NCRI, ICPR, PHISPC & IIAS, Shimla):									
	This initiative is to encourage bright students to choose programmes in humanities and also to improve its quality of teaching and research. It envisages constitution of empowered committee for revamping institutional funding and creation of new Inter-University Centres	130.00	80.95							

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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

(a)	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	The primary objective is to promote research in social sciences and to facilitate its utilization by the concerned State holders, by the State Governments, Central Govt. and NGOs etc. In this direction, the Council promotes, coordinates and develops skills to undertake research in social sciences throughout the country. The council provides financial assistance to institutes involved in social science research, enter into international collaborations for bilateral research programmes, awards fellowships, provide research grant, study grants, publication grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes abstracts in journals in different social science disciplines along with the proceedings of the seminars and workshops. The ICSSR planned to extend financial assistance in promoting research and other programmes in the social sciences as per recommendations made by the Review Committees.	0.15 cr.	1. International Collaboration & Collaborative Seminars Plan - 250 2. National/International Seminars - Plan-300 3. Maintenance of Research Institutes - NP-25 4. Regional Centres - P/NP - 6 5. Training & Capacity Building -Plan - 100 6. Research Fellowships (Doctoral) -Plan -500 7. Research Fellowship (Senior) -Plan - 200 8. Research Programme (Sponsored) -Plan-60 9. Research Programme (Responsive) -Plan-750 10. Publication Division -Plan - 160 11. National Social Science Documentation Centre Plan- 1000 12. North East Programme -Plan-700 13. Five Points programme-200	The activities of the Council would help in exploring new areas of 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.	The applications/ proposals for 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	The targets and outcome shall be subject to the availability of adequate funds.
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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan					
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

(b)	Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)	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; 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				1 Research Project - 15 2 Fellowships - 103 (JRF, PDF, SAF & National 3. Study cum Travel Grant - 100 4 Foreign Travel Grant - 50 5 Publication Subsidy -70 6 CEP - 03 7 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. - 04 8 Assis. to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia & conferences 9 ICHR own publications - 15 10 Computerization of the ICHR own Publications Apart from this the main thrust of during 2013-14 would be to	The Council reiterates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates 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	process. The Council proposes to undertake its activities in accordance with the Annual Action Plan.		
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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan					
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
		society, economy, art, philosophy, science and epigraphy, numismatics, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.		literature, science and technology, archaeology, and allied subjects.			complete the following on going projects Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/ Asian Inscriptions Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India Translation of Dutch Sources Survey of Archives and Documentations Collection of Sources. Computerization and Digitalization of the ICHR Library: The Library-cum-Documentation Centre is well equipped with over 70,000 print reading material, which include books, reports, conference proceedings, thesis and dissertations and other valuable source documents. The Library subscribes to more than 100 national and international journals in print format and also subscribing many e-	academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.		

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			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		

(c)	National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad (NCRI)	To promote rural higher education based on Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of Nai Talim through the process of education, research, training and extension. To consolidate network and develop Rural Institutes and endow them for recognition.			journals from different publishers. Apart from these, the library has a good collection of microfilms and microfiches in the concerned subjects. Recently, the Library has purchased about 440 new valuable books on Indian history, history of Asia and neighboring countries and allied disciplines which will be beneficial to its user. The Library extended reading, reference and consultation Services to about 1600 students/ scholars from various universities/ institutions pursuing their studies on various aspects of historical research during the last year.	Rural higher education is promoted on Gandhian principles.	The time of the programme will be 1 day to 1 year.	
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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	Non Plan 4 (iii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	

(d)	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	The Indian Council of Philosophical Research was set up by the Govt. of India in March 1977 and registered as a society. The aims and objectives of the Council are to aid and assist research and its publication in the field of Philosophy, and to conduct seminars / workshops / conferences for the promotion and propagation of research activities in the field of Philosophy.	Workshops/ Seminars, etc. 58.75 Capital assets 10.51	1 Fellowships (JRF, and National Fellowship) 70 2 Seminar/Conferences/ Workshops 30 3 Refresher Course 04 4 Lectures 60 5 Grants for Seminar 40 6 Travel Grant 4 7 Publications 4 8 Exhibitions and Publicity 2 9 JICPR 4 10 International Collaboration 2 11 and Acad, Kubjages Library Books 500 12 ICPR Special Programmes 03 13 Grants for Special programmes 10 15 Provision for NER Prog 05 20 300	167 28 03 43 15 1 1 1 00 00 03 02 05 300	The Council reiterates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in philosophy and its propagation on of Indian Philosophy.
(e)	Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which	Programmes/ Meetings 1. Fellowships - 30-35 2. National Fellowships -5	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the	2013-14	

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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
		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.					3. Honorary Fellowships 10 4. Guest Fellowship-6 5. Tagore Fellowships-4 6. Governing Body Meeting - 4 7. Finance Committee - 4 8. Selection Committee-2 7. Society Meeting 1 National / International Seminars 1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture - 1 2. Seminars - 22-25 3. Visiting Professors - 8 4. Visiting Scholars - 16 Publications a) Summer Hill - 2 b) Journal - 2 c) Special issue in Sanskrit/Hindi- d) Annual Report - 1 e) Proceeding of seminars - 5 f) Monographs - 10 Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books i) Books - 3500 ii) Periodicals - 350 iii) Library equipments, Back Volumes & Books - Purchase of E- Archives	projected estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, and its publications would enrich the literature.		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan					
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

(f)	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	Out of the target of seven volumes, seven volumes and 2 reprints have already been published during the year 2011-12. It is targeted to bring out a total of 99 volumes/ monographs by 31 st March, 2012. During the year 2012-13, another seven Volumes are proposed to be published bringing the total to 106 volumes. Although the number of PHISPC Volumes have not been increased as such, because of addition of more Parts of a Volume, the total number of books to be brought have somewhat increased.				of E- Journals. So far 93 volumes have already been published and 6 volumes will be printed up to March 2013. During 2013-14, seven more volumes will be published.	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 have achieved the target for the year 2011-12 and will also achieve for 2012-13 as per Annual Action Plan prepared	There will be no variation for the achievement of the physical target. The outcome for 2012-13 and 2013-14 shall be subject to the availability of grant.	
4	National Research Professorship (NRP)	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized areas.	1.30			To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized areas.. There are 12 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 2 Pensioners.	NRPs are appointed for a period of 5 years, which can be extended for another term of 5 years. Thereafter, a National Research Professor is entitled to life pension.			
5	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)									

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	5	6	7	8	
	NCMEI was established through an Ordinance followed by an Act of Parliament which received assent of the President on 6 th 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.	2.69	The Commission has received more than 9516 petitions/ complaints during 2011-12 against which 8364 cases have been dispose off. The powers of the commission have been further amplified through the NCMEI (Amendment) Act 2006 and 2010 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. It is an ongoing process. No limit line can be fixed.	Article 30 (1) of the Constitution 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.					
6	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund									
	It is proposed to provide some avenues to enable needy students to mitigate their financial problems. The Scheme proposes	1100.00	--	It is estimated that about 2.00 lakh students shall avail the benefit every	Students from economically backward classes can	The Scheme has become functional				

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	Non Plan 4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
7	<p>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.</p> <p>Improvement in salary scale of University & College Teachers</p>									
	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 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.		--	2250.00		year.	pursue higher professional studies with ease in the country.	from the academic year 2009-10.		
8	<p>Establishment of Tribunals, Accreditation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation (New Scheme)</p> <p>1. It is proposed to establish Tribunals at State and National-levels for fast-track adjudication of the entire gamut of disputes concerning stakeholders that arise in the higher education sector. The legislation has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is before Rajya Sabha for consideration.</p>		--	1.00		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.			
	Fast track adjudication of entire grant of disputes in Higher Education. To make accreditation mandatory so as to advance academic quality and to ensure a common frame of reference for assessment of academic quality in higher educational institution.					Establishment of Tribunals at State and National levels. Setting up of an institutional structure for regulation of the process				

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	

	<p>2. A proposal for mandatory accreditation in higher education and creation of an institutional structure for the purpose for regulation of the process of accreditation through an independent regulatory authority. Such an accreditation process would provide a common frame of reference for students and other stakeholders to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions is required. A legislation has been introduced in Parliament in May 2010, to provide for mandatory accreditation of all institutions of higher education and creation of an institutional structure for the purpose.</p> <p>3. Proposal for establishment of an autonomous overarching National commission for Higher Education and Research for prescribing standards of academic quality and defining policies for advancement of knowledge in Higher Educational Institutions based on the principle of enhancing autonomy of universities and institutions of higher learning and research. The said proposal is based on the recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and National Knowledge Commission for the establishment of such over arching authority. A Task Force has been constituted for aiding and advising the Government in the establishment of the Commission. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Govt. on 21st October 2010. A draft legislative proposal has been placed on the website of the Department for initiating the consultation process and to create a consensus across the country.</p>			<p>of accreditation through independent regulatory authority.</p>	<p>For prescribing standards of academic quality and defining policies for advancement of knowledge in Higher Educational Institutions based on the principle of enhancing autonomy of universities and institutions of higher learning and research</p> <p>To devise an institutional mechanism that can nurture the philanthropic tradition of the past in the education sector and provide institutions a means to access comparatively low-cost fund which could develop into a self-sustaining spiral of improving access and quality and enhancing the expansion needs of the sector.</p>		
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OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)				
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	

DISTANCE LEARNING									
9	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and State Open University		125.00	1.00					
(a)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU):	<p>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;</p> <p>To provide 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 in the rural areas.</p>			<p>Programme on Offer</p> <p>Students Registered</p> <p>Students on rolls</p> <p>Schools of Studies</p> <p>Regional Centres</p> <p>Learner Support Centres</p> <p>No of Overseas Centres (in 40 Countries)</p> <p>Academic Counselors (Approx)</p> <p>Students who Appeared for Term-End Examination in</p> <p>Students Awards Degrees/ Diplomas/ Certificate</p> <p>Total Volume of Course Material printed</p> <p>Audio /Video Programmes produced</p>	<p>445</p> <p>6,96,772 (approx.)</p> <p>2685949</p> <p>21</p> <p>64</p> <p>3324</p> <p>67</p> <p>39000</p> <p>729485</p> <p>1108452</p> <p>16299063</p> <p>1537/3482</p>			

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

(b)	Assistance to State Universities (SOU's) To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and Distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance.	Open				Recognized State Open Universities /Dual Mode Universities and Institutes by Distance Education Council	13/200		
10	National Mission on Education through ICT 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. 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: (a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian,		400.00			1.Development of e-content including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects ; 2.Standardization quality assurance and formation of contents already available or being generated 3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules; 4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device. 5.Spreading Digital literacy; 6.Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposure;	180.47 crore has been spent and proposals of about Rs.40.00 crore are under process. It is expected that provision of Rs.200.00 crore made available at RE stage would be utilized fully during 2012-13.	No shortfall expected. Ministry is taking all out efforts to utilize Rs.200.00 crore during 2012-13.	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources			Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8	
11	Common-wealth 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.		5.00		7. Conversion of content available in beta form video tapes to digital format. 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities.	Achievements as quantified in Col. 5	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount if Government of India's contribution and released in one installment after approval.		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan	Non Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	5	6	7	8

12 SCHOLARSHIPS

(a) **Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students & Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir**

350.00

(a) 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 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.

(b) An Expert Group was constituted by the Prime Minister on 18th August, 2010 in the context of enhancing employment opportunities in Jammu & Kashmir and to formulate jobs plan involving the public and private sectors. Among the key recommendations other Expert

82000 fresh scholarships are provided every year. Total scholarships awarded during 2011-12 are 207835 (fresh+ renewals) 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 289835 students in 2013-14 including the renewal scholarship for 2010-11 and 2011-12.

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 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 criteria.

The outputs and outcome are dependent upon the number of students who pass out

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan					
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

	<p>Group, one was to offer 5000 fresh scholarships per annum over the next five years to encourage the youth of J&K to pursue higher studies outside the State of J&K. The students those who secure admission in Govt. colleges/institutions/other non-Govt. institutes recognized by AICTE or UGC, or institutes created through an Act of the State Govt. outside the State of Jammu & Kashmir provided tuition fees, hostel fees, cost of books and other incidental charges upto Rs 1.00 lakh p.a. in addition to fees. The components of scholarships for every scholar under this Scheme would be as under:</p> <p>1) Tuition fees: Upto Rs 30,000/- per annum for General Degree Courses (4500 General Degree Scholarships) upto Rs 1.25 lakhs p.a for Engineering courses (250 Scholarships) Upto Rs 3.00 lakhs p.a for Medical Studies, including Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS). The Scheme has now been transferred to AICTE for implementation.</p>				<p>5000 fresh scholarships will be provided per annum every year over the next five years. Out of these, 4500 scholarships would be for general degree courses, 250 for Engineering and 250 for medical studies. The number of scholarships for engineering and medical studies would be kept flexible i.e. more than or less than 250 scholarships p.a. for each of these streams, subject to the ceiling of 5000 fresh scholarships p.a. The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir was launched during 2011-12. The aim of the Scheme is to encourage the J&K youths to take advantage of the education facilities in the rest of the country. One way to do this is to give financial support through a special scholarship scheme for J&K. On the one hand, the scholarships would enable</p>		<p>from class XII with requisite qualifying marks and fulfill other eligibility criteria.</p>	
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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	Non Plan 4 (iii)	4				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
(b)	Scheme of Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi	To encourage study of Hindi in Non-Speaking States and to make available to these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential.					the youth to optimize their full academic potential and turn to productive activity, while on the other these would give the J&K youth an opportunity to interact and bond with their counterparts in the rest of the country. 420 applications were received. Out of it 38 students were awarded scholarship. Now wise publicity has been given to the scheme and approximately 5000 applications have been received during 2012-13. Scholarships would be awarded to the eligible students in due course.	The process will continue throughout the year.	This being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the implementation will depend on the initiatives of the States/UTs.	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

13	National initiative for quality higher education in Indian Languages:									
	Promotion of Indian Languages	230.00	83.02							
	1. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra: Construction of Mandal Buildings; building at Shillong, Auditorium at Agra, Land Acquisition at Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad; Proagation of Hindi abroad, Expansions and Development of Orientation & Refreshers Courses.						scholars of previous year will be renewed subject to fulfillment of the eligibility criteria. Since this is a welfare measure, the outcome can be quantified. However, this scheme would encourage the students from the Non-Hindi Speaking States.		Likely to achieve 10 months; 10 months 12 months	
	2. Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT): Promotion of Classical Tamil						Presidential Awards for Classical Tamil for 2 years; International Award : 4	02 04 10	Annual	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
		3.National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)					Young Scholar Awards Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi Endowment Award Award of Junior Research Fellowships Financial Assistance for Selected promotional Activities relating to Sindhi language; Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literacy Books; Two Life Time Achievement Awards	01 28 25 Organizations 2 Life Time Achievement Awards; 10 Literacy Awards.	Full Year	
		4.National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL): To implement & Monitor the Schemes, to make employable man power through computer education, to preserve traditional calligraphy, to make available publication periodicals for Urdu readers, to promote book sale					Centres (Main) i) Exiting- 283 ii) New - 30 iii) NER - 33 Total - 346 Accrd. New - 115 NER - 25 Total - 140 Students - 23000 Financial Assistance to 150 scholars, 33 organizations, 10 authors	NCPUL Fair -m 01 Participation in Others - 06 Exhibition Van 04 Trip NER - 01 Students - 23000 Full grant earmarked will be utilized.	12 months	
		5.Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi: Shastra Chudamani; Special Orientation Course; Production of Sanskrit Literature; Purchase/Printing of Sanskrit Books								
		6.Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain:								
							Number of Institutions	75 Pathsalas	31.3.2014	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	Non Plan 4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
		Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation; Veda Pathasalas.					likely to be enrolled	425 Teachers 3000 Students		
		7. Central Hindi Directorate: To promote Hindi through various scheme viz. Teaching Hindi course to foreigner and non-Hindi Speaking people through correspondence/audio-visual.	16.00	12.48			Admission:8000 Awards to authors:19 Workshops: 8 Study Tour: 22 National Symposium: 2 Publication & distribution: 22	Propagation and promotion of Hindi Language	Yearly	
		8. Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT): Preparation of Technical Dictionaries/Glossaries, Definitional Dictionaries/ Evolution and standardization of Technical terms.	8.00	3.28			Technical sessions leading to evolution of 25000 terms and defining them. Technical Sessions leading to standardization of 4850 definitions	18000 terms evolved and defined Around 4025 definitions defined	Throughout the year	
		9. Central Institute of Indian Languages & Regional Language Centres: Promotion and propagation of languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu & Sindhi. The CIIL had develop academic strategies to have a place for minority languages in Primary Education, to teach a third language at the Secondary Level and to use majority languages in public administration.	46.00	12.42			The main aim of CIIL is to implement the language policy and carry out the programmes to fulfill the responsibilities of the Central and State Govts for the development of Indian Languages.		Throughout the year	One Year
14	Book Promotion & Intellectual Property Research									
(a)	National Book Trust (NBT)	Objectives are to publish and to encourage the publication of good literature, and to	20.00	24.83			1. Subsidy - Titles 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi - (i) Titles- Workshops/ Seminars-	02	01	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
		make such literature available at moderate prices to the public and to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading materials					(iii) Book Fair- 3. National Centre for Children's Literature (i) Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- (ii) Org. of Orientation Program- (iii) Orr. Of various children's 4. Promoting Indian Books Abroad (i) Participation in Book Fairs- 5. Org. of Short-Term Training Courses on Publishing - 6. Normal Promotional Activities (i) Trust participation in Book Fairs/festivals (ii) Organising of Village Level Mobile Exhibitions (iii) Seminars, Workshops, Advisory Panel Meetings, Book Release Functions etc.- (iv) Regional Book Fairs- (v) National Book Fairs- 7. Sales promotion Measures Publicity / Advt. / Printing of	05 10 01 4000 10 12	03 14 01 906 04 12	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
(b)		Promotion of Copyright & Intellectual Property Education, Research (IPR) To 1. Encourage study of Intellectual Property Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education. 2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters among public and academic community 3. Developing and encouraging study in specialized courses in IPRs in the higher education system. 4. Training of enforcement personnel, namely State police/custom officials about copyright and related issues. 5. Organizing seminars and workshops on copyright matters/ IPRs matters in college, universities and other recognized institutions. 6. Establishment of MHRD IPR Chairs in Universities and Higher learning institutions.	6.00			Newsletters & Promotional Materials NBT Book Exh. of Engagement of Contractual Marketing Executive Book Club Enrolments- The Scheme is not amenable to physical quantification of outputs	04 5000	03 1000	Applications are invited from Universities, Institutions, organizations etc. and the applications received are processed for release of grants after the recommendation of GIAC.
15	Association of Indian Universities (AIU)	Study the problems and issues related to higher education in emerging areas of concern. Preparing the	0.75	0.32		5 Zonal Vice Chancellors' Meetings and on National Conference (VC Meetings) (4 Zonal VC Meet have already been	The Association has been organizing Zonal VCs Meetings and national Workshop/Seminar/	The Association will organize 5 Zonal VCs Conferences	All efforts will be made to complete the

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
		human resource base in the universities; To have suggestions/ recommendations made by the academia to the govt/concerned authorities for initiating policy reforms; Identifying research talents through the Student Research convention; Strengthening data base system and dissemination of information regarding the researches done in Indian universities					completed) Vice Chancellor Conference (East Zone) Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi; Vice Chancellor Conference (West Zone) Padmashree Dr. D.Y.Patil University, Navi Mumbai Vice Chancellor Conference (Central Zone) Guru Ghazidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur; Vice Chancellor Conference (North Zone) Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar; Vice Chancellor Conference (South Zone) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.	Roundtables on a prominent issues of Higher Education.	& National Seminar/ Workshops within the F.Y. 2012-13.	program mes in time. There will be no variation in achievem ent of Physical Targets.
16	Auroville Foundation:	This Foundation was established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to making long term arrangements for the better manage-ments and further development of	12.00		2.12		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		

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)	Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
				Plan	Non Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	5	6	7	8
17		Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto. Initiative for Global Engagement: Initiative for Global Engagement: Higher Education internationalization to be developed which would include faculty and student exchange programme, institutional collaborations for teaching and research, exposure to diverse teaching-learning models and enhanced use of ICTs. Globally compatible academic credit systems, curricula internationalization and processes for mutual recognition of qualifications would be put in place. A professional national agency, the "Indian International Education Centre" would be created to undertake internationalization activities. It will support selected institutions to establish dedicated internationalization units.	59.25				of the Auroville Foundation. Globally compatible academic credit systems, curricula internationalization and processes for mutual recognition of qualifications would be put in place. A professional national agency, the "Indian International Education Centre" would be created to undertake internationalization activities		
(a)		UNESCO related activities: Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and UNESCO related activities;		2.12		Outputs not quantifiable Construction of a building for housing the UNESCO Office in New Delhi.	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities including grant to voluntary organizations involved in promotion of UNESCO objectives & Setting up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for	UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organizations. The cabinet approval for	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

(b)	Holding of meetings of Committees and Conferences in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives			0.25			Outputs not quantifiable Catering to the requirement of meeting the exp. Of T/A/D A of non-official members for attending the meetings of the 5 sub commissions of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO and the full body meeting of the Commission and for organization of exhibitions, INCCU lecture series and other meeting in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives to take full advantage of UNESCO's programmes for the country.	Peace and Sustainable Development as a UNESCO Category – I institute in India Construction of a building for housing the UNESCO Office in New Delhi. Through the organizations of meetings, exhibitions and lecture series etc., it has been possible to generate awareness about the schemes and programmes of UNESCO as well as to formulate our response to the biennial programmes and budget of UNESCO. This has also resulted in maintaining a constructive and fruitful relation between India and UNESCO.	MGIEP already obtained. The institute was inaugurated on 11.11.2012. There is no timeframe for holding of meetings as they are held as per mutual convenience	
18	National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi: To undertake, promote and Coordinate research in educational planning and Administration provide training and		17.00	14.27			The target for 2013-14 is to conduct around 45 training programmes to train 1700 persons and to compete with	Training to officials/ administrators in Education Sector and rendering of required	Yearly	Time bound Training/ Research,

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

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			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	Non Plan 4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
	<p>consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level 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.</p>						<p>the ongoing research projects including Ph. D and M. Phil. Additionally, it is also targeted to start work relating to up gradation/modernization of NUEPA building.</p>	consultancies.		<p>Teaching and Consultancy Programme. Civil work to be conducted out as per execution plan approved by Finance Committee / Board of Management.</p>
TECHNICAL EDUCATION										
19	Support for the Polytechnics in the States		700.00							
(a)	Community Development through Polytechnics						<p>On an average each polytechnic will train upto 600 persons in differed need based non formal skills/trades. The scheme has been made functional through 518 polytechnics.</p>	<p>On an average each polytechnic will train upto 600 persons in differed need based non formal skills/trades.</p>	<p>Upto 600 person will be trained by each polytechnic through short</p>	<p>Scheme is implemented through AICTE approved polytechnics undue the administrative control of State</p>

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	
(b)	Polytechnics for Disabled Persons Mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities in Technical & Vocational Education						Formal Programmes- Upto 1250 persons Non Formal Programmes - Upto 5000 persons	Admission of Disabled persons in 50 Polytechnics which are implementing the Scheme.	Formal Courses - 3 years Non-Formal Courses - 3 to 6 months	Preparedness of State Governments and demand from Disabled persons for the courses.
(c)	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics To enhance women participation in polytechnic education						Creating Women's Hostels implementing Polytechnics	To encourage more number of Women in polytechnic education	1 st Half 50% expenditure II nd Half 50% expenditure	State Government preparedness for construction of hostel.
(d)	Up gradation of existing/ setting up of new polytechnics It is proposed to set up polytechnic level						Establishing new Polytechnics & upgrading existing Polytechnics to	With the implementation of this scheme, all the	1 st Half 50% expenditure	State Government preparedness

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

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			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	

	institutions in un-served and underserved districts and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of existing Government polytechnic				facilitate students to get benefit of acquiring technical skills	Districts in the Country will have a polytechnic.	ture for establishment of new polytechnics.
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20 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)

	<p>i. IITs (Old) - 8 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati, Roorkee and BHU-Varanasi) for imparting high quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam. Up gradation of infrastructure Modernisation of labs and digital resources Expansion of interdisciplinary programme / introduction of new emerging courses.</p> <p>ii. IITs (New)- Setting up of new eight Indian Institutes of Technology in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>To create world-class institutions for under-graduate and post-graduate education in engineering, sciences and humanities as well as social sciences with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research.</p>	2400.00	1450.09		<p>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, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Up gradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lecture Halls, Faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs</p>	<p>The IITs have continued to impart high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through national 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 year's outlays. Introduction of new</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff</p>
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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
							and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continue basis and not linked to any one financial year), expansion of inter-disciplinary programme / introduction of new courses in emerging technologies. To create infrastructure and other facilities including faculty. During the year 2012-13 there was an increase of approximately 9000 (including 5000 students of IIT-BHU) in students' strength of older IITs. Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up eight new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Development of necessary	courses / programmes is projected. Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conference, patents /trademarks/ designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education programmes is expected. To impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students selected through national level competitive exam in the newly set up 8 IITs. Increase in number of seats would ensure	time bound manner. The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.-	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan					
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

