OUTCOME BUDGET

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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. In the year 2009, 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 endeavor 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 School of Mines, Dhanbad
➢ Central Universities, including IGNOU
➢ Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
➢ National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
➢ Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)
➢ School of Planning and Architecture

The Outcome Budget 2010-11 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 which 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 2010-11.

- **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/ programs and Acts being administered by the Ministry for information to the public.

EDUCATION OF MINORITIES AND SCs, STs

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell of the Ministry is involved in the coordination of various activities relating to educational development of SCs and STs including

(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.

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CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

FUNCTIONS

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

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

1. Laying down of National Policy on Education, and overseeing its implementation,

2. Planned development, including expansion of access and qualitative improvement in University and Higher Education and Technical Education with special attention to disadvantaged groups, e.g. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other backward classes, Girls, Minorities and Disabled,

3. Development of all Indian Languages,

4. Scholarships to deserving students,

5. Promotion of Books and administration of Copyright Act,

6. International Cooperation in the field of Education, including with UNESCO.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

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

- University & Higher Education, Minorities Education,
- Technical Education,
- Distance Education & Scholarships,
- Planning, Administration, Languages, and Coordination,

- UNESCO, International Cooperation, Policy, Statistics, Book Promotion & Copyrights
- Integrated Finance Division,

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

1.   University & Higher Education
- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Indira Gandhi National Open University,
- 38 Central Universities under the perview of Ministry of HRD
- 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)
- 15 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
- 11 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 4 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs)
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/ Practical Training
- 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research
- Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad
- National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai
- 3 Schools of Planning and Architecture
- Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Punjab,
- National Institute of Foundary & Forge Technology, Ranchi
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar,
- Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar,

2. Languages

- Three Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Maharishi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain
- Kendirya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)

> ➢ National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)
> ➢ Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, TamilNadu.

4.   Miscellaneous
> ➢ National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi,
> ➢ National Book Trust (NBT), New Delhi
> ➢ National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)

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

5.   Attached Offices
> ➢ Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi
> ➢ Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi
> ➢ Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore

6.   PSU
> ➢ Educational Consultants (India) Limited (Ed.CIL), Noida

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CHAPTER-II
OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	HIGHER EDUCATION								
1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	• 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. • To promote inclusiveness by removal of imbalances on account of regional, geographical, caste, ethnic, religious, gender	2350.00 (175.00 in NER	1122.71	--	Development assistance to State Universities(136) General Development Assistance to colleges (7383) Assistance to Auto-nomous Colleges (380) Universities with Potential for Excellence (19) College with Potential for Excellence (359) Assistance to new State Universities. (10) Up gradation of 7 technical institutions. Special Development Assistance to young universities (16) and rejuvenation of old universities.	Development of State Universities and colleges eligible for receiving grants for removing regional imbalance and address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education in region as well as providing better quality in higher education. Promotion of research in selected areas in universities and colleges after identification of their potential.	During the financial year 2010-11.	The outputs and outcomes are dependent not only on the availability of financial outlays but also on the relevant higher education policy with regard to the public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality upward harmonizati on of standard in higher education at the global level which

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		considerations and physical disability and increase access opportunities for the disadvantaged. • To promote quality in higher education and strengthen research				Assistance to young colleges. Assistance to Delhi Colleges. Special assistance programme for up-gradation of science departments in universities and colleges. CAS-126 DSA-200 DRS-455 Development grants to management de-partments. Women Hostel for Colleges Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges (67) PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders (2375 student per annum) and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child (1200)	Promotion and streng-thening of research and knowledge growth. To meet the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of higher education Increase in number of women hostels would ensure higher access to education among women. Removal of gender		are (ever evolving) yet unforeseen may effect the puts 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.

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Increase in enrolment of women	disparities in access to higher education. Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of women as well as provide quality higher education opportunities to women.		
						PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges (1000 slots).			
						Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST (2000).	Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of students coming from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities as well as provide quality higher education opportunities to them.		
						Research Awards to Teachers (100)			
						Emeritus Fellowships (100)			
						Doctor D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship (BSR) (472)			
							Promotion of quality education through the programmes.		
						Monitoring fellowship for doing Ph.D. (Non-Net-JRF (BSR) (3000)			
						Major Research Project in Humanities (1170)	To provide an opportunity to acquire skill broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform transiting into cross disciplinary areas.		
						Major Research			

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Project in Science (2000)	To promote excellence in research in higher education in all disciplines.		
						Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals (1000) and JRF for Foreign Nationals (20 JRF+7RA per annum)	Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D degrees in various disciplines.		
						Engineering & Technology JRFs (50)			
						Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students (4309 JRF)			
						Faculty Improvement Programme	For providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering, leading to Ph.D		
						Bilateral Exchange Programmes Cultural Exchange Programme (130 visits)	To provide an opportunity to meritorious candidates to		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Area Studies (46)

Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women (100 slots per annum)

Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students (1200 slots per annum)

Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges (800 proposals) 800 crore.

Travel Grant (583 college teacher to International Conferences | undertake advanced studies and research leading to Ph.D. degrees in Sciences.

Aiming to enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities.

UGC has been implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector

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. | | |

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						Academic Staff College (66 ASC) Refresher course centre (15) Orientation Prog-rammes (223) Refresher courses (702) Work Shops (77). IUC (6) National Facilitation Centre (4) Media Centers (22) Inflibnet Digitization Repository (160) Model Degree Colleges in Educationally backward districts (200) Uncovered Universities (Non 12 B) – (150) Uncovered colleges	To increase the stakeholders to pursue higher technical education. The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market- oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. Presenting the research papers in international conferences for enriching the knowledge for further research and exposure to higher section of the foreign countries To inculcate in young teachers, quality of self reliance through awareness of the social, intellectual and moral environment and self potential and confidence.		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						(Non 12 B) – (6000)	For providing the common advanced centralized facilities for universities in various fields. Besides the IUCs. The National Facilitation Centre for serving as resource centre. To provide scholarly literature through Internet in all areas of learning to higher education		
2.	Central Universities (CUs) & Deemed Universities (DU)	To operationalize 15 new and 23 existing Central Universities – 3 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in Assam, 3 in Delhi and 4 in Uttar Pradesh, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and 1 each in Pondicherry and remaining 23 States (except Goa) - to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in	1980 (330.00 in NER) for CUs and Rs.60.00 for DUs.	2318.15	--	Development assistance to Central Universities (23) Development assistance to Deemed Universities.(25) Making functional 15 new Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States. Implementing Oversight Committee's recommendations Envisaging 54% increase in the annual permitted strength over a period of three years commencing from the academic session 2008-09,	The Central Universities have continued to impart high quality education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D levels to students selected on all-India basis. However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlay of any specific year, but cumulative effect of the past several years' outlays. 15 new Central Universities established recently	The regular flow of funds, followed by a constant monitoring of utilization of funds will definitely improve the performances of the CUs in a time bound	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 the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.				based on the sanctioned intake of 69221 students in 2006-07. As a result the intake of students is likely to go up by 37379 students by 2010-11.	are expected to be fully functional and would provide a modal for academic reforms as provided in the Central Universities Act, 2009. Further, increase in intake in various courses, creation of new Faculties and Departments and introduction of new courses, apart from the quantitative and qualitative growth in terms of research activities, organization of Conferences and Seminars is expected.	manner.	
3.	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	To coordinate research in social sciences to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research and to take necessary measures such as providing financial and technical assistance, guidance, advice, review progress of research in social sciences and bring	28.00 (2.80 in NER)	26.90	--	1. Research Grant Plan -170 (on going 250) 2. Fellowship Plan - 250 (on going fellowship 200) 3. Maintenance of Research Institutes - 25 4. Regional Centres – 6 5. International Colla-boration – 300 6. Training Courses & Data Bank - 25	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	The targets and outcome shall be subject to the availability of the grant.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		out publications etc. as are vital for promotion of social sciences in the country. To achieve its objectives, the Council provide financial assistance to institutes involves in the research in social sciences, enter into international collaborations, award fellowships, provide research grant, study grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes a half-yearly journal alongwith the proceedings of the seminars and workshops.				7. Publication Div - 85 8. Documentation Services including study grants - 4500 9. Other Programmes - 100 10. North East Programme - 80		beginning of the financial year. The financial assistance to the ongoing projects and fellowships shall be provided after reviewing their Progress; providing maintenance grant to the grantee institutions is an ongoing process. The Council proposes to undertake its activities in accordance with its objectives.	
4.	Indian Council of Historical	The Government of India established the	5.50 (0.55 in NER)	7.86		**Plan & Non plan (Target fixed)**	The Council reiterates that its		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Research (ICHR)	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				1 Research Project - 30 2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF - 300 and National 3 Study cum Travel Grant -150 4 Foreign Travel Grant - 65 5 Pub. Subsidy - 80 6 CEP - 4 7 ICHR Seminar/Conf. - 4 8 Assistance to professional - organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences - 100 9 ICHR own publications -15 10 Computerization of the ICHR library Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2010-11 would be Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols. of the projects) Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India The work towards Freedom Project will be completed during the year 2010-11 and the	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 academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		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.				major part of the work of the other projects will be completed during 2010-11 Computerization and Digitalization of the ICHR Library The present advance scientific world of computerization is one of the most essential requirements for an institution like ICHR. At present there are two regional offices, one at Guwahati and another at Bangalore. The Council is required to be connected with these Centres on the Internet to have the day-to-day information in all respect, especially in the field of historical research. The said regional centres are to be strengthened and provided necessary equipment, materials and library to facilitate historians/ archaeologist/ epigraphist to attract and involve the scholars in southern and northeastern regions of our country.			
5.	National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad	To promote rural higher education modelled upon Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary	4.01 (0.40 in NER)	1.27	--	1. In addition to providing support to existing rural Institute (25) it also helps in revising rural institute	Rural higher education is promoted on Gandhian principles.	The time for completio n of these projects	

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	(NCRI)	concept of Nai Talim through the process of education, research, training and extension. The objectives also include encouraging educational institutions for higher studies in rural areas and voluntary agencies, and to promote concepts in conformity the Gandhian philosophy of education.				(20) as well as setting up of new rural institute (7). 2. Strengthening of Rural Higher Education 3. Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic education institutions including institutes situated in North Eastern Region. 4. Integration of Gandhian institution through networking of rural education, Training, field Research with different organizations / insti-tutions 5. Promotion of Rural Higher Education through developing courses and modules on Gandhian education, development, economics, manage-ment approaches values etc. 6. Strengthening of NCRI establishment.		ranges from 1 years to 3 years	

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
6.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 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 research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	3.70 (0.37 in NER)	6.96		**Programmes/ Meetings** 1. Fellowships - 30-35 2. National Fellowships- -5 3. Honorary Fellowships-10 4. Governing Body Meeting – 4 5. Finance Committee – 4 6. Selection Committee-2 7. Society Meeting 1 **National / International Seminars** 1.Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture – 1 2. Seminars – 22 3. Visiting Professors - 8 4. Visiting Scholars - 16 **Publications** a) Summer Hill – 2 b) Journal – 2 c) Annual Report – 1 d) Proceeding of seminars – 5 e) Monographs – 10 **Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books** i) Books - 3500 ii) Periodicals – 350	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the projected budget 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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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						iii) Library equipments, Back Volumes& Books – Purchase of E- Archives of E- Journals **Material & Supply Stores and equipment** – 14 computers			
7.	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	Out of the target of eleven volumes, five volumes and 4 reprints have already been published during the year 2009-10. It is targetted to bring out a total of 80 Volumes/ monographs by 31st March, 2010. During the year 2010-11, another seven Volumes are proposed to be published bringing the total to 87 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 boos to be brought	1.10 (0.11 in NER)	--	Sales revenue for PHISPC publications to the tune of Rs.30 lakh is anticipated.	So far 74 volumes have already been published and 6 volumes will be printed up to March 2010. During 2010-11, 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 2008-09 and will also achieve for 2009-10 as per Annual Action Plan prepared	There will be no variation for the achieve-ment of the physical target. The outcome for 2009-10 and 2010-11 shall be subject to the availability of grant.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		have somewhat increased.							
8.	National Research Professorship (NRP)	To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.	--	1.30	--	There are 12 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 2 Pensioners.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized areas.	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.	--
1.	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	-to review the progress research in philosophy -to give financial assistance to institutions engaged in philosophy -to provide technical assistance or guidance in philosophy -to take all such measures as may	3.99 (0.40 in NER)	3.72	--		The activities would help in exploring new areas of research in philosophy and its propagation of Indian Philosophy		

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		be necessary for the promotion of research in philosophy and allied disciplines							
		Fellowship				The Council has awarded 49 fellowship this year & fellowship has been released to 130 scholars of previous years.)	During the year 2010-11, the Council has decided to offer 75-80 fellowship in total during 2010-11.		
		Seminars, Conferences and Workshops				Council has organized till date 22 seminars, conferences and workshops	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to organize 80 seminars and workshops		
		Refresher Courses				Council has organized till date 2 Refresher courses	During the current financial year Council proposes to organize 5 Refresher Courses		
		Lectures				Council has organized till date 25 Lectures	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to organize 35 lectures, 2 Foreign, 2 Indian and 1 National Lecture		
		Grants for Seminars and Workshops				Council has granted for 40 seminars and workshop	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to organize 40 Seminars and workshops		
		Publications				Council has published till date 4 books	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to publish		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
							10 publication under the scheme.		
		International Coll. and Academic Linkages				Council has organized till date 2 International Coll. & Academic Linkages	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to invite or send 8 leading scholars for delivering lectures etc.		
		Library Books and periodicals				Council has purchased till date (174 books) & (90 Journals)	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to procure 500 and subscribe 110 Journals of books or more than that subject to availability of fund.		
		ICPR Spl. Programmes				Council has organized till date 2 ICPR Spl. Programmes	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to organize 10 Special Programmes.		
		Grants for Sp. Programme				Council has released the grant for 4 Sp. Programmes	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to give grant to organize 5 Special Programmes.		
		Review Meet Dialogue and colloquia				Council has released the grant for 4 Events	During the year 2010-11 Council has proposed to organise 2 Review Meet/ conference		
		Provision for NER				Council has released the grant for (8-Lectures & Seminar) (7 Fellowships)			