21	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs)						infrastructure. During the year 2012-13 there was an increase of approximately 1100 in students' strength of new IITs.	increase to the access to higher technical education.		
(a)	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore: To carry out research in pure and applied sciences especially in frontline areas. Up gradation of infrastructure Modernization of labs and digital resources Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses.		859.50	232.93			IISc, Bangalore is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. Apart from conducting traditional programmes like ME, M.Tech, M.Des., MBA, M.Sc., (Eng) and Ph.D. degrees the institute conducts integrated Ph.D. programmes in the Faculty of Science (in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences). Other innovative programmes are: Young Fellowship Program in Science and the Young Engineering Fellowship Program. In addition, courses are offered under the Quality Improvement		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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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

(b)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs); To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.						program, the continuing Education and PROFICIENCE programs. 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 enrollment, number of courses and establishment and centres.	As in Column 5	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	1.Timely approval of various State Agencies 2. Award of contract for civil/ Works/ equipment 3.Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
22	All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) Proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system, promotion of quality education Planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system. The council has several funding schemes to provide grants to various stake holders		420.00	1.00			Quantified physical targets under various schemes are presented below: Travel Grant : 2000 Teachers Seminar Grant : 1500 Teachers	The projected outcomes through various activities of AICTE will lead to growth of technical education system in the country, quality improvement in technical education	The proposals are invited from stake holders of technical education and the same are processed	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	(₹ in crore)	Non Plan	(₹ in crore)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
		in technical education to achieve the above objectives.					Career Award :- 400 Young Teachers Emeritus Fellowship : 500 Retired Teachers NDF :- 1000 Visiting Prof. 500 teachers PG Edu : 200000 students MODROB: 1500 labs RPS: 800 projects Technical Edu. for women and disable persons : 2500 students. Innovation promotion scheme: 500 Projects	through accreditation, improvement in quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	through various expert committees, throughout the years. Expert committee meets quarterly to examine various proposals.	
23	National Institutes of Technology (NIT)		1300.00	809.08						
	I. To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education through 20 NITs at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes II. Setting up of 10 New National Institutes of Technology						(i) To continue to impart Quality Engineering & Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) (ii) To impart Technical Education to 75000 students in Engineering & related subjects. (iii) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by modernization of laboratories, upgrading	Recruitment Rules for faculty and non-faculty have since been finalized for adoption by the NITs. The quality of teaching faculty would improve under the new guidelines on recruitment rules, promotion etc. which has been benchmarked with high quality as in IITs. The number of Ph.D.	Recruitments by statutory body of Selection Committee can spread over 2-3 years rolling basis for each NIT to fill up faculty positions given in 2010-2011. Notification	Timely meetings of the BWC, FC and BOGs for constant monitoring could improve the performance of these institutio

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

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			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
24	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIIE), Mumbai	To train manpower in Industrial Engineering and other related fields by various Training Programmes and produce Professionals, Scholars, Research in Industrial Engineering and related fields.	6.00	27.27			the hostel facilities. No. of Ph.D. outputs will increase by 20-25% on year to year basis. No. of publication in referred journal will rise by 20-25% on year to year basis. Faculty shortage will be met in two years. Joint Entrance Examination Main from 2013-14 onwards in place of AIEEE.	and research publication will rise due to decisions on new RRs and promotion of collaborative research by appointing trainee teachers and integrated research programme by the 3 rd Year bright students.	for policy of trainee teachers and promotion of integrated research will be notified for the next academic session. Faculty and non-faculty posts likely to be filled within 2 years.	ns in a fixed time bound manner.
							(1) Increase in students strengths from 465 to 496' (2)Twp major construction Projects of multistoried Hostel Building & Academic cum Library Building in final stage. 113 Programmes / 565 Participants (2) UBP No target could be fixed as the number may vary depending	Increase in Post Graduate Students from 465 to 527 and Fellowship Programme Students from 35 to 72. Major Upgradation of Infrastructure in terms of Classroom, Hostel Accommodation Residence.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	Inadequate infrastructure affects outcome. Work of two major construction project awarded to CPWD.

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

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			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
25	New Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment. To create SPAs as per 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.	85.00	20.97			upon the Industrial requirement. (3) No target could be fixed as the number may be vary depending upon the Industrial. I. To continue to train technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provide training at various levels in different aspects of 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. To impart quality Bachelor's and Mater's Degree in Planning and Architecture. Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall, Library resource improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in educated. Apart from	The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programme and infrastructure of the School. Improved quality of technical education in the field of Architecture and town planning	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified	

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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		4		5	6	7	8

26	National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTR): Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata	Provide professional education and training to teachers of polytechnics, engineering colleges for advancement of learning / promoting excellence in technical education and industry. These institutes offer Masters Degree Programme in addition to Short term training. Education & Training Curriculum Development	35.00	61.54			undergraduate and post-graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning. Number of Students (long term Prog.)	200+397+25+93=715	Ongoing throughout the year commencing April 2013	activity the year April 2013
							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 Number of Students (Short term Prog.) Induction Trg. Prog. ICT mode short term programme Number of Curricula Number of Videos Number of Research studies	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology, Design and Manufacturing to meet the global challenges in IT Sector. 11880 trainees 7920 1320 232 subjects in 25 disciplines 20 70	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

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S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

							Number of Projects	10		
							Number of research papers	35		
							No. of Journals	One		
27	Support to Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	i. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur:	220.00	27.14			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;	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing to meet the challenges in IT Sector.	The quarterly target 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.
	ii. Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad :	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.					Expansion of the institute in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology to meet the global challenges	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute	Timely approval of competent authority.

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				Plan	Non Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

						Development of extension centre at Amethi. 1. Increase in the number of courses. 2. Increase in number of students. 3. Increase in Deptt. / Centres.	in IT Section. Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Sector.	have been identified.	1. Timely approval of competent authority and award of contracts.
	iii. 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 student enrollment and establishments of Departments and Centres. • Increase in the number of courses. • Increase in number of students. • Increase in Deptt. / Centres.	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.	Timely approval of competent authority and award of contracts.
	iv. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kanchipuram : To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.					Construction of campus and creation of necessary infrastructure.	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.	Timely approval of competent authority and award of contracts.
28	Setting up of new Indian Institute of Information Technology in PPP Mode:		30.00			Setting up of five new IIITs in the PPP mode.	Develop and create adequate manpower in	The quarterly	1. Selection

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			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
29	The Scheme of Boards of Apprenticeship Training (BOATs) in four regions located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technician in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subject field in four regions.	52.50	28.69			<p>Identification/ finalization of the Industry partners by the State Government for the implementation of the Scheme.</p> <p>Starting of academic session.</p> <p>Creation of infrastructure.</p>	<p>the field of Information and Communication Technology with specialization in some specific disciplines/ domain areas (e.g.) Embedded software, IT applications in law, Nano-informatics/Nano-computing, Bio-informatics/Biotech Research, IT applications for banking and finance, aviation etc.</p> <p>An estimated 85000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved.</p> <p>Conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. other Prog, & other concomitant activities</p>	<p>targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.</p> <p>One year</p>	<p>of Private Partners.</p> <p>2. Providing of land & funds by the State Govts.</p> <p>Shortage of industries in NE Region has resulted utilization of less seats by BOPT Kolkata</p>

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			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
30	Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad	1) To provide high quality education in the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches. ii) Establishment of infrastructure and its Up gradation iii) Introduction of new emerging courses. iv) To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and Allied Areas	110.00	58.09			Technician (Vocational Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/ BOPT. Construction - Hostels, extension of Departments, Second Lecture Hall Complex (G+3) and labs. 800/1200 hostel rooms Building Dev. work completed. Construction of Student Activity Centre - State-1 completed. Stage-II is in progress. Construction of Type IV- 150 nos. of Flats for employees completed, taken over and allotted to employees. Construction of New Health Centre is in progress; Introduction of new course of B. Tech. in Chemical and Civil Engineering made in 2013-14 is proposed. Construction of CRF (Central Research Facilities)	To impair Quality education to students and their placements. Valuable contribution in terms of R&D and industrial consultancy. Construction of Hostels, Class Rooms, labs and purchase of equipment. Improvement in computing and internet facilities. Increase in students' strength.	There has been some procedural delay in creating infrastructure/buildings and procurement of imported items.	

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				Plan	Non Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	5	6	7	8

30	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	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.	400.00			Augmentation of power – Direct supply of electricity from DVC, Procurement of lab equipments for modernization of existing labs. Purchase of equipment & computer peripherals. TEQIP Phase-II has been implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of Rs 2430 crore. The Central contribution will be Rs 1895.50 crore. Out of which Rs 1395.50 will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share will be Rs. 518.50 crore and the Share of Private unaided institutions will be Rs. 16 crore. The funding pattern will be 75.25 between the Centre and the participating States and for North Eastern States it will be 90:10. Basically it will	A total of 158 institutions has been selected. Out of this 54 Govt./Govt. aided, 25 Private and 6 Centrally Funded Institutions were selected under sub-component 1.1 & 42 Govt./Govt. Aided, 14 Private and 17 Centrally Funded Institutions were selected under sub-component 1.2. An amount of Rs.268.29 crore has been released upt 31 st December 2012 as central fund to selected institution who have signed MoUs. As regards of 2 nd Cycle selection of Engineering Institutions in sub-component 1.1 of TEQIP-II, 40 institution Development Proposals/(IDPs) from Govt. funded/aided have been received and out of this 29 IDPs fulfill the eligibility criteria and seeking the approval from NSC.		The projected outcomes through various activities of AICTE will lead to growth of technical education system in the country, quality improvement in technical education through accreditat
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CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

32	Assistance to Other Institutes including SLIET, NERIST, NIFFT Ranchi and CIT Kokrajhar						cover the following two components. Component-1: Improving Quality of Technical Education in selected institutions Component 2: Improving System Management.			ion, improve ment in quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodol ogy, up gradation of skill and knowledg e of students and industrial growth.
	i. Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Punjab: Provides technical education to the students at Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate level.		68.00	89.92			Offering technical education in the field of Engineering & Technology in courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD Certificate (12 courses) Diploma (10 courses) Degree (08 courses)			Long Term: Certificate (12 courses), intake 554 students Diploma (10 courses) Intake 462 students Degree (08 courses), intake 539 students PG Course (09 Courses,

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	Plan				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8
		<p>ii. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)</p> <p>To provide for instruction and training in such branched of learning as it may deem fit;</p> <p>To provide for research and for the advancement of and dissemination of knowledge;</p> <p>To undertake extra mural studies, extension programmes and field outreach activities to contribute to the development of the society;</p> <p>To provide suitable and efficient institutional facilities of training of technical and scientific manpower in different disciplines with particular reference to the special needs of the North Eastern States to help them in proper exploitation of the natural potential for economic development;</p> <p>To do all such other acts and things as</p>					<p>Post Graduate (09 courses)</p> <p>Training & Education Short-term Training Programmes (STTPs):</p> <p>Workshops:</p> <p>Post Graduate Programmes (M. Tech.) Curriculum Development Learning Resource Development Research & Development:</p> <p>(A)Community Development through Polytechnic (CDTP) Scheme;</p> <p>(B)Scheme for integrating Persons with Disability into the main stream of TVE (PWD Scheme)</p>	<p>Intake 266 students</p> <p>New Programmes to be started in 2013-14: Diploma in Electrical Engineering; BE in Electrical Engineering</p> <p>Community Development & Rural Technology (CDRT) Department of the Institute has been working as the Nodal center for monitoring CDTP Scheme to assist GoI towards successful implementation of the Scheme in 93 polytechnics in the Eastern & North Eastern regions through participatory management at the grass root level.</p> <p>The Scheme for integrating Persons with Disability into the main stream of TVE (PWD Scheme) is being implemented in 12 Polytechnics of the Eastern region spread</p>		

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	
		may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the Institute.							over 6 States (WB/Bihar/ Orissa/ Assam, Tripura and Jharkhand).	
		<p>iii. 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.</p>					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.		By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education being imparted would be improved.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute as well as progress of construction activities have been identified
		<p>iv. Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar: 1. Developing Human Resources at various level i.e. Technician, Supervisory & Executive level particularly for development of NE region. 2. Cater to the needs for Technician, Engineer and Entrepreneurs of the region. 3. Develop entrepreneurship base in the region. 4. Facilitate competency building in the</p>					Construction Projects of Multi-storied Hostel Buildings, auditorium, residential complex	2013-14	Inadequate Infrastructure affects outcome of work of major construction of library and classrooms awarded to	Non-Plan savings of FDR

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan 4 (i)	Non Plan 4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4	5	6	7	8

	NE region.									
	5. Strengthen R&D activities in the region.									
	6. An advisory role for overall development of the NE region									
33	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)									
(a)	<p>IIMs (Old):</p> <p>i) Imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services to various sectors of the Indian economy.</p> <p>ii) To 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.</p> <p>iii) To carry out Research and Consultancy for the industry.</p> <p>iv) To conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and social and developmental sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc.</p>									
	350.00	38.78							PWD.	
	Presently no GIA is released to IIMs as the Block Grant Scheme is undue revision of TS-II Section									
	To continue to impart quality management education facilities in respect of Information Technology, Infrastructure & Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength & maintain quality of educated. Two years Duration Programme (PGP-Public Management and Policy) To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs.									
	To provide quality Management Education									
	Timely approval of competent authority, Award of contract for civil works/equipments. Recruitment of faculty and support staff as per the requirement and approved norms.									
(b)	Establishment New IIMs:									
	To set up seven new IIMs during Xlth Five Year Plan in Meghalaya, Jharkhand,									
							In the context of recent reforms in economic and industrial policies initiated in the country	Construction of permanent campus.	During 12 th Five Year Plan.	Timely approval of competent

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
	Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhnad and Rajasthan.						and consequent challenges of competing in the international market, the role of professional management has become even more crucial and there is a significant demand for a quantum jump in the availability of trained manpower in this field. In view of the felt need of expansion of facilities for high quality management it has been decided to establish seven new IIMs in the country. Seven new IIMs (as in col. 2) have commenced their academic session from 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2011-12.			t authority Award of contract for civil works/equipments . Recruitme nt of faculty and support staff as per the requireme nt and approved norms.
34	Establishment of training and research in frontier areas	To expand strengthened and modernized into new emerging frontier areas of science and technology to make a meaningful and powerful impact in the world.	100.00				Established 50 centers for training and research in frontier areas like Bio-technology, Bio-Informatics, Nano-material and Nano-technology.	Increase in faculty for frontier areas in various institutions		

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	4 (i)	Non Plan	4 (ii)				
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	

35	Setting up of Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST).	IIEST will offer 5-year integrated dual degrees (B. Tech – M. Tech); 2-year M. Tech; 5-year integrated M. Sc; 2-year Master’s degree and will have a substantially large proportion of doctoral candidates.	30.00				<p>Taking over of Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur and convert it to ‘Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST), Shibpur.</p> <p>II. Amendment to the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 for setting up of an Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, West Bengal as an Institute of National Importance and repeal of West Bengal Act XIII of 2004.</p> <p>III. Release of funds</p> <p>The Institute will strive to reach the students strength of 3,500 by 2015-16.</p>	<p>IIEST will integrate under-graduate education, post graduate education and research in Engineering and science under the same umbrella and will be an Institution of international standard for PG and research in the field of Engineering and Science, producing quality manpower for research laboratories and quality teachers for engineering and science education.</p> <p>The Institutes would contribute to highly competent and trained manpower that would be a major catalyst for technological human resource revolution that would inevitably impact positively on the economic growth of the country.</p>	<p>Amendment in the NIT Act to incorporate BESU as IIEST, an Institute of national importance.</p>	
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OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

CHAPTER II-OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra Budget Resources		Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
			Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4	4(iii)	5	6	7	8

Annexure to Chapter II

*Normal savings (savings resulting from economic use of resources): The normal savings resulting from economic use of resources in respect of Schemes are being utilized as per the existing norms of the Central Government.

*Under/ Non Utilization (savings due to non implementation/delay in execution of projects/schemes): Non-utilization of savings due to non-implementation of the Scheme are being surrendered within the Financial Year.

*Surrender (savings due to obsolete/ defunct project/scheme or due to completion of a project/scheme and the funds are no more required: Non-utilization of savings due to defunct project/scheme or due to completion of a project are being surrendered within the Financial Year.

CHAPTER III

MAJOR REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

Higher & Technical Education:

The improvement in higher education is being brought through restructuring academic programmes to ensure their relevance to modern market demands; domestic and global linkages with employers and external advisory resource support groups and tracer studies; greater emphasis on recruitment of adequate and good quality teachers; complete revamping of teaching/learning methods by shifting from traditional repetitive experiments to open-ended design-oriented work for encouraging invention and research; compulsory interactive seminar-tutorials, broadening the content of science and engineering programmes to strengthen fundamental concepts, improving learning opportunities and conditions by updating text books and learning material; and improving self-directed learning with modern aids and development of IT network. Further, the major challenge before the technical education system is one of access, equity and inclusion.

Several legislative initiatives aimed at restructuring the higher education system (general/technical) have also been taken by the Ministry during the period under report which are at various stages of finalization/consideration as given below:-

(A) Legislative Initiatives:

I. Higher Education and Research Bill 2011:

The proposed Higher Education and Research Bill 2011 will cover all areas/disciplines of learning and disciplines including general, technical and professional education. Only agricultural education is excluded from its purview since agriculture falls within the State List in 7th Schedule of the Constitution. The Bill has been introduced in Parliament on 28.12.2011 and the same was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on HRD. The report received from PSC is under examination.

II. The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010:

The Bill aims to provide a mechanism for adjudication of disputes involving stakeholders in the higher education sector including students, teachers, employees of higher educational institutions universities and institutions and statutory regulatory authorities, so as to reduce litigation in courts involving universities and higher education institutions. This Bill was introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010 suggesting certain amendments in the Bill. The Bill was examined and certain amendments proposed relating to definition of the Central Educational Institutions which has

now been amended to read exactly as is defined in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

III. The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Education Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions, and Universities Bill, 2010:

This Bill provides for prohibition of certain unfair practices in respect of medical and professional educational institutions and universities, in order to protect the interests of students and applicants seeking admission to such institutions and for allied matters. This Bill was introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 and was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development (HRD). Amendments include a mechanism for redressal of grievances of applicants for admission, students, teachers and other employees of the higher educational institution and the time limit specified for the redressal of such grievances, to make disclosure of adherence to reservations provisions (in public funded institutions) and policy frame work in place (in private un-aided institutions) to account for addressing equity concerns, mandatory in the prospectus and to provide for punishments and penalties in case of non-adherence to the same. The institution to mandatorily publish the relevant information on its website in the form of prospectus in addition to publication of a printed prospectus, to modify and amend the clauses relating to adjudication of penalties etc. by National Education Tribunal and State Educational Tribunals, so as to de-link the Bill from the Educational Tribunal Bill, 2010 and restore adjudication of penalties to civil courts.

IV. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010:

The Bill is for mandatory accreditation of all higher educational institutions through accreditation agencies registered by a regulatory authority created for the purpose at the national level. This Bill was introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 and the same was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The composition of the Authority proposed under the Bill has now been expanded by increasing the number of Members to 8 and providing representation to OBCs, minorities, SC, ST and women. It is also proposed that higher education institutions established by State Governments will apply to accreditation agencies owned and controlled by such State Governments only.

V. The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011:

The Bill provides for creation of a National Electronic Database of academic awards and its maintenance by an authorized depository and has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5.9.2011 and was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development (HRD). The Report of the PSC has been received and official amendments are being finalised.

VI. The Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2011:

The Bill provides a framework for the establishment of Universities for Research and Innovation, which will be set up in the public mode, purely privately funded, as well as

Universities in the PPP mode. This Bill was introduced in Parliament on 21.5.2012 and the same was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination. The report of the PSC is awaited.

VII. The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010:

This Bill is in the public interest which aims to maintain the standards of higher education within the country as well as to protect the interest of the student's community. This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3.5.2010 and was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Human Resource Development (HRD). The PSC on HRD has examined the Bill and has submitted its Report. Based on the recommendation of the PSC, certain amendments have been carried out in the Bill which are under finalization.

VIII. Amendment of Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:

This Bill envisages (a) inclusion of eight new IITs within the purview of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and (b) conversion of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (a constituent unit of the Banaras Hindu University, a Central University), into Indian Institute of Technology(Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi and integrating it with the IIT system in the country. Institute of Technology Act, 1961 has been amended to bring the eight new Indian Institute of Technology(IITs) at Bhubaneshwar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Mandi, Patna and Ropar within the ambit of the Act and convert the Institute of Technology – Banaras Hindu University(IT - BHU) to Indian Institute of Technology – Banaras Hindu University(IIT – BHU), Varanasi. The amended Act, has been into force with effect from 29th June, 2012.

IX. Amendment to the Architects Act, 1972:

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 2010 to provide for-

- (a) Amendment of section 6, so as to amend sub-section (1) with a view to omit certain words therefrom and insert a new sub-section (6) with a view to provide for the notification of the names and addresses of the Members of the Council in the Official Gazette; and
- (b) Insertion of new sections 10A and 10B with a view to make provision for issuance of directions by the Central Government and to provide for supersession of Council on certain grounds and for a total period not exceeding two years.

On the basis of recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, it has been decided to bring further improvements in the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010, by incorporating a provision relating to power to Central Government to refer to a Commission of Inquiry on the failure of Council of Architecture to comply with the provisions of the

Architects Act, 1972, issue of directions to the Council on policy matters and supersession of the Council for a period not exceeding one year in case the Council is unable to perform, or has persistently made default in the performance of duty imposed on it by or under the Architects Act, 1972 or has exceeded or abused its powers, or has willfully or without sufficient cause failed to comply with any direction issued by the Central Government. Notices for consideration and passing of the Bill and also for carrying out official amendments in the Bill were moved in winter session of Parliament, 2011. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration in that session and in subsequent sessions. Notices have been sent to the Rajya Sabha Sectt. For consideration and passing of the Bill and for carrying out official amendments during the current session of Parliament.

X National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010:

To make National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 more comprehensive and effective, necessary amendments were moved on the following accounts:-

- (i) To incorporate 10 new NITs located in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry as Institutions of National Importance.
- (ii) To strengthen existing transitional provisions of the NIT Act, 2007.
- (iii) To give representation to nearby premier Central Institution in the Board of Governors of NITs.
- (iv) To amend the procedure for appointment of Deputy Director in NITs; and
- (v) To incorporate Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research(IISERs) in the NIT Act by making suitable provision in the NIT Act, 2007.

The NIT (Amendment) Act, 2012 received assent of the President of India on the 7th June, 2012 and since then the 10 new NITs and five IISERs are functioning under the ambit of the NIT Act, 2007.