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S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
11.	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)	NCMEI was established through an Ordinance followed by an Act of Parliament which received assent of the President on 6th 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.	--	2.55	--	The Commission has received more than 1692 petitions/ complaints during 2009-10 against which 2069 cases have been disposed which included cases registered since 1.4.09 as well as earlier registered cases. The powers of the commission have been further amplified through the NCMEI (Amendment Act 2006) to make it more effective.	To redress the grievance of Minorities regarding their right to establish institutions and declaration of such institutions as minority institutions No physical targets can be fixed.	Article 30 (1) of the Consti-tutions has given the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.\n\nThe Commission adjudicates on the petition or complaints regarding refusal by State or Central Government to establish such institutions. The Commission has quasi-judical jurisdiction and may issue	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
							appropriate direction to State/ Central Govts. For the redressal of grievances of Minority institutions.		
12.	Educational loan interest Subsidy Scheme	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 education in India.	500.00	--	--	It is estimated that about 2.00 lakh students shall avail the benefit every year.	Students from economically backward classes can pursue higher professional studies with ease in the country.	The Scheme shall be applicable from the academic year 2009-10.	
13.	Improvement in salary scale of University & college Teachers	Consequent on revision of pay scale of Central Govt. employees, it has been necessary to revise the pay scales of	--	250.01	--	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		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		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.					education.		
13.	Establishment of Tribunals, Accreditation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation (New Scheme)								
		1. It is proposed to establish Tribunals at State and National-levels for fast-track adjudication of the entire gamut of disputes concerting stakeholders that arise in the higher education sector. 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	40.00	--	--	Establishment of Tribunals at State and National levels. Setting up of an institutional structure for regulation of the process of accreditation through independent regulatory authority.	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		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	provide a common frame of reference for students and other stakeholders to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions is required. Accreditation is the principal means of quality assurance in higher education the world cover and reflects the fact that in achieving recognition, the institution or programme of study is committed to external review to meet certain minimum specified standards and also to continuously seek ways in which to enhance the quality of education. the institutional structure proposed for regulating the process of accreditation bodies, necessary for student and teacher mobility and institutional collaboration across borders. 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. A						higher educational institution. 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 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 develops into a self- sustaining spiral of improving access and quality and enhancing the expansion needs of the sector.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	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. 4. A proposal for the establishment of a National Education Finance Corporation for fulfilling a need 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 develops into a self- sustaining spiral of improving access and quality and enhancing the expansion needs of the sector. The corporation could also act as a refinance agency for educational loans obtained by students for pursuit of higher education.								
	DISTANCE LEARNING								
14. (a)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and Certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide opportunities for	50.00 (5.00. in NER)	1.00		Annual enrolment : 6.00 lakhs Total enrolment: 25.00 lakh New Centres to be created : 2 New programmes : 15 New Regional	Increase in enrolment of student by 4.0% or by 20,000	The process of enhanceme nt of enrolment has cumulative effect and depends on a series of factors. Different	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		higher education to a large cross section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society; To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research; To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence in the rural areas.				Centres :06 New Study Centres : 100 Number of new Overseas Study Centres: 5 Gyan Darshan Channels: 1 (New) Gyan Vani (FM) stations: 9 (New) Audio / Video Programmes: 500 / 100 Edusat: Teaching Ends:10 SITs: 50 ROTs: 500 Webcasting of Channels: GD-1, GD-2 Study centres at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee: 10. Study centres under Jan Shiksha Sansthan: 10.		components such as creation of centres, development of course material and launch of Programmes etc. of this series has different initiation points. The final decision on initiation of steps depends upon communication of availability of resources. The work on most of the components is academic in nature and shall be started immediately after	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Study centres under CNRI: 10. Coverage: All States and UTs		availability of resources. The other set of activities is to strengthen the measures for use of ICT in distance education programmes.	
14. (b)	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs)	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	50.00 (5.00 in NER)	--	--	Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 14 Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 200	Increase in enrolment of SOUs and CCIs by 10%.	Dates for Invitation, Scrutiny, and Decision of proposals are being decided. Release of grant, Utilization and Final evaluation for 2009-10 will be done subsequently by	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
								31.3.2010.	
15.	National Mission on Education through ICT	Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources. 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	900.00 (90.00 in NER)	--	--	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting 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 exposures. 7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video	Maximizing the use of ICT through high quality e-contents getting generated under the Mission and robust connectivity being provided to all the colleges and universities in the country.		Most of the activities are of collabora-tive nature including creation of IPR and rolling out of connectivity. Connectivity to Univer-sities is also dependent on the core backbone at National Knowledge Network becoming ready.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		breakthrough in the field of : (a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian, (b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners, (c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class (d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories, (e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and (f) creation of Virtual technological university. The Mission would also attempt to build knowledge network between and within				tapes to digital format 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities. .			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Institutions of higher learning in the county with a view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.							
16.	Commonwealth of Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.	--	4.00	--	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.	**Achievements as quantified in Col. 5**	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount if Government of India's contribution and released in one instalment after approval.	To meet Govt. of India's commitment.
	Scholarship								
17.	Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. These students would be identified on the basis of the Class XII results. The scholarship would be paid from the first year of graduation to post-graduation level in general courses and for graduation	120.00 (12.00 in NER)	--	--	82000 fresh scholarships would be awarded in addition to 82000 renewal scholarships. Backlog scholarships for students eligible under National Merit Scholarship Scheme would also be paid at old rates without arrears. There is also a component of Administrative Expenditure. This scheme is likely to benefit nearly 2,00,000 students in	The scholarship would enable the meritorious students from poor families to pursue higher studies. This would go a long way in developing valuable human resource for the country.	The process will continue throughout the year.	The outputs and outcome are dependent upon the number of students who pass out from class XII with requisite qualifying marks and fulfill other eligibility criteria.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		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.				2009-10 including the eligible students who would be covered under the renewal scholarship for 2008-09.			
	Development of Language								
18.	**Directorate of Hindi**		10.00 (1.00 in NER)	10.44	--				
	Promotion, development, preservation and propagation of Hindi	Teaching Hindi through correspondence				i) Teaching Hindi to 10000 students ii) 23 Personal Contact Programmes for the help of the students	Propagation of Hindi	One Year	
		Audio-visual content generation for helping to learn Hindi				i)Publication 02 (Self-taught/ Conversation Guide) ii) Production of 4 CDs based on Bilingual conversation guides and 6 Educational CDs for Bhasha Mandakini			
		Financial assistance to Institutions for promotion of Hindi language and grants for publication of				Teaching & Propagation of Hindi through VHOs - Grants to 250 institutions		One Year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		manuscripts.				Publications -20			
		Publication of Dictionaries/ Conversation Guides				Preparation of Monolingual, Bilingual, trilingual & Multilingual dictionaries related to Indian and foreign languages with Hindi (02+ 02)		One Year	
		Free Distribution of Hindi books				To distribute latest Hindi books to the library of non-Hindi States to 1050 institutions		One Year	
						Propagation of Hindi through sale of CHD Publications in fares & exhibitions (12)		One Year	
		To promote Indian literature comparative literature & latest research in the field of language, linguistic & literature through Hindi language				06 issues of 'Bhasha' (Bi-monthly) Magazine, Varshiki, Sahityamala		One Year	
19.	**Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology (CSTT)**								
	Preparation of Technical Dictionaries /glossaries, Definitional Dictionaries including Departmental Glossaries (Including NTM requirements)	Evolution and Standardization of technical terms in Hindi and other Indian Languages, Defining the technical terms in definitional dictionaries Propagation of the terms coined and defined Evolution and compilation of technical terms of different Indian languages for the creation of National Terminology	5.00 (0.50 in NER)	2.70	--	i)Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them ii)Brainstorming sessions with experts iii)Sponsoring seminars, conferences and training / orientation programmes	Evolution and definition of approxima-tely 50,000 terms and training around 1000 participants	Through out the year	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Explaining conceptual technical terms in detail in subject wise encyclopedias							
		Preparation and publication of University level books in Hindi/Regional Languages/ Monographs/Digests/ Journals				20 Publications including regional language terminologies	Publication of Reference materials, journals, etc. regularly to cater the needs of the targets throughout the year	Through out the year	
		Grant-In-Aid For University Level Book Production				Release of grants to organizations needing the funding		Two times in a year	
		Creation of publicity material and organization of exhibitions for the promotion of the works of the Commission.				Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organizing around 12 exhibitions	To make teachers, students, researchers, scientists etc. to understand the concepts of the Commission	Throughout the year	
20.	**Central Institute of Indian Languages & Regional Language Centers**								
	Central Institute of Indian Languages & Regional Language Centres (RLCs)	Promotion and propagation of languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Sindhi	38.00 (4.10 in NER)	10.77	--	i)10 Orientation Courses ii)15 Refresher Courses iii)125 Seminars/ Conferences (National / International) iv)100 Workshops v)Project Workshops 36 (NELD) + 8 (NER)	Spread of awareness	1 year	
		Training of teachers in other languages through RLCs				10 Month Training Programme through Regional Language Centres (RLCs)	561 trainees roll out	10 months	20 Languages are taught,
		Develop a national testing framework for Indian languages				1. Orientation Programmes -15	Testing frames for	1 year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		through Centre for Eval. & Testing / National Testing Service (NTS)				2. Training Programmes-9 3. Seminars/ Conferences -3 4. Special Lectures-6 5. Project Workshops - 30 6. Others -12	three languages		
		Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC – IL)- creation of linguistic data for use by researchers and educational institutions and industry				1. Speech recognition & Synthesis 10 languages data collection 2. Character recognition To be taken up – 2011 – 2012 3. Electronic dictionary in 5 lgs. & POS tagging of corpus and tree banking 4. Corpora Creation in Indian Languages- 2 million words	1. 10 languages data collection 2. Electronic dictionary in 5 languages. & POS tagging of corpus and tree banking 2 million words corpora	1 year	
6		**National Translation Mission (NTM) – translate the knowledge texts available in foreign languages to Indian languages**				1. Orientation Courses-5 2. Seminars / Conferences (Natioanl / International)-15 3. Training Programmes & Special Lectures -5 4. Project Workshops - 36 5. Contact Programmes-6	Create a clearing-house on translation activities	March 2011	
21	**Kendriya Hindi Shikshan,Mandal, Agra.**								
	Improve the standard of Hindi teaching at	Construction of Mandal Buildings	8.00 (0.80 in NER)	12.61	--	2 Building at Delhi & Agra Land Acquisition	2 Building at Delhi & Agra Land	12 months	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	various levels; Innovation in Language Technology ;Propagation of Hindi Abroad; Development of lexical Resources					at Shillong, Bhubneshwar & Ahmadabad	Acquisition at Shillong, Bhubneshwar & Ahmadabad		
		To strengthen Hindi Teaching in N.E. region of the country				4 Magazine, 4 books & 1 Dictionary for the state of Meghalaya		12 months	
		Training of teachers				Short term courses for in service Hindi teachers - 1700 Teachers	1700 trained Teachers	10 months	
		Audio-visual material production				Preparation of Audio-Visual Material for different types of courses -5 CD's	Propagation of Hindi	10 months	
		Promotion of Hindi abroad				Teaching Hindi to Foreigners -125 Students		10 months	
		Training of teachers				To run short term courses -300 In-service Hindi Teachers		10 months	
		To enrich Hindi vocabulary by preparing dictionaries in allied Language.				Atleast 5 volumes to be prepared 47 Dictionary		12 months	
		Preparation of Instructional Material for Teaching of Hindi to Foreigners				5 books to be prepared Development of text-books for foreign learners	05 books	12 months	
		Preparation of Instruction Material for Distance Hindi Education				Hindi Teaching based courses for Neo-Learners are to be prepared.- Publication of 28 booklets	28 booklets	12 months	
22.	**Central Institute of Classical Tamil**								
	Promotion and development of	Preserving rare manuscripts	16.00	--	--	Construction of building	The Target fixed	Through	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Tamil as a classical language	Promoting research Propagating Tamil within India and abroad					to be implemented during the year	the year	
		Encourage research				60 Doctoral and 36 Postdoctoral. Doctoral and Postdoctoral fellowships have to be awarded to deserving young scholars engaged in research on Classical Tamil.	**Generating research**		
		Generate awareness				Seminars/Conferences/ Training Programmes.	**awareness**		
		expansion				Expanding the current research projects and schemes.			
23.	**National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language**								
	Promotion, propagation and preservation of Sindhi language		2.00	--	--	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books/ Magazines/ audio-video cassettes /CDs/ VCD's for free distribution to Educational Institutions/Schools Colleges & Public Libraries- 130 Magazines/ books	--	One Year	--
						Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books Two new schemes for award of prizes are to be materialized. 1) 50,000x2= life time achievement (2) 10 x30,000 = 300,000 awards for literary work	--	6th Month	--

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Financial Assistance for Selected Promotional Activities Relating to Sindhi Languages- 20 Academies	--	6 Month	--
						Financial assistance for publication of Sindhi books / Manuscripts etc. -Books of 30 Authors	--	One year	--
						Activities for Sindhi Language Learning Classes on all India basis -125 Institutes	--	One year	
24.	**National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language**								
	Promotion, propagation and preservation of Urdu language	To implement & Monitor Schemes	20.00 (2.00 in NER)	--	--			Annually	
		To make employable man power through computer education				Estt of CAM-DTP Centres -Existing 268 New 40 Centres Student: 16980 + 3000	19980 students are likely to be trained in computer	-do-	
		To preserve traditional calligraphy				Calligraphy & Graphic Design –Existing 33 New 10 Centre Students: 825 + 250	1075 learners are likely to be trained.	-do-	
		Support to NGO for select Urdu Activities				To hold Seminar/ Lecturers Vos- 50 Seminar College 10 Lecture Series	Promotion of Urdu	--do—	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Scholars - 5 Short term Study			
		Publication of Manuscript				Manuscript 50	To encourage Urdu Authors		
		Urdu Press Promotion				News Papers 65	To encourage Urdu News Papers	-do	
		Bulk purchase of books				Titles 210 Journals 60	To encourage Urdu News Papers	-do-	
		Publication & Periodicals				New 40 Reprint 60 Magazine(Urdu Duniya) 12 Issues Journal Fikr-o-Tehqeeq 4 issues Bulk Purchase-Publication of Manuscript 10	To make available Urdu Publication for Urdu Lovers	--do—	
		Academic Project				Dictionary/ Encyclopedia 2 Bilingual Dictionary 4 ITI/Text Book 45	To make available Urdu Terminology for Udu Lovers in different Languages dominated areas	-do-	
25	**Rashtariya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi**								
	Promotion, preservation and propagation of Sanskrit language and knowledge	Shastra Chudamani. To support traditional scholars of Sanskrit and utilize their services	40.00 (4.00 in NER)	31.72	NA	Financial assistance to 75 scholars will be provided on half yearly/ yearly basis on receipt of documents.	Promotion of Sanskrit	Through out the year.	
		Grant to Sanskrit institution for conducting vocational training to the student of Sanskrit			NA	Financial assistance to 20 organizations will be provided @30000/-each on the recommendation of the	Promotion of Sanskrit	Through out the year.	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						GIA Committee.			
		Production of Sanskrit Literature			NA	Financial assistance to 100 authors/ publishers will be provided during the year with the recommendation of the GIA Committee	Promotion of Sanskrit	Through out the year.	
		Purchase of Sanskrit Books			NA	Sanskrit books will be purchased from the authors/ publishers with the recommendation of the GIA Committee.		Through out the year.	
		Printing of Sanskrit Books under re-print scheme.			NA	Out of stock Sanskrit books will be printed.		Through out the year.	
		Grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organizations			NA	The grant will be renewed and released to 850 Voluntary Sanskrit organizations (NGOs) with the recommendation of the GIA Committee on receipt of required documents.		Through out the year.	
		Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya scheme			NA	The financial assistance will be provided to 24 Adarsh Skt. Mahavidyalayas from time to time.		Through out the year.	
		Construction of building of Campuses.			NA	The construction activities of main building of the Vidyapeetha at Bhopal, Bombay and Garli. The			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						construction of boys hotel shall be commenced from 2010-11. Estimates from CPWD is invited for Puri Campus. Construction of library block and auditorium development of Plan field will cover from 2010-11.			
		Non Formal Sanskrit Education			NA	The Sansthan is conducting Non Formal Skt. Education all over the India during 2010-2011 the project will continue in 2000 centers.		Through out the year.	
	.	Telecast of Sanskrit programmes through Bhasha Mandakini			NA	The programme will continue during 2010-2011 and about 150 episodes of 30 minutes duration which will be telecast by the IGNOU in Bhasha Mandakini Channel through Gyan Darshan (GD-1), DD Bharati and DD India.		Through out the year.	
		Samman Rashi to Sanskrit scholars			NA	Grant to 300 Pundits will be renewed and Samman Rashi @24000/-p.a. will be released.		Through out the year.	
		Grant to Sanskrit teachers in Govt. Schools will be given financial assistance @6000/-p.m.			NA	50 Sanskrit teachers will be provided financial assistance.		Through out the year.	
		Financial assistance will be provided to Sanskrit NGOs/ Universities for development of			NA	About 40 institutions will be provided financial assistance for holding Seminar/ Conference and		Through out the year.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Sanskrit language.				projects with the approval of the GIA Committee.			
		Grant for salary for teaching Modern subjects in traditional institutions is provided.			NA	The financial assistance will be renewed and sanctioned to 200 modern teachers with the recommendation of the GIA Committee.		Through out the year.	
		Project/conferences in NER will be funded. Seminar on contribution of NER to Sanskrit will be organized. The Sansthan will organize various Seminars, National Sanskrit Drama/Festival in NER.			NA	The financial assistance will be provided to the institutions/NGOs situated in NER with the recommendation of the GIA Committee.		Through out the year.	
		Grant for preparation of material for Multimedia production.			NA	The Sansthan has undertaken projects like Networking Digitization and other projects.		Through out the year.	
		The Development of Pali and Prakrit will be looked after by the Sansthan			NA	The Ministry has sanctioned various pots for development of Pali and Prakrit. The Sansthan has already organized International conference on Pali and Prakrit in September, 2009 and also organized conference at Jaipur in July, 2009 20 project fellows to be appointed.		The work of the project will continue during the year.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Establishment of New Campuses			NA	The proposal for establishing campus at Palwal (Haryana) and two Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Kolkata and Manipur are under consideration of the Ministry.			
26	**Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain**								
	Preservation of knowledge contained in vedas, preservation of vedic oral tradition; preservation of veda shakhas	Veda Pathshala scheme	12.00 (1.20 in NER)		--	425 Teachers 3600 students	425 Teachers 3600 students	31.3.2011	
		Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation				Number of students likely to be enrolled - 240 Teacher 1500 students	240 Teacher 1500 students	31.3.2011	
		Construction of building and development of Campus of the Pratishthan				The work of 1st phase as per SFC will be completed by end of March, 2010.			
27	**Education in Human Values**								
	Scheme of assistance to Agencies for Education in Human Values.	Strengthening culture and human values at all levels of educations.	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	--		Physical target cannot be fixed. In case proposed budget is provided, about 100 or more NGOs can be assisted for implementing the projects in the schools	Project implementation by NGOs in the schools system and other levels of education for promoting human values, will benefit students, teachers,	Proposal are examined as per provisions of the Scheme by the	Project under the scheme are implemente d by NGOs. In case projects are not

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						system and higher education level.	parents and community.	Grant-in-Aid Committee.	implemented properly or funds are not utilized as per provisions of the scheme and sanctioned programmes the concerned organization can be asked to return the sanctioned amount with interest @ 14% as provided in the Bond and sanction letter.
28.	National Book Trust (NBT)	To produce and encourage the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public & to promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship by participating in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions.	11.00 (1.10 in NER)	16.41	--	1. Subsidy Project-3 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi (i) Titles-5 (ii) Workshops-3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 4000; Organization of Orientation Programmes-8; Organization of	Spreading literacy and cultural heritage and ensuring reading habits through book fairs and publications.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						various children's Activities-15			
						4. Book Fairs- 8			
						5. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4			
						6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 120			
						7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2000			
						8. Seminars,workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30			
						9. Regional Book Fairs/ Festivals-12 National Book Fairs- 2 Publicity/Advt/Printing of Newletters & Promotional Materials NBT Book Exhibition Engagement of Contractual Marketing Executive Book club Enrolments – 5000			
29.	Scheme for	1. Encourage study	3.00	--	--	The Scheme is not	--	Applicatio	Nil

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	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	(0.30 in NER)			amenable to physical quantification of outputs		ns are invited from Universities, Institutions, organizations etc. and the applications received are processed for release of grants after the reco-mmendation of GIAC.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Higher learning institutions.							
30.	Auroville Management	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 manage-ments and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.	9.00	1.65	--	Outputs are not quantifiable	Education for International understanding peace, human unity, education for integral development of personality and value oriented research, which is the objective of the Auroville Foundation.	--	
31.	Contribution to UNESCO:	The budget head "Contribution to UNESCO", is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items: (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member	--	9.10	--	Outputs not quantifiable			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris; (iii)Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and (iv)Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.							
32.	UNESCO Related activities (Plan) a). UNESCO Programmes and activities – Grants in aid b) Construction of UNESCO House c)Strengthening of External Academic Relations	Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and UNESCO related activities	2.00	--	--	Outputs not quantifiable	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.	No time limit or timeframe can be fixed. Bilateral Visits are finalized after protracted correspond-dence. UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultatio n with	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
								UNESCO and concerned partner organizations	
33	Holding of meetings of Committees and Conferences in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives (Non Plan)	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 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	--	0.25	--	Outputs not quantifiable	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.	There is no timeframe for holding of meetings.	
34	Visit of foreign delegation to India (Non Plan)	Incurring expenditure on the visit of foreign	--	0.15	--	Outputs not quantifiable	Furthering bilateral	Bilateral visits are finalized	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		ministerial level delegation visiting India					relations with foreign countries in education sector	after protracted correspon dence. Hence no time limit or frame can be fixed	
35	Deputation and Delegation to UNESCO Conferences etc. (Non Plan)	The provision under this head is meant for meeting the expenditure on the non-official members included in the Indian delegation to the General Conference of UNESCO, expenditure incurred on entertainment, gifts, transportation, contingencies etc. by the delegations and expenditure incurred by the representative of India on return hospitality and transportation during the meetings of the Executive Board of UNESCO, International Council of Education (ICE)	--	0.68	--	As no target for these activities can be fixed, it may not be possible to measure or quantify the outcome under this scheme. Expenditure depends on the number of meetings held and no. of actual participants.			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		and International Bureau of Education (IBE).							
36.	National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi	To undertake, promote and Coordinate research in educational planning and Administration provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level 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	11.00 (1.10 in NER)	8.49	--	The target for 2010-11 is to conduct around 60 training programmes and to complete the ongoing research projects including Ph.D and M. Phil.	Training to officials/administrators in Education Sector and rendering of required consultancies.	Yearly	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		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.							
	Technical Education								
37.	Community Development through Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural and organized sector gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled manpower to meet the need of the local community.	160.00 (16.00 in NER)	--	--	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trades. The scheme has been made functional from 2009-10 through 479 polytechnics. Another 224 polytechnics were given administrative sanction.	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trade	600 persons will be trained by each polytechnic through short term non formal 3 to 6 months duration skill development courses.	Scheme is implemented through AICTE approved polytechnics and performance of the scheme is mainly demand driven.
38.	Polytechnics for the Disabled Persons	• Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education	4.00 (0.40 in NER)	--	--	Formal Programmes 1250 Non-formal programmes 5000	Admission of Disabled persons in 50 polytechnics which are implementing the scheme in courses Formal – 25 student	As per approved operational plan of the polytechnics.	The scheme is largely attracting orthopeadi-cally handi-capped to formal prog-

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		• Reaching the PWDs in catchment areas and motivating them to undergo formal and non formal programmes • Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure. • Allocating disciplines wise 25 seats for PWDs in formal programmes and finalising admission policy. • Identifying and preparing for offering non formal Skill Development Programmes for PWDs					in each polytechnic Non formal – 100 students in each polytechnic	Quarter I = 20% of the projected targets Quarter II = 25% of the projected targets Quarter III = 25% of the projected targets Quarter IV = 30% of the projected targets	rammes
39.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and	900.00 (126.00 in NER)	825.66	--	Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and	The IITs have continued to impart World-class high quality technical education at	The process / timelines are taken care of	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Roorkee) for imparting high quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam. Up-gradation of infrastructure Modernization of labs and digital resources Expansion of interdisciplinary programme / introduction of new emerging courses.				Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continuing 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 due to implementation of	undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students selected through national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee). However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlays of any specific year but cumulative effect of past several year's outlays. Introduction of new courses / programmes is projected. Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conference, patents /trade marks/ designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education programmes is expected.	and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these institutions in a fixed time bound manner.	of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						the recommendations of Oversight Committee. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 36% during the year with reference to intake capacity in 2007-08.	With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs, the expected increase in intake capacity of students is 1813 in the year.		
40.	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode and RGIIM, Shillong.	To provide Quality Management Education	100.00 (25.20 in NER)	34.00	--	1. 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. 2.Two years Duration Programme (PGP-Public Management and Policy). 3. To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs. 4. To achieve the targets in intake capacity of students in these IIMs by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations.	IIM wise figure for intake of OBC students for implementation of OSC for 2010-11 is Ahmedabad-93(including 15 backlog of 2008-09& 2009-10), Bangalore-55(including 5 backlog of 2008-09& 2009-10), Calcutta-79backlog of 2008-09& 2009-10), Lucknow-77(including 29 backlog of 2008-09& 2009-10), Indore-69(including 9 backlog of 2008-09).		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff. 4. The process of additional intake of students has already been initiated during 2008-09 & 2009-10 to achieve the targets

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
									subject to availability of students.
41.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore	Implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Technical / Engineering colleges for ensuring both social inclusion and academic excellence. The objective is to provide access to higher education to signicantly larger section of socially backward/weaker section of population without sacrificing academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society that can propel India into a position of global knowledge economy.	80.00	141.43	_	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 Program, the continuing Education PROFICIENCE Programs.	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 Program, the continuing Education PROFICIENCE Programs.	--	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
42	All India Council for Technical Education	(i) 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. (ii) AICTE funds various programmes with a view to achieving the above objectives. (iii) Besides AICTE will undertake Programme for faculty development Award of Fellowship for M.Tech students and schemes for reduction of regional imbalances/social gaps and promotion of inclusiveness and support to Engineering colleges for	220.20 (22.00 in NER)	1.00	--	Quantified physical targets under various schemes are presented below:- Travel Grant :- 42 Teachers Seminar : 300 Teachers Staff Devlp. : 480 Teachers Career Award :- 300 young Teachers Emeritus Fellowship :- 100 Retired Teachers NDF :- 170 Ph.D Students Professional Society :- 20 Bodies Visiting Professorship :- 10 Teachers PG Edu :- 620 Students/Teachers MODROB :- 500 Labs RPS :- 300 Projects NAFETIC/NCP :- 15 Projects Entrepreneurship Devp.:- 15 institutions Indust. Inst Partnership :- 10 institutions Reduction of Reg. Imbalance :- 70 Projects MTMIS :- 25 Centres QIP :- 60 Centres	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 accreditation, improvement in quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	The process timeline will be taken care of for funding and regulating the functioning of Technical Education.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Diploma.							
43.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes	900.00 (90.00 in NER)	507.51	--	(1) To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs). (2) To impart Technical Education to approximately 50000 students in Engineering & related subjects. Around 2800 teaching faculty and 4600 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these activities. (3) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of Messes, Hostels, up-gradation of laboratories and Workshops, Modernization of Library and Computer Centres etc.	20 NITs located at Agartala, Allahabad, Bhopal, Calicut, Durgapur, Hamirpur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Kuruk-shetra, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Rourkela, Silchar, Srinagar, Surat, Surathkal, Tiruchirappalli and Warangal are imparting high quality technical education at under graduate, post graduate and Ph.D level to students selected through AIEEDE competitive examination conducted by CBSE.	The process / timeliness are taken care of and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to these Institutes have been identified and achieved. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring has improved the performance of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner.	
44	National	i) To train the	37.00	28.69	--			The	Projected

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIE), Mumbai	practicing executives in Technical / Non-Technical areas in various facets of management. ii) To provide technical consultancy to the industrial and business organization to find scientific solution to their problems and increase the productivity. iii) To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/ business with the over all objective of nation building.				1. To continue to develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries / business. 2. To increase the number of executives trained in various facets of management 3. Intake capacity is expected to increase over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 147 students in 2010-11.	i. Technical education being imparted will improve.	quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	outcome is subject to the varied response from the Industries. Timely approval of competent authority & award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment
45	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	12.00	9.97	--	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	By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education is being imparted would be improved.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	Delay in completion of building by CPWD.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		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.				Industries. Construction work would be started for accommodating additional students. Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 141 students in 2009-10.			
45	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.	9.00	16.32	--	I. To continue to train technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides 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. III. Intake of students will increase by 354	The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programmes of the School.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	Delay in approval of the statutory authority

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						due to implementation of OBC reservation in 2009-10.			
46	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs) (Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata)	To provide professional education and training to teachers of polytechnics, engg. colleges for advancement of learning / promoting excellence in technical education and industry. These institutes offer Masters Degree Programme in addition to Short term training	30.00 (3.00 in NER)	36.71	--	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD	All the activities – training, research & curriculum revision and instructional resources development are ongoing activities which are conducted through out the year. NITTTRs vision is to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	Quarter – I – 30% of the targets

Quarter – 2 & 3 is 20% each of the targets

Quarter 4 30% of the projected targets as per MOU between Ministry and respective institutions | Shortage of faculty in technical institutions

- Delays in curriculum implementation by the polytechnics

- Inadequate State Government support for sponsoring teachers for training programmes of NITTTR and direct Central Assistance Schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development

- Delays in procuring |

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
									equipment, creating infrastructure and other amenities for students to optimally utilise resources Lack of industrial infrastructure and support in the NE Region
47	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	30.00	--	--	1)Academic / Research activities of students (UG &PG) 2. Good quality teaching and running experimental work and research 3. Maintenance of the infrastructure 4. Campus Development i. Phase-I A. Two Boys Hostel 800 students B. Lecture Hall 4 5. Setting of labs for Electronic, Computer Science, Workshop of Mechanical Engg. and other core labs	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section	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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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
48	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.	30.00	5.72	--	Expansion of the institute in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres.\n\nDevelopment of extension centre at Amethi.\n1. Increase in the number of courses.\n2. Increase in number of students.\n3. Increase in Deptt. / Centres.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.\n\nWith the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these facilities will be further improved and strengthened. Expected increase in student's intake is 166 in the year.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	Timely approval of competent authority.
49	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the area of IT & management and development through seamless integration.	20.00	7.29	--	Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrollment and establishment of Departments and Centres.\n\n• Increase in the number of courses.\n• Increase in number of students.\n• Increase in Deptt. / Centres.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section. With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these facilities will be further improved and strengthened. Expected increase in student intake is 30 in the year.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	Timely approval of competent authority
50	Indian Institute of Information	To meet the requirement of	10.00	--	--	Construction of campus and creation	Develop and create adequate manpower	The quarterly	1.Timely approval of