XI. Indian Institute of Information Technology Bill, 2012:

A Notice regarding intention to move for leave to introduce the IIIT Bill 2012 had been sent to the Lok Sabha during Winter Session 2012. However, the same was not listed on the business of the House. The IIIT Bill 2012 now with the change of year modified in consultation with the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law and Justice (as changes of drafting or consequential nature) as IIIT Bill 2013 is proposed to be introduced in the Lok Sabha for which a notice has been sent during the current Budget Session, 2013.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14		CHAPTER-IV-REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES		
S. No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	HIGHER EDUCATION			
1	University Grants Commission (UGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities. • To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities. • To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group of Universities. • To promote expansion of higher education institutions and to increase enrolment in higher education. • 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. • To promote quality in higher education and strengthen research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development Assistance to Central Universities (39) 2. Development assistance to State Universities (140). 3. Development assistance to Deemed Universities under Plan (25) 4. General Development Assistance to State Colleges (8817). 5. Assistance to Delhi Colleges. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An expenditure of Rs. 1331.57 crores for the year 2012-13 has been provided to 39 Central Universities. 2. Development assistance of Rs 397.21 crore (till date) has been provided to 144 State Universities as against Rs.279.46 crore the previous year. 3. During the year 2012-13 General Development Grant of Rs. 28.8 crores has been sanctioned to 16 Deemed to be Universities till date including Merged Scheme and SC/ST component against the budget allocation of Rs. 60.50 crores. An amount of Rs. 2.11 crore has been sanctioned towards resource mobilization. 4. There are around 8817 Colleges at present, out of which 1465 are recognized under 2(f) and 7352 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. 74384.96 lakhs in the year 2012-13. 5. An amount of Rs. 366.46 lakhs have been released towards development assistance and Rs. 48.25 lakhs has been released towards merged scheme to 64 colleges.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>6. Assistance to Autonomous Colleges (427).</p> <p>7. (i) University with Potential for Excellence (UPE)</p> <p>(ii) Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA)</p> <p>(iii) Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE)</p>	<p>6. As many as 427 colleges spreading over 144 Universities of 17 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2012-13, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs. 3227.96 lakhs to these autonomous colleges.</p> <p>7. (i) 15 Universities are accorded the UPE status as on date. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 142.68 crores has been released for these universities.</p> <p>(ii) During XI Plan, 23 centres have been accorded the status of “Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area” (CPEPA). During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.8.30 crores has been released for these centres.</p> <p>(iii) 284 colleges have been accorded the status of “Colleges with Potential for Excellence” (CPE). During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.3.57 crores has been released for these colleges.</p>
			<p>8. Women Hostel for Colleges</p> <p>9. Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges</p> <p>Capacity building of women managers in Higher Education</p> <p>10. Indira Gandhi P.G. Scholarship for Single Girl Child.(1803 Scholarships)</p>	<p>8. During the financial year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.14024.93 lakhs has been released to 671 State colleges by UGC.</p> <p>9. Currently there are 158 (81 centres in Universities and 77 Centres) centers in colleges in the country. During 2012-13 an amount of the Rs. 7.42 crores has been provided to the Centres.</p> <p>During 2012-13 47 workshops have been organized in various Universities/Colleges and an amount of Rs. 2.81 crores has been provided.</p> <p>10. Under the Scheme of Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for single girl child the rate of scholarship is Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 months during 2011-12 and expenditure of Rs.1, 86, 18,</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>11. P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidates 865 – 2010-11 767 – 2011-12Scholarships</p> <p>12. Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates. (100 Fellowships).</p> <p>13. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC Candidates. (Funded by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment). (2000 Fellowships).</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidates. (Funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs) (667 Fellowships)</p> <p>14. Research Awards to Teachers 100 slots available every alternate year 15. Emeritus Fellowships (200 slots available at any given time)</p>	<p>456/- under Plan.</p> <p>11. During 2012-2013, an expenditure of Rs.4, 90, 19, 637/- has been incurred under Plan till date out of this Rs. 4, 75, 20, 637/- through E banking.</p> <p>12. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 2, 69, 94, 229/- under plan till date and Rs. 71, 02, 092/- released through e-payment.</p> <p>13. During 2012-2013, an expenditure of Rs.47, 83, 33, 730/- has been incurred towards the payment of these fellowships. The selection for the year 2011-12 has been executed during financial year 2012-13.</p> <p>To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC had provides 667 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. including Language and Engineering & Technology. During 2012-2013, an expenditure of Rs.16, 64, 27, 552/- has been incurred towards the payment of these fellowships. The selection for the year 2011-12 has been executed during financial year 2012-13.</p> <p>14. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 6.66 crore have been released to research awardees working in various Indian Universities/Colleges.</p> <p>15. 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</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>16. Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals (20 slots p.a and 7 slots for R.A.)</p> <p>17. Engineering & Technology JRFs</p> <p>18. Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students under BSR.</p> <p>19. Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship for science & Engineering & Technology.</p> <p>20. Faculty Improvement</p>	<p>other facilities. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.2.22 crore has been released to the awardees.</p> <p>16. Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualify 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. Selection has been done for 2010-11 and for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 it is under consideration.</p> <p>17. 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, 2012-13, an expenditure of Rs.0.70 crore has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.</p> <p>18. 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. In the year 2012-13, 13,908 JRFs have been provided with an expenditure of Rs. 47.93 crore.</p> <p>19. Post doctoral research is an important enabling step in grooming young researchers for launching an academic / research career. In the year 2012-13, 168 PDFs have been provided with an expenditure of Rs. 14.25 crore.</p> <p>20. The programme aims at enhancing the academic</p>

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

			Programme	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.
			21. Cultural Exchange Programmes. (CEP)	21. 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 2012-13, an expenditure of Rs. 25,34,746 has been incurred under this programme benefitting 150 Scholars.
			Joint Obama Knowledge Initiative	4 proposals have been approved 126 Raman fellowship for post doctoral research have been awarded an expenditure of Rs. 3,80,19,251 has been incurred so far.
			22. Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women (100 slots available per annum)	22. 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 2012-13, an amount of Rs.5.18 crore has been released to the selected women research associates.
			23. P.G. Scholarship for M.E./M.Tech to GATE qualified students (1200 Scholarships)	23. The number of students receiving these scholarships to pursue higher technical education is approximately 1200 p.a. During 2012-2013, an expenditure of Rs. 9,60,00,074/- has been incurred under Plan.
			24. Travel Grants to College	24. To promote teachers to present research papers in

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Teachers</p> <p>25. Academic Staff College</p> <p>26. Human Rights Education</p> <p>27. Establishment of Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy</p> <p>Establishment of Special Cell for SC/ST in Universities and Institutions Deemed to be universities.</p> <p>28. Career Oriented Courses</p>	<p>International Conferences. During 2012-13, 775 faculties have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs. 5.15 crore.</p> <p>25. To organize specially designed orientation programmes and refresher courses for university and college teachers. During 2012-13, 284 orientation programmes, 826 refresher courses and 319 short term courses were allotted to 66 academic staff colleges.</p> <p>26. 224 Universities / Colleges has been benefited during the year 2012-13. Grant already released Rs. 4.38 crore (till date) against the allocation of Rs. 3.00 crore conduct of the courses of A Foundation Course, A Certificate Course, An Undergraduate Course.</p> <p>27. There are 35 Centres which have been provided financial assistance upto 31.03.2012.</p> <p>An expenditure of Rs.2.80 crores has been provided to Ten Universities.</p> <p>28. 428 college and 4 universities have been benefited during the year 2012-13 on implementation of the Career Oriented Courses scheme.</p> <p>An amount of Rs. 64.93 crore has been provided to 428 Colleges & 4 Universities for the year 2012-13. The interface meeting to approve the add-on</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
2	Central Universities (CUs)	<p>Development assistant to 40 Central Universities including 16 new Central Universities.</p> <p>Non-Plan maintenance grants to 24 Central Universities and merger of plan schemes into non-plan in respect of existing schemes of new Central Universities.</p> <p>17 Merged Schemes</p> <p>Fellowship to non-NET M.Phil./Ph.D.</p> <p>Implementation of OBC reservation in admission as per Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006.</p>	<p>29. Epoch Making Social Thinker of India</p> <p>Lifelong Learning & Extension</p> <p>30. Major Research Projects</p>	<p>courses for the year 2013-14 is to be convened during the month of Jan./Feb., 2013.</p> <p>29. There are 490 (approx.) Studies Centres which have been provided financial assistance upto 31.03.2012. The UGC is going to review existing centres.</p> <p>The Universities/ Colleges have been provided funds of Rs.3.37 crore due for the year 2011-12, during 2012-13 (till date)</p> <p>Currently there are 71 Lifelong Learning & Extension Departments/ Centres established in various Universities. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.1.88 Crore has been provided to the Centres.</p> <p>30. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.564.48 crores has been released (600 projects) under Humanities and an amount of Rs.111.00 crores has been released under (1072 projects) Science.</p> <p>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. 16 new Central Universities established.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
3 (a)	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	The ICSSR's primary objective is to promote research in social sciences and to facilitate its utilization by the concerned Stake holders, by the State Governments, Central Govt. and NGOs etc. In this direction, the Council promotes, coordinates and develops skills to undertake research in social sciences throughout the country. The council provides financial assistance to institutes involved in social science research, enter into international collaborations for bilateral research programmes, awards fellowships, provide research grant, study grants, publication grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes abstracts in journals in different social science disciplines along with the proceedings of the seminars and workshops. The ICSSR proposes to extend financial assistance in promoting research and other programmes in the social sciences as per recommendations made by the Review Committees.	1. International Collaboration & Collaborative Seminars Plan – 418 2. National/ International Seminars Plan-250 3. Maintenance of Research Institutes P/NP-25 4. Regional Centres – P/NP – 6 5. Training Capacity Building Plan – 40 6. Research Fellowships (Doctoral) Plan - 1015 7. Research Fellowship (Senior) Plan – 135 8. Research Programme (Sponsored) Plan-47 9. Research Programme (Responsive) Plan-700 10. Publication Division Plan - 160 11. National Social Science Documentation Centre Plan-547 12. North East Programme Plan-704 13. Five Points Programme -	International Collaboration & Collaborative Seminars Plan –156 National/ International Seminars - Plan-215 3. Maintenance of Research Institutes -P/NP-25 4. Regional Centres – P/NP –6 5. Training & Capacity Building -Plan – 68 6. Research Fellowships (Doctoral) -Plan -330 7. Research Fellowship (Senior) -Plan – 120 8. Research Programme (Sponsored) -Plan-39 9. Research Programme (Responsive) -Plan-510 10. Publication Division -Plan - 100 11. National Social Science Documentation Centre -Plan-700 12. North East Programme -Plan-451 Some of the targets could not be achieved by the Council due to reduction in allocation of grant by the MHRD.
3 (b)	Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)	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	Plan and Non-Plan Research Project : 15 Fellowships (JRF and National Fellowship) : 103 Study cum Travel Grant : 100 Foreign Travel Grant : 50 Publication Subsidy : 70	Research Project : 15 Fellowships (JRF and National Fellowship) : 103 Study cum Travel Grant : 100 Foreign Travel Grant : 50

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>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 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>CEP : 03 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. : 05 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences : 130 ICHR own publications : 15</p> <p>Apart from this the main thrust during 2012-13 would be to complete the following on going projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions ; 2. Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India 3. Translation of Dutch Sources 4. Survey of Archives and Documentation 5. Collection of Sources <p>Computerization and Digitalization of the ICHR Library: The Library –cum-Documentation Centre is well equipped with over 70,000 print reading materials, which include books, reports, conference proceedings, theses and dissertations and other valuable source documents. The library subscribes to more than 100 national and international journals in print format and also subscribing many e-journals from</p>	<p>Publication Subsidy : 70 CEP : 03 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. : 05 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences : 130 ICHR own publications : 15</p> <p>Apart from this the main thrust during 2012-13 would be to complete the following on going projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions ; 2. Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India 3. Translation of Dutch Sources 4. Survey of Archives and Documentation 5. Collection of Sources

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
3 (c)	National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad (NCRI)	To promote rural higher education based on Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of Nai Talim through the process of education, research, training and extension. To consolidate network and develop Rural Institutes and endow them for recognition.	different publishers. Reprographic services - 22000 exposures were made available to researchers. Books purchased – 440 (New valuable books on history of Indian/ Asian and neighboring countries and allied disciplines. Capacity building programmes: 472.00 Regional Conventions/ Workshops/ Seminars, etc. 58.75 National Conventions/ Workshops/ Seminars, etc. 58.75 Capital assets 10.51	13.32 0.97
3 (d)	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	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. The aims and objectives of the Council Primarily pertain to aid and assist research and its publication in the field of Philosophy, and to conduct seminars / workshops / conferences for the promotion and propagation of research activities in the field of Philosophy.	Plan and Non-Plan (Target Fixed) 1 Fellowships (JRF, and 70 National Fellowship) 2 Seminar / Conferences/ 30 Workshops 3 Refresher Course 04 4 Lectures 60 5 Grants for Seminar 40 6 Travel Grant 04 7 Publications 04 8 Exhibitions 02 9 JICPR 04	During 2012-13, the Council has awarded National Fellowship, Sr. Fellowship, General Fellowship and Junior Research Fellowship) 167. Council has organized International and National Seminars/Sponsored Seminars at various Universities in India as under: Seminar/Conf/Workshops – 28 Refresher Course - 0 During the year 2012-13, the Council has arranged the lectures of 2 Annual Visiting Professors (Foreign) at 8 Institutes/Universities of India. Also at various Universities of the Country. The Council provided financial assistant to the Philosophy Departments of 43 colleges to organize Periodical Lectures in their respective areas,

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			10 International Collaboration 02 11 Library Books 500 12 ICPR Special Programmes 12 13 Grants for Special 10 programmes 14 Provision for NER 20	during the year. Grants for Seminar/Workshop - 15 Travel Grants - 1 Exhibition and Publicity- 1 International Philosophy Day - 48 grants at various Universities/Colleges. Further, the Council publishing 2 books, and Bringing out 4 issues of JICPR and 3 issues of the News. The Council also organized study-circles to promote Philosophy at ICPR Academic Centre in Lucknow. Two workshops were organized in to the Academic Centre, Lucknow. Council organized 1 programme under Fellow Meet. Under the programme International Collaboration and Cultural Exchange, the Council decided to send 1 Scholar to visit France for projects. In order to promote publications of ICPR, the Council participated in Book Exhibitions. During the year 2012-13, the Council may purchase 500 books including periodicals for its library at Academic Centre.
3 (e)	Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (IIAS, 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	Programmes/ Meetings 1. Fellowships including Tagore Fellows 30-35 2. National Fellowships 5 3. Honorary Fellowships 10 4. Guest Fellowship 10	23 + 3 6 11

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	<p>4. Governing Body Meeting 4</p> <p>5. Finance Committee 4</p> <p>6. Selection Committee 2</p> <p>7. Society Meeting 1</p> <p>National/Inter National Seminars</p> <p>1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture 1</p> <p>2. Seminars 16</p> <p>3. Visiting Professors 8</p> <p>4. Visiting Scholars 16</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>a) Summer Hill 2</p> <p>b) Annual Report 1</p> <p>c) Proceedings of Seminars 5</p> <p>d) Monographs 10</p> <p>Library equipments Back Vols. & Books</p> <p>(i) Books 5000</p> <p>(ii) Periodicals</p> <p>(iii) Library equipments and back Vol. & Books 325</p>	<p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>18</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>1</p> <p>-</p> <p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>1782 Books</p> <p>214 Journals Achieves of Sage and Oxford University Press, E-duke Journals, World E-book Library etc.</p>
3	(f) Project of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	Out of the target of seven volumes, seven volumes and 2 reprints have already been published during the year 2011-12. It is targeted to bring out a total of 99 volumes/ monographs by 31 st March, 2012. During the year 2012-13, another seven Volumes are proposed to be published bringing the total to 106 volumes. Although the	Seven more volumes will be published during the year 2013-14 bringing the total Volumes to 106.	So far 93 volumes have already been published and 6 volumes will be printed up to March 2013. During 2013-14, seven more volumes will be published.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
4	National Research Professorship (NRP)	number of PHISPC Volumes have not been increased as such, because of addition of more Parts of a Volume, the total number of books to be brought have somewhat increased. To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized areas. There are 12 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 2 Pensioners.	NRPs are appointed for a period of 5 years, which can be extended for another term of 5 years. Thereafter, a National Research Professor is entitled to life pension.
5	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 th 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.	The Commission has received more than 9516 petitions/ complaints during 2011-12 against which 8364 cases have been dispose off. The powers of the commission have been further amplified through the NCMEI (Amendment) Act 2006 and 2010 to make it more effective. No physical targets can be fixed.	Article 30 (1) of the Constitution 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.
6	Educational Loan Interest Subsidy	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 per suing professional	It is estimated that about 2.00 lakh students shall avail the benefit every year.	The Scheme has become functional from the academic year 2009-10.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
7	Improvement in salary scale of University & College Teachers	education in India 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 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.	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.
DISTANCE LEARNING				
8	Indira Gandhi Open National 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;	Annual enrollment : 6.58 lakhs Total enrollment: 30 lakhs New Schools:10 New programmes : 163 New study centres : 630 Number of new Overseas study centres : 5 Audio/Video Programmes on Gyan Vani and Gyan Darshan Channels:500/100 Edusat: Teaching Ends:10 SITs:50 ROTs:500 Webcasting of Channels: GD-1,	Annual enrollments: During 2011-12 the total annual enrollment was 6.36 lakh) Annual enrollment : 6.0 lakhs Total enrollment: 30 lakhs New centres to be created : 1 New programmes : 20 New Regional Centres: 05 New study centres : 100 Number of new Overseas study centres : 5 Audio/Video Programmes on Gyan Vani and Gyan Darshan Channels:500/100 Edusat: Teaching Ends:10 SITs:50 ROTs:500 Webcasting of Channels: GD-1, GD-2

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
9	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs).	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 in the rural areas. 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.	GD-2 Study Centers at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee; 5 Study Centres under CNRI:10 Coverage: All States and UTs Coverage: All States and UTs 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: 13 Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 200 As per the Schedule finalized by the COL	Study Centers at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee; 5 Study Centres under CNRI:10 Coverage: All States and UTs. Recognized State Open Universities – 13 Dual Mode Universities and Institutes – 200 Financial Assistance provided to 13 State Open Universities (SOUs) and 35 Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs.)
10	Common-wealth 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.	Development of e-learning material making a repository of e-learning material and providing teaching and learning material to the various educational institutions in the ODL System. Providing assistance to the member Nations in upgrading their knowledge in new domains of e-learning.	
11	National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT)		1. Development of e-contentis including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and	The advanced version of low cost tablet called Akash-2 was launched on 11 th Nov, 2012. About 400 universities and 19851 colleges have been provided connectivity under NMEICT Mission. Under the Mission, through talk to a teacher

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	<p>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> <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 critical mass of researchers in any given field.</p>	<p>formatting of contents already available or being generated.</p> <p>3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules</p> <p>4. Research/ development and distribution of very low cost, low power-consuming access device.</p> <p>5. Spreading Digital literacy.</p> <p>6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures.</p>	<p>project using A-view, IIT Bombay conducts a training workshop for 10,000 teachers. In November, 2012, A-View was used to train 14,000 teachers on a workshop on Akash-2 Tablet . Ministry will make all out efforts to achieve the objectives and utilize Rs.200 crore (at RE stage) during 2012-13.</p>	
12	<p>National Book Trust (NBT)</p> <p>Objectives are to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate</p>	<p>1. Subsidy – Titles 02</p> <p>2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – (i) Titles- 05</p> <p>(ii) Workshops/ Seminars-10</p>	<p>01</p> <p>03</p> <p>14</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>prices.</p> <p>Assistance to Voluntary Organization for Seminars, Book Related Activities etc.</p> <p>Research Survey, Documentation on Readership Purchase of Exhibition Vans</p> <p>Renovation and Modernization of NBT Complex</p>	<p>(iii) Book fair-01</p> <p>3. National Centre for Children's Literature</p> <p>(i) Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools-4000</p> <p>(ii) Org. of Orientation Program-10</p> <p>(iii) Orr. Of various children's</p> <p>4. Promoting Indian Books Abroad</p> <p>(i) Participation in Book Fairs-12</p> <p>5. Org. of Short-Term Training Courses on Publishing – 04</p> <p>6. Normal Promotional Activities</p> <p>(i) Trust participation in Book Fairs/festivals-150</p> <p>(ii) Organising of Village Level Mobile Exhibitions-3000</p> <p>(iii) Seminars, Workshops, Advisory Panel Meetings, Book Release Functions etc.-40</p> <p>(iv) Regional Book Fairs-08</p> <p>(v) National Book Fairs-01</p> <p>7. Sales promotion Measures</p> <p>Publicity / Advt/Printing of Newsletters & Promotional Materials NBT Book Exh. Engagement of Contractual Marketing Executive Book Club Enrolments-5000</p>	<p>01</p> <p>906</p> <p>04</p> <p>12</p> <p>03</p> <p>82</p> <p>1053</p> <p>40</p> <p>08</p> <p>01</p> <p>Outcome not quantifiable</p> <p>1000</p>
13	<p>Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach</p>	<p>To encourage study of Intellectual Property Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education.</p> <p>2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters</p>	<p>The Scheme is not amenable to physical quantification of outputs</p>	<p>Applications are invited from Universities, Institutions, organizations etc. and the applications received are processed for release of grants after the recommendation of GIAC.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>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>		
14	Association of Indian Universities (AIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Study the problems and issues related to higher education in emerging areas of concern. ● Preparing the human resource base in the universities; ● To have the suggestions/recommendations made by the academia to the govt/concerned authorities for initiating policy reforms; ● Identifying research talents through the Student Research convention; ● Strengthening data base system and dissemination of 	<p>Ongoing Research Projects - 05</p> <p>Capacity Building Programme - 5</p> <p>Publications – 5</p> <p>Data base – 2</p> <p>Student Research Convention (Five Zonal, One National)</p>	<p>Completed:</p> <p>Projects – 5</p> <p>Workshops/seminar-6,</p> <p>Publications – 5;</p> <p>Data Base - 2</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
15	Auroville Management	<p>information regarding the researches done in Indian universities</p> <p>Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to making long-term arrangements for the better management and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.</p>	<p>i. Construction Activities/ Research activities of Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research (SAIIR)</p> <p>ii. Construction Activities and Development activities of Bharat Nivas.</p> <p>iii. Infrastructure/Housing</p> <p>iv. CBSE School</p>	<p>Under SAIIR, research is being done on New goals of education. Appropriate process of education, new learning and teaching materials at junior levels is also going on. Foundation has been laid for all the four school buildings in SAIIR. Furniture for Library and a school bus has been purchased.</p> <p>Under Bharat Niwas, seminar/ workshop have been organized. Research work is being done. Fans, furnitures have been purchased. CIS building is ongoing construction with ground floor completed.</p> <p>Under L’Avenir, approximately, 450 mts of paved road has been laid. All the programmed work related to administration is being carried out.</p> <p>Under CBSE School, Teachers salary has been paid. The administration works related to Working Committee is being done. Also, some publication for publicity / training and monitoring has also been purchased.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
16	<p>UNESCO Related activities (Plan)</p> <p>UNESCO Programmes and activities-Grants in aid setting up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development s a UNESCO Category-I Institute in India.</p>	<p>Outputs not quantifiable</p> <p>(a) Promotion of UNESCO's ideal, aims and objectives in the country;</p> <p>(b) To provide rent free accommodation to UNESCO Office in New Delhi;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening of Bilateral and multilateral educational exchanges with various countries and organizations.</p>	<p>Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities including grant to voluntary organizations involved in promotion of UNESCO objectives & Setting up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development as a UNESCO Category – I institute in India</p> <p>Construction of a building for housing the UNESCO Office in New Delhi.</p>	<p>UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organizations. The cabinet approval for MGIEP already obtained.</p> <p>The institute was inaugurated on 11.11.2012 at a ceremony held in Vigyan Bhawan.</p> <p>India has signed Educational Exchange Programme/ Memorandum of understanding for cooperation in the field of education with the various countries.</p>
17	<p>Holding of meetings of Committees and Conferences in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives</p>	<p>Catering to the requirement of meeting the expenditure of TA/DA of non-official members for attending the meetings of the five Sub Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) and the full body meeting of the Commission and for organization of exhibitions, INCCU lecture series and other meetings in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives to take full advantage of UNESCO's programmes for the country</p>	<p>Physical Outputs not quantifiable</p>	<p>The Meeting of INCCU was held on 31st July 2012. However, there is no fixed timeframe for holding these meetings.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
18	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;	Outputs not quantifiable. However, our contribution helps us in our constructive engagement with an international organization viz. UNESCO.	Contribution is made to UNESCO budget as per their assessed requirements.
SCHOLARSHIP				
19	Central Sector of Scholarship for College & 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 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.	Under the Scheme there is provision for 82000 fresh scholarships every year. Total scholarships awarded during 2011-12 are 207835 (Fresh)+renewals). Meritorious students who are pursuing higher studies after completion of Class XII or equivalent examination.	The scheme has helped the meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing their higher studies. Total number of scholarships given to the eligible students are as under: (Fresh+ renewals) 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 76099 121704 207835
20	Scheme of	To encourage study of Hindi in Non-	The Scheme was under review due	The Scheme has encouraged students from Non-