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Technology D&M, Kancheepuram,	Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.				of infrastructure.	in the field of Information Technology & design to meet the global challenges.	targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	competent authority 2.Award of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
51	Implementation of Appren-ticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Region BOATs//BOPT located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technians in engineering subject field and technians in vocational subjecfield in four regions.	44.99 (4.50 in NER)	40.96	--	1. Mumbai 20000 2. Kanpur 14000 3. Chennai 40000 4. Calcutta 11000 Total ------- 85000 1.Placement of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOAT/BOPT. An estimated 80000 placements of garaduate Technician and Technician (Vocational Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/ BOPT.	An estimated 85000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved. Conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant activities .	One year	Shortage of industries in NE Region has resulted utilization of less seats by BOPT Kolkata
52	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1) To provide high quality education in	89.00	33.47	--	i) Setting up of additional labs.	To provide access to higher education,		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	(ISM)	the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches. ii) Up gradation of infrastructure. iii) Introduction of new emerging courses.				ii) Provision of lab for new courses. Purchase of equipments & computer peripherals. iii)Only additional seats in the existing courses and new courses started in 2005 to continue further till end of 11th Plan.	academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society.		
53	Indian Institutes of Science for Education Research (IISER)	To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.	300.00	--	--	1.Construction of permanent campus of IISERs at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvanantha-puram. 2.Development of infrastructure facilities. 3.Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrolment, number of courses and establishment of departments and centres.	1.Construction of permanent campus of IISERs at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvanantha-puram. 2.Development of infrastructure facilities. 3.Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrolment, number of courses and establishment of departments and centres.	_	1. Timely approval of various State Agencies. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruit-ment of faculty and support staff
54	Up-gradation of Existing /Setting up of New Poly-	It is proposed to set up polytechnic level institutions in un-served and	800.00 (80.00 in NER)	--		With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students	With the implementation of this scheme, all the Districts in the	Ist Quarter 50%	State Governme nt preparedne

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	technic	under served districts and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of existing Government / Government aided polytechnics.				would get the benefit of technical skills and hand some job practice	Country will have a polytechnic.	IInd Quarter 50%	ss for establishm ent of new polytechnic s.
55	Setting up of new Indian Institute of Information Technology	The new IIITs will have a special focus on IT and one particular sector of the sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing or financial services.	20.00 (6.00 in NER)	--	--	Setting up of new IIITs including most of the Institutes in PPP mode Modalities of PPP mode are being firmed up. Starting of academic session. Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information and Communication Technology with specialization in some specific disciplines such as VLSI Design/ Digital Signal processing, Embedded software, IT applications in law, Nano-informatics/Nano-computing, Bio-informatics/Biotech Research, IT applications for banking and finance, aviation etc.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/works/ equipment 3. Recruitme nt of faculty and support staff.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
56	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology	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.	400.00	-	--	Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up six new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab. Development of infrastructure. Starting of academic session of new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10. Construction of campuses and creation of infrastructure.	To impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students selected through national level competitive exam in 8 IITs Increase in number of seats would ensure increase the access to higher technical education.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.-	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruit-ment of faculty and support staff.
57	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (Deemed to be University) , Punjab	To produce skilled manpower in various levels of Certficate, Diploma, Degree and PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology	15.00	20.36	--	Offering technical education in the field of engineering and technology in Courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD Certificate 12 Diploma 10 Degree 09 PG 04 All the courses are offered in flexible modular mode and	Certificate (12 courses) Intake 490 students Diploma (10 courses) Intake 408 students Degree (09 courses) Intake 476 students PG (07 courses) Intake 196 students This includes	02 years duration 02 years duration 03 years duration 02 years duration (All the courses are offered through out the	Shortage of faculty and staff in certain fields. Additional infrastructur e and advanced lab facilities required for PG and research

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						syllabus suited to industries requirements. The students joining in this institute have the freedom to continue courses vertically upto the PG level	additional intake of students @ 36% of sanctioned strength in view of implementation of OSC recommendations and 15 and 7.5 per cent reservation for SC & ST candidates. Additional reservation of 50 seats in Certificate and Diploma programmes for Orthopaedically handicapped students.	year)	programmes
58	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical education and capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at national and	220.00	--	--	Quantified physical targets under various schemes are presented below:- Travel Grant : 42 Teachers Seminar : 300 Teachers Staff Devlp. : 480 Teachers Career Award :- 300 young Teachers Emeritus Fellowship :- 100 Retired Teachers NDF :- 170 Ph.D Students Professional Society :- 20 Bodies Visiting Professorship	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 accreditation, improvement in quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	The process timeline will be taken care of for funding and regulating the functioning of Technical Education.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		international levels.				:- 10 Teachers PG Edu :- 620 Students/Teachers MODROB :- 500 Labs RPS :- 300 Projects NAFETIC/NCP :- 15 Projects Entrepreneurship Devp.:- 15 institutions Indust. Inst Partnership :- 10 institutions Reduction of Reg. Imbalance :- 70 Projects MTMIS :- 25 Centres QIP :- 60 Centres			
59	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (Deemed to be University) Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in various levels by admitting students in Certificate, Diploma, Degree and PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology	7.00 (6.99 in NER)	26.84	--	The courses offered are of flexible and modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multi point entry and exit system. Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules. 90% of seats are reserved for North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted.	Long Term Certificate (06 courses) Diploma (06 courses) Degree (07 courses) few PG courses.	02 years duration 02 years duration 03 years duration 02 years duration (All the courses are offered through out the year)	Shortage of Faculty and staff in certain fields. Additional infrastructure & advanced Lab facilities required for PG & Research Programmes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
60	Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels Initially Diploma programmes are conducted in four disciplines i) Computer Science ii) Electronics & Communication iii) Food Processing iv) Instrumentation Technology	12.00 (11.99 in NER)	--	--	The institute provided four diploma prog-rammes in Engineering and Technology. The reservation of seats for admission to Diploma streams is prescribed as:- 60% from BTC (60% ST, 50% SC, 15% OBC and 20% General) 20% from the North Eastern Region excluding BTC 17% from All India excluding North Eastern Region 3% from physically handicapped.	06 Diploma programmes	Three years duration	Mainte-nance and installation of new facilities.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
61	Setting up of New National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	60.00 (34.79 in NER)	--	--	To impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs).	Government has since approved the proposal for setting up of 10 new NITs, in order to closely monitor as well as facilitate the work of establishment of 10 new National Institutes of Technology, it has been decided that the existing NITs will mentor the new NITs for the first 2 – 3 years or till such time the new NITs are properly set up. It is hoped that the academic session in 06 new NITs will be operational from the year 2010-2011. The targets set would be fully achieved by the end of the financial year.		Timely approval of competent authority.
62	Establishment of New IIMs	During XIth Five Year Plan, one IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and the remaining IIMs will be set up in Raipur	25.00	--	--	In the context of recent reforms in economic and industrial policies initiated in the country and consequent challenges of competing in the international market, the role of professional management has	In the first phase, four IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) will be set up, which would become functional from academic		The Society of IIMs at Rohtak (Haryana) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) has been registered and for IIMs at

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	(Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Uttarakhand and Rajasthan.					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	session 2010-11.		Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), process are underway.
63	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education.	120.00 (12.00 in NER)	--	--	Establishment of Women's Hostels is being initiated based on the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard.	To encourage more number of women in polytechnic education	Ist Qtr 50% IInd Qtr 50%	State Government preparedness for construction of hostel
64	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	To expand strengthen and modernize diversify into new emerging frontier areas of Science and Technology to make a meaningful and powerful impact in the world.	10.00 (1.00 in NER)	--	--	Establish 50 centers for training and research in frontier areas like Bio-technology, Bio-Informatics, Nano-material and Nano-technology.	Better placement of emerging graduate of State Institutions.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
65	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 settlemet at Undergraduate , Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture.	24.00	--	--	To impart quality Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Planning and Architecture. Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall, Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in education. Apart from undergraduate and post graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning.	Improved quality of technical education.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	Delay in allotment of plots by Andhra Pradesh Governmen t.
66	Conversion of Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur to Indian Institute of Engineering	This Ministry is considering a proposal to convert a State University, namely, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur, to a Central	15.00	--	--	Conversion of Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU) to Indian Institute of Engineering Science Technology (IIEST)	Conversion of Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU) to Indian Institute of Engineering Science Technology (IIEST)		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Science Technology **(IIEST)** **(New Scheme)**	Government Institute, namely Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology. The total cost of the project is Rs. 283.31 crore (Rs. 109.67 crore for Non Recurring and Rs. 173.64 crore for recurring expenditure) during 11th Plan Period. In this regard, a Draft EFC Memo has been circulated among the appraising Ministries/ Departments for Comments/ approval.				Up-gradation of Infrastructure. New Courses to be offered Change in Governing Structure Increase in PG seats.	Up-gradation of Infrastructure. New Courses to be offered Change in Governing Structure Increase in PG seats.		
67	Expansion and up-gradation of State Engineering Institutions **(New Scheme)**	This Scheme to serves to increase the employability of graduate students. State Government Technical Institutions suffer from severe deficiencies in term of academic infrastructure equipment, faculty library, accommodation physical facilities etc.	1.00	--	--	Funds will be released on performance and State Government's accepting a minimum set of reforms including curriculum revision, internal assessment, faculty up-gradation etc.	Better placement of Engineering graduate of State Institutions.		

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CHAPTER III
MAJOR REFORMS MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

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

2.   In 2009-10 several new measures were taken to implement the Government's vision of providing increased access with equity and excellence. The setting up of IIMs, new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes for Science Education & Research (IISERs), 15 Central Universities including conversion of 3 State Universities as Central Universities, assisting the State Governments for the establishment of new polytechnics are steps in this direction. The centrally funded Central Universities and technical educational institutions have also started implementing reservation for OBC students as envisaged under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006 from the year 2008-09.

3.   During the year 2010-11, the department would be taking further steps to continue and consolidate the expansion plans in field of higher and technical education, besides taking some new initiatives and new schemes for furtherance of the objective of increased access with equity and excellence. Major policy initiatives being progressed and proposed during the current year are:

- The Government had decided to set up eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Of this six new IITs located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat, had started their academic session from 2008-09. Remaining two new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and in Madhya Pradesh (Indore) have started their academic session from 2009-10.

- Out of 7 New IIMs which were to be established during the XI Plan period (2007-2012) Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Management (RGIIM) has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and it has commenced its first academic session from 2008-09. 4 New IIMs being established at Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhatisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana) and Trichirapalli (Tamil Nadu) would commence their academic session from 2010-11. It is planned that the balance two IIMs to be established in Uttrakhand and Rajasthan will commence their academic session from 2011-12.

- Under the scheme of scholarship, merit scholarship is being made available to 41000 boys and 41000 girls by direct credit of scholarship amount into the bank accounts of the students in the college and Universities as per the scheme approved during 2008-09.

- It has been decided to set ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in those States/UTs which do not have a NIT. Accordingly, new NITs are proposed to be established in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttaranchal, Goa, Delhi and Pudducherry.

- To address the increasing skill challenges of the Indian Information Technology (IT) industry and growth of the domestic IT market, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, intends to establish twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) during the 11th Five Year Plan period on a Public Private Partnership basis.

- Assistance to the State Governments for establishment of 374 Model colleges in districts having GER lower than the national average GER

- supporting uncovered State Universities particularly in underserved regions and for socially disadvantages groups and colleges for quality upgradation to a minimum level

- A new scheme providing interest subsidy on educational loans taken by students belonging to the weaker sections, for pursuing professional courses in India for entire duration of the course, is being operationalised.

- Establishment of 14 Central Universities which would aim to attain world class standards.

- The Department has initiated a Scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development to give a boost to polytechnic education by providing financial assistance for the following components: -

  o Establishment of new Polytechnics
  o Strengthening of existing Polytechnics
  o Community Development through Polytechnics
  o Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

4.   As part of the reform measures to bring about improvement in quality of education and transparency, there is a 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 Commission.

5.   Other reform measure include the following :-

(i)   Accreditation would be made mandatory for all the higher and technical educational institutions through legislation and a separate accreditation body would be set up.

(ii)   It is proposed to establish a national database of academic qualifications created and maintained in an electronic format by an identified, registered depository, which would provide immense benefit to institutions, students and alumni and employers by enabling online access of academic qualifications, eliminating the need for persons to approach educational institutions for obtaining transcripts or for verification as well as reduce the need for institutions to preserve records related to academic performance of students for a number of years. The system could also eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates and mark sheets through facilitating online verification.

(iii)   The Department would also strive to bring necessary legislation to regulate entry and operation of the Foreign Educational Institutions as well as maintenance of quality and prevention of commercialization.

(iv)   AICTE has introduced the e-governance system in its approval process in order to promote transparency, accountability and swiftness in decision making. It has revised its guidelines and approval process handbook in order to move toward a system based on self-disclosure.

(v)   Proposal for establishment of 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.

6.   Shortage of quality faculty in the higher education has been one of the impediments in development of higher education systems in India. The Department is taking steps for initiating a 'Brain gain' policy to attract talent from all over the world into 14 Innovation Universities to be established aiming at world class standards.

7.   It is also proposed to establish National Education Finance Corporation for fulfilling the need 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 develops into a self- sustaining spiral of improving access and quality and enhancing the expansion needs of the sector. The corporation could also act as a refinance agency for educational loans obtained by students for pursuit of higher education.

8.   Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is to play an important role in education sector especially in the system of Open and Distance Learning. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT in the learning process, a scheme namely "National Mission in Education through ICT" was launched, with the objective of providing connectivity to the learners to the 'Knowledge World' in cyberspace and to make them 'Netizens' in order to enhance their self-learning skills and develop their capabilities for on-line problem solving. This is being attempted using peer groups of experts in development of high quality e-content in

accordance with model curricula and through a massive effort to connect all the colleges and universities in the country to the VPN and internet.

9.   Special attention continues to be paid to the educational needs of the North Eastern Region. An allocation of Rs.1078.00 crore has been made for development of North Eastern Region (NER) in the Budget of Department of Higher Education. Each State of the region now has a Central University (with Assam having two). Besides the existing IIT at Guwahati, an IIM at Shillong has started functioning from 2008-09. Also, besides the older NIT at Silchar (Assam) and Agartala (Tripura), establishment of six more NITs in NER i.e. in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalya, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland is being progressed.

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CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES

S. N o	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	HIGHER EDUCATION			
1	University Grants Commission (UGC)	• 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	Development assistance to State Universities (127) & New State Universities (50). Development assistance to Deemed Universities (25). Increase enrolment of women in higher education. General Development Assistance to State Colleges (6000). Assistance to Delhi Colleges.	Development assistance of Rs 279.46 crore has been provided to 130 State Universities as against Rs.46.77 crore the previous year. 10 Deemed to be Universities were provided development and maintenance grants whereas 23 such Universities were provided development assistance only. A sum of Rs 120.01 crore has been provided as Non-Plan grants and Rs 30.01 crore as Plan grants to these Deemed Universities against Rs. 132.91 crore as non-plan and Rs. 110.98 crore as plan grant in previous year. There are around 25951 colleges at present of which 7,362 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,997 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. 449.39 crores. An assistance of Rs. 5.50 crores has also been provided to Colleges of Delhi, Maintenance grant to the tune of Rs. 675.86 crores to Delhi University Colleges, Rs. 8.12

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		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		crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs. 26.69 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has been released during the financial year 2009-10.
			Increase in number of educational instiutions and increase in enrolment in higher education.	At present, there are 499 Universities and 25,951 Colleges including around 2,565 Women College as compared to 471 Universities and 22,064 Colleges including 2260 Women Colleges last year. The enrolment in higher education stands at 136.42 lakhs as compared to 123.77 lakhs last year.
			Assistance to Autonomous Colleges.	Up to 31.12.2009, as many as 330 colleges spreading over 61 Universities of 17 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2009-10, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs. 9.84 crores to these autonomous colleges.
			Scheme for Universities with Potential for Excellence	During X Plan, four more Universities namely, Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During XI Plan, six more universities are to be identified for such status. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 10.00 Crores has been provided to these Universities.
			Scheme for College with Potential for Excellence	During XI Plan, 100 new colleges are proposed to be selected. Till date, as many as 246 Colleges have been selected for support under the scheme. An amount of Rs.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				2.91 crores has been provided to these colleges during the financial year 2009-10.
			Increase in enrolment of women.	The enrolment of women at the beginning of the academic year 2009-10 was 56.49 lakhs constituting 41.40% of the total enrolment as compared to 50.25 lakhs constituting 40.60% of the total enrolment last year.
			Women Hostel for Colleges	During the financial year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 159.78 crores for state colleges and Rs. 1.90 crores for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC.
			Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges	Currently there are 51 centres in Universities and 16 Centres in colleges in the country. During 2009-10 an amount of the Rs. 2.08 Crores has been provided to the Centres.
			PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child	Under the schemes the rate of scholarship is Rs. 2000 p.m. for 20 months. During 2009-10, a total expenditure of Rs. 9.20 lakhs + Rs. 4.88 lakhs has been incurred under the schemes respectively.
			PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges.	Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.03.2009.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Post Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/SC/Minorities	The scheme was initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post graduate level studies particularly for SC/ST/Minorities candidates. During 2009-10, the grant of Rs. 23.16 lakhs has been released to the students.
			Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST	To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil / Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering & Technology. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 1.69 crores has been incurred towards the payment of these fellows.
			Increase in research output in higher education.	The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities was 13237 as compared to 12773 the previous year. Out of which, the faculties of Science had the highest number with 4514 degrees, followed by the faculties of Arts with 4405 degrees.
			Research Awards to Teachers	During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 5.51 crores has been released to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.
			Emeritus Fellowships	Under the scheme, the awardee is provided honorarium of Rs. 20,000/- per month a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 50,000/- p.a. and other facilities. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 2.98 crores has been released to the

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian Universities.
			Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals	Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D degrees in various disciplines. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 31.11 crores has been incurred towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows. The number of JRFs has been enhanced from 500-1000 in the case of UGC NET and 300-600 in case of CSIR thus UGC NET Fellowship.
			Engineering & Technology JRFs	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, 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 1.09 crores has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.
			Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students	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. Sofar as many as 4309 JRFs have been granted to the Science Departments under SAP-Non-SAP. During the year 2009-10 and expenditure of Rs. 9.22 crores has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.
			Faculty Improvement Programme	The programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to participate in seminars / conferences / workshops for up dating their research and pedagogical skills. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 27.44 crores has been released to the Universities.
			Bilateral Exchange Programmes	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 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 15.78 crores has been incurred under this programme.
			Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women	The scheme is for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 9.98 lakhs has been released to the selected women research associates.
			Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students	The number of students receiving these scholarships to pursue higher technical education is approximately 1200 p.a. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 5.53 crores has been incurred.
			Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges.	The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market- oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 8.80 crore has been paid to the universities and colleges.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Special assistance programme for up-gradation of science departments in universities and colleges. CAS-112 DSA-114 DRS-497	Promotion and strengthening of research and knowledge growth. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 28.09 crore has been released to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences Physical Sciences, Bio Sciences and Engg. & Technology. 723 Departments were approved for assistance under this programme.
			Development grants to management departments.	To meet the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of higher education. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 6.49 lakh has been released to the department of Management of two eligible universities.
			Doctor D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship (500)	To provide an opportunity to acquire skill broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform transiting into cross disciplinary areas. There could be 500 fellowships p.a., enhancing it about 1000 at its peak. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 2.03 crore has been incurred.
			Academic Staff Colleges. (66)	Increased the Orientation programme, (223) (702) refresher courses and (77) workshops. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 24.56 crore has been incurred.
			Digital Repository in Universities and Colleges. (157)	To provide literature through Internet in all areas of learning to higher education. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 11.00 crores has been incurred.
			UGC- Infonet Internet Connectivity.	During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores has been incurred under this programme.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Travel Grants	Finance Assistance to College teachers, Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members for presenting their research papers in international conferences for enriching their knowledge for further research and in exposure to higher section of the host countries during the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 1.98 corres has been spent.
			Establishment of Residential Academy for SC/ST Minorities and Women in Universities / Colleges.	During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 23.16 crore has been released under this scheme.
2	Central Universities (CUs)	To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.	The intake capacity of Central Universities was expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 year commencing from 2008-09 on account of implementation of recommendation of OSC in Centrally Funded Institutions. Based on the sanctioned in take of 69,221 students in 2006-07, the student's intake is likely to go up by 37,379 students by 2010-11.	The Govt. of India allocated an amount of Rs.4306.00 crore for implementation of OSC recommendations in Central Universities / UGC maintained Deemed Universities and Colleges funded by UGC for Plan and Non-Plan grant and affiliated to these Central Universities. These Universities / Colleges are required to implement 27% OBC reservation in a staggered manner over a period of 3 years.

UGC has released an amount of Rs.867.14 crore during the year. |

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
3	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	**Plan and Non-Plan (Target Fixed)** 1. Research Project 30 2. Fellowships (JRF, and National 300 Fellowship 3. Study cum Travel Grant 150 4. Foreign Travel Grant 65 5. Public Subsidy 80 6. CEP 4 7. ICHR Seminar/ Conf. 4 8. Assistance to professional 100 organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences 9. ICHR own publications 15 10 Computerization of the ICHR library Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2010-11 would be i) Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols of the projects) **3** ii) Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions **3 Vols**	The Council 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, Project Indian expertise in history both in the country and world at the highest levels. The promotion of research in History especially Indian history to the outside world is done through international collaboration and academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		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.	iii) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India **2** The work of the above-mentioned project has gained momentum during the year 2010-11 and the major part of the work of the projects has been completed during 2010-11 Computerization and Digitalization of the the ICHR Library The present advance scientific world of computerization is one of the most essential requirements for an institution like ICHR. At present there are two regional offices, one at Guwahati and another at Bangalore. The Council is required to be connected with these Centres on the Internet to have the day-to-day information in all respect, especially in the field of historical research. The said regional centres are to be strengthened and provided necessary equipment, materials and library to facilitate historians/archaeologist/epigraphist to attract and involve the scholars in southern and northeastern regions of our country.	
4	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	The Indian Council of Philosophical Research set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India,	**Plan and Non-Plan** **(Target Fixed)** 1 Fellowships (JRF, and National 202 Fellowship 2 Seminar / Conferences/ 20	During 2009-10, the Council has awarded 1 National Fellowship, 1 Senior Fellowships, 10 General Fellowships, and 37 Junior Fellowships (49). In addition, the Council continued the Fellowships for the existing fellows awarded during the previous years.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		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.	Workshops 3 Refresher Course 3 4 Lectures 35 5 Grants for Seminar 40 6 Travel Grant 0 7 Publications 3 8 Exhibitions 3 9 JICPR 4 10 International Collaboration 2 11 Library Books 325 12 ICPR Special Programmes 4 13 Grants for Special programmes 5 14 Review Meets 2	Further, the Council has organized International and National Seminars/Sponsored Seminars at various Universities in India as under: 1. International Seminars – 2 2. International Philosophy Day – 20 at various Universities/ Colleges of India, and 1 International Philosophy Day was organized by the Council in collaboration with UNESCO 3. National Seminar – 37 4. Refresher Course- 1 5. Fellows Meet – 1 During the year 2009-10, the Council has arranged the lectures of 2 Annual Visiting professors (Indian) and 2 Annual Visiting Professors (Foreign) at various Universities of India. Also, the National Fellows of the Council have delivered their lectures at various Universities of the Country. The Council provided financial assistance to the Philosophy Departments of 39 colleges to organize Periodical Lectures in their respective areas, during the year. Further, the Council has released grants for 5 major projects and has published 1 book, reprinted 1 book and brought out 3 issues of JICPR and 2 issues of the News Letter.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
1	2	3	4		5
5	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	To Publish 87 Volumes/ monographs are planned up to 2010-11.	Eleven volumes will be published during 2009-10. One Volume in 1st Quarter, 2 Volumes in 2nd quarter, 3 Volume in 3rd Quarter and 5 in 4th quarter.		During the year 2009-10, five Volumes and four Re-prints have already been published.
6	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 research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	**Programmes/ Meetings**		
			1. Fellowships	30-35	28
			2. National Fellowships	5	3
			3. Honorary Fellowships	10	11
			4. Governing Body Meeting	4	3
			5. Finance Committee	4	3
			6. Selection Committee	2	2
			7. Society Meeting	1	1
			National/Inter National Seminars		
			1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture	1	1
			2. Seminars	16	
			3. Visiting Professors	8	22
			4. Visiting Scholars	16	6
			Publications		18
			a) Summer Hill	2	
			b) Annual Report	1	2
			c) Proceedings of Seminars	5	1
			d) Monographs	10	5
			Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books		10

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
1	2	3	4		5
			(i) Books (ii) Periodicals (iii) Library equipments and Back Vols. & Books	5000 325	5000 325 Purchasing Library shelf, computers and other materials.

7.	Association of Indian Universities (AIU)
	
	Plan
	
	Non Plan
		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/recommen dations made by the academia to the govt/concerned authorities for initiating policy reforms, identifying research talents, strengthening data base system and dissemination of information regarding the researches done in Indian universities.
		
		-
			Research Projects: 06
			Research Convention: 05
			Workshop/Seminar : 06
			Publications: 05
			Data Base: 02
			Exact Projects and other assignments will be finalized after the Research Committee Meeting to be held in March 2010.
			
			1.31 crore
			This amount includes all the plan expenditure on Research Projects, Seminars/Workshops, Student Research Conventions, Publications and manpower requirement for all the activities mentioned in Col 4(ii)
					2. Report of following three Research Projects **Published**
					i) Foreign Education Providers in India
					ii) Comparative Analysis of Operational Aspects of Institutions of Higher Education for Determining Quality Measures.
					iii) Women Development Initiatives taken by Centers for Women Studies in Indian Universities
					
					3. Projects **likely to be completed** by March 2010
					  i) Assessment of Quality of Elementary Education in urban, Rural and Tribal set up. (The study is being conducted in three zones)
					  ii) Multi Centric Gender Study: Study of the Status of the Women in Haryana and the Determining Factors.
					4. Publications:
					  i) Compendium on Anveshan: National Student Research Convention 2009
					  ii) Tryst with Agriculture Education: A Compilation Convocation Addresses delivered in Indian Universities.
					  iii) Data Base: International Student Mobility 2008-09
					5. **Workshops**
					  i) National Workshop on Research Methodology in Basic Sciences held at Osmania Uni. Hybd, Nov 23-27, 2009
					  ii) National Workshop on ICT Applications in the

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.40.00 Lacs	Mgt of Univ. Admn and Exam reforms. Held at IIIT, Allahabad, Dec 27-30,2009.
	DISTANCE LEARNING			
8	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and Certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society; To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of	Annual enrollment : 6.0 lakhs Total enrollment: 20 lakhs New centres to be created : 2 New programmes : 15 New courses : 60 New Regional Centres: 6 New study centres : 100 Number of new Overseas study centres : 5 Establishment of 35 ROTs per quarter	Annual enrolments: 3.26 Lakhs (Till date – July 09 session) New Schools: 10 (operationalised, faculty recruited and various academic programmes launched) New programmes launched: 163 Number of Regional Centers: 3 (Raghunathganj, Bhagalpur and Jorhat) New Study Centers created: 755 Study centres at the Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBB) identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee: 4 Study centres under CNRI: 10. Numbers of new overseas Study Centers (in 33 Countries): 9 (3 Renewal and 6-New PIs) Number of Gyan Darshan (TV) Channels: 5 (4 operational +1 stand-by) Number of Gyan Vani (FM) stations: 26 Audio Programmes: 1526 (Excluding programmes produced at Gyan Vani Stations)

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		innovation and research; To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence in the rural areas.		Video Programmes: 3348 Edusat: Teaching Ends:1 SITs: 130 Webcasting of GD Channel: GD-1 Coverage: All States and UTs
9	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs).	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and Distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	Assistance of SOUs and Distance Education Institutes and National Institute of Open Schooling for their capacity building Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 14 Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 140	Recognised State Open Universities – 14 Dual Mode Universities and Institutes – 200 Financial Assistance provided to 13 State Open Universities (SOUs) and 35 Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs.)

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
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.	As per the Schedule finalized by the COL	Development of e-learning material making a repository of e-learning material and providing teaching and learning material to the various educational 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)			
	Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources. 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	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting 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 exposures.	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting 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 exposures.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		technological breakthrough in the field of : (a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian, (b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners, (c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class (d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories, (e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and (f) Creation of virtual technological university. 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.	7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities. 9. Stabilising a System for electronically disbursing college and university level Scholarships. .	7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities. .