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
21	Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir	Hindi Speaking States and to make available to these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential. The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir is launched during 2011-12. The aim of the Scheme is to encourage the J&K youths to take advantage of the education facilities in the rest of the country. One way to do this is to give financial support through a special scholarship scheme for J&K . On the one hand, the scholarships would enable the youths to optimize their full academic potential and turn to productive activity, while on the other, these would give the J&K youth an opportunity to interact and bond with their counterparts in the rest of the country. Now the scheme has been transferred to AICTE for implementation.	to its poor responses. It has now been decided to continue the scheme for two years. The proposals have been called from State/UT Govts. 5000 fresh scholarships will be provided per annum every year over the next five years. Out of these, 4500 scholarships would be for general degree courses, 250 for Engineering and 250 for medical studies. The number of scholarships for engineering and medical studies would be kept flexible i.e. more than or less than 250 scholarships p.a. for each of these streams, subject to the ceiling of 5000 fresh scholarships p.a.	Hindi Speaking States and to pursue studies in Hindi. The Scheme had been launched during 2011-12, only 420 applications were received. Out of it 38 students were awarded scholarship. Now wise publicity has been given to the scheme and approximately 5000 applications have been received during 2012-13. Scholarships would be awarded to the eligible students in due course.
22	Indian Scholars going Abroad against Scholarships offered by foreign Governments / Organization	Facilitating sending of Scholars abroad to enable them to best utilize the better research facilities in the direction of building a knowledge society.	Scholarships have been utilized and the students were sent to foreign country for further studies.	Students pursuing higher studies would be sent to various foreign universities to get additional qualifications and this has helped to develop valuable human resource for the country.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
23	National of University 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 functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Center 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 Planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies and maintain the library facilities for the furtherance of these objectives.	The target for 2013-14 is to conduct around 45 training programmes to train 1700 persons and to compete with the ongoing research projects including Ph. D and M. Phil. Additionally, it is also targeted to start work relating to up gradation/modernization of NUEPA building.	Against the 45 proposed programs, University could conduct only 37 Training Program. The work of modernization of NUEPA building has also been undertaken. The follow up action for allotment of land by DDA to build 2nd Campus is being regularly taken up with the concerned Authorities.
24	National initiative for quality higher education in Indian Languages (Development of Languages)			
1. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra				
	Construction of Mandal Buildings; building at Shillong, Auditorium at Agra, Land Acquisition at Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad; Progagation of Hindi abroad, Expansions and Development of Orientation & Refreshers Courses	2000 Teachers ; 175 Students 300 in-service Hindi Teachers At least 3 volumes of Hindi Dialect Dictionary to be prepared; 1 st Volume of Laghu Hindi Vishwa Kosh is almost prepared;	10 months; 10 months 12 months Targets to be achieved by 31.03.2014.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	2. Central Hindi Directorate (CHD)			
	To promote Hindi through various scheme viz. Teaching Hindi course to foreigner and non-Hindi Speaking people through correspondence/audio-visual	Preparation of Instructional Material with special reference to N.E. States and Union Territories.	Admission: 7000 Awards to authors:19 Workshops: 8 Study Tour: 22 National Symposium: 2 Publication & distribution:22	7000 students enrolled. 14 Personal contact Programmes organised 3 VCDs produced
			05 workshops for non-Hindi speaking neo-Hindi writers were organized. 02 Student Study Tours is proposed 20 Research Students Travel grants were given for non-Hindi speaking research students 08 Pradhyapak Vyakhyan Malas (Lecture Tours) have been approved 02 National Seminars held	05 workshops for non-Hindi speaking neo-Hindi writers were organized. 02 Student Study Tours is proposed 20 Research Students Travel grants were given for non-Hindi speaking research students 08 Pradhyapak Vyakhyan Malas (Lecture Tours) have been approved 02 National Seminars held
	3. Commission For Scientific And Technical Terminology (CSTT)			
	Preparation of Technical Dictionaries/ Glossaries, Definitional Dictionaries/ Evolution and standardization of Technical terms.	Evolution and Standardization of technical terms in Hindi and other Indian Languages, Propagation of the terms coined and defined Defining the technical terms in definitional dictionaries and standardized them	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 25000 terms and defining them Technical sessions leading to standardization of 4850 definitions and defining them	Targets Achieved Targets Achieved

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		Evolution and compilation of technical terms of different Indian languages for the creation of National Terminology	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 10000 terms	Targets Achieved
	4. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)			
	Financial Assistance for Selected promotional Activities relating to Sindhi language; Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literacy Books; Two Life Time Achievement Awards	25 Organizations 2 Life Time Achievement Awards; 10 Literacy Awards.		An Indo-Sindh Literary Conference have been organized at New Delhi in which 8 literary persons from Sindh province Pakistan have participated in addition to the other Sindhi Experts from the country. Sh. Kapil Sibal Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development and Shriprakash Jaiswal Hon'ble Ministe of Coal, Govt. of India were the Chief guest in the said conference. 2 life time achievement Awards, 10 Literary Awards for the year 2010-11 finalized and the Awards conferred upon in a Award function on 11.03.2012 at Raipur Chhatisgarh.
	5. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), New Delhi			
	Propagation preservation of Sanskrit learning on traditional line of Sanskrit teaching. Shastra Chudamani; Special Orientation Course; Production of Sanskrit Literature; Purchase/ Printing of Sanskrit Books	Enrolment of students in the constituent campuses may cross 4000 mark and about 15000 students are expected to take various Sanskrit examinations. 1200 students admitted in introductory Sanskrit correspondence course in 1 st and 2 nd year are expected to complete the course. About 100 students will be awarded Ph.D. degree in the Sansthan this year.		The targets were achieved.
	6. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan			
	(a) Veda Pathashala	70 Pathashalas		69 Pathashala

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			425 Teachers 3000 students	416 Teachers 2819 students
	(b) Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation		221 Teachers 2100 students	221 Teachers 1992 students
	North Eastern Region		6	5
	7. Central Institute of Classical Tamil			
	Presidential Awards for Classical Tamil for 2 years; International Award : 4 Young Scholar Awards	i) Tolkappiyar Award (ii) Kural Peedam Awards (iii) Young Scholar Awards	1 2 5	1 2 5
	Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi Endowment Award	Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi Endowment Award (2010)	1	NIL
	Award of Junior Research Fellowships	Award of Junior Research Fellowships	32	32
		Award of Postdoctoral Fellowships	3	3
		Publications	5	2
	8. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.			
	Promotion and propagation of languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu & Sindhi. The CIIL had developed academic strategies to have a place for minority languages in Primary Education, to teach a third language at the Secondary Level and to use majority languages in public administration.	Linguistic Data Consortium on Indian Languages II: Text Corpus 1. Monolingual corpus	Segmentation & Annotation 1 million words (cleaned corpus for well-resourced language)	1. Three to Five hours of data annotated with background noise etc., 2. Approximately 10 hrs words per language has been segmented & annotated for 19 languages at sentence level. 1. One million words (per language) corpus cleaning done for 10 languages 2. Automatic POS annotation for 2 lakh words in 16 languages 3. POS tagging 50,000 words in 10 languages

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

9. National Council For Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)

		Centres	Existing	New	Total	Centres	Existing	New	Total
To implement & Monitor the Urdu Language, to make employable man power through computer education, to preserve traditional calligraphy, to make available publication periodicals for Urdu readers, to promote book sale.	To make employable man power through computer education	Main	278	40	318	Main	278	40	318
	To preserve traditional calligraphy	Accrd.	79	10	89	Accrd.	79	10	89
	To make available publication periodicals for Urdu readers	Student			19980	Student			19980
		Centres	35	05	40	Centres	35	05	40
		Student			1000	Student			1000
		New			125	New			125
		Reprint			180	Reprint			180
		Course Book			60	Course Book			60
		Journal Fikr-o-Tehqeeq			04 issues	Journal Fikr-o-Tehqeeq			04 issues
		Magazine (Urdu Duniya)			12 issues	Magazine (Urdu Duniya)			12 issues

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

25	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas, upgradation of infrastructure, modernization of labs and digital resources.	During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.1040.76 crores were released under Plan. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs.1001.25 crores has so far been released to all eight IITs under Plan (including IIT-BHU, which was a constituents of Banaras Hindu University and has been converted to IIT (BHU), Varanasi on 29 th June, 2012. During the year 2012-13 there was an increase of approximately 9000 (including 5000 students of IIT-BHU) in students' strength of older IITs.
26	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (New IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up eight new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Development of Infrastructure.	Government has set up eight new IITs. Six of the eight new IITs in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna(Bihar), Jodhpur(Rajasthan), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Ropar (Punjab), Gandhinagar (Gujarat) started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 and the IITs at Indore(Madhya Pradesh) and

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
27	Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, 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.	Mandi(Himachal Pradesh) started functioning from the academic year 2009-10. Presently, the total student strength in the new IITs, approximately, is 5000. The new IITs are functioning from temporary premises. Land for establishment of all eight new IITs has been handed over. During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.638.39 crores were released under Plan to these eight new IITs. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs.520.00 crores have so far been released to all eight new IITs under Plan grant. During the year 2012-13 there was an increase of approximately 1100 in students' strength of new IITs. During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.30.00 crores were released under Plan. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs.31.55 crores have so far been released to the Institution under Plan. During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 878 (834 PG and 44 Ph.D.). During 2012, the institute had an intake of 272 students (265 UG and 7 Ph.D.). The institute awarded 5 Ph.D degrees. During last three year and 244 papers were published by the faculty and students. During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.55.00 crores were released. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs.45.00 crores have been released so far to the institute under Plan.
28	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra- Indian Institute of Information Technology,	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Campus Development, Setting up of labs, maintenance of infrastructure, Recruitment of Faculty, etc.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
29	Design & Mfg., Jabalpur	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.	During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 1038 (881 UG, 108 PG and 49 Ph.D. students). During 2012, the institute had an intake of 319 students (353 UG, 49 PG and 17 Ph.D). During 2012 the Institute awarded 1 Ph.D. During last three years 206 Papers were published by the faculty and students. During the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 55.00 crores were released under Plan. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs. 37.50 crores have so far been released to the Institution under Plan. During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 1987 (1351 UG, 555 PG and 81 Ph.D. students). The institute awarded 7 Ph.D. degrees during 2012. During the last three year 133 papers were published by the faculty and students.
30	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Mfg, Kancheepuram	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure.	During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.75.00 crores have been released. During the financial year 2012-13, Rs.60.00 crores have been released so far to the Institution under Plan. During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 342 (279 UG 47 PG and 16 Ph.D. students). During last three years, 111 papers were presented by the faculty and students.
31	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The proposed new IITs will have special focus on IT and one particular sector of the Sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design manufacturing financial services.	20 IITs are proposed to be established in States or UTs where there is no IIT. Some of the IITs will be established in PPP mode.	The Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up 20 new IITs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The proposals of six States namely Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for setting of IIT in the PPP mode has been approved by the Ministry.

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32	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services to various sectors of the Indian economy. To 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. To carry out Research and Consultancy for the industry. To conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and social and developmental sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc. To set up seven new IIMs during XIth Five Year Plan in Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue to impart quality management education enhances facilities in r/o Information technology, infrastructure & Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength & maintain quality of education. Two years Duration Programme (PGP-Public Management and Policy). To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs. During 2011-12, a total number of 3285 students (boys and girls students) were admitted in to the Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in thirteen IIMs. In view of the felt need for expansion of facilities for high quality management education, during the XI Five Year Plan, seven new IIMs namely Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong have been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) which has commenced its academic Session from 2008-09. IIM Rohtak (Haryana), IIM Ranchi (Jharkhand), IIM Raipur (Chattisgarh) have commenced their academic session from 2010-11 while IIM Tiruchirappalli(Tamil Nadu), IIM Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and IIM Udaipur(Rajasthan) have commenced their academic session from 2011-12. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2011-12, a total number of 3285 students (boys and girls students) were admitted in to the Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in thirteen IIMs. The details of which are as under: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of IIMs</th> <th>Gen.</th> <th>OBC</th> <th>SC</th> <th>ST</th> <th>Ph</th> <th>Gran Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ahmedabad</td> <td>208</td> <td>110</td> <td>62</td> <td>29</td> <td>12</td> <td>421</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bangalore</td> <td>182</td> <td>101</td> <td>56</td> <td>26</td> <td>12</td> <td>377</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcutta</td> <td>219</td> <td>125</td> <td>69</td> <td>35</td> <td>14</td> <td>462</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lucknow</td> <td>237</td> <td>116</td> <td>72</td> <td>30</td> <td>8</td> <td>455</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indore</td> <td>235</td> <td>123</td> <td>68</td> <td>14</td> <td>13</td> <td>453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kozhikode</td> <td>179</td> <td>94</td> <td>55</td> <td>19</td> <td>6</td> <td>353</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shillong</td> <td>68</td> <td>32</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rohtak</td> <td>60</td> <td>28</td> <td>19</td> <td>19</td> <td>1</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raipur</td> <td>52</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ranchi</td> <td>60</td> <td>47</td> <td>30</td> <td>21</td> <td>2</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tiruchirappalli</td> <td>36</td> <td>34</td> <td>23</td> <td>9</td> <td>6</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kashipur</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Udaipur</td> <td>46</td> <td>30</td> <td>13</td> <td>11</td> <td>2</td> <td>102</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1602</td> <td>887</td> <td>496</td> <td>226</td> <td>82</td> <td>3285</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As in column 4.</p>	Name of IIMs	Gen.	OBC	SC	ST	Ph	Gran Total	Ahmedabad	208	110	62	29	12	421	Bangalore	182	101	56	26	12	377	Calcutta	219	125	69	35	14	462	Lucknow	237	116	72	30	8	455	Indore	235	123	68	14	13	453	Kozhikode	179	94	55	19	6	353	Shillong	68	32	6	2	2	110	Rohtak	60	28	19	19	1	127	Raipur	52	32	18	9	4	115	Ranchi	60	47	30	21	2	160	Tiruchirappalli	36	34	23	9	6	108	Kashipur	20	15	5	2	0	42	Udaipur	46	30	13	11	2	102	Total	1602	887	496	226	82	3285
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33	Indian Institute	To provide for advanced	IISc is engaged in higher learning and	IISc is engaged in higher learning and advanced																																																																																																									

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	of Science (II Sc.), Bangalore	instruction and to conduct original investigation in all branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India and to carry out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas.	advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The Institute has highly qualified and internationally acclaimed faculty numbering 480. Seen in the context of student strength of 2900, 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 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 PROFICIENCY Programs. In a year, the Institute awards about 150 Ph.D. degrees, 75 M.Sc.(Engg) and 300 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des/MBA.	research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The Institute has highly qualified and internationally acclaimed faculty numbering 480. Seen in the context of student strength of 2900, 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 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 PROFICIENCY Programs. In a year, the Institute awards about 150 Ph.D. degrees, 75 M.Sc.(Engg) and 300 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des/MBA.
34	Indian Institute of Science and Education Research (IISERs)	To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.	All the five IISERs i.e., at Kolkata, Pune, Bhopal, Thiruvananthapuram and Mohali have been set up. Infrastructure facilities have already been created for all the five IISERs. Faculty have also been recruited.	The construction of permanent campuses of all the IISERs is in progress. It is expected that the IISERs would be able to complete the same and move to their new campus during the XIIIth Plan period. The first batch of BS-MS students from IISWEs, Kolkata and Pune have already pass out

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1	2	3	4	5																		
35	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.	On the achievements made during TEQIP Phase-I, TEQIP Phase-II has been implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of Rs 2430 crore. The Central contribution will be Rs 1895.50 crore. Out of which Rs 1395.50 will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share will be Rs. 518.50 crore and the Share of Private unaided institutions will be Rs. 16 crore. The funding pattern will be 75.25 between the Centre and the participating States and for North Eastern States it will be 90:10. Basically it will cover the following two components. Component-1: Improving Quality of	and got their degrees. The students strength for the year 2012-13 and total number of students as on 30.10.2012 is respect of all the IISERs is given below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the Institute</th> <th>Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2012-13</th> <th>Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 30.10.2012)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IISER, Bhopal</td> <td>140</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Kolkata</td> <td>169</td> <td>627</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Mohali</td> <td>186</td> <td>545</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Pune</td> <td>197</td> <td>711</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Thiruchi</td> <td>139</td> <td>397</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It can thus be seen from above that the student strength has also increased considerably. A total of 158 institutions has been selected. Out of this 54 Govt./Govt. Aided, 25 Private and 6 centrally funded institutions were selected under subcomponent 1.1 and 42 Govt./Govt. Aided, 14-private and 17 centrally funded institutions were selected under sub-component 1.2. An amount of Rs. 268.29 crore has been released upto 31st Dec, 2012 as central fund to selected institution who have signed MoUs. As regards of 2nd cycle selection of engineering institution in sub-component 1.1 of TEQIP-II, 40 Institution Development Proposals (IDPs) from Government funded /aided have been received and out of this 29 IDPs fulfill the eligibility criteria and seeking the approval from NSC.</p>	Name of the Institute	Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2012-13	Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 30.10.2012)	IISER, Bhopal	140	460	IISER, Kolkata	169	627	IISER, Mohali	186	545	IISER, Pune	197	711	IISER, Thiruchi	139	397
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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
36	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	<p>Proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system; promotion of quality education; planned quantitative growth; and regulation and maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.</p> <p>The Council has several funding schemes to provide grants to various stake holders or technical education to achieve the above objectives.</p>	<p>Technical Education in selected institutions. Component 2: Improving System Management.</p> <p>Quantified Physical Targets (No. of projects) achieved under various schemes are given below (Year 2012-13)</p> <p>Scheme Projects</p> <p>Travel Grant : 26</p> <p>Seminar Grant : 279</p> <p>Staff Development : 203</p> <p>Career Award : 20</p> <p>Emeritus Fellowship : 0</p> <p>NDF : 02</p> <p>PG Education : 343</p> <p>RPS : 115</p> <p>NTMIS : 232</p> <p>QIP : 07</p> <p>Various proposals are under process to achieve physical targets for 2012-13</p>	<p>During the last 22 years there is a phenomenal growth of facilities for technical education in the field of engineering and technology, management, pharmacy, etc. Nearly 34.49 lakhs students (including diploma) get opportunities for technical education in 12,123 technical institutions.</p> <p>So far 1237 proposals have been approved and Rs. 113.53 crores have been spent during Financial Year 2012-13 till 31/12/2012.</p>
37	Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad.	To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and allied areas.	<p>Construction – Hostels, extension of Departments, Second Lecture Hall Complex (G+3) and labs.</p> <p>800/1200 hostel rooms Building Dev. work completed.</p> <p>Construction of Student Activity Centre – State-I completed. Stage-II is in progress.</p> <p>Construction of Type IV-150 nos. of Flats for employees completed, taken over and allotted to employees.</p> <p>Construction of New Health Centre is in progress;</p>	Increase in student's strength from 3811 in 2011-12 to 4900 as on 23.8.2012 (provisional).

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
38	Boards of Apprentices Training (BOATs) BOPT located at Mumbai, Chennai Kanpur and Kolkata.	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technician in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subject field in four regions.	Introduction of new course of B. Tech. in Chemical and Civil Engineering made in 2013-14 is proposed. Construction of CRF (Central Research Facilities) Augmentation of power –Direct supply of electricity from DVC, Procurement of lab equipments for modernization of existing labs. Purchase of equipment & computer peripherals. 1. Mumbai 22000 2. Kanpur 14000 3. Chennai 40000 4. Kolkata 13000 Total ----- 85000	An estimated 85000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved. Conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant activities .
39	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, Assam (CIT Kokrajhar)	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.
40	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Punjab	Provides technical education to the students at Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate level.	Offering technical education in the field of Engineering & Technology in courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD Certificate (12 courses) Diploma (10 courses) Degree (08 courses) Post Graduate (09 courses)	Long Term: Certificate (12 courses), intake 554 students Diploma (10 courses) Intake 462 students Degree (08 courses), intake 539 students PG Course (09 Courses, Intake 266 students New Programmes to be started in 2013-14: Diploma in Electrical Engineering; BE in Electrical Engineering

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
41	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	To produce skilled manpower in different levels of Engineering and Technology i.e. Certificate, Degree and PG Programmes.	Short-term Training Programmes (STTPs): 08 Workshops: 03 Post Graduate Programmes in Engineering & Science 10 Post Graduate Programme in Management 01	Curriculum Development of the Institute, Workshop on course structure and syllabus of different module of under graduate courses was held with help of resource persons of Tezpur University, IIT Guwahati and NITTTR, Kolkata. For the skill development initiatives of the Government of India, the Institute has been entrusted to develop competency based Community Polytechnic to tap the resources of the local areas of the institute. But paucity of fund is the deterrent for the project at present. Beside the above, the 43 Research projects are ongoing. The Continuing Education Programme (CEP) cell looks after different continuing programmes including seminars, short-term courses, workshop and conferences.
42	National Institute of Foundry & 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.	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.	The Institute was identified as a Lead Institute in TEQIP phase-I and participate in TEQIP Phase-II. NIFFT, Ranchi continued offering all Under Graduate and Post Graduate degree programmes during the year 2012-13. 100% placement was achieved for students.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
43	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	i) To continue to impart Quality Engineering & Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) (ii) To impart Technical Education to 77000 students in Engineering & related subjects. Around 3042 teaching faculty and 3889 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these activities. (iii) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of messes, Hostels, upgradation of laboratories and workshops, modernization of library and Computer Centres etc.	So far the overall achievement in both the sectors is 65.21% and it is expected that the targets set would be fully achieved by the end of the financial year.
44	Setting up of 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate and research programmes	To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs).	Out of the ten new NITs, land in respect of 06 NITs has been provided by the State Government. Therefore, funds to the tune of Rs.66.00 crore have been released to these new NITs upto 31.12.2012.
45	Community Development Through Polytechnics	To provide short term non-formal skill development courses by utilizing the infrastructure available in Polytechnics to create skilled manpower to meet the need of the society.	Each Polytechnic on an average will train upto 600 persons per year under short term non-formal skill development courses	As per available information around 0.76 Lakh persons have been trained / undergoing training under the Scheme till 31.12.2012.
46	Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	Mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities in Technical & Vocational Education	Formal Programmes – Upto 1250 persons Non Formal Programmes – Upto 5000 persons	As per information available till 30.09.2012 following are achievements under the Scheme – Formal Programmes – Upto 1214 persons Non Formal Programmes – Upto 1125 persons
47	Up gradation of existing/ setting up of new	To set up new polytechnics in the un-served and under served districts in the country and to	With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hands	Coverage of the Scheme was extended to 24 more districts during 2012-13 by providing 1 st Installment of Financial assistance to State

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	polytechnics	upgrade facilities of existing polytechnics.	on job practice	Governments / UTs to establish new polytechnics. Further Installments were also released to State Govts to continue the work of establishing new Polytechnics in 277 Districts covered under the Scheme till 2011-12. Financial assistance was also provided to during the year to 56 Polytechnics for upgradation of infrastructure facilities of existing Polytechnics during 2012-13.
48	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.	Financial assistance by way of 1 st Installment has been provided for construction of Women's Hostels in 13 additional polytechnics during 2012-13. Some of the 487 Polytechnics covered under the Scheme till end of 2011-12 were provided further Installments, to complete their ongoing projects.
49	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 different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment.	I. To continue to trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment. II. Efforts are being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	A significant number of foreign students mainly from South-East Asia and Middle-East through programmes of ICCR are also enrolled in the School. The Students Strength in various Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Ph.D Programmes reached to 1042.
50	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	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	SPA, Bhopal: SPA, Bhopal continued offering five degree programmes in the year 2012-13. School now has an approximate strength of 535 students which include two Under-Graduate programmes of B.Arch and B.Plan, two PG programmes of M.Arch and M.Plan and Doctoral Programme. The construction activities are being conducted in full swing. It is proposed to shift to permanent campus in June, 2014. MOU signed with various foreign Universities like Cardiff

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
51	National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training Research (NITTTR): Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata	settlement at Undergraduate , Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture.	graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning.	University, UK, Queen University, NTNU Norway etc. SPA Vijaywada: SPA Vijaywada continued offering Two degree programmes in the year 2012-13. School has an approximate strength of 433 Graduate programmes of B. Arch and B. Plan. a temporary campus has been hired on NH-5 which has a built up area of about 5000 Sq.mtrs. Recruitment of vacant faculty position and Non-Faculty positions has been undertaken. Preparation of Final Master Plan is in final stage. 200+397+25+93=715 Number of Students (long term Prog.) Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology, Design and Manufacturing to meet the global challenges in IT Sector.
			Education & Training Curriculum Development	
			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	
			Number of Videos	20
			Number of Research studies	70
			Number of Projects	10
			Number of research papers	35
			No. of Journals	One

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, the Department of Higher Education was provided an allocation of ₹ 15438.00 crore (Plan) and ₹ 9837.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2012-13. This covered allocation for Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & Copyright and UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration.