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
12	National Book Trust (NBT)	Objectives are to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate prices.	1. Subsidy & core Books Project-2 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools-3000 4. Participation in Book Fairs- 15 5. Organizing of short-term training courses on publishing – 4 6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 150 7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 3000 8. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30 9. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 15 10.Enrolment of Book club member- 5000 11. Publishing 12. National Book Week- 50 13. World Book Fair- 1	As against 2 titles under subsidy 1 title has been published. 5 titles have been published. 2186 Readers Clubs in Schools have been established. Participated in 6 Book Fairs. Till date no training course has been organized. Participated in 167 Book Fairs / Exhibitions. 32 Seminars / Workshops/ Book release Functions have been organized. Organized 8 Regional Book Fairs and 3 National Book Fairs. Enrolled 9886 Book Club Members. 1054 titles Organized 57 Exhibitions Organized one World Book Fair
13	Auroville Management	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	i) Construction Activities/ Research activities of Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research (SAIIER) ii) Construction Activities and Development activities of Bharat Nivas. iii) Infrastructure/ Housing	During the year, under SAIIER, it was proposed to construct the Kindergarten Guest Teachers accommodation, Transition School Computer Room, Nandanam School, Dehasakthi sports, Isaiambalam School, CRIPA – Rehearsal Hall and SAIIER Transport. The achievements are as follows : Kindergarten Guest Teachers accommodation fully completed. Transition School Computer Room fully

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		established for the purpose with a view to making long-term arrangements for the better managements and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	iv) CBSE School	completed. Nandanam School completed, Dehasakhti sports – 65% completed. Isaiambalam School – Ground floor completed. CRIPA Rehearsal Hall – 58% completed. SAIIER Transport Shed – Fully completed apart from construction all the proposed research works were fully completed. Under Bharat Niwas Construction and Development it was proposed to carry out the Repair and Renovation and construct Tamil Heritage Centre, CIS Building & to carry out workshop and seminars etc. The achievements are as follows : Repair and Renovation works have been carried out Tamil Heritage Centre is under progess. CIS Building could not be recommended. All the workshop and seminars were conducted. Under L'Avenir it was proposed to construct Residential Houses for Aurovillians and to carry out infrastructure works like Roads, Solar Street lights. The achievements are as follows : About 65 nos solar street lights were installed. 25% of the Road work has been completed. Street Signage proposed were fully fixed. 50% of Residential Houses construction work has been completed.
14.	Contribution to UNESCO	The budget head "Contribution to UNESCO", is meant for meeting the expenditure on the	Outputs not quantifiable. However, our contribution helps the country in constructive engagement with an international organization viz. UNESCO.	Contribution to UNESCO budget was made as per the assessed requirements made by UNESCO.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		following items: (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris; (iii)Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and (iv) Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.		
15	UNESCO Related activities a). UNESCO Programmes and activities – Grants in aid	a) Promotion of UNESCO's ideals, aims and objectives in the country.	a) Physical outputs not quantifiable.	a) The component was under review. It is only recently that the exercise of review has been completed. The grants are in the process of being released for 2009-10. Funds during 2008-09 were utilized for organizing UNESCO related Regional Conference on Higher

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				Education.
	b) Construction of UNESCO House	b) To provide rent free accommodation to UNESCO Office in New Delhi	b) Construction of a building for housing the UNESCO Office in New Delhi.	b) Transferred to M/o Urban Development. Construction not yet started.
	c) Streng-thening of External Academic Relations	c) Strengthening of Bi-lateral and Multi-lateral educational exchanges with various countries and organizations.	c) Physical outputs not quantifiable.	c) India has signed cultural agreement with 118 countries under which educational exchange activities are undertaken. EEPs with Mongolia, Armenia, China, Israel, Guyana, Australia, Hungary, Myanmar, Syria, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, New Zealand, Brazil, Thailand, Rwanda, Mexico, Afghanistan, Croatia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Portugal, France, Ethiopia, South Africa, Vietnam, Oman, Norway and Chile have been signed earlier. While EEPs /MOUs with Kuwait, Botswana and Malyasia were signed during this year. In addition a MoU on Education between India and European Commission was also signed this year. EEPs with various other countries are in the process of being formulated. Proposals for EEP's with USA, Yemen, Libya, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Belgium, Philippines, Poland , Turkey, etc (about 25 countries) are under consideration. 9 Indian Delegation have visited different countries during this year
16	Holding of meetings of Committees and Conferences	Catering to the requirement of meeting the expenditure of TA/DA of non-official members for attending the meetings of the five	Outputs not quantifiable	An amount of Rs. 24.82 lakhs was spent Sub Regional Conference on Higher Education held in New Delhi on 25-26 February, 2009.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	in fur-therance of UNESCO's aims and objectives (Non Plan)	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		
17	Visit of foreign delegation to India (Non Plan)	Incurring expenditure on the visit of foreign ministerial level delegation visiting India for furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector	Outputs not quantifiable as these visits are finalized after protracted correspondence.	So far, during the current financial year , around 50 foreign delegations visited India.

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

	SCHOLARSHIP			
18	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	82000 fresh scholarships would be awarded in addition to 82000 renewal scholarships. Backlog scholarships for students eligible under National Merit Scholarship Scheme would also be paid at old rates without arrears. There is also a component of Administrative Expenditure. This scheme is likely to benefit nearly 2,00,000 students in 2009-10 including the eligible students who would be covered under the renewal scholarship for 2008-09.	The scheme has helped the meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing their higher studies.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		an academic year.		
19	Scholarship to students from Non-Hindi speaking states for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi	To encourage study of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States and to make available to these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other post where knowledge of Hindi is essential.	Under the scheme, Scholarships could be paid to 1319 students at various levels of studies, as per the proposals sent by the States / UTs.	The Scheme has encouraged students from Non-Hindi Speaking States / UTs to pursue studies in Hindi.
20	Indian Scholars going Abroad against Scholarships offered foreign Governments / Organizations	Facilitating sending of Scholars abroad to enable them to best utilize the better research facilities in the direction of building a knowledge society.	In 2009-10, 86 scholarships have been utilized (up to December 2009) and the students were sent to foreign country for further studies. An expenditure of Rs. 69 lakh has been incurred till December, 2009.	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.
	DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES			
21	**KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA**			
	Improve the standard of Hindi teaching at various levels; Innovation in Language	Construction of Mandal Buildings	2 building, Delhi, Agra	Completed.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Technology ;Propagation of Hindi Abroad; Development of lexical Resources			
		Preparation of Instruction Material with special reference to N.E. states and Union Territories.	Preparation of Instructional Material	(i) Books for classes 3 to 5 and learner Dictionary for Mizoram have been submitted for the Govt. of Mizoram. (ii) Books of class V to VII for Meghalaya is under preparation
		Expansions and Development of Orientation and Refreshers Courses.	Expansion and Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses.-Training of teachers. Development of Language Technology. Short term courses to refresh the knowledge of working teachers.	completed
		Propagation of Hindi Abroad	Hindi Sevi Samman Yojna – 14 scholars belonging to different parts of country including 2 foreigners are awarded by Sansthan for their contribution in developing and propagation of Hindi	125 Foreign Students covered.
22	**CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE**			
	Promotion, development, preservation and propagation of	Teaching Hindi through correspondence	i) Teaching Hindi to 10000 students ii) Personal Contact Programmes for the help of the students-25 iii) Publication of 2 (Self-taught/ Conversation Guides)	8481 students enrolled in correspondence courses 23 Personal Contact Programmes held 04 bilingual conversational CDs produced

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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Hindi		iv) Production of CDs based on Bilingual conversation guides and Educational CDs for Bhasha Mandakini	
		Teaching Hindi through Cassettes	Preparation of helping literature for the students in 02 CDs and 3 VCDs.	09 Audio Visual CDs produced
		Number of institutions –financial assistance for promotion of Hindi language and grants for publication of manuscripts.	Teaching & Propagation of Hindi through VHOs. Grants to 250 institutions. 15 manuscripts for publication	Rs. 674 lakhs distributed as grants to VHOs 218 VHOs benefited 45 VHOs inspected 10 manuscripts have been given grant for publication
		Workshops for writers of Hindi Students study tours Symposia/seminar Professor's lecture series Travel grants to research scholars of NHSA	08 Number of neo Hindi writers workshops of Non-Hindi speakers 50 study tours 04 National seminars 08 lecture tours 20 students to be provided with travel grant	08 workshops held 50 study tours conducted 04 National seminars organised 07 Lecture tours held 07 Research Students have been provided Travel Grant
			Preparation of 06Monolingual, Bilingual, trilingual & Multilingual dictionaries related to Indian and foreign languages with Hindi	04 Dictionaries published
			Propagation of Hindi through sale of CHD Publications in 12 fares & exhibitions	12 Exhibitions held
		Publication of 'Bhasha' (Bi-monthly) Magazine, Varshiki, Sahityamala	06 issues of Bhasha 01 issue of Varshiki 01 issue of Sahityamala	06 issues of 'Bhasha' published Yearly issue of 'Varshiki' published 01 issue of 'Sahityamala' published

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

23	**COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY**			
		Preparation of technical dictionaries/glossari-es, Definitional Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias and their Propagation	Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them. Programmes leading to orientation and awareness about the terms	160 Programmes leading to evolution of terms, defining and their propagation
		Preparation and publication of University level books in Hindi/Regional Languages/ Monographs/Digests/ Journals	Identifying the courses of engineering, medical and agriculture and preparing textbooks and reference materials for the these disciplines. xiv. Preparation of monographs on topics relating to different areas of science and technology. Providing latest information and promoting scientific and technical literatures in Hindi through the journals Gyan Garima Sindhu and Vigyan Garima Sindhu.	20 Publications
		Scheme Of Publicity And Advertisement	Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organising around 12 exhibitions	Completed.
		Production Of Terminology CDs And Maintenance Of Website, purchase of books, retro-conversion of Library.	To make available the works of the Commission in the form of CDs, updating the website and maintenance of website for the use of the public in an interactive way. Purchase of books for the library, retro-conversion of the existing books	Creation of CDs of terminology and updation of website in proper and interactive form, purchase of sufficient number of reference books and retro-conversion of library

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

24	**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE**			
	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	Preservation of Sindhi Language, which was on the decline thereby saving a vital language of Indian culture.	1. Bulk purchase of 130 Magazines/ books	4 Magazines
			2. Sindhi learning classes-50 Institutes	22 Institutes
			3. Financial Assistance of Sindhi Promotional Activities – 20 organizations	17 Organizations
			4. Financial Assistance for Publication of Sindhi Books/ Manuscripts etc. 5 books	4 books
25	**RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN**			
	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), New Delhi	Propagation preservation of Sanskrit learning on traditonal line of Sanskrit teaching.	Construction work will be continued at Jammu and Bhopal during the year. Enrolment of students in the constituent Campuses may cross 4100 mark and about 15000 students are expected to take various Sanskrit examinations. 800 students admitted in introductory Sanskrit correspondence course in 1st and IInd year are expected to complete the course. About 100 students will be awarded Ph.D. degree in the Sansthan this year. Non Formal Sanskrit Education in 500 Centres has been launched by the Sansthan in 2003-04 and will continue during 2009-10. 50,000 students are expected to benefit. The Sansthan has also introduced Sanskrit Teaching in Bhasha Mandhakani channel in	The target were achieved.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			"Gyan Darshan" through Doordarshan. It will continue during 2009-10. Financial assistance is provided for various projects received from the Universities and NGOs, recommended by the State Governments,which relate to development, propagation, research, popularization of Sanskrit and keeping the tradition of Sanskrit alive on year to year basis. The nature of such projects is extremely varied in nature and as such the outcome cannot be quantified.	
26	**MAHARISHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA PRATISHTHAN**			
		(a) Veda Pathashala	Number of students likely to be enrolled is 1300 and Number of teachers is 200.	300 Teachers and 5100 Students entered.
		(b) Pre-servation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation	Construction of new campus – Phase I at Ujjain at an estimated cost of Rs.24 crore.	5100 Construction to be completed by March, 2010.
27	Development of Tamil language through CICT	1. Continuation of a.)Centre of Excellence b.)Fellowships c.)Ten Major Projects 2. Awards 3. Publications 4. Financial Assistance for Minor	i) 60 Doctoral and 36 Postdoctoral Fellowships have to be awarded to deserving young scholars engaged in research on Classical Tamil. ii) Financial assistance for short term projects have to be extended to different individuals and organizations. iii) Construction of building for CICT at	Under the scheme of Ten Major projects, the preliminary version of the Critical Editions of 37 classics have been done. Two News letters were issued. Website was launched. CICT, Chennai has been established after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		projects	Chennai. iv) Conduct of Seminars/Conferences/Training Programmes. v) Conduct of different meeting of various committees such as Governing Council, Finance Committee, Academic Council etc. vi) Expanding the current research projects and schemes.	
28	**CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES**			
	Central Institute of Indian Languages		Orientation Courses -7	* 1 Ref. Course consisting of 9 workshops is listed under workshops under NELD
			Refresher Courses -7	20 + 3 (International Conferences)
			National Integration Camps -7	Tr.Prg 3 (More than 150 beneficiaries / Sp.Lec. 1
			Seminars / Conferences -75	89
			Training Programme & Special Lectures -75	21
			Project workshop -89	17
			Contact Programme -75	54
			10 month Teacher Training Course - 561 Trainees	561 Trainees
			Project Workshops - 21+ 13 (NELD) = 34	21 + 11(NELD) = 32
	Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages	Speech recognition & Synthesis Character Recognition	1. Continuation of Corpora building & NLP activities. 2. Recruitment of Manpower – 8.	Bengali / Hindi / Nepali / Tamil – data collected

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			3. Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meetings and Grant-in-Aid Meeting to process targets & projects on – Speech Recognition & Synthesis as well as on – Character Recognition etc.	
		Electronic Dictionary - 3 languages	a. Electronic frequency dictionary of 5000 most frequent words in 3 lgs.	a. Completed – Bengali / Hindi / Kannada
		POS tag / tree banking	b. (to take up 09-10)	b. (to take up in 2011-12)
		Corpora Creation in Indian Languages Quantum of written Corpus in all langs. of 8th Schedule	1 million words	a. (to take up in 2011-12) 4. Quantum of written corpus Bengali - (5,042724) Bodo - (637,801) Dogri - (824,443) English - (2,115,461) Hindi - (34,585,882) Kannada - (7,184,702) Kodava - (183,322) Konkani - (1,569,906 0 Maithili - (8,392,505) Manipuri - (1,637,104) Nepali - (2,158,324) Tamil - (467,096) Urdu - (2,280,782) Yarava - (13,904)
29	**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE**			
	Urdu Promotion Activities	CAM-DTP: To make employable man power through computer education	Besides continuing to run the existing centres 40 new centres would be started to make employable man power through computer education.	**Existing New Total** 215 53 268

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				27 48 75 Students 16980
		Calligraphy & Graphic Design :To preserve traditional calligraphy	10 new Calligraphy and graphic design Centres will be added to preserve calligraphy during the year. Publication of 50 manuscripts.	**Existing New Total Centres** **21 12 33** Student **525 300 825**
		Publication & Periodicals	Publication of 12 issues of Urdu Duniya Maga-zine. 4 issues of quarterly journal "Fikro-e-Tehreeq" Purchase of 200 titles including 60 journals 3 national seminars To popularize Urdu Language and collect data for future.	27 21 04 12
		Book promotion		NCPUL Fair 1 Participation in Others 7
		Academic Project/Collaborations		Dictionary/Encyclopedia 01 Bilingual Dictionary 01 ITI/Text Book 15
		National Seminar/Conference		National /Seminar /workshop/Conference 04
		Support to NGO for select Urdu Activities		To hold Seminar/ Lectures by VOs 53
		Publication of Manuscript		Manuscript 38
		Bulk Purchase of books		Titles 191 Journals 54

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

		Urdu Press Promotion		News Papers 60
		Promotion Of Classical Language Arabic/Persian		
		a. 2yr Diploma course in Functional Arabic	**Existing New Total** Study Centres 108 23 131 Student 11714	**Existing New Total** 108 23 131 Students: 11714
		b. 1yr Certificate course in Functional Arabic	Study Centre 66 26 92 Students 4016	66 26 92 Students: 4016
		c. Support to NGO/Individual for Seminar/Lecturers	Seminar/Lecture Series 03	03
		d. Publication of Manuscripts	Publication of Manuscript 02	02
		e. Bulk Purchase	Bulk purchase 08	08

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

	TECHNICAL EDUCATION			
30	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continuous basis and not linked to any one financial year), expansion of interdisciplinary programmes/introduc-tion of new courses in emerging technologies. Development of infrastructure and other facilities including faculty, and due implementation of the recommendations of Oversight Committee. The intake capacity at Undergraduate level is expected to increase by 1813 students i.e. by 36% during the year with reference to 2007-08	During the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 800.00 crore provided for seven IITs (Rs. 200.00 crores for General Grant and Rs. 600.00 crore for capacity expansion), Rs.197.44 crore have been released for general grant and Rs.460.38 crore for capacity expansion till 12.02.2010. On account of capacity expansion for implementation of recommendation of OSC. Intake of students in undergraduate courses was increased in 2009 which is as under:- **2009** GE 3197 OBC 959 SC 684 + 120 ST 193 + 214 **Total 5033 + 334** Salary of non-faculty and faculty staff was revised on implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission and remaining 60% of arrears of pay & allowances paid in 2009-10.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
31	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 six new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab. Development of infrastructure. Starting of academic session of new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10. Construction of campuses and creation of infrastructure.	The Government have approved the establishment of eight new IITs. Of these, six IITs at Hyderabad, Patna, Gandhinagar, Bhubaneswar, Ropar and Jodhpur commenced their sessions in 2008-09, while remaining two new IITs have commenced their sessions from 2009-10 at Mandi and Indore with approximate intake of 120 students each. The entire allocated amount of Rs. 60.00 crores was released to six new IITs in 2008-09. In 2009-10, Out of Rs. 300.00 crores provided in RE, Rs. 200.78 crores was released till Dec. 2009.
32	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 institute in terms of students enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. • Increase in the number of courses. • Increase in number of students. • Increase in Deptt./ Centres. Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservation, the expected increase in students intake is 30 in 2009-10	During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 16.56 crores were released under Plan. Rs. 17.00 crores have so far been released during the financial year 2009-10. Out of this Rs. 9.00 crores have been released to the Institute for capacity expansion, for development of additional classrooms and Hostels etc. for OBC reservation. Student Strength under various UG, PG and Ph.D programmes for the year 2009 – 10 is as under : **Course** **No. of Students** IPG 461 MBA 77 M. Tech 108 Ph.D 37 Total <u>683</u> Intake of students in UG, MBA, M.Tech, Ph.D etc. programmes in 2009-10 is as under :

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				IPG 118 MBA 44 M.Tech 82 Ph.D. 7

33	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (IIIT, Allahabad)	To impart quality education, training and to conduct research in the field of information Technology and related areas.	Expansion of the institute in terms of students enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres.
			Development of extension centre at Amethi.
			1.Increase in number of courses.
			2.Increase in number of students.
			3.Increase in Deptts Centres.
			
			Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservation, the expected increase in students intake is 166 in 2009-10
				During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 45.08 crores were released under Plan. Rs. 36.00 crores have so far been released during the financial year 2009-10, out of which Rs. 22.50 crores have been released for implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for capacity Expansion for OBC reservation. Details of Students Intake and Strength in 2009 – 2010 is as under :
				
				Course Intake Toatl
				                                           Student
				                                           Strength
				B.Tech 375 1075
				M.Tech 151 257
				MBA(IT) 81 114
				MS(CLIS) 81 137
				Total 688 1583

34	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	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 Develop-ment Phase – 1 A. Two Boys Hostels of 800 students B. Lecture Halls - 4 5) Setting of labs for Electronic, Computer	During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 23.92 crores have been released. During the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 26.00 crores have been released so far to the Institution under Plan. Campus development is in progress. The Institute has shifted to its own campus, 17 Faculty & Research Engineers were recruited. Total No. of Students admitted in the Session 2009-2010 :

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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Science, Workshop of Mechanical Engg. and other core labs.	• B.Tech - 437 • M.Tech - 31 • M. Des - 10 • Ph.D - 07 **Total 485**
35	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Mfg. (IIITD&M), Kanchipuram	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure.	During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 2.00 crores have been released. During the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 5.00 crores have been released so far to the Institution under Plan. Total No. of Students admitted in the Session 2009-2010 : • UG - 60 • Ph D - 20
36	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (New IIITs)	The proposed new IIITs will have special focus on IT and one particular sector of the Sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing financial services.	Setting up of new IIITs including some of the Institutes in PPP mode Modalities of PPP mode are being firmed up. Starting of academic session. Creation of infrastructure.	On the basis of Model Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by NASSCOM on setting up 20 new IIITs, the proposal was finalized and sent to Planning Commission for 'In-principle' approval. Planning Commission has conveyed its approval. EFC / Cabinet Note is under process for obtaining the approval of Competent Authority.
37	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	Implementation of the Recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in IIMs.	1. To continue to impart quality management education enhance facilities in r/o Information technology, infrastructure & Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength & maintain quality of education. 2. Two years Duration Programme (PGP). 3. To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs.	The intake capacity for implementation of OSC recommendations for reservation of OBC students was implemented during the academic year 2009-10.

	Total Target		Achievement during 2008-09 & 2009-10		
IIMs	OBC	Total	2008	2009	Total

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

			4. To achieve the targets in intake capacity of students in these IIMs by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations.				-09	-10	
				Ahmedabad	17	151	19	39	58
				Bangalore	19	130	19	56	75
				Calcutta	9	162	09	74	83
				Lucknow	22	148	23	48	71
				Indore	36	98	23	28	51
				Kozhikode	15	97	55	60	115

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
38	Establishment of New IIMs (New IIMs)	During the XI Plan period one IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Management (RGIIM) has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and the remaining IIMs wiil be set up in Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhatisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana) and Trichirapalli (Tamil Nadu) Uttrakhand and Rajasthan	Out of 7 (seven) IIMs proposed to be established during the XIth Plan period, 4 (four) IIMs in the State of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand will be operationalised during the year 2009-10.	The society of IIMs at Rohtak (Harayana) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) has been registered and for IIMs at Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), process is underway. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released of renovation of temporary campus of IIM Rohtak and Rs.75.00 lakh for IIM Ranchi.
39	Indian Institutes of Science, Bangalore (IISc)	To provide quality education at PG level and to undertake research in different disciplines of Science Engineering and Technology.	To carry out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas. Up-gradation of infrastructure Modernization of labs and digital resources	IISc. Bangalore is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The activities of the Institute are carried out under five Divisions. Viz., Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Electrical Sciences, Mechanical Sciences, and Physical & Mathematical Sciences. Apart from conducting traditional programmes like ME,

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses

The intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 104 students during 2009-10. | M.Tech., M.D. Degrees, the institute conducts Integrated Ph.D programmes in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences. Other innovative programmes are Young Fellowship Program, the continuing Education and PROFICIENCE program. In 2007, the institute awarded 150 Ph.D, 80 M.Sc, (Engg.) and 310 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M. Tech./M.Des./MBA. |
| 40 | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER). | To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. | 1. Construction of permanent campus of IISERs at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.

2. Development of infrastructure facilities.

3. Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrolment, number of courses and establishment of departments and centres | (1) Two new IISERs at Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram have been set up and are being run from their transit campus. The Society, Governing Board and other Committees as per the MOA of the Institute have been constituted.
Director of these two new Institutes have been appointed. Classes for the academic year 2008-09 for the five year integrated M.S. Programme started in August, 2009 in both the new Institutes.
Physical possession of the land identified by the State Governments, for setting up of IISERs, has been taken over by the Institutes. Construction activities for development of the permanent campus of the Institute have begun.

(2) IISER – Kolkata, Pune and Mohali:
Construction activities for development of the permanent campus of the Institute have begun. |

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

41	Technical Education and Quality Improvement Programmes (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.	**Under TEQIP-I**
			I. Institutional development
			   a) Promotion of Academic Excellence.
			   b) Networking of Institutions
			   c) Services to Community and Economy
			II. System Management Capacity Improvement
			
			Based on the credible achievements made in TEQIP Phase-I, TEQIP Phase-II is to be implemented as a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)" with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.2430.00 crore. The Central contribution will be Rs.1895.50 crore, out of which Rs. 1395.50 crore will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share of private unaided institutions will be 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. The TEQIP-II project is for the duration 4 years covering about 200 institutions based on competitive funding. The programme will be implemented from 2010-11.
				Under TEQIP-I
				For the first cycle of the first phase six States viz. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and for the second Cycle of the first phase 7 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnatka, TamilNadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal have been covered.
				
				Considering the satisfactory performance of implementation of Phase I of the Programme, the TEQIP Phase II has been approved by the Planning Commission and the Department of Economic Affairs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is likely to be supported under XI Five Year Plan. The EFC in its meeting held on 21.1.2010 has approved the same.
				
				TEQIP Phase-II will be implemented during the financial year 2010-11.

42	All India Council for Technical	Proper planning and coordinated development of	**i)** AICTE will continue to regulate the functioning of around 8568 Institution imparting technical education in different	During the last 20 years there is a phenomenal growth of facilities for engineering and technology, management, pharmacy etc. Nearly 19 lakh students (including

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Education (AICTE)	technical education system; promotion of quality education; Planned quantitative growth; and regulation and maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.	disciplines with an intake capacity of about 16.55 lakh students (including diploma level institution). **ii)** In addition to 8674 programmes already accredited, accreditation of 432 more Institutes comprising 2100 programmes will be completed during the academic year 2009-10. **iii)** An amount of Rs.200 crore (Plan funds) and Rs.80 crore (Non-Plan Funds will be provided to various institutions and stakeholders of technical education and connected activities.	diploma) get opportunities for technical education in 9596 technical institutions. So far 1190 proposals have been approved and Rs. 142 crore have bee spent during Financial year 2009-10 till 28.01.2010.
43	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (ISM, Dhanbad)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and allied areas.	i) Setting up of additional labs. ii) Provision of lab for new courses. Purchase of equipments & computer peripherals. Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservations the expected increase in students intake is 266 in 2009-10	Construction of Hostels Increase in student's strength from 2366 in 2008-09 to 2795 in 2009-10. Increase in OBC intake by 114 students.
44	Boards of Apprentices Training (BOATs)	To provide opportunity for practical training to graduate engineers/diploma holders and 10 + 2 vocational pass outs in industrial establishment.	The targets fixed for coverage of apprentices was as under: Mumbai – 20,000 apprentices Chennai - 40,000 apprentices Kanpur - 14,000 apprentices Kolkatta - 11,000 apprentices Placement of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four	The actual number of Apprentices covered during the year, 2009-10 is as under: 4464 Apprentices 16601 Apprentices 4804 Apprentices 7488 Apprentices The reasons for shortfalls are:- 1.Rate of stipend for various category of Apprentices are

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Regional BOAT/ BOPT. An estimated 80000 placements of garaduate Technician and Technician (Vocational Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/BOPT.	very low due to which candidates do not preferred to join training 2. Some of the Industries /Establishment have their own selection system of apprentices and they do not report joining of such apprentices to the respective BOAT/BOPT and thus the joining of such candidates is not reflected in the achievement. 3. Most of the Private companies are doing campus selection of candidates, hence lot of candidates do not apply to the BOAT/BOPT for apprentices act 4. Some of the candidates preferred for higher studies rather than joining Apprenticeship Schemes. 5. Many multinationals and software industries are reluctant to engage apprentices due to their security reason. 6. Some of the industry became sick due to globalization scenario. 7.Specially in eastern region no. of passed out degree and diploma holder from various institutions are lower compared to other region and new institutions were setup after 2002 and final product will be available for training from the year 2006 -07. 8. In some of the subject fields of Engineering like Textile Engg. and Information Technology etc.
45	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar,	To produce skilled manpower at Diploma level in different branches of	The institute provided four diploma programmes in Engineering and Technology. The reservation of seats for admission to	Targets fully achieved

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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Assam (CIT Kokrajhar)	engineering and technology	Diploma streams is prescribed as:- 60% from BTC (60% ST, 50% SC, 15% OBC and 20% General) 20% from the North Eastern Region excluding BTC 17% from All India excluding North Eastern Region 3% from physically handicapped.	
46	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes	By investing in NITs, the Technical Education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to State – of – Art, Modern Laboratory Equipment, Latest Books on the subject in the Library and improved Hostel facilities. The intake capacity in undergraduate courses is expected to increase to12798 students in 2009-10.	All the set targets regarding fund flow were fully achieved by the 20 NITs. During the financial year 2009 – 2010, as on date as sum of Rs. 663.71 crore have been released to 20 NITs out of this, Rs.247.29 crore have been released as General Grant for regular developmental activities and Rs.575.71 crore for development of infrastructure and construction of additional classrooms, labs, hostels etc. on account of capacity expansion for implementation of OBC reservation. Intake of students in undergraduate courses were increased in 2009-2010, which is as under:- During the year 2009 – 2010, there has been a substantial increase in the number of students in all the NITs due to the implementation of OBC reservations. The percentage is around 98%. Salary of non – faculty staff was revised on implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				Pay Commission and 60% of arrears of pay & allowances paid in 2009- 2010.
47	Community Polytechnics (CPs)	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 up to 600 persons per year under short term non-formal skill development courses	The scheme has been launched in 2009-10.
48	Polytechnics for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	For mainstreaming of persons with disabilities in technical education	Formal Programmes 1250 Non-formal programmes 5000	An average of 25 students in formal and 100 in non formal streams per polytechnic were admitted in about 50 polytechnics.
49	Up-gradation of existing/ setting up of new poly-technics (new polytechnics)	To set up new polytechnics in the un-served and underserved districts in the Country and to upgrade facilities in the existing polytechnics	With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hands on job practice	In the first phase, financial assistance to State Governments / UTs was provided to establish one polytechnic in 50 districts during 2008-09.
50	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education	Establishment of Women's Hostels is being initiated based on the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard.	The scheme has been made operational during the current financial year.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
51	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.	To continue to provide teaching and training programmes, Conduct research in frontier areas pertaining to foundry and forge technology and allied areas and to provide technological guidance and documentation services to the Industries. Construction work would be started for accommodating additional students. Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations.	Three model class rooms were developed with the assistance from TEQIP 400 seat boys hostel, 100 seat girls hostel, construction of extension of 66 bedded hostel right side wing and physical lab by CPWD are under construction.
52	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi (SPAs)	To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at	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.	Finalization of Master Plan for construction at the new site. Selection of the Architect.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment.		
53	New Schools of Planning & Architecture at Vijayawada and Bhopal (New SPAs)	To create SPA as a centre of excellence for imparting quality education, national level research and development, data base centre, decision support centre and to be a socially responsible Institution providing research feedback to the Government for Physical Development of human settlement at Undergraduate , Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture.	To impart quality Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Planning and Architecture. Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall, Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in education. Apart from undergraduate and post graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning.	SPA, Bhopal: 105 students admitted for under graduate courses during 2009-10. Construction of boundary wall of the campus has been started by CPWD. Finalization of Master Plan for construction at the new site. Selection of the Architect. SPA, Vijayawada: 84 students admitted for under graduate courses during 2009-10.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
54	National Institute (s) of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata NITTTRs)	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD. Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations.	Targets sets were fully achieved.
55	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Punjab (SLIET)	The various programmes-Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG Courses are continuously attracting more number of students. The course feed back is encouraging and the course contents are also upgraded suiting the needs of industry and community.	Offering technical education in the field of engineering and technology in Courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD Certificate 12 Diploma 10 Degree 09 PG 04 All the courses are offered in flexible modular mode and syllabus suited to industries requirements. The students joining in this institute have the freedom to continue courses vertically up to the PG level	Targets sets were fully achieved

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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
56	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	The courses offered are of flexible and modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multi point entry and exit system. Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules. 90% of seats are reserved for North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted.	Targets fully achieved

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CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, The Department Higher Education was provided an allocation of Rs.9596.00 crore (Plan) and Rs. 5833.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2009-10. This covered allocation for Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration.

5.2.   Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred for the year 2008-09 and during 2009-10 (up to December 2009) by the Department of Higher Education is given in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan			Non Plan		
	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2008-09	7593.50	6800.00	6710.46 (98.68% of RE) (88.37% of BE)	3259.37	4540.00	4501.82 (99.16% of RE) (138.12% of BE)
2009-10	9596.00	7952.00	5500.89* (70.06% of RE) (57.32% of BE)	5833.00	6437.00	4095.28 * (63.62% of RE) (70.21% of BE)

Actuals for the year 2009-10 is up to December 2009.