5.2. Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred for the year 2011-12 and during 2012-13 (up to December 2012) by the Department of Higher Education is given in the table below:

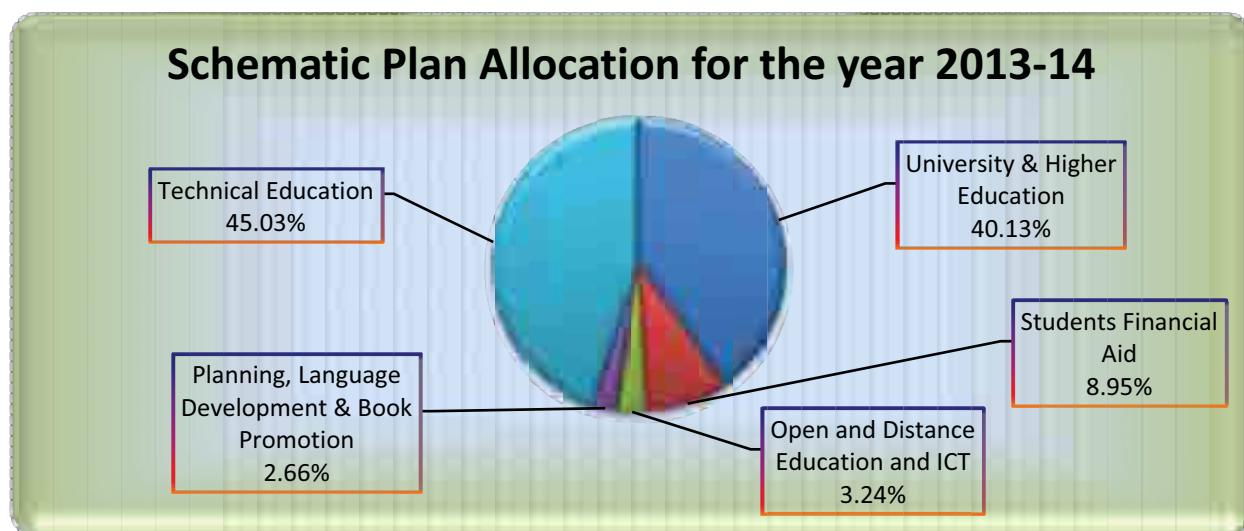
(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan			Non Plan		
	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2011-12	13100.00	12812.00	12575.31 (98.15% of RE) (95.99% of BE)	8812.00	7032.00	6929.72 (98.55% of RE) (78.64% of BE)
2012-13	15438.00	13479.00	9556.07* (70.90% of RE) (61.91% of BE)	9837.00	7798.00	5190.66* (66.56% of RE) (52.77% of BE)

*Actual for the year 2012-13 is up to December 2012.

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

5.2.1. The schematic allocation of funds within the Department i.e. Technical Education, University & Higher Education, Students' Financial Aid, Open and Distance Education and ICT, Planning, Language Development, Administration & Global Engagement, etc. is indicated below:



5.3. During the year 2012-13 out of the total allocation of ₹ 25275.00 crore for Higher Education Department, ₹ 15438.00 Crore (61.08%) related to Plan and ₹ 9837.00 Crore (38.92%) was provided under the Non-Plan. Out of the total allocation of ₹ 25275.00 Crore the Department utilized ₹ 14746.73 crore upto December 2012 which works out to 58.35%. The Revised Estimates of the Department was fixed at ₹ 13479.00 (Plan) and ₹ 7798.00 (Non-Plan). The RE (Plan) of the Department was reduced by ₹ 1959.00 crore due to non utilization of funds provided for New Institutes/Schemes and slow pace of Expenditure in some schemes. The RE (Non-Plan) of the Department was reduced by ₹ 2039.00 crore and major cut was imposed in the Scheme of Improvement in Pay Scale in University & College Teachers due to nil Expenditure as on 31.12.2012. As against the RE the Department had utilized an amount of ₹ 9556.07 Crore (Plan) and ₹ 5190.66 Crore (Non-Plan) upto December 2012, which work out to 70.90 % and 66.56% in Plan & Non-Plan, respectively in respect of RE.

5.4. The total expenditure of the department has also been analyzed object head wise and the details of percentage expenditure budget head-wise are given at **Appendix- III**. As can be seen from the Statement about 99% 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.

5.5. Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the balances available with the institutions/organizations, 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%, 23%, 37%, & 33% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, and under Non-Plan projection of cash requirement of 25% in each quarter respectively during the year 2012-13. The Department has been broadly spending according to this target and up to December, 2012, the Department had spent up to 61.91% of the Plan Budget. Similarly, under Non-Plan, the Department had spent up to 52.77% of the Non-Plan Budget up to the same period. A statement giving actual expenditure vis-à-vis Quarterly target and the target up to December 2012 is given in **Appendix-IV**.

5.6. The department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificates 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 1.4.2012, Utilization Certificates for an amount of ₹ 15274.61 crore were pending. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 657 Utilization Certificates worth ₹ 3276.45 crore were obtained and Utilization Certificates for an amount of ₹ 11998.16 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2012. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates is at **Appendix-V**.

5.7. 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 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in **Appendix-VI**.

CHAPTER VI

REVIEW OF STATUTORY/AUTONOMOUS BODIES

1. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The University Grants Commission is a statutory organization established by an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in 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 development of higher education. It functions from New Delhi as well as through its six Regional Offices located in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Guwahati, Kolkata, Bhopal and Pune.

1.1 Budget for the year 2012-13

The Commission has been allocated the general plan budget of ₹ 6351.15 crore for the year 2012-13, which is distributed under the following eight broad sectors:

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation (₹ in crore)	% of total allocation
1.	Enhancing Aggregate Access	5182.12	81.59%
2.	Equity	180.36	2.84%
3.	Quality and Excellence	631.30	9.94%
4.	Research	230.16	3.62%
5.	Relevance and Value Based Education	49.84	0.78%
6.	ICT Integration	29.87	0.47%
7.	Governance and Efficiency Improvement	46.50	0.73%
8.	Others (New Schemes and Committed liability of X Plan)	1.00	0.02%
Total Budget Allocation		6351.15	100.00%

1.2 Growth of Higher Education System

(i) **Central Universities:** Central Universities are autonomous bodies established by Acts of Parliament and are governed by their own Act and Statutes and Ordinances made there under. These universities maintain a high academic standard and are funded fully by the Central Government for meeting their recurring and non-recurring expenditure through University Grants Commission (UGC). There are 40 Central Universities in the country funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development of which 16 such universities were set up by the Central Universities Act 2009 in States where there were no Central University till then.

(ii) **Institutions Deemed to be Universities:** An Institutions of Higher Education other than a University, working with very high standard in specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Government (on the advice of the UGC) as on Institutions Deemed to be University. Institutions deemed to be universities enjoy the academic status and privilege of universities, as such some of the Deemed to be Universities are funded by UGC and the same are privately managed.

1.3 Enhancing Aggregate Access

➤ General Development Grant for Universities

The University Grants Commission continued its support to the universities and colleges for their development by making budgetary plan provisions for various programmes during XI Plan. Financial assistance to Central and eligible deemed universities, and colleges affiliated to University of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University is being provided both under Plan and Non-plan. Assistance to state universities and their affiliated colleges is being provided only under Plan. General development assistance is being provided to individual Universities based on the outlay determined by the UGC.

The General Development Assistance scheme is intended for the overall development of the Universities covering aspects like enhancing access, ensuring equity, imparting relevant education, improving quality, promoting excellence, making management more effective and transparent, enhancing facilities 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, student's amenities, new extension activities, ICT requirements, etc. financial assistance can be provided by the UGC under this programme. As many as 16 schemes have been merged with the General Development Assistance scheme for universities and colleges and separate allocations have been made for these schemes.

2. NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR EXCELLENCE IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES:

This initiative is to encourage bright students to choose programmes in humanities and also to improve its quality of teaching and research. It envisages constitution of empowered committee for revamping institutional funding and creation of new Inter-University Centres. The following councils have been covered under the scheme:

2.1. Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR):

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

The primary objective of the Council is to give a proper direction to historical research, encourage and foster objective and scientific writing of history, not only from the point of view of national integration but also to inculcate respect for our cultural heritage without encouraging a blind acceptance of obscurantism and revivalism in historical writings.

2.2. 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 Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla. The main aims of the Institute is to promote creative thought in areas which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research and also to undertake, organize, guide and promote advanced research in Humanities Social Sciences, Science, Technology and Development; Methodologies and Techniques.

2.3. Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) New Delhi:

Indian Council of Philosophical Research was set up by the Government of India in March 1977 and registered as a society. The aims and objectives of the Council are to aid and assist research and its

publication in the field of Philosophy, and to conduct seminars/workshops/conferences for the promotion and propagation of research activities in the field of Philosophy.

2.4. **Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture (PHISPC):**

The Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC) was launched in the year 1990 under the aegis of Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) with the basic aim of undertaking comprehensive research project for inter-disciplinary study of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture so that interconnection between Science, philosophy and culture as they developed in the long history of Indian civilization could be brought out in detail. In 1996-97, this project was made independent from the ICPR and was funded by the Government through CSC.

2.5. **National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI):**

National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI), Hyderabad is an autonomous body under the Department of Higher Education; Ministry of Human Resource Development was established in 1995 for promotion of rural higher education based on Gandhian philosophy. NCRI harnesses the potential of rural people, develops their innate skills and catalyses the efforts of various Rural Institutes (RIs) and organisations run by Gandhian activists so that the indigenous arts, crafts and farming systems get a fillip in rejuvenation of self-reliant villages.

2.6 **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi:**

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) New Delhi was set up in 1969 by the Government of India. Its primary objective is to promote research in social sciences and to facilitate its utilization by the concerned stake holders, to the State Government coordinates and develops skills to undertake research in social and development to 25 research institutes and six Regional Centres engaged in social science research, enter into international collaborations for bilateral research projects, study grants, publication grants and documentation and library services. The Council promotes research especially among various social groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically challenged, women and North-East regions.

3. **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.

4. **ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES**

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

5. **AUROVILLE MANAGEMENT**

‘Auroville’ was founded by the ‘Mother’, a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, on 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 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.

6. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU)

A quarter century ago, IGNOU was founded on a visionary's belief that education was the shortest road to inclusion and empowerment in our time, but even more so in a young democracy eager to redeem the promise of real equality through education. Age, economic circumstances, geographical location- nothing was to come in the way of a willing citizen's quest for education.

The enthusiasm of the journey has equally been supported by the Government with adequate outlay for higher education to achieve the target of increasing the participation rate in higher education. The University is striving hard to realize the mandate to provide an open door to education for all. It further aims at empowering the disadvantaged and people at margin through appropriate desired skills for their gainful employment in the local industries and thereby promotes inclusive national growth with objectives of the University, as mentioned in the University Act.

IGNOU was designated as Centre of Excellence in Distance Education by the Commonwealth of Learning in 1993 and the journey continued. Again in 1999, the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) conferred upon IGNOU the 'Award of Excellence for Distance Education Material' (CPA) for the course titled 'Education and Training of Elected Members of Panchayats through Distance Mode'.

To meet its objectives, the University has a dedicated team of teachers/ academic and technical/ administrative staff at the headquarters and Regional Centres; and about academic counselors from conventional institutions of higher learning and various professional organizations contributing their services at Study Centres, spread across the country.

The University offered 490 (approx.) academic programmes. Academic programmes are being offered at doctorate, masters and bachelors, diploma and certificate level through 21 Schools of Studies. The University has launched 110 new academic programmes to meet emerging needs of job market. The academic programmes responded well to the societal concerns such as consumer protection, disaster management, environment, child development, participatory forest management, participatory planning, resettlement and rehabilitation, teacher education, food and nutrition, continuing medical and health education, HIV/AIDs and rural development. The University made substantial contribution in social sector through collaboration with local Panchayati Raj institutions. It collaborated with different national and international organizations for design, development and delivery of its academic programmes e.g. Commonwealth of Learning, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Right Organization and various Ministers of the Government of India.

The delivery of programmes has been open and flexible in terms of entry qualification, duration of a programmes and place of study. The university offered multiple entries and exit points for admission and completion of academic programmes. It adopted multimedia approach for instruction comprising print, audio, video, radio, tele-vision, tele-conferencing, interactive radio counseling, internet based learning, face to face counseling and practical.

E-gyankhos project emerged as major digital education resources repositories of the world. The university launched SMS alerts service to its learners. The Pan-African e-network project is a

collaborative project of MEA, TCIL and IGNOU under which IGNOU provided tele-education to 53 countries of Africa.

In IGNOU's Community College Scheme, there are over 534 Community Colleges with 1.6 lakh students. Apart from this, IGNOU started Community Colleges with the Indian Army (Gyandeeep), Indian Air Force (Akashdeeep) and Navy (Sagardeeep) through with more than 3 lakh students from the Armed Forces being served.

Educational development of North-East Region (NER) is another area of IGNOU'S contribution. Nine Regional Centres including a newly established Regional Centres at Jorhat are situated in the NER. While consolidating its activities in the NER, the university established 3 Institutes / Centres to identify the type of the knowledge and skill necessary for the development of the region to design the academic and training programmes.

IGNOU through Distance Education Council (DEC) coordinated maintenance of standards in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system. In pursuance of its objective, DEC has launched many initiative for determination of standard in the system and provided financial, academic and technical support to the state Open University (13) and Distance Education Institute's (182) of Conventional Universities. The IGNOU thus remains committed to quality, equality and inclusive education in the year to come.

7. THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (NUEPA)

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, a Deemed University, is an autonomous organization set up and fully financed by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The objectives of the University are 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 functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and State, to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organisations, 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 planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies for the furtherance of these objectives.

The NUEPA, a premier organization of its kind in South Asia, is engaged in capacity building and research in educational policy, planning and administration. NUEPA, which is fully maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

8. COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING (COL)

Commonwealth of Learning (COL) was established through a Memorandum of Understanding between Governments of Commonwealth countries in the year 1988. India made an initial pledge of 1 million pounds towards establishment of COL. The entire pledge of 1 million pounds was remitted to COL. From the year 1995-96, India has been making its contribution to COL every year. COL is voluntarily funded by the Commonwealth countries and India is third major donor after United Kingdom and Canada. India made a contribution of ₹.5.00 crore to COL during the financial year 2012-13. India is

represented on the Board of Governors and Executive Committee of COL through Secretary, Department of Higher Education.

COL has focused its attention on activities in the instructional materials, telecommunication technology, training and information service. COL has located its Educational Media Center for Asia (CEMCA) in India and Joint Secretary in charge of Distance Learning is a member on Advisory Council of CEMCA.

9. ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set-up in November 1945 as a national level Apex Advisory Body to conduct survey on the facilities on technical education and to promote development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner. The purview of AICTE (the Council) covers programmes of technical education including training and research in Engineering & Technology, Architecture & Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy, Applied Arts and Crafts, Hotel Management and Catering Technology etc. at different levels.

The details of the approved programs/institutions and intake for the year 2012-13 (up to November, 2012) is summarized below:

Sl. No.	Programme	No of Institute	Intake
1	Engineering	3495	1761976
2	Management	2450	385008
3	Master of Computer Application	1241	100700
4	Pharmacy	1145	121652
5	Architecture	126	5996
6	Hotel Management & Catering Technology	105	8401
	GRAND TOTAL:	8562	2236743

The Council has granted approval to 201 Institutions in the year of reporting and with an additional intake of 190132 in the various Technical/Management Courses. As provided in the Act the Council has a close watch over the erring institution and look corrective and punitive measures by conducting surprise visits up to 5% of the Approved Institutions as directed by the CVC, So that the norms and standards set by the AICTE are fully complied with and education standards is on par with other developed Countries. AICTE has also introduced Tuition Fee Waiver (TFW) scheme in all AICTE approved Technical Institutions offering Bachelors programs, Diploma & Post Diploma programs of three / four years duration. The institution shall provide Tuition Fee Waiver scheme upto 5% of its sanctioned intake of students. Apart from this, Council has also initiated various schemes to promote the technical education with a view to utilize optimum utilization of resources.

The Web portals of the AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) at URL://www.aicte-india.org and URL://www.nba-india.org respectively were launched. This initiative is part of the AICTE's efforts to bring in transparency, accountability, efficiency and swiftness in its decision-making process. The portal will facilitate a citizen-friendly interactive mode with a responsive public grievance redressal mechanism. Some other significant initiatives taken by the AICTE.

VARIOUS SCHEMES AND GRANTS RELEASED: AICTE through Research & Institutional Faculty Development (RIFD) Bureau financial supports technical institutions for growth in original research, industry interaction and imparts the zeal in the young teachers. To meet this huge mission, 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 Programmes, National Doctoral Fellowship, AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship and Financial Assistance to Professional Societies/Bodies.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (QIP): With the objective of upgrading the expertise, qualification and capabilities of the faculty members of degree level technical institutions; the Government of India launched the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) in 1970. Which is now being implemented and monitored by the Council. Since 2001, QIP has also been extended to the teachers in approved polytechnic. The major activities under QIP include.

- **Master's And Doctoral Degree Programmes**
- **Short Term Programme**
- **Curriculum Development**

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (Poly): For pursuing M.E./M.Tech programmes in various disciplines, AICTE has extended the QIP Scheme to Polytechnic teachers under the scheme, QIP (Poly). The objective of the Scheme is to strengthen the capacity and competence of the faculty of polytechnics. The aim is also to imbibe in them a culture of research and better teaching capabilities. In this scheme only sponsored teachers from AICTE approved polytechnics are eligible for admission to Master's Degree Programme. Under QIP (Poly) Scheme, AICTE further provides opportunities to polytechnic teachers for masters and Ph.D programmes in some selected technical institutions in the country.

RESEARCH PARK: Academic Institutes can be major resources in a company's innovation strategy. In the western countries, extensive collaboration between universities and industry and the ensuing transfer of scientific knowledge has been viewed as one of the main contributors to the successful technological innovation and economic growth of the past few decades. Transfer of knowledge from universities to industry should be a primary policy at academic Institutions. To promote this concept, this scheme provides financial assistance to institutions for setting up Research Park in collaboration with the Industry or group of Industries. Grant of Rs. 100 Lakhs (per State-UT) shall be given under this scheme.

INNOVATION PROMOTION SCHEME (IPS): The scheme provides financial assistance to institutions for organizing technical projects exhibition at state/UT level. The scheme intends to bring out practical talent among students by providing a forum for exhibiting their technical knowledge and innovations. This scheme also intends to exhibit this talent to industry in order to convert useful / innovative / commercially viable projects into products. This will also initiate interest in entrepreneurship activities or in registering for patents/IPR etc.

SC/ST STUDENT HOSTEL GRANT: The Scheme aims to support Government/ Government-aided engineering colleges for construction of girls/ boys hostels for providing residential accommodation for students/ researchers belonging to SC/ST category.

Common Management Admission Test (CMAT)-2012:-AICTE in its mission to reduce the burden of students in attending to multiple examinations launched the first national level Common Management Admission Test (CMAT)-2012 for facilitating institutions to select suitable students for admission in all management programs approved by AICTE for year 2012-13.

10. (a) INDIAN INSTITUTES 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.

The IITs offer undergraduate programmes in various branches of engineering and technology; postgraduate programmes with specialization and Ph.D. programmes in various engineering and science disciplines, interdisciplinary areas; and conduct basic, applied and sponsored research. At present, the IITs offer B. Tech., M.Sc., M.Design, M.Phil., M.Tech, and Ph.D. Degrees, maintaining quality of teaching and research of international standards. The Institutes are continuously evaluating and modifying curricula as per the emerging trends in the industry. They also contribute to updating the knowledge of faculty of other Engineering Colleges through Quality Improvement Programmes. As host institutions under the Early Faculty Development Programme (EFDP), IITs act as nuclei to cater to the technical requirements of the respective regions.

IITs have been effective in enhancing the country's techno-economic strength and technological self-reliance. They have distinguished themselves through excellence of their academic activities and research programmes. Sponsored research for different funding agencies in the public and private sectors, industrial consultancy and continuing education programmes are areas in which the IITs have made significant contribution.

In order to provide quality education in science & technology to a larger number of students, the capacity of existing IITs has been enhanced considerably during the 11th Plan period. To keep pace with the change taking place in new technologies, new programmes have been started in identified areas such as new materials, non-destructive evaluation technology, high speed networking and wireless technology, bio-technology and bio-informatics, smart materials, environmental energy, medical science and technology, medical instrumentation, electronics, electronics & communication, membrane technology etc.

In addition to the seven already existing IITs, the Government established six new IITs in 2008-09 at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Ropar (Punjab) and two new IITs at Indore in Madhya Pradesh and at Mandi in Himachal Pradesh in 2009-10. While, admission in the first six new IITs were commenced from the academic session of 2008-09, admissions in the remaining two new IITs in Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and Himachal Pradesh (Mandi) commenced from the academic session 2009-10. Government has also converted Institute of Technology – Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU) to Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi on 29th June, 2012. Total number of IITs in the country has grown to sixteen (16).

Students in UG programmes in IITs are admitted on the basis of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) and in PG programmes through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE).

10(a) (i). Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IIT KGP) was set up in 1951 in a lush green campus spreading over 2100 acres and is regarded as the torch bearer of the IIT system. It continued to take new strides towards emerging directions to further the growth and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge.

The Institute is presently offering B.Tech (Hons) programmes in fifteen different branches of engineering, a B.Arch. (Hons.) programme in Architecture, sixteen Dual Degree programmes, six Integrated M.Sc. programmes, four two-year Joint M.Sc.-Ph.D. programmes, fifty postgraduate degree programmes leading to Joint M.Tech. / MCP-Ph.D., MBM, MHRM and MMST degrees besides an LLB degree. The curricula and syllabi of these programmes are constantly updated to meet the needs of the

changing world with focus on quality and excellence. A noteworthy recent addition is the implementation of the ERP System. All academic issues including faculty recruitment, students registration, enrollment, course allocation, examination results and students feedback are now available on-line through this system.

In the 58th Convocation held on September, 2012, conferred degrees to 2049 graduates that include 181 Ph.D., 46 MS, 696 M.Tech., 32 MCP, 84 MBA, 11 MMST, 19 mhrm, 28 LLB, 283 Dual Degree, 416 B.Tech. (Hons), 22 B.Arch. (Hons.) and 230 M.Sc. degree recipients.

In the recent years, the Institute have introduced several new academic programmes. These include : i) M.Tech in Agricultural Biotechnology in the Department of Agricultural and Food Engineering ii) M. Arch in Sustainable Built Environments is being taken up in the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning iii) Dual-degree programme on Quality Engineering design and Manufacturing coordinated by the Department of Industrial Engineering and Management iv) M. Tech programme on Embedded Software and Control coordinated by the Advanced Technology Development Centre v) M.Tech. Programme in Water Management in the School of Water Resources vi) M.Tech programme in Infrastructure Design and Management in the Ranbir and Chitra Gupta School of Infrastructure Design and Management. vii) Dual Degree Postgraduate programme in Financial Engineering involving various departments. viii) 3-Year Executive MBA (EMBA) Programme in Kolkata and Bhubaneswar Campus introduced by the Vinod Gupta School of Management.

During 2012, student strength of the Institute was 10039 (UG: 5843, PG : 2551 and Ph.D. : 1645). During 2012, the Institute had an intake of 2838 students (UG: 1470 , PG : 1074 and Ph.D. : 294). The Institute awarded 193 Ph.D. degrees during 2012. During last three years the Institute was awarded 12 patents and 8000 (approx.) papers were presented by the faculty and students.

10(a) (ii). Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

The Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, set up in 1958, continues to be rated as one of the leading technical universities in the world. The academic and research programmes in Humanities and Social Sciences, in Design and in Management are also highly regarded. IIT Bombay attracts the best students from the country for its bachelor's, master's and doctoral programmes, and in the fifty-four years of its existence over 40,000 students have graduated from its portals. The institute is known for its strong research groups in varied areas of science and technology that are making substantial contributions to national projects. The research and academic programmes are driven by an outstanding faculty. Many of them are internationally reputed for their research contributions. The institute continues to attract top quality academics to its faculty and to build links with peer universities and institutes, both at national and international levels, to enhance research and educational programmes. IIT Bombay alumni have distinguished themselves through their achievements and contributions in industry, academics, research, business, government and in social domain. The institute works closely with the alumni for enhancing its activities through interactions in academic and research programmes as well as for mobilising financial support.

The highest priority of the institute is to intensify its research efforts. The aim is to focus on “Research that Makes a Difference” to society, to industry and to the field itself. Institute is in the midst of a significant expansion in infrastructure to meet the ever increasing academic and research needs.

A large number of Ph.D. students who are receiving research fellowship grants from other sources are opting for IIT Bombay to pursue their studies. With its ambition to become a global leader in the domain of research and scientific & technological manpower, the institute has given special focus to its Ph.D. programme. The number of student intake for Ph.D. programme has increased significantly.

The fact that a majority of them (60%) have their degrees in engineering assumes significance in the context of the increased technical manpower needs of the country.

During this period, more than 135 sponsored projects were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 113 crores, funded by various agencies both from India and abroad. Nearly 280 consultancy projects with a financial outlay of about Rs. 4.2 crores were undertaken. Funds of about Rs. 153 crores were received towards R&D activities, including research and consultancy grants and royalty from licensing.

The patents filed during the period are as follows: Indian patent applications – 35, PCT applications – 10, and US applications – 2. Some technology transfers were (a) Portable Surface Plasmon Resonance-based Detector to M/s. Robonik India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, and (b) Short Term Load Forecasting to M/s. Tata Power Company, Mumbai.

In the academic year 2012-13, the institute admitted a total of 2383 students. Of them, 880 are for undergraduate (through JEE), 1254 for postgraduate, and 249 for Ph.D. programmes. Currently, the student strength at IIT Bombay is 8327 under various UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes. During last three years, 41 patents awarded and 3617 papers were published. 180 Ph.D. awarded during the convocation held in 2012.

10.(a)(iii). Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) was established in 1959 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. IITM offers UG, Dual Degree and PG programmes in Aerospace Engineering, Biotechnology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Sciences & Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Design, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical & Materials Engineering and Ocean Engineering, an integrated Masters programme in Humanities and Social Sciences and PG Programme in Applied Mechanics, Chemistry, Humanities & Social Sciences, Management Studies, Mathematics and Physics. Users Oriented M. Tech programmes are currently offered in the Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Ocean Engineering. A new Diploma programme in Metro Rail Technology and Management in Civil Engineering, an M.Tech. Programme in Off-shore Structural Engineering in Ocean Engineering and an M.Tech. programme in Photonics in Electrical Engineering Department have been introduced from August, 2011.

National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) : The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) coordinated by IITM is a pioneering joint initiative of 7 IITs and IISc. Bangalore and is funded by the Ministry of HRD. Under NPTEL Phase I, 135 video based courses and 125 web based courses in Engineering, Science and Technology have been developed for the benefit of students, faculty and professionals. Both the web and video course contents are available with free and easy download options from the NPTEL website at <http://nptel.iitm.ac.in> and also distributed to Individuals / Institutions. Video lectures are also available for downloads from the YouTube at <http://www.youtube.com/iit>. They are also broadcast through the 'Eklavya' channel of Gyan Darshan (Door Darshan Television). Under NPTEL phase II, preparations are underway for the addition of approximately 1000 new courses at under-graduate and post-graduate level (web and video courses) in all major branches of Engineering, Physical Sciences, Technology, Humanities and Management.

10.(a)(iv). Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

The Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur is an Institute of national importance, set up in Kanpur in 1959. IIT Kanpur has grown into one of the top technological institutes in India, primarily focused on research in engineering and science, and teaching of undergraduates. The Institute has a

campus of 1,055 acres, north-west of Kanpur city. The campus is a self-contained community, with residence for students, faculty, and staff. There is a hospital, sports field, and a swimming pool. Schools have been set up for campus children, and an 'Opportunity School', supported by Alumni, serves the children of local day and occasional workers.

Undergraduate courses in engineering are four year Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) program in different streams. The Institute also offers four year Bachelor of Science (B.S.) program in the areas of pure and applied science and a program in Economics. The Economics program bridges the gap between students of Engineering and Humanities, with students having courses in Mathematics, Computer Science and other engineering and pure science courses, in addition to pure economics. Postgraduate courses in Engineering offer Master of Technology (M. Tech) and Ph.D. Degrees. The Institute also offers M.B.A. (2 years), M. Sc. (2 years) and M. Des degrees. Admission to M.Tech. is made through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) followed by Group discussion/personal interviews etc. Admissions to the M.B.A. program are accomplished through the Joint Management Entrance Test & Common Admission Test held yearly, followed by a Group Discussion/Personal Interview process.

Library of the Institute has a collection of 269673 books. The Computer Centre has about 100-150 Linux terminals and more than 100 Windows-NT terminals supported by the PARAM 10000 supercomputer, and is continuously available to the students for academic work and recreation. It hosts about 50 SUN workstations. The IITs (and especially IIT Kanpur) and BITS Pilani are among the first large Academic Institutions in India to be networked with an Institute-wide LAN and Ethernet access to every student room in the residence halls.

During 2012, student strength of the Institute was 5718 (including 7 foreign students). During 2012, the Institute had an intake of 818 students in undergraduate courses and 661 students in postgraduate. The Institute awarded 101 Ph.D. degrees during 2012. During 2011-12, the Institute was awarded 13 patents and 627 journals papers were presented by the faculty and students.

10.(a)(v). Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi established in 1963, as one of the Institutes of Technology in India, plays a leading role in technological manpower development and carrying out research comparable to the best in the world. Its primary objective is to contribute to the development of science and technology through excellence in education and research and serve as a valuable resource to the industry and society at large. It has 13 Departments, 11 Centres and 3 Schools. In addition to facilities attached to Departments, the Institute has 11 Interdisciplinary Central Facilities.

The Institute presently offers 4 year B. Tech. (Chemical Engg., Computer Sc. & Engg., Civil Engg., Electrical Engg., Mechanical Engg., Physics, Textile Technology) ; 5 year Dual degree (B.Tech. + M.Tech.) (Biochemical Engg & Biotechnology, Chemical Engg., Comp. Sci. & Engg., Electrical Engg.) ; 5 year Integrated M.Tech. (Mathematics & Computing) ; 2 year M.Sc. (Chemistry, Mathematics & Physics) ; P.G. Diploma {Naval Construction (Applied Mechanics), Metro Rail Transport Corporation (DMRC) (Civil Engg.Deptt) ; 2 year M.Tech. (Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engg., Chemistry, Civil Engg., Computer Science & Engg., Electrical Engg., Mechanical Engg., Physics, Textile Technology, Centre for Applied Research in Electronics, Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, Interdisciplinary Programmes ; M.S. Research (Applied Mechanics, Bharti School of Telecommunication Technology and Management, Biochemical Engg. & Biotechnology, Chemical Engg., Civil Engg., Computer Sci. & Engg., Electrical Engineering., Mechanical Engg., Amar Nath and Shashi Khosla School of Information Technology) ; 2 year M.Des. (Industrial Design); 2 year M.B.A. (Management Studies, Telecommunication Systems Management, Technology Management)

During 2012, student strength of the Institute was 7708 (UG: 3500, PG: 2569 and Ph.D: 1589) and the Institute had an intake of 2290 students (UG: 853, PG: 1164 and Ph.D: 272). The Institute awarded 199 Ph.D. degrees during 2012. During last three years, the Institute was awarded 16 patents and 3665 journals papers and conferences were presented by the faculty and students.

10.(a)(vi). Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati was established on 1st September, 1994 under the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994. The Institute located in an area of 708 acres, has one of the most beautiful campuses in India. It provides new and modern facilities for the research and teaching activities to the young and dynamic faculty members.

The Institute has 11 academic departments, namely, Biotechnology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering (all of which offer BTech, MTech and PhD programmes); Design (offering BDes, MDes and PhD programmes); Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics (offering BTech, MSc and PhD programmes); and Humanities and Social Sciences (offering MA and PhD programmes). There are three interdisciplinary academic centres, namely, Centre for Energy, Centre for the Environment, and Centre for Nanotechnology (offering PhD programmes). The Institute also has four service centres, namely, Computer and Communication Centre, Central Instruments Facility, Centre for Educational Technology, and Centre for Mass Media Communication.

This year the Institute obtained sponsored research and consultancy projects worth ₹ 30.50 crores as compared to ₹ 40.00 crores last year, while the total funds received was ₹ 29.80 crores. Over 350 projects were in progress during this year.

The placement scenario at IIT Guwahati during the last year has been good. A total of 104 companies from various sectors have participated in the recruitment process. Out of the total of 694 students (B. Tech./B. Des: 356, M Tech/M Des: 268, M. Sc: 57 and MA: 13) registered for placement, 90% B. Tech and B. Des have been placed. The highest package offered to the B. Tech students is 150,000 USD p.a. with an average package of ₹ 8.90 lakhs p.a. The percentage of placement for the M. Tech and M. Des stands at 56%. The highest package offered to M. Tech students is ₹ 18 lakhs p.a. with an average package of ₹ 6.9 lakhs p.a. Companies from different sectors have participated in the campus recruitment process.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 1460 (UG : 652, PG : 760 and Ph.D. : 249) students. Presently the Student strength of the Institute is 4422 (UG : 2322, PG : 1060 and Ph.D. : 1040) students. During last three years, 12 patents awarded and 3002 papers were published. 71 Ph.D. awarded during the convocation held in 2012. The number of faculty members grew from 294 to 309 and the number of non-teaching staff stood at 336 as compared to 322 in the last year. 858 students were awarded degrees in different subjects at the 12th convocation held in May, 2012.

10.(a)(vii). Indian Institute of Technology, 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 12 B. Tech./ B.Arch programmes, 6 dual degree (B. Tech. + M. Tech.) programmes, 57 postgraduate programmes (M.Tech. / MBA / MCA / M.Sc. and Integrated M.Sc. and M.Tech.), and Ph.D. programmes in all its 20 academic departments, one academic centre (AHEC) and three centres of excellence (Nanotechnology, Disaster Mitigation and Management, and

Transportation Systems). Total students strength in this academic session is 7526; 4310 undergraduates, 2130 postgraduates and 1086 research scholars. These include 1140 girl students, and 28 foreign students.

In the academic year 2011-2012, 158 companies visited the institute for campus recruitment and offered placement to 951 students (492 Undergraduates, 88 IDD and 371 Postgraduates)

Mahatma Gandhi Central Library of institute has around its 30,295+ e-books, 14,500+ e-journals, 56721 bound volumes and 381767 books in its collection. It subscribes to 884+ print journals. BS-Euro codes have been added to the collection. In order to provide state-of-art computing facilities, 4 blade servers were procured.

The Continuing Education Centre organized 29 national and 9 International courses during the period from Nov. 2011 to August 2012. Nearly, 559 participants were trained. Besides, this 12 Short Terms courses have been organized and 368 participants attended the same.

The Institute has presently 375 faculty members, 10 Emeritus Fellows and 7 Scientists. Faculty is actively engaged in R&D activities. In this period, it has published 650 research papers in peer reviewed journals, and 525 in various national and international conferences, upto Sept.15, 2012. Besides, the Institute continued to play its role in the development of nation through R&D projects. In the year 2011-12, outlay of sponsored research and consultancy projects were Rs. 1591.74 lacs and Rs. 2918.84 lacs respectively.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 2404 (UG : 1100, PG : 1117 and Ph.D. : 187) students. Presently the Student strength of the Institute is 7526 (UG : 4310, PG : 2130 and Ph.D. : 1086) students. During last three years, 4091 papers were published.

10.(a)(viii). Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi

Institute of Technology - Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU), which was a constituents of Banaras Hindu University has been converted to Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi on 29th June, 2012 with the enactment of Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012.

The Institute of Technology came into existence by an amalgamation of three erstwhile colleges, viz, Benares Engineering College (BENCO), College of Mining and Metallurgy (MINMET) and College of Technology (TECHNO) which were established by the far-sighted visionary and patriot Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviyaji in 1919, 1923 and 1932, respectively to impart technical education at the Banaras Hindu University. The first-ever combined Degree Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, as well as Mining Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Ceramic Engineering and Pharmaceutics in India were initiated at BHU.

The Institute offers four year B.Tech./B.Pharm. degree programmes, five year Integrated Dual Degree programmes (B.Tech.-M.Tech./B.Pharm.-M.Pharm.), five year Integrated M.Tech. programmes and M.Tech./ M.Pharm. programmes of two years duration. All the departments and the schools also offer Ph.D. programmes in almost of all frontier areas of research in respective branches of engineering. Admissions to undergraduate courses are made through the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). For admission to four year B.Pharm. programme 50% seats are filled through JEE and 50% through PMT/PAT conducted by the University. Admissions to the postgraduate programmes are made through the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE). Ph.D. programmes are open to the candidates who qualify NET/GATE. Provision of registration of external candidates for Ph.D., which is meant to promote collaborative R & D work, has allowed candidates from reputed industries and national laboratories to undertake research leading to Ph.D. degree. The syllabi of all academic programmes are regularly revised

as per the needs of the changing technological scenario. The Institute has so far produced over 24,139 B.Tech./B.Pharm., 3,953 M.Tech./M.Pharm. and 787 Ph.D. degree holders.

The current faculty strength of the Institute is 246 as against a sanctioned strength of 558 (371 + 187 due to OBC reservation) while the number of technical and non-technical staff is 456. At present, the Institute comprises 13 Departments and 3 interdisciplinary schools. Central facilities in the Institute include National Electron Microscopy Facility (NELMIF), Institute Workshop, Institute Library, Institute Gymkhana, Training and Placement Cell and Industrial Consultancy & Testing Services.

10.(b) NEW INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (New IITs):

Government has set up eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Bihar (Patna), Rajasthan (Jodhpur), Himachal Pradesh (Mandi), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Punjab (Ropar), Gujarat (Gandhinagar) and Madhya Pradesh (Indore), out of which six new IITs have started functioning from the temporary premises from the academic year 2008-09 and remaining 2, at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Indore (Madhya Pradesh), started from 2009-10. All eight new IITs have been included within the ambit of the Institutes of Technology, Act, 1961 from 29th June, 2012. An amount of ₹ 800.00 crore has been allocated in BE – 2012-13 for these eight new IITs.

10.(b)(i) Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

IIT Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh has started functioning with 111 students from the academic year 2008-09 from its temporary campus at Ordnance Factory, Medak, Hyderabad. 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. The Institute has started 6 B.Tech courses, 2 M.Sc., 8 M.Tech., 1 M.Phil., and 12 Ph.D. programmes. The Institute has established 4 Research Centers viz. (a) Nano Technology (b) X-Materials (c) Cyber Physical systems (d) High Performance computing and (d) High Performance computing

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 441 (UG : 232, PG : 157 and Ph.D. : 52) students. Presently the Student strength of the Institute is 1051 (UG: 653, PG : 226 and Ph.D. : 190) students. During last three years, 225 papers were published.

10(b)(ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur

Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur was established in 2008. Necessary academic infrastructure has been created in its temporary campus at MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur and will in the forthcoming years shift to a sprawling residential campus near Nagaur in Jodhpur. IIT Jodhpur offers B.Tech. programme in Computer Science and Technology, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and System Science and M.Tech. and Ph.D. programs in Centre of Excellence in Energy, Centre of Excellence in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Centre of Excellence in Systems Science (SS).

During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 636 (528 UG, 63 PG and 45 Ph.D.). During 2012, the Institute had an intake of students 187 (146 UG, 22 PG and 19 Ph.D.). During last three years 68 papers were presented by the faculty and students.

10(b)(iii) Indian Institute of Technology Patna

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Patna is currently running from its transit campus in Patliputra Colony, Patna. Construction of the boundary wall at its permanent campus permanent campus at Bihta about 30 kms from Patna, has been completed. Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding

(MoU) with NBCC and CPWD, respectively has been signed, the master plan is ready and soon institute will start the main construction activities. The institute in transit campus has developed modern facilities that are fully equipped with the start-of-the-art machines and technologies to run the programme such as B.Tech, M.Tech in three departments each and Ph.D programmes in all the departments. A new boys' hostel (named Chanakya) has been built. Also, special care has been taken to help faculty and staff to find suitable accommodations.

It has three schools that host ten academic departments namely, School of Engineering (Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, and Materials Science Engineering), School of Sciences (Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics) and School of Humanities and Social Sciences (Humanities and Social Sciences). Academic activities including B.Tech., M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes are in full swing at the Institute. IIT Patna has completed four years and in such a short span of time, the Institute has successfully carved a niche for itself. With small but firm steps it is moving ahead and the placement of the first batch of B.Tech. students is symbolic of its growth. Various distinguished visitors from the academia as well as the industry have added to learning environment and the success of the students adds to the glory of the Institute.

In July 2012, IIT Patna has started M. Tech. programmes in three multi-disciplinary specialization namely: (i) Mechatronics (floated jointly by the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments), (ii) Mathematics & Computing (floated jointly by the Department of Mathematics and the Department of Computer Science and Engineering), and (iii) Nanoscience & Technology (floated jointly by the Departments of Physics and Chemistry). The students were selected for these programmes following MHRD guidelines based on the performance in GATE (nationwide exam conducted by IITs and IISc) and a personal interviews (held at IIT Patna). A total of 31 (thirty one) students were selected for these programmes.

Training and Placement Cell (TPC) organized placement of the final year graduating students of first batch admitted in the year 2008. Out of the 86 students registered for placement, 75 have got placed in 26 companies that visited our institute for campus recruitment. The highest package was offered by Microsoft IDC of Rs. 16.03 LPA and they recruited 3 students. About 87 % of the graduating students have been placed through the campus placement process. The average salary package is 7.05 lakhs per annum.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 162 (UG : 118, PG : 31 and Ph.D. : 13) students. Presently the Student strength of the Institute is 569 (UG : 441, PG : 30 and Ph.D. : 98) students. During last three years, 3 patents awarded and 165 papers were published. Institute has the support of 68 faculty members.

10(b)(iv) Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar

The Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar was founded in the year 2008. It is currently located in Chandkheda, which is about a 15-minute drive from both Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

IITGN is in the process of building its permanent campus in Gandhinagar. Despite operating from a temporary campus at the Vishwakarma Government Engineering College, Chandkheda, IITGN has excellent facilities in terms of classrooms, laboratory spaces, faculty offices, etc. IIT Gandhinagar currently offers a 4-year B. Tech. programme in Chemical, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and an M. Tech. programme in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering and in Metallurgy Materials Science. In addition, the Institute offers the students the option to do a Minor in Computer Science or Management along with their B. Tech. degrees. It also offers Ph.D. programmes in several disciplines in

Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Computer Science, Electrical, Mechanical, and Metallurgy & Materials Science), Sciences (Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics) and Humanities & Social Sciences (Cognitive Science, English, Philosophy, Sociology and others).

10(b)(v) Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar

Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar was established on July 22, 2008. The academic programme of the Institute includes B. Tech. in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering with an intake capacity of 40 each. The Institute has also introduced Ph.D. programme from the academic session 2009-10.

The Institute has established five schools rather than conventional departments. These Schools are School of Basic Sciences, School of Humanities; Social Sciences and Management ; School of Mechanical Sciences ; School of Infrastructure ; and School of Electrical Sciences. The Institute has also set up the two new schools (1) School of Mineral, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering – Materials, Metallurgy, Mining (2) School of Earth, Ocean and Climate Sciences.

At present 50 faculty members (Professors-11, associate Professor – 1, Assistant Professor-38), 7 Officers, 40 supporting staff and about 500 students are there in the Institute.

The Foundation Stone of the permanent campus at Arugul (near Jatni) was laid on 12th February, 2009. The Government of Odisha has allotted 936 acres of land for the permanent campus. The construction work has started and is planned for completion in three phases in next 12-15 years.

10(b)(vi) Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar (Punjab)

IIT Ropar has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Delhi campus at Delhi. The Institute currently operates from the premises of erstwhile Government Polytechnic College for Women (Ropar). The Government of Punjab has handed over 501 acres land at Ropar on the banks of the river Satluj to IIT Ropar.

At present, the Institute offers Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) programme in the following disciplines : Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering. This programme is spread over a period of eight semesters and the institute admits forty students in each branch.

The Institute has collaborated with several universities i.e. Imperial College, U.K. GRP&E (Glasgow Research Partnership in Engineering) U.K., Aston University, U.K. and Simon Fraser University, Canada.

During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 515 (460 UG and 55 Ph.D.). During 2012, the Institute had an intake of students in 117 undergraduate courses, 9 students in Ph.D. During last three years, 221 papers were presented by the faculty and students.

10(b)(vii) Indian Institute of Technology Mandi

IIT Mandi has started functioning from the academic year 2009-10 from the campus of IIT Roorkee. The Institute is now functioning from the Transit Campus, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. During the year 2011-12, 108 B.Tech. students were admitted in August, 2011. MS programmes are functional in Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Computer Science, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The faculty has been organized in broad Multi-disciplinary Schools, like School of Computing and Electrical Engineering, School of Engineering, School of Basic Sciences and School of Humanities and Social Sciences. A Design Practicum course is successfully running at the Institute. In this unique course, inter-

disciplinary teams of students worked on problems of the society and by the end of the semester developed devices and working prototypes. Central facilities like Computer facilities, Virtual classroom, Library and Laboratories have been established. Student amenities like hostels, sports, NSS, cultural activities and robotics etc. have been established. Besides senior Faculty on deputation from other IITs, 14 new Faculty joined IIT Mandi. Three MOUs have been signed with National and International academic Institutes for exchange of faculty and students and research collaboration during the year.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 159 (UG : 116, PG : 9 and Ph.D. : 34) students. Presently the Student strength of the Institute is 516 (UG : 437, PG : 18 and Ph.D. : 61) students. During last three years, 45 research papers were published in National and International journals. Institute has the support of 47 faculty members.

10(b)(viii) Indian Institute of Technology, Indore

Indian Institute of Technology Indore is currently functioning from a transit campus situated within the Institute of Engineering Technology that comes under Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhalaya (DAVV) University, Indore. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has allocated 501.62 acres of land for establishing the campus of IIT Indore near Simrol, Tehsil - Mhow, District – Indore. 2,21,000 square meter of construction will be undertaken in the initial phase of campus development of IIT Indore. The construction of boundary wall measuring 8.5 k.m. length and 2.1 meters of height has been initiated.

The disciplines at IIT Indore have been broadly categorized into larger schools where inter disciplinary research would be the new norm and not just a catchphrase. While the School of Basic Sciences in its constituent representation has Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, the School of Engineering comprises Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. Other than the Undergraduate courses offered, these disciplines also have full fledged PhD programmes up and running. The School of Humanities and Social Sciences includes Economics, English and Philosophy. Sociology and Psychology in the Social Sciences and German, French and Japanese in Languages are also expected as new additions in the near future. Currently Economics and Philosophy offer the PhD Programme.

IIT, Indore currently has BTech programs in Computer Science, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The Institute also offers PhD programs in all of the above disciplines. Additionally, the Institute offers PhD programs in the Basic Science disciplines of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics and in the Humanities and Social Sciences disciplines of Economics, English, Philosophy and Psychology. The Institute has plans to offer Masters programs in all of the above disciplines. Some of these programs are slated to begin in the next academic year.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 164 (UG : 119 and Ph.D. : 45) students. Presently the total student strength of the Institute is 576 (UG : 461 and Ph.D. : 115) students. During last three years, 160 papers were published. Institute has the support of 70 faculty members.

11. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IIIT) in PPP Mode:

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. 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 IITs are through the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Main.

12. SUPPORT TO INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IIIT)

The Central Government has established four IITs at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram.

12.1. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad was established in 1999. The IIT, Allahabad has an Extension Campus at Amethi.

Academic courses of the Institute have been designed with the concerted view to make the country forerunner in IT and software development. The Institute conducts UG Courses in B.Tech (IT) and B.Tech (EC), PG Courses in M.Tech (Intelligent Systems, Software Engineering, Bioinformatics, Wireless Communication & Computing, Robotics, Human Computer Interaction and Microelectronics), Master of Business Administration [MBA (IT)] and Master of Science in Cyber Law & Information Security [MS(CLIS)] besides the Doctoral Program in Information Technology.

The Institute at present has 35 R&D Projects of far-reaching consequences having bearings on latest innovations, inventions and other academic concepts. Besides, the Institute has academic collaboration with 30 National and International Institutions. There are 10 Industrial collaborations and 8 Centres of Excellence.

The Institute academic staff have published as many as 2000 Books & Papers having high impact factor and citations.

The Institute has had the unique distinction in India to have been hosting and organizing 5 Science Conclaves of Nobel Laureates and eminent national and international Scientists during the year 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 to reorient and propagate the studies of general sciences and to promote researches in cutting areas.

During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 1987 (1351 UG, 555 PG and 81 Ph.D. students). The institute awarded 7 Ph.D degrees during 2012. During last three year 133 papers were published by the faculty and students.

12.2. 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 apex autonomous Institute with the status of the deemed-to-be University. It was established by the Government of India in 1996. The institute has well-designed campus of 160 acres of land on the foothills of Gwalior Fort. It strives to become a world class institution to contribute towards research and education and to produce technology and business leaders. The institute focus is on research and 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.

During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 878 (834 PG and 44 Ph.D.). During 2012, the institute had an intake of 272 students (265 UG and 7 Ph.D.). The institute awarded 5 Ph.D degrees. During last three year and 244 papers were published by the faculty and students.

The Institute has established research collaboration with Universities in USA, France and Japan. Students contribute good number of International Publications. The Institute is an ISO 9001-2008 Certified. IBM Software Centre of Excellence has been setup in the Institute.

12.3. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPIITDM), Jabalpur

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. It would meet the requirement in different sectors like automobile, aerospace and defence, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc.

The Central Government has declared the institute as a 'Deemed-to-be-University' under the Novo category of the recommendation of University Grants Commission.

Construction of two buildings of the Institute, namely (i) Core Lab Complex and (ii) the Service Block has been completed, and the Institute has started functioning from its own campus from the academic session 2009-10. The Construction work is under process.

The Institute conducts UG Courses in B.Tech (Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Mechanical Engineering) PG Courses in M.Tech (Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mechatronics and Master of Design) and Ph.D. (Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Mechanical Engineering)

During 2012, Student strength of the Institute was 1038 (881 UG, 108 PG and 49 Ph.D. students). During 2012, the institute had an intake of 319 students (353 UG, 49 PG and 17 Ph.D). During 2012 the Institute awarded 1 Ph.D. During last three years 206 Papers were published by the faculty and students.

12.4. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram

IIITD&M Kancheepuram, a centre for excellence established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been operational since 2007. The Institute is located at Melakottaiyur, Chennai. The Institute has grown significantly since its inception in 2007 with the mandate of excelling in design and manufacturing oriented engineering education and research. Two Batches of B.Tech specializing in Mechanical Engineering (Design & Manufacturing) and Electronics Engineering (Design & Manufacturing) have passed out from the portals of the Institute in 2011 & 2012 respectively. The first batch of M. Des (Master of Design) scholars have passed out in 2012 specializing in Electronics System Design and Mechanical System Design respectively. The graduated students have recorded a placement percentage of around 65-70% while many of the students have opted to pursue higher studies at Institutes of global repute and national importance. Further to commencement of activities from the permanent campus at Melakottaiyur, Kancheepuram, the Institute has increased the intake of B. Tech students from 20 to 30 in each stream with additional seats for students under the DASA category.

During 2012, the institute had an intake of 124 (UG: 90, PG: 32 and Ph.D.: 2) students. Presently the total student strength of the Institute is 342 (UG: 279, PG: 47 and Ph.D.: 16) students. Institute has the support of 20 faculty members.

13. SUPPORT TO INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (IISC.), BANGALORE AND INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION & RESEARCH (IISERS)

13.1: Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore Ever since its inception, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 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.

IISc is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The Institute has highly qualified and internationally acclaimed faculty numbering 423. Seen in the context of a student strength of 2264, 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 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. In a year, the Institute awards about 150 Ph. D. degrees, 75 M.Sc.(Engg) and 300 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des/MBA.

The faculties of the Institute also undertake a large number of research projects funded by different agencies / 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 Bio-residue Energy Technologies Society (ABETS).

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.

In addition to this, construction work on five state-of-the-art new buildings, which will house facilities for existing and new research areas have been started.

13.2 INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISER)

The Government of India, based on the recommendation of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM), set up five Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. These IISERs are envisaged to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. All the IISERs are autonomous institutions and registered Societies governed by their respective Board of Governors.

The central theme of the IISER is to integrate education with research so that undergraduate teachings as well as doctoral and postdoctoral research work are carried out in symbiosis. Students are encouraged to carry out research projects during the vacation periods in the first four years of their Masters programme in various research institutes outside IISER. In the fifth year the students are

required to participate in a research seminar and also carry out a research project on which a thesis will have to be written.

The goals of these institutes, inter alia, envisage as follows:-

- To create quality education and research in basic sciences.
- To attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.
- To create integrated Masters Programme in sciences, following+2 curricula, in order to provide entry into research at a younger age. In addition, the Institutes will have integrated programmes leading to masters and Ph.Ds to those who hold a Bachelor's degree in science.
- To make possible a flexible borderless curriculum in sciences.
- To actively forge strong relationship with existing universities and colleges and network with laboratories and institutions.
- To establish advanced research Laboratories and Central facilities.

The students strength for the year 2012-13 and total number of students as on 30.10.2012 is respect of all the IISERs is given below:

Name of the Institute	Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2012-13	Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 30.10.2012)
IISER, Bhopal	140	460
IISER, Kolkata	169	627
IISER, Mohali	186	545
IISER, Pune	197	711
IISER, Thirchi	139	397

It can thus be seen from above that the student strength has also increased considerably.

14. SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs):

The National Institutes of Technology are Centrally-funded autonomous technical institutions and those have been declared 'Institutes of National Importance' under the NIT Act, 2007. Till the academic session of 2009 – 2010, there were twenty NITs 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 & Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

2. All these twenty NITs are governed by the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 which came into force with effect from 15th August, 2007. The NIT Act 2007 declares these NITs as '*institutions of national importance*'. The Hon'ble President of India is the Visitor of these NITs. The affairs of NITs are managed by their respective Board of Governors.

3. Government of India has set up ten new NITs at: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa (also catering to the needs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), Delhi (also catering to the needs of Chandigarh), Uttarakhand and Puducherry (also

catering to the needs of A&N Islands). All these NITs have commenced academic operations from the academic session of 2010 – 2011. At present, these ten new NITs are administered by the Memorandum of Association (MoA) under the Societies Registration Act of the respective States / UTs where the NITs are located. This Ministry has taken steps to bring these ten new NITs under the ambit of the NIT Act, 2007. All these NITs will gradually grow to become the ‘Institutes of National Importance’ to meet the needs of the students of these States / UTs.

4. All new 10 NITs have started functioning in their respective NIT campus. As per the present policy of admission of students, admissions to 50 % of the seats in an NIT are made from the students of the State, where the NIT is situated. The admissions in the remaining 50% seats are made on the basis of the All India rank of the aspiring candidates. Thus, the students from the States-quota as well as from the All India - quota study in each NITs. The system has been able to provide high quality technical education to the talented students in the country. While propagating the scope of equal opportunity of engineering education to the remotest corners of the country, NITs form a very important segment among the premier Technical Institutions in the country to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. They have an important role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements. After setting up of the ten new NITs, the students from all over the country will get adequate scope of pursuing technical education.

5. The NITs have brought out a radical change and opened up greater vistas for the talented students throughout the country. The academic curriculum, cultural activities etc. in these NITs are always arranged and encouraged to ensure that inter-personnel relations among the students always grow in the right direction, where everyone learn to respect the individual socio-economic background in the light of the composite culture and rich heritage of this vast country through a federal orientation while paying sufficient regards to the regional flavour. This type of proper educational environment and academic ambience make the students the best citizens of the country through lessons of patience, empathy for all and national integration.

15. SUPPORT TO INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (IIMs)

The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are institutions of excellence, established with the objectives of imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services 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 social and developmental sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc. IIMs have shared their knowledge and expertise with other management institutions to improve their quality and standards in management education. IIMs have earned an international reputation for the quality of their alumni.

Presently, thirteen (13) Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) including seven new IIMs established during XIth Five Year Plan, are functional at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Bangaluru (Karnataka), Kolkata (West Bengal), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Kozhikode (Kerala), Shillong (Meghalaya), Rohtak (Haryana), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Kashipur (Uttarakhand) & Udaipur (Rajasthan) in the country.

- During 2011-12, a total number of 3285 students (boys and girls students) were admitted in the Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in thirteen IIMs. Details of students admitted to the Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2011-12 are as under:

Name of IIMs	Gen.	OBC	SC	ST	Ph	Grand Total
13 IIMs (as mentioned above)	1602	887	496	226	82	3285

15.1 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 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 conducts regular six month management programme for Armed Forces Officers to facilitate their resettlement in civilian life after their retirement from the Forces.

15.2 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta:

Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta was established in November 1961. The Institute currently offers five diploma programmes catering to different segments of management education. These are; (i) two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM); (ii) two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Aided Management; (iii) Fellow Programme in Management and Related Areas (Equivalent to Ph.D of Indian universities); (iv) one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives (PGPEX); and (v) one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing (PGPEX -VLM) under the aegis of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council of the GOI and supported by the Government of Japan. This is a unique programme being offered for the first time jointly by IIM Calcutta in collaboration with IIT Kanpur and IIT Madras. Apart from diploma programmes, the Institute offer a large number of open enrolment short duration management development programmes and customized organization specific programmes. Besides, the Institute also offers about twenty open enrolment certificate programmes of duration ranging from six months to a year. These programmes cater to a large number of working executives in different parts of the country, who are unable to attend full time programmes but need to acquire higher level management knowledge and skills to advance in their careers. These programmes are offered through satellite communication technology to increase the reach very significantly. The Institute has set up several centres that are engaged in interdisciplinary research, teaching, training and consultancy activities; viz. (a) Management Centre for Human Values, (b) Centre for Corporate Governance; (c) Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation; and (d) Centre for Development and Environment Policy. Recently the Institute set up a Financial Research and Trading Lab to provide opportunities to its students to get exposed to advanced optimization tools and techniques in the field of Finance. To facilitate resettlement of retired armed forces officers in civilian life, the Institute also conducts a six month long management development programme.

15.3 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).

15.4 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow:

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow was established in the year 1984. The Institute offers Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP), Post Graduate Programme in Agribusiness Management (PGP-ABM) and Fellow Programme in Management (FPM). Also, Management Development Programmes (MDPs) are conducted for middle/senior level executives of public sector/private sector organizations, Banks, Government organizations, etc. Academic Research, Consultancy and Training are the core activities of the Institute. The Institute has also, signed MOUs with various countries for Faculty/Student Exchange. A fully-integrated and self-sustaining Campus of IIM, Lucknow was established in 2005 at a strategic location of National Capital Region (NCR) at Noida. The NOIDA Campus is fully functional and three year Post Graduate Programme in Business Management for Working Managers (WMP) for executives, entrepreneurs and professionals is being conducted there for the last four years. The International Programme in Management for Executives (IPMX) was launched in April, 2008. This is a full-time residential programme, designed for middle/ senior level professionals to prepare them for leadership roles. The core component of this Programme is an international module of 4-5 weeks at Faculty of Management McGill University, Montréal, Canada. Besides, numerous online Programmes as well as short-term Management Development Programmes are also conducted at IIML-Noida Campus. The Institute has Information Technology and Software Management Laboratory with faculties for state-of-the-art software development methodologies.

15.5 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore:

Indian Institute of Management Indore (IIMI) was established in 1996 and commenced its first batch of two-year Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP) in 1998. In addition, IIMI currently offers the following long term programmes: Four/five year Fellow Programme in Management (FPM), one-year Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Management (EPGP) and a six-month Certificate Course in Business Management for Defense Officers (CCBMDO). The institute also offers three-month Faculty Development Programme and one-year Certificate Programme in Management in the broadband platform for working executives.

IIM, Indore conducts many short-term Management Development Programmes ranging from 3 days to 3 months which are either open in nature or custom-made to client's requirements. Other proposed programmes include FPM (Industry) for working professionals, two-year Post-Graduate Programme in Management for Executives (PGPMX) for working executives in Mumbai and one-year Certificate Programme in E-governance in collaboration with NISG.

15.6 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 conducts executive education programmes and undertakes consulting assignments and research projects. IIM, Kozhikode also conducts custom designed Faculty Development Education Programme of one-two week's 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.

15.7 Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong:

Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM) commenced its Ist academic session 2008-10 from its temporary campus at Mayurbhanj Complex, Noghthymmai, Shillong (Meghalaya). The Ministry has approved the site for permanent campus of RGIIM Shillong, in an area of 120 acres of land at Umsawali, Mawdiangdiang, Shillong. The work of construction of boundary wall of the permanent campus is in progress.

15.8 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Rohtak:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2010-11 from the temporary campus of IIM Rohtak at Humanities Block, Maharishi Dayanand University Rohtak (Haryana). The Ministry has approved the site at Sunaria Village measuring 200 acres 4 Kanal 10 Marla for permanent campus of IIM Rohtak.

15.9 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ranchi:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2010-11 from the temporary campus of IIM Ranchi at Suchna Bhawan, Andrey House Campus, Meur's Road, Ranchi.

15.10 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Raipur:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2010-11 from the temporary campus of IIM Raipur at Government Engineering College Campus, Old Dhamtari Road, Sejbahar, Raipur (Chhattisgarh). The Ministry has approved the site at measuring 200 acres of land under New Raipur Development Authority spread over two villages of Pota and Cheriya.

15.11 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Tiruchirappalli:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2011-12 from the temporary campus of IIM Tiruchirappalli at National Institute of Technology (NIT) Campus, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu). The Ministry has approved the site of 192.35 acres of land in Suriyur Village Tiruchirappalli Taluk & District, Tamil Nadu for permanent campus of IIM Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu). Foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble HRM on 04.01.2011.

15.12 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kashipur:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2011-12 from the temporary campus of IIM Kashipur at The Ministry has approved the site of "200 acres of land, namely 'Escort Farms' at Kashipur (Uttarakhand) District Udham Singh Nagar". Foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble HRM on 29.04.2011.

15.13 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Udaipur:

The academic session of regular PGP course has commenced from the year 2011-12 from the temporary campus of IIM Udaipur at Department of Polymer Science Building, Mohan Lal Sukhadia University Campus, Udaipur (Rajasthan). The Ministry has approved the site of “200 plus acres of land at Village Balicha, Tehsil & District, Udaipur (Rajasthan)”

16. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING (NITIE), MUMBAI

National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai is a National Institute set up by the Government of India in 1963 with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through International Labour Organisation (ILO). Fully funded by the Government of India and registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, NITIE, an autonomous body, is governed by a Board of Governors comprising eminent personalities from the government, industry and academics. Since its inception, the 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 Department 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 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 requirement of the industry either at their premises or in the Institute.

17. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (ISM), DHANBAD

The Indian School of Mines was established in 1926 by the Govt of India to address the need for trained manpower for the coal mining industry and for other industries throughout India. ISM is located at Dhanbad, Jharkhand, near the famous Jharia coalfields, the only producer of coking coal in the country. Over the years, the ISM 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 ISM conducts an all India examination for admission to M.Sc. (2 year) and M. Sc. Tech (3 year) programs. Admission to M. Tech/M. Phil is based on the GATE score/written test and interview. ISM offers Research Fellowship for pursuing full time Ph.D. program Research Fellowship is awarded on the basis of written test and interview.

18. ASSISTANCE TO OTHER INSTITUTES INCLUDING SLIET, NERIST, NIFFT RANCHI AND CIT KOKRAJHAR:**19.1 Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal**

The Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Longowal, Distt. Sangrur, Punjab was set up in 1989 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to provide technical education in emerging areas of engineering and technology. The institute commenced Certificate and Diploma programmes in the year 1991 and subsequently the Degree programme in the

year 1993. The Post Graduate Courses in four disciplines commenced in the year 2003. The courses conducted are modular in nature with provisions for vertical and lateral entry to various modules. These courses are generally non-conventional, cost effective, flexible and credit based, having built in inputs for entrepreneurship development & stress on self employment. The institute also offers Ph.D programmes in the field of Science and Engineering. The SLIET is an Autonomous Institution fully funded by the Government of India and managed by SLIET Society, Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. The institute was accorded Deemed University Status during the year 2007-08 and the present intake is 1250. The admission is open for students from all parts of the country on All India basis, however with major percentage reserved for students from within Punjab.

The institute has initiated steps for providing special scholarship to Girls students during the forthcoming year. The institute has reserved 3% admission for students from Physically Disabled in addition to general reservation for SC & ST (i.e. 15 % and 7.5%) as per Govt. of India norms. A total of 10% over and above the sanctioned seats is also provided to NRI students in accordance with latest guidelines of Government of India.

19.2. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar

The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) was set up by the Government of India, initially as a project of the North Eastern Council, for providing a system of education to create technical manpower at various levels for the development of the North Eastern region of the country. The foundation stone of the Institute was laid by late Giani Zail Singh, the then President of India, on 4th March, 1984 and the first batch of students was admitted to the Base Module in August, 1986 and subsequently to Diploma and Degree Module. The Institute is under MHRD since 1994. So far by July, 2007, sixteen batches of graduates in Engineering with specialization in Agricultural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and in Forestry have completed their degrees. The Institute has already introduced M. Tech. (Full Time), M.Tech. (By Research: part time), M.B.A and Ph.D. (Part-time) Programmes.

The Institute attained the status of Deemed University under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, vide Notification No. F.9-15/2005-U.3, dated 31st May, 2005 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

19.3. National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi.

National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT) was set up in the year 1966 by the Govt. of India in collaboration with UNDP, UNESCO to provide quality engineers and well trained specialist for running Manufacturing, Metallurgical, Foundry and Forge industries efficiently. NIFFT has earned a reputation as a leading Institute for imparting technical education. NIFFT is an autonomous body, fully funded by Govt. of India and registered as a society under the societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Institute offers a number of academic programs like P.D.F, Ph.D., Four M.Tech., Two B.Tech. And Two Advanced Diploma Courses. The Institute is affiliated to Ranchi University, Ranchi for the degree. The Institute enjoys 100% placement for almost all programs. The faculty members continuously participate in various seminars/symposia/conferences to present their research works. Recently three faculty members presented their papers in the International Conference held at Istanbul, Turkey.

NIFFT has active collaborations with many professional bodies like The Institute of Indian Foundrymen (IIF), The Indian Institute of Metals (IIM) and The Institution of Engineers (IEI). NIFFT conducts seminars/ conferences on regular basis.

19.4. Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar.

CIT, Kokrajhar was established on the 19th December, 2006 and is situated in Kokrajhar District of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in Assam. The institute has been established for the basic objectives of fulfilling the aspirations of the Bodo People relating to their cultural identity, language, education and overall economic development of the region and to impart Bodo youths with requisite technological and vocational training to produce the required manpower to give the impetus to economic growth of this area and to integrate the Bodo People into the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education. It is a Centrally Funded Institute under the Ministry of HRD, Government of India. The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the societies Registration Act., 1860 and functions under a Board of Governors (BOG).

20. NEW SCHOOLS OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

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).

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. degree in all disciplines available at the School. SPA has a total student strength of approximately 850 with an annual intake of 139 students in Under Graduate and 214 Post Graduate students. A significant number of foreign students mainly from South-East Asia and Middle-East through programmes of ICCR are also enrolled in the School.

The School also undertakes Consultancy projects for several Government agencies and departments like Hyderabad Urban Development Authority, Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune, Lucknow Industrial Development Authority. Professional Services for Rajiv Gandhi Education City in Sonapat Kundli; Multi Function Urban Complex, Historic Garden in Heritage Site in Punjab; Interior Architecture of Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts etc.

School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal established as an autonomous institution of MHRD started in the month of August, 2008. SPA, Bhopal continued offering five degree programmes in the year 2011-12. School now has an approximate strength of 470 students which include two Under-Graduate programmes of B. Arch and B. Plan, two PG programmes of M. Arch and M. Plan and Doctoral Programme. The School has now 33 faculty members and 22 staff members. It also takes help from visiting faculty for teaching special subjects and outsourced staff for security, maintenance, etc. It is gearing up for graduating its first batch of B. Plan students as well as first batches of two PG programmes. Hence, it has initiated the placement process for these students and met with great success. Continuing our research activities, we have successfully published two more issues of our internationally referred research journal called 'SPANDREL' in 2011-12 and work on the fourth issue is going on.

The institute had conducted a very successful National workshop on 'Universal Design' which was attended by international experts and students from ten colleges of architecture. This workshop was the result of a five month long National Students Design Competition in the field of

'Universal Design', in which 88 colleges of architecture participated.

The institute Director was nominated to attend India-Yale Leadership Programme and was selected for Fulbright Nehru - International Educational Administrators Seminar. For these, Prof. Khare visited more than 20 institutions of higher learning in the United States of America and learnt about best practices of internationalization of education.

The institute is now having two MoUs with Queen's University, Belfast, United Kingdom and Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway. As per these, exchange visits of students and faculty members have already taken place.

School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, (in short SPAV), was established on July 7, 2008 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, as an autonomous institution. SPAV is a premier Centrally Funded Technical Institution (CFTI) under the MHRD, for excellence in the fields of Planning and Architecture. Although still in its nascent stage, with experienced faculty and guest lectures by eminent visiting faculty and industry experts from all over the country, the overall quality of education imparted and its focus on research puts SPAV in the league of leading institutes in the country. The permanent campus of the school is proposed to be developed in the city of Vijayawada in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh (India). Currently, SPAV has a temporary campus at Acharya Nagarjuna University in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh and is located on National Highway No. 5 (NH-5), approximately 25 Km from Vijayawada and 20 Km from Guntur.

Two under graduate programs, one in each of the two departments, Architecture and Planning, were started from the academic year 2008-09. The Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch) program is a 5-year undergraduate program and the Bachelor of Planning (B. Plng) is a 4-year under graduate program. Various post graduate and short term certificate programs are proposed to be introduced in the near future. In addition, the Doctoral Program leading to a Ph.D. Degree has been introduced from the academic year 2010-11.

21. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING AND RESEARCH (NITTTR) AT BHOPAL, CHANDIGARH, CHENNAI & KOLKATA

Four National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata were established in mid 1960s with a mandate for offering quality training programmes for teachers covering the entire gamut of Technical Education including Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, Vocational and Management Education and. to undertake activities in the areas of Research, Curriculum Development, developing new Instructional systems, Learning Resources etc. for overall improvement of Technical Education. The Institutes offer long term training programmes at Post Graduate levels in addition to providing short term training courses, designing of curriculum and providing consultancy services to the industry.

22. ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) was established in 1959 as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering with the objective of meeting the advanced technical education need of SEATO Member States. In 1967, SEATO relinquished its control and the institute was renamed Asian Institute of Technology and become an autonomous institute with management being entrusted to an International Board of Trustees. At present India's Ambassador in Bangkok is a member of the Board of Trustees of AIT, Bangkok.

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, is an autonomous international post graduate institute providing advanced education in engineering, science and allied fields. The AIT Academic year has two terms beginning January and August. The Government of India provides support to the AIT by way of secondment of Indian Faculty for a period of 16 weeks in selected areas of specialization and reimburses ₹33 lacs to the seconded faculty every year.

23. SUPPORT FOR POLYTECHNICS IN THE STATES

The Scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development was initiated in pursuance to Hon'ble Prime Minister Independence Day speech on 15th August 2007 announcing to launch a Mission on Vocational Education and Skill Development. This Ministry is continuing the implementation of the scheme by way of providing financial assistance to Polytechnics colleges run by the State Governments for the following components:-

1. Up gradation of existing / Setting up of New Polytechnics
2. Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics
3. Community Development through Polytechnics

23.1. Up gradation of existing / Setting up of New Polytechnics

300 polytechnics are to be set up by the State Governments/ Union Territories with assistance from Government of India limited to Rs.12.3 crore per polytechnic to meet the capital costs of establishing a polytechnic in the un-served districts i.e., which do not have any Government polytechnic and also under served districts. Out of 300 districts to be provided financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore, 253 districts have been provided partial financial assistance so far.

Under this component of the scheme, financial assistance is provided to upgrade infrastructure facilities of existing diploma level Government and Government aided polytechnics. The financial assistance is provided for modernizing the laboratories/ workshops by procurement of modern equipment and renewal of obsolete equipments, providing modern facilities for application of IT in teaching learning and testing process, strengthen learning resource utilization skills through provision of learning resources and creating infrastructure facilities and introduction of new diploma courses.

23.2. Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

In order to enhance women enrolment in polytechnic education, one time financial assistance is provided for the construction of women's hostel in polytechnics. Financial assistance is to be provided to 500 existing AICTE approved Government /Government aided polytechnics subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore per polytechnic. 470 polytechnics have been provided partial financial assistance under the scheme so far.

23.3. Community Development through Polytechnics

The aim of the scheme is to provide manpower training in need based, non-formal skills/trades to unemployed youth, women, SCs/STs, minorities, school dropouts and other disadvantaged sections of the community to enable them to obtain gainful self/wage employment. Duration of the training is usually three to six months. The scheme is implemented through existing AICTE approved polytechnics and 703 polytechnics have been selected for implementation of the scheme.

24. SCHEME OF APPRENTICESHIP AND BOARDS OF APPRENTICESHIP/PRACTICAL TRAINING (BOATS):

Implementation of the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training is a statutory requirement under Apprentices Act, 1961. The Scheme of Apprenticeship Training provides opportunities for practical training to graduate engineers, diploma holders (Technicians) and 10+2 Vocational pass outs in about 10,000 industrial establishments/organizations as per the policies and guidelines laid down by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC), which is an apex Statutory body constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

2. The basic purpose of the Scheme is to fulfill/match, any gap, in so far practical/hands on experience of fresh Graduate Engineers, Diploma Holders and 10+2 Vocational Pass-out is concerned to enhance their technical skills for making their suitability in job absorption as per the needs of the Industry.

3. The four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training (BOATs/BOPT) located at Mumbai, Calcutta, Kanpur and Chennai which are fully funded autonomous organization of Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) have been authorized in their respective regions to implement the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training under Apprentices Act, 1961 as amended from time to time.

4. The period of Apprenticeship Training under the Act is one year. The apprentices are paid monthly stipend, which is shared between the Central Government and the employer on 50:50 basis. The existing rates of stipend payable to Engineering Graduates, Technicians and 10+2 Vocational pass outs as apprentices are Rs.2600/-, Rs.1850/-, and Rs.1440/- per month respectively. The full stipend is paid by the industrial establishments/ organizations to the apprentices undergoing Apprenticeship Training at the first instance and later they claim 50% reimbursement from Central Government through respective BOATs/BOPT.

25. INDIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (INDEST-AICTE) CONSORTIUM

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has set up the “Indian National Library in Engineering Science & Technology (INDEST-AICTE) Consortium”. The Ministry provides funds for access to electronic resources and databases to centrally funded institutions. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is also extended to all educational institutions. AICTE approved State Govt./State Govt. aided engineering colleges are getting support from the AICTE. A mechanism is in place wherein the Consortium takes advantage of collective bargaining and passes on the benefit of e-journals to subscribing members.

26. 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 16 years and has been regularly paying dividend to the Government of India.

27. PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES INCLUDING KHSM AGRA, CICT CHENNAI, NCPUL, NCPSL, RSKS AND MSRVVP UJJAIN.

27.1. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra

The Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The Mandal runs the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan under its aegis. The Sansthan is recognized as an advanced centre for Teaching, Training and Research in Applied Hindi Linguistics and Functional Hindi. It has eight departments at its Headquarters and eight Regional Centres at Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Shillong, Dimapur, Bhubaneswar and Ahmedabad. These centres participate in Teachers Training Programmes; Research in comparative and Contrastive Linguistics and Preparation of Instructional material as per the need of Hindi learners of the feeder area. Further, the Sansthan has four affiliated colleges that are governed by Govt. of Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam and Karnataka respectively.

27.2. Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai

In continuation to the efforts to promote 'Classical Tamil', the Union Cabinet approved the proposal for setting up Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai in its meeting held on 30.1.2008. Subsequently, Ministry of HRD issued a Notification dated 20.2.2008, conveying the decision of the Government of India, to establish CICT at Chennai. CICT started functioning from its office at Chennai as an autonomous organization, fully funded by the Ministry of HRD w.e.f 19th May, 2008. With setting up of CICT, the Central Scheme for Development of Tamil has been subsumed in CICT. CICT has been registered with the Registrar of Societies, Chennai Central on 21.1.2009 with the main purpose of promoting research relating to classical phase of Tamil (from early period to 600 AD). Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Governing Board of the CICT.

27.3. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)

National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Human Resource Development looks after the promotion of Urdu Language in the country and advises Government of India on issues connected with Urdu Language and having a bearing on education as may be referred to it.

27.4. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)

National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) is a fully funded The autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education with its headquarters at Delhi to promote, develop and propagate the Sindhi Language and to take action for making available in Sindhi the knowledge of scientific and technological development as well as the knowledge of ideas evolved in the modern context and to advise the Government of India on issues connected with Sindhi Language.

The Award money enhanced by Hon'ble HRM. Lifetime Achievement Awards from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- and Literary Awards from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.

27.5. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS)

The main objective of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan are to propagate, develop and encourage Sanskrit learning and research. As Sanskrit is invariably connected with Pali and Prakrit languages, from 2009-10, Sansthan has taken up the task to promote both Pali and Prakrit languages and their literatures. The Sansthan also serves as central, administrative and coordinating machinery for all its Campuses. The Government of India has formulated various schemes and programmes for the development of Sanskrit education and is implementing these through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and other agencies and Sansthan is by virtue of its position, multi-campus entity functions as a Nodal agency for coordinating all

efforts related to Shastras, Sanskrit language and literature. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has since been declared Deemed to be University w.e.f. 7th May 2002 by the MHRD, Govt. of India and the UGC.

27.6. Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP), Ujjain

The Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan was established in January 1987 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, as an autonomous organization registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 with the objective of : (a) Preservation, conservation and development of the oral tradition of Vedic studies; (b) study of the Vedas through Pathashalas as well as through other means and institutions; (c) creation and promotion of research facilities so as to bring out the rich wealth of knowledge contained in the Vedas and to relate it to the contemporary needs; and creation of infrastructure and other conditions for the collection of information and storage of relevant material as also publication and diffusion through various means.

28. NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA:

With a view to promote Indian books abroad, NBT has established a Rights Cell and also revived/introduced Financial Assistance Scheme for translation of Indian books into foreign languages. Within 2 months of being introduced, about 20 Indian books have been selected for translation into Arabic and Turkish. NBT has also taken initiative to put up "India Pavilion" for collective exhibit of Indian books in some selected International Book Fairs like Frankfurt Book Fair, Sharjah International Book Fair etc.

As a part of its book promotion activities, NBT is targeting the Hill and Tribal area in which a special Book Fair and book exhibition was held in Srinagar (J&K), Leh in Ladakh Region of J&K, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other Tribal Areas. It is worth to mention here that subsequent to the Book Fair at Srinagar organised by NBT, demand for NBT publications is increased tremendously.

The Trust also organizes New Delhi World Book Fair biennially where publishers & booksellers from India and abroad participated in this mega book event. The Trust organised the 20th New Delhi World Book Fair from 25 February 2012 to 4 March 2012 where a total of 2130 Indian and 32 foreign publishers participated. This biennial Book Fair has now been made an annual event and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) for a period of three years to avail space concessions and other benefits.

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

PLAN
(₹ In Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. SECRETARIAT	300.00	300.00	45.55	300.00	300.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	7.04
2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	497690.00	466190.00	447318.56	600200.00	595200.00	609437.62	729280.00	676915.00	489544.35
3. LANGUAGES	15400.00	15400.00	14237.17	17000.00	17000.00	16540.52	19550.00	25526.00	13381.87
4. SCHOLARSHIPS	12000.00	12000.00	10741.77	18000.00	18000.00	16312.13	25000.00	15812.00	7561.84
5. BOOK PROMOTION	1400.00	1400.00	1253.43	1600.00	1600.00	1480.90	2500.00	1987.00	1624.01
6. INC/JUNESCO UNIT	1110.00	1110.00	1060.71	1200.00	1200.00	1279.73	2120.00	2066.00	1627.18
7. PLANNING NORMS	1100.00	1100.00	1013.59	1400.00	1400.00	1197.60	1700.00	1418.00	888.87
8. DISTANCE LEARNING	100000.00	60000.00	55317.24	104300.00	95000.00	47103.83	95500.00	32700.00	28085.71
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	470600.00	422100.00	404688.56	566000.00	551500.00	571127.48	668000.00	591326.00	412886.10
10. Actual Recoveries						-7138.00			
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION.	1099600.00	979600.00	935676.58	1310000.00	1281200.00	1257531.81	1543800.00	1347900.00	955606.97
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION									
U G C including CUs & Deemed Uni.	439000.00	411500.00	422255.00	524450.00	524450.00	534150.00	635115.00	584082.00	401156.68
Assistance to State Governments of Degree College				1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	900.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2800.00	2800.00	2797.98	3400.00	3400.00	3400.00	10000.00	9257.00	6423.13
Indian Council of Historical Research	550.00	550.00	509.99	700.00	700.00	611.89	800.00	551.00	286.75
Association of Indian Universities	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	58.30	65.00	49.00	27.30
Establishment of Rural University	401.00	401.00	446.00	500.00	500.00	114.70	600.00	179.00	0.00
I I A S, Shimla	370.00	370.00	419.45	480.00	480.00	810.77	550.00	1150.00	333.22
Educational Loan Interest Subsidy	50000.00	50000.00	20328.00	64000.00	64000.00	69700.89	80000.00	80000.00	79999.97
I C P R	399.00	399.00	392.14	500.00	500.00	488.64	600.00	520.00	342.34
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	102.43	150.00	124.00	74.96
Establishment of Tribunals, Accreditation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation	4000.00	0.00		5000.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	1.00	0.00
National Mission on Teachers and Trainings							100.00	1.00	0.00
Incentivising States for expansion inclusion and excellence							100.00	1.00	0.00
Total - University & Hr. Edn.	497690.00	466190.00	447318.56	600200.00	595200.00	609437.62	729280.00	676915.00	489544.35

PLAN
(₹ In Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1										
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES										
Directorate of Hindi	1000.00	1000.00	904.61	1300.00	1300.00	1149.00	1500.00	2000.00	2000.00	925.29
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	500.00	500.00	419.47	600.00	600.00	510.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	293.87
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	800.00	800.00	719.00	850.00	850.00	638.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	750.00
Education in Human Values	300.00	300.00	92.12							
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	2000.00	2000.00	2399.00	2350.00	2350.00	3350.00	2800.00	4000.00	4000.00	2800.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages(CIL), Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	3800.00	3800.00	2114.02	3400.00	3400.00	2393.52	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	1325.21
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi	200.00	200.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	187.50
Central Institute of Classical Tamil	1600.00	1600.00	1088.95	1600.00	1600.00	1200.00	1600.00	928.00	928.00	400.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	4000.00	4000.00	5150.00	5500.00	5500.00	5900.00	6000.00	8948.00	8948.00	6000.00
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	3200.00	3200.00	700.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	15400.00	15400.00	14237.17	17000.00	17000.00	16540.52	19550.00	25526.00	25526.00	13381.87
Scholarship for College & University Students	12000.00	12000.00	10741.77	18000.00	18000.00	16312.13	25000.00	15812.00	15812.00	7561.84
DISTANCE LEARNING										
National Mission in Education through ICT	90000.00	50000.00	45996.24	94300.00	85000.00	38003.83	85000.00	22200.00	22200.00	18047.20
IGNOU	5000.00	5000.00	4899.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
State Open Universities	5000.00	5000.00	4422.00	5000.00	5000.00	4100.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	4538.51
Total - DISTANCE LEARNING	100000.00	60000.00	55317.24	104300.00	95000.00	47103.83	95500.00	32700.00	32700.00	28085.71
BOOK PROMOTION										
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	1098.00	1098.00	1253.43	1200.00	1200.00	1137.77	1898.00	1538.00	1538.00	1372.77
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies	2.00	2.00		0.00	0.00	1.60	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.69
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	300.00	300.00		400.00	400.00	341.53	600.00	447.00	447.00	249.55
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	1400.00	1400.00	1253.43	1600.00	1600.00	1480.90	2500.00	1987.00	1987.00	1624.01
INC/UNESCO										
Auroville Management	900.00	900.00	900.00	980.00	980.00	1180.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1011.00
Strengthening of External Academic Relation	20.00	20.00	7.03	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.18
UNESCO related activities	180.00	180.00	160.71	200.00	200.00	92.70	1000.00	946.00	946.00	616.00
Expansion of Mission de l'inde (MDL) in Paris	10.00	10.00		0.00	0.00		10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Total - INC/UNESCO	1110.00	1110.00	1060.71	1200.00	1200.00	1279.73	2120.00	2066.00	2066.00	1627.18
SECRETARIAT	300.00	300.00	45.55	300.00	300.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	7.04

PLAN
(₹ In Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Planning Norms									
National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	1100.00	1100.00	1013.59	1400.00	1400.00	1197.60	1600.00	1417.00	888.87
Collection of Education Statistics							100.00	1.00	0.00
Total - Planning Norms	1100.00	1100.00	1013.59	1400.00	1400.00	1197.60	1700.00	1418.00	888.87
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Community Polytechnics	16000.00	4000.00	3056.66	16200.00	10200.00	4922.00	15000.00	6000.00	3848.00
Indian Institutes of Technology	90000.00	89500.00	94500.00	110000.00	114600.00	120400.00	120000.00	133200.00	100125.00
National Institutes of Technology	90000.00	87500.00	90000.00	91000.00	91000.00	96000.00	100000.00	86286.00	65025.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	4149.00	4149.00		4450.00	4450.00	3265.75	4650.00	3861.00	2412.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta , Madras and Kanpur	350.00	350.00	3906.50	350.00	350.00	225.75	350.00	148.00	102.50
Indian Institute of Management	10000.00	10000.00	9999.20	15000.00	15000.00	21500.00	18000.00	11381.00	7439.20
National Institutes of Tech. Teachers Trg. & Research.	3000.00	1800.00	2700.00	3500.00	3500.00	2345.00	3500.00	3200.00	2190.00
National Instt. of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	3700.00	3700.00	3125.00	3700.00	3700.00	1700.00	3700.00	600.00	600.00
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1600.00	2400.00	1200.00
School of Planning & Architecture	900.00	900.00	900.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	629.00	600.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	1500.00	1500.00	100.00	1600.00	1600.00	720.00	1600.00	1052.00	667.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	8000.00	9500.00	9500.00	10400.00	10400.00	13400.00	15000.00	18000.00	11249.98
All India Council for Technical Education	22000.00	22000.00	21999.00	23000.00	23000.00	23000.00	40000.00	40000.00	27000.00
North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	700.00	700.00	141.00	700.00	700.00	699.00	1000.00	289.00	250.00
IIIT, Allahabad	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	4500.00	4500.00	5500.00	5000.00	7000.00	3750.00
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	400.00	400.00	352.20	500.00	500.00	222.00	500.00	178.00	12.55
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management , Gwalior	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3500.00	3500.00	3155.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8900.00	8900.00	8900.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	11000.00	13500.00	8400.00
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	22000.00	8000.00	500.00	26400.00	18900.00	18312.80	35000.00	19763.00	8212.75
International Technical Co-operation	1.00	1.00		0.00	0.00				0.00
New Indian Institute of Information Technology (New IIITs)	2000.00	0.00		2900.00	0.00		2500.00	801.00	0.00
New Three Indian Institute of Technology	40000.00	25000.00	25000.00	50000.00	50000.00	63788.20	80000.00	71500.00	52000.00
New School of Planning & Architecture	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	3500.00	7500.00	2750.00
Setting up of New NITs	6000.00	4000.00	2500.00	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	12000.00	14000.00	9000.00

PLAN
(₹ In Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2010-11				2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1										
Setting up of New IIMs	2500.00	1300.00	1299.00	6000.00	6000.00	7953.00	15000.00	10000.00	8053.31	
Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	12000.00	12000.00	10670.00	12100.00	12100.00	7005.00	10000.00	7000.00	4664.99	
Training & Research in Frontier Areas	1000.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	33.00	0.00	
Assistance to States for upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	80000.00	65000.00	54540.00	84000.00	84000.00	81269.00	84000.00	42000.00	31260.00	
Indian Instt. of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing, Kanchipuram	1000.00	2000.00	2000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7500.00	8000.00	8000.00	6000.00	
Indian Instt. of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	3000.00	4500.00	4500.00	4000.00	4000.00	5500.00	4500.00	6500.00	4500.00	
Expansion and Up gradation of State Engineering Istitutions	100.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	1.00	0.00	
Setting up of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IEST)	1500.00	0.00		2500.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	1200.00	1700.00	900.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2200.00	5000.00	1537.87	
Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (ISER)	30000.00	45000.00	45000.00	58000.00	58000.00	57999.98	65000.00	68000.00	46880.95	
Setting up of workers technical University	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00				
Technical Education - Quality Improvement Project of Government of Indian (TEQIP) Phase - III							100.00	1.00	0.00	
Other Programmes										
Research and Innovation							100.00	1.00		
Employability and Skill Information							100.00	1.00	0.00	
Total - Technical Education	470600.00	422100.00	404688.56	566000.00	551500.00	571127.48	668000.00	591326.00	412886.10	
Actual Recoveries			-1291.00			-7138.00				
TOTAL: D/O HE (Plan)	1099600.00	979600.00	935676.58	1310000.00	1281200.00	1257531.81	1543800.00	1347900.00	955606.97	

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

NON-PLAN
(₹ in Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. SECRETARIAT	7294.00	7294.00	5281.00	7821.00	7821.00	5804.00	8414.00	8304.00	5041.81
2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	375862.00	624039.00	398981.00	643780.00	449861.00	447503.78	712785.00	491943.00	348555.35
3. LANGUAGES	6824.00	7465.00	7208.00	8002.00	8900.00	8515.42	9438.00	10238.00	7780.93
4. SCHOLARSHIPS	241.00	241.00	33.00	241.00	241.00	75.41	241.00	217.00	33.81
5. BOOK PROMOTION	1641.00	1607.00	1602.00	1750.00	1750.00	1750.00	1873.00	2109.00	1030.04
6. INC/UNESCO UNIT	1183.00	1199.00	1118.00	1206.00	1277.00	1219.00	1432.00	1517.00	1161.83
7. PLANNING NORMS	1104.00	1349.00	1307.00	1457.00	1518.00	1271.59	1616.00	1588.00	1121.31
8. ADMINISTRATION	699.00	699.00	23.00	721.00	721.00	631.00	741.00	677.00	17.35
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	174552.00	197107.00	192349.00	216222.00	231111.00	226209.80	247160.00	263207.00	154324.02
10. Actual Recoveries						-8.00			
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION	569400.00	841000.00	607902.00	881200.00	703200.00	692972.00	983700.00	779800.00	519066.45
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION									
U G C including Central University	345086.00	390359.00	390359.00	411889.00	437064.00	440023.00	479417.00	473296.00	342481.34
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	25001.00	225001.00	585.00	225000.00	5000.00	0.00	225000.00	10000.00	0.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2690.00	5712.00	5712.00	3789.00	4398.00	4398.00	4724.00	4890.00	3537.16
Indian Council of Historical Research	786.00	731.00	625.00	780.00	1018.00	898.00	1079.00	1074.00	749.17
Establishment of Rural Universities	127.00	127.00	107.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	143.00	118.00	51.49
I C P R	372.00	372.00	339.00	397.00	415.00	339.36	446.00	422.00	254.41
Association of Indian Univ.	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	27.00	16.00
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	270.00	277.00	277.00	207.75
IIAS, Simla	696.00	633.00	545.00	684.00	725.00	725.00	772.00	972.00	579.00
Refund of Income-Tax	164.00	164.00		164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	154.00	99.96
National Research Professors	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	116.45	130.00	122.00	79.07
Other Items	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	
I G N O U	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	90.00	0.00
Setting up of Commonwealth University	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total - University & Hr. Edu.	375862.00	624039.00	398981.00	643780.00	449861.00	447503.78	712785.00	491943.00	348555.35
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES									
Directorate of Hindi	1044.00	1044.00	938.00	1117.00	1117.00	909.17	1180.00	1148.00	720.59

**NON-PLAN
(₹ in Lakh)**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
	Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	270.00	270.00	277.00	291.00	291.00	296.69	309.00	303.00
Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	1261.00	1376.00	1376.00	1452.00	1456.00	1452.00	1542.00	2040.00	1053.80
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	1077.00	1077.00	919.00	1136.00	1136.00	957.56	1187.00	1137.00	640.12
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	3172.00	3698.00	3698.00	4006.00	4900.00	4900.00	5220.00	5610.00	5130.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	6824.00	7465.00	7208.00	8002.00	8900.00	8515.42	9438.00	10238.00	7780.93
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS									
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi - Speaking States/UTs	150.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	126.00	
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign	80.00	80.00	33.00	80.00	80.00	75.41	80.00	80.00	33.81
Other Items	9.00	9.00		9.00	9.00		9.00	9.00	
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	241.00	241.00	33.00	241.00	241.00	75.41	241.00	217.00	33.81
BOOK PROMOTION									
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	1641.00	1607.00	1602.00	1750.00	1750.00	1750.00	1873.00	2109.00	1030.04
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	1641.00	1607.00	1602.00	1750.00	1750.00	1750.00	1873.00	2109.00	1030.04
INC/ UNESCO	1183.00	1199.00	1118.00	1206.00	1277.00	1219.00	1432.00	1517.00	1161.83
PLANNING NORMS									
National University Educational Planning and Administration	849.00	1092.00		1187.00	1247.00	1033.55	1334.00	1318.00	901.77
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	229.00	231.00		244.00	245.00	218.04	256.00	246.00	212.54
NMCMC	26.00	26.00		26.00	26.00	20.00	26.00	24.00	7.00
TOTAL - PLANNING NORMS	1104.00	1349.00	1307.00	1457.00	1518.00	1271.59	1616.00	1588.00	1121.31

NON-PLAN
(₹ in Lakh)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2012
Administration									
Exp.on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc.TA/DA to Non-officials	42.00	42.00		42.00	42.00	21.56	50.00	34.00	17.35
Educational Institutions Abroad	657.00	657.00		675.00	675.00	609.44	691.00	643.00	
Discretionary Grants by Ministers				4.00	4.00				
Total - ADMINISTRATION	699.00	699.00	23.00	721.00	721.00	631.00	741.00	677.00	17.35
SECRETARIAT	7294.00	7294.00	5281.00	7821.00	7821.00	5804.00	8414.00	8304.00	5041.81
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Indian Institutes of Technology	82566.00	99771.00	99771.00	109168.00	111894.00	111894.00	119801.00	131560.00	77187.68
Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	1822.00	1822.00	2540.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1135.50
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	696.00	718.00		780.00	914.00	685.00	978.00	967.00	574.00
Indian Institutes of Management	3400.00	3400.00	241.00	3643.00	3643.00	0.00	3852.00	3269.00	0.00
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	14143.00	17265.00	17265.00	18641.00	22353.00	22353.00	21853.00	21853.00	16372.00
A I C T E	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	5.00	0.00
NITs	50751.00	50751.00	48951.00	55958.00	62827.00	62827.00	69926.00	74915.00	40100.00
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	36.00	36.00	32.00	36.00	36.00	33.80	36.00	15.00	3.49
International Technical Cooperation	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	0.00
NIE, Mumbai	2869.00	2869.00	2169.00	3444.00	2543.00	2543.00	3067.00	2549.00	1500.00
NIIFT, Ranchi	997.00	1114.00	1114.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00	1411.00	2093.00	835.00
SPA, New Delhi	1632.00	1316.00	1308.00	1603.00	1798.00	1798.00	1942.00	1942.00	1000.00
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	3671.00	4353.00	5202.00	5400.00	5400.00	4900.00	6081.00	5481.00	4147.55
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	3347.00	3347.00	3347.00	3868.00	4331.00	4331.00	4660.00	5395.00	3495.00
IIIT, Alahabad	572.00	286.00	572.00	735.00	1400.00	1400.00	1587.00	1510.00	929.00
SLIET, Sangrur	2036.00	1200.00	1200.00	2303.00	2594.00	2594.00	2786.00	2455.00	1393.00
IIITM, Gwalior	729.00	850.00	729.00	938.00	938.00	938.00	983.00	982.00	587.80
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology	2500.00	4275.00	4275.00	2500.00	3800.00	3800.00	2634.00	2634.00	2634.00
NERIST, Itanagar	2684.00	3633.00	3633.00	3965.00	3400.00	2974.00	3640.00	3760.00	2430.00
Total - Technical Education	174552.00	197107.00	192349.00	216222.00	231111.00	226209.80	247160.00	263207.00	154324.02
Actual Recoveries						-8.00			
TOTAL: D/O HE (Non-Plan)	569400.00	841000.00	607902.00	881200.00	703200.00	692972.00	983700.00	779800.00	519066.45

**OBJECT HEAD WISE EXPENDITURE PLAN AND NON-PLAN
FOR THE YEAR 2011-12**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Object Description	Actuals Plan	Actuals Non-Plan	Total Actuals (Plan & Non-Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salaries	5.36	54.08	59.44
2	Overtime Allowance	0.00	0.11	0.11
3	Medical Treatment	0.04	1.88	1.92
4	Domestic Travel Expenses	1.14	2.27	3.41
5	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.94	0.94
6	Office Expenses	7.22	14.61	21.83
7	Publications	4.19	0.18	4.37
8	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Other Administrative Expenses	2.98	0.94	3.92
10	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Advertising & Publicity	0.52	6.22	6.74
12	Minor works	0.20	0.00	0.20
13	Professional Services	0.00	0.24	0.24
14	Grants-in-aid- General	5387.87	6808.18	12196.05
15	Contribution	0.02	14.60	14.62
16	Scholarships/ Stipends	195.78	18.22	214.00
17	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	7092.24	0.00	7092.24
18	Lump sum Provision	0.00	0.01	0.01
19	Other Charges	18.81	7.30	26.11
20	Dedut Recovery	-141.02	-0.16	-141.18
21	Actual Recoveries			
	Grand Total	12575.35	6929.62	19504.97

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR 2012-2013

(₹ in crore)

	BE (Plan) ₹ 15438.00		BE (Non-Plan) ₹ 9837.00		BE (Plan and Non-Plan) ₹ 25275.00	
Quarters	RE (Plan) ₹ 13479.00		RE (Non-Plan) ₹ 7798.00		RE (Plan and Non-Plan) ₹ 21277.00	
	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE
Upto June	2624.46	1973.44	2459.25	1400.86	5083.71	3374.30
	17.00%	12.78%	25.00%	14.24%	20.11%	13.35%
Upto September	6175.20	6463.62	6009.99	3687.82	12185.19	10151.44
	40.00%	41.87%	61.10%	37.49%	48.21%	40.16%
Up to December	10343.46	9557.05	7377.75	5191.65	17721.21	14748.70
	67.00%	61.91%	75.00%	52.78%	70.11%	58.35%
Upto March	15438.00		9837.00		25275.00	
	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	

Appendix- V**Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released - Up to 31st March, 2012.****(₹ in crore)**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to 1.04.2012	Amount Involved	No. of UCs received during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.12	Amount Involved in Outstanding UCs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3667	15274.61	657	3276.45	3010	11998.16

Position of Unspent Balances**Appendix- VI****As on 1.4.2011 & 30.09.2011****(₹ in crore)**

	01.04.2011			30.09.2011		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with other implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	432.25	120.38	552.63	1263.30	476.13	1739.43
Total	432.25	120.38	552.63	1263.30	476.13	1739.43

As on 1.4.2012 & 30.09.2012**(₹ in crore)**

	01.04.2012			30.09.2012		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with other implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	1368.00	283.17	1651.17	1017.31	98.99	1116.30
Total	1368.00	283.17	1651.17	1017.31	98.99	1116.30