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. Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, and Others which include Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration, etc is indicated below:

Schematic Plan Allocation for the Year 2009-10

- University and Higher Educaiton
- Planning, Language and Book Promotion
- Distance Learning and Scholorship and ICT
- Technical Education

41%   46%   11%   2%
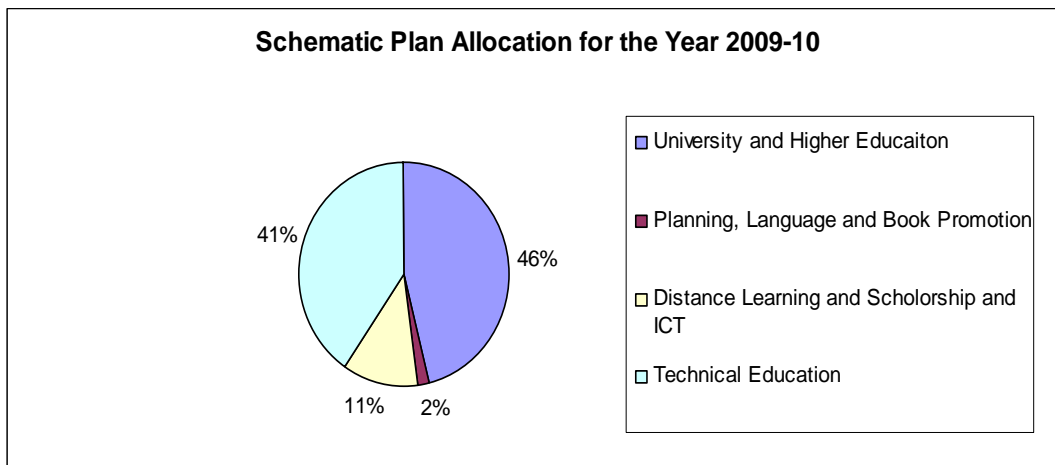
5.3.   During the year 2009-10 out of the total allocation of Rs.15429.00 crore for Higher Education Department, Rs 9596.00 Crore (62.19%) related to Plan and Rs. 5833.00 Crore (37.81%) was provided under the Non-Plan. Out of the total allocation of Rs.15429.00 Crore the Department utilized Rs.9596.17 crore upto December 2009 which work out to 62.21%. The Revised Estimates of the Department was fixed at Rs.7852.00 (Plan) and Rs.6437.00 (Non-Plan). The R.E. (Plan) of the Department was reduced by Rs. 1644.00 crore due to non utilization of funds provided for Setting up of New Central Universities and other New Institutes and slow pace of Expenditure in some schemes. The Non-Plan allocation for 2009-10 has been increased at RE stage by Rs.604.00 crore to take care of the additional liabilities of Sixth Pay Commission Recommendations. As against the RE the Department had utilized an amount of Rs.5500.89 Crore (Plan) and Rs.4095.28 Crore (Non-Plan) upto December 2009, which work out to 70.06 % and 63.62% 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 98% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid. It may be noted that since many of the programmes of the department are implemented through the autonomous bodies and other agencies under the department through grants-in-aid all the expenditure incurred by these autonomous bodies and organizations including the capital expenditure by them is shown as Grants in aid in the revenue section of the Demand for Grants.

5.5.   Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the balances available with the institutions, their pace of expenditure and their requirement of funds. With effect from 1st October, 2005 the Department has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and

Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). The Department had projected a cash requirement of 12.82%, 27.18%, 25%, & 33% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, and under Non-Plan projection of cash requirement of 24.26%, 25.74%, 35%, & 15% during the four quarters respectively during the year 2009-10. The department has been broadly spending according to this target and up to December, 2009, the Department had spent up to 57.32% of the Plan Budget. Similarly, under Non-Plan up to December, 2009 the Department had spent up to 70.25% of the total allocation as against the cash projection of 85 % up to the same period. A statement giving actual expenditure vis-à-vis Quarterly target and the target up to December 09 is given in **Appendix-IV.**

5.6.   The department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate from the Grantee institutions. A data base has been created and necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no fresh grants are released to the institutions against whom the Utilization Certificates for the past grants are still pending. As on 1.4.2009, Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs.7493.61 crore were pending. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 799 Utilization Certificates worth Rs.6659.20 Crore were obtained and as on 31.12.2009, Utilization Certificates for an amount of 834.41 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2009. 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 2007, 2008, 2009 are given in **Appendix-VI**.

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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 of university education. Apart from providing grants to Universities and Colleges, the Commission also advises the Central and State Governments on the measures which are necessary for the development of higher education. It functions from New Delhi as well as through its **six** Regional Offices located in Bangalore, Bhopal, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.

Budget for the year 2009-2010

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been allocated the general plan budget of Rs.3432.95 crore for the year 2009-2010, which is distributed under the following eight broad sectors of XI Plan.

S. No.	Sector	Allocation (Rs.in Crore)	Percentage to total allocation
1.	Enhancing Aggregate Access	2654.66*	77.2
2.	Equity	243.34	7.1
3.	Quality and Excellence	324.50	9.4
4.	Research	72.00	2.1
5.	Relevance and Value Based Education	39.00	1.1
6.	ICT Integration	53.95	1.6
7.	Governance and Efficiency Improvement	18.50	0.5
8.	Others (New Schemes and Committed liability of X Plan	34.00	1.0
	Total	3432.95	

* includes Rs.865.00 and Rs.123.00 crore for implementation of the recommendations of the Oversight Committee for expansion of intake on account of OBC reservations and M.M.Sharma Committee for strengthening basic sciences research respectively.

Growth of Higher Education System : Some Statistics

There were 20 Universities and 500 Colleges at the time of independence. At present, there are 504 Universities (as on 31.12.2009) and university-level institutions- 243 State Universities, 53 State Private Universities, 40 Central Universities, 130 Deemed Universities,33 institutions of national importance established under Acts of Parliament five Institutions established under various State legislations. In addition, there are 25,951 Colleges including around 2,565 Women Colleges. Out of 25,951 Colleges, only 7,362 Colleges (28%) have been recognized under Section 2 (f) and 5,997 Colleges (23%) under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956. At the beginning of the academic year 2009-2010, the total number of students enrolled, in the formal system, in the Universities and Colleges has been reported at 136.42 lakh – 16.69 lakh (12.24%) in University Departments and 119.73 lakh (87.76%) in affiliated colleges.

The enrolment of women students at the beginning of the academic year 2009-10 has been 56.49 lakh constituting 41.40% of the total enrolment. Of the total women enrolment, only 14.72% women have been enrolled in professional courses. The women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in States is the highest in Goa (59%) and the lowest in Bihar (30%). In terms of absolute numbers of women enrolment, Uttar Pradesh tops the list of States with women enrolment of 8.00 lakh, followed by Maharashtra (7.8 lakh).

The number of doctoral degrees (Ph.D. only) awarded by various universities (during 2007-08) was 13,237. Out of which, the faculties of Sciences had the highest number with 4574 degrees, followed by the faculties of Arts with 4405 degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 67% of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded.

The regular faculty strength in universities had been 0.90 lakh (15%) and 4.98 lakh (85%) in Colleges, totalling 5.89 lakh in the beginning of the reporting year.

Enhancing Aggregate Access

General Development Grant for Universities

The University Grants Commission continued to support the universities and colleges for their development by making budgetary plan provisions for various programmes during XI Plan. Assistance to Central and eligible deemed universities, and colleges affiliated to 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. During XI plan period (2007–2012), general development assistance is being provided to individual University based on the outlay determined by the UGC.

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

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

During 2009-10, Non- Plan Grant amounting to Rs.1764.37 crore and an amount of Rs..712.62 crore (including Rs.206.18 crore for Central Universities in North East Region), as Plan Grant has been made available to the Central Universities, up to 31.12.2009.

State Universities

As per the section 12(B) of the UGC Act, the State Universities established after 17th June, 1972 shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other Organization receiving funds from the Govt. of India, unless the Commission satisfies itself as per the prescribed norms and procedures, that such a university is fit to receive grants.

At present, there are 296 State Universities of which, the UGC has been making budgetary plan allocation for only 130 state universities excluding medical and agricultural universities which are funded by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture respectively. Special grants are being provided to other State Universities including Agricultural Universities with Engineering and Technology Departments. Although the development of State Universities is primarily the concern of State Governments, development grants including grants under special schemes, are being provided to all eligible state universities by UGC. Such grants facilitate the creation, augmentation and up-gradation of infrastructural facilities that are not normally available from the State government or other sources of funds. During the third year of the XI Plan, upto 31.12.2009, plan grant amounting to Rs.279.46 crore has been provided to State Universities for their general development as well as for specific purpose plan programmes.

Deemed to be Universities

An Institution of Higher Education other than a university, working at a very high standard in specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Govt on the advice of the UGC as an Institution Deemed to be university. Institutions deemed to be universities enjoy the academic status and privileges of universities. At present, there are 130 institutions deemed to be universities, of which, 10 deemed to be universities are being allocated both maintenance and development grants and 23 Deemed Universities are being allocated only development grants.

During the financial year 2009-10, Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs.120.01 crore and an amount of Rs.30.01 crore (including Rs.1.82 crore for State Universities located in North East Region) as plan grant has been made available to Deemed universities upto 31.12.2009.

General Development Grants to Colleges

There are around 25,951 colleges of which, 7,362 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,997 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 main objectives of Development Assistance for Programme are to:

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

The UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of Rs.449.39 crore up to 31.12.2009. Maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.675.86 crore to Delhi University colleges, Rs.8.12 crore to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs.26.69 crore to University College of Medical Sciences Delhi has been released upto 31.12.2009 during the financial year 2009-2010.

Development grants to Management Departments in Universities

The Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the development of departments of management education for meeting the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of higher education.

Equity in Education
Gender Equity

As an independent group, women constitute 48% of the total population of India. They not only constitute valuable human resource of the country but their development in the socio-economic arena sets phase for sustainable growth of the economy. The principle of gender equity is enshrined in Indian Constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles and also reducing the gender gap in higher education is a focus area. The UGC has also undertaken several schemes for the benefit of girls and women. Such schemes have been listed below:

Status of Women in Higher Education

There has been a phenomenal growth in a number of women students enrolled in higher education since independence. Women enrolment was less than 10% of the total enrolment on the eve of independence and it has risen to 41.40% in the beginning of the academic year 2009-10.

The women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in a state is the highest in Goa (59%) and the lowest in Bihar (30%). In terms of absolute number of women enrolment, Uttar Pradesh tops the list of states with 8.0 lakh, followed by Maharashtra with 7.8 lakh, etc.

The faculty-wise distribution of women enrolment at the beginning of academic year 2009-10 had been as under:

Table 2.4: Women Enrolment Faculty-wise: 2009-20010

S.No.	Faculty	Women Enrolment*	Percentage of total women enrolment
1.	Arts	2772580	49.08
2.	Science	1129255	19.99
3.	Commerce/Management	915719	16.21
4.	Education	180771	3.20
5.	Engineering/Technology	276806	4.90
6.	Medicine	202803	3.59
7.	Agriculture	15253	0.27
8.	Veterinary Science	4519	0.08
9.	Law	89256	1.58
10.	Others	62140	1.10
	Total	**5649102**	**100.00**

* Provisional

Day Care Centres in universities and colleges

The objective of the scheme is to provide day care facility within the university system on demand basis for children of around three months to six years of age, when their parents (university/college employees/students/scholars) are away from home during day time and also to provide a secure place and environment during working hours for their children.

Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for pursuing higher and technical education

The purpose of the scheme is to support higher education through scholarships to such girls who happen to be the only child in their families and also to make them recognized the values of observance of small family norms. Girl students up to the age of 30 years at the time of admission of Postgraduate courses are only eligible. The number of slots for scholarships available under the scheme is 1200 p.a. The scholarship amount is @ Rs.2000/- p.m. for 20 months. During the financial year 2009-10, Rs.4.88 lakh has so far been incurred towards payment to the scholarship holders.

Construction of Women Hostels for Colleges

Increasing mobility of students, to seek the education they desire, raises the demand for hostels. Accordingly, the UGC has been providing hostels and other infrastructural facilities to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women and harness the potential availability for the development of the society at large, as also to bring about gender equity and equal representation of women through a special scheme 'construction of women hotels'. The main objective is to support all the eligible colleges for construction of hostels for women in order to provide a residential place for women students/researchers/teachers and other staff. The assistance will be on cent percent basis subject to the ceilings. For colleges located in non-metropolitan cities, the assistance is from Rs.40 lakh to Rs.80 lakh whereas Rs.80 lakh to Rs.120 lakh in the case colleges in metropolitan cities depending on the size of women enrolment in the college. During the financial year 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.159.78 crore for state colleges and Rs.1.90 crore for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC upto 31st December, 2009.

Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges

The scheme envisages assistance to Universities for setting up new women study centres as well as to strengthen and sustain the university women study centres set up in the X Plan by establishing them as statutory departments in the university system, as also to facilitate their capacity to net work with other constituent so that they are mutually reinforcing as well as synergizing one and another. The primary role of these centres is to make knowledge simulation and knowledge transmission through teaching and research.   Currently, there are 51 centres in Universities and 16 centres in Colleges in the country. The pattern of assistance is be Rs.25 lakh for Universities and 15 lakh for Colleges in Phase-I, Rs.40 lakh for Universities and 25 lakh for Colleges in Phase-II and Rs.60 lakh for Universities and 40 lakh for Colleges in Phase-III. All the centres set up prior to XI Plan period will be reviewed after the completion of third year. It is also envisaged that 30 new centres in Universities and 20 centres in colleges will be started each year in the XI Plan. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.08 crore has been provided to the centres upto 31st December, 2009.

Capacity Building for Women Managers in Higher Education

The overall goal is to facilitate the constituencies of women faculty, administrators and staff within the higher education system to increase the participation of women in higher education management for better gender balance, to sensitize the higher education system through policies and procedures which recognize women equity and diversity and to involve the women capable of becoming

administrators for the qualitative development of higher education. During XI Plan, the following three approaches are being followed:

- To offer training programmes focused on increasing their sensitivities to issues concerning women becoming managers.
- To make it a movement of women rather than only a scheme like any other.
- To involve Vice-chancellors of the Universities or Principals of the concerned Colleges for the development of the programme.

The capacity building is through activities like sensitization/ awareness/ motivation workshops, development and distribution of resource material, research stimulation workshops, management skill workshops etc. All Universities, colleges and departments/centres are eligible to make proposals to UGC. The pattern of financial assistance for entire plan period is as under:-

Workshops	-	Rs.40.74 crore
Preparation resource material	-	Rs.6.50 lakh
Publication under Translation	-	Rs.30.00 lakh
Networking and Information Dissemination Cell etc.	-	Rs.7.90 lakh

Against the budget allocation of Rs.2.00 crore for the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.1.56 crore has been released to the Universities and Colleges upto 31.12.2009.

Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women

The scheme is implemented for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with the aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. The number of slots available under the scheme is 100 per year. The tenure of the award is five years. The upper age limit for the candidate is 55 years as on 1st July on the year of application. The selected candidates with fresh Ph.D. degrees are paid Rs.6,000/-p.m. and those with five years experience after Ph.D. are paid Rs.8,000/-p.m.   The Associateship also carries a contingency grant of Rs.10,000/-p.a. for full tenure of 5 years and Departmental Assistance @ 10% of the Associateship. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.9.98 lakh has been released upto 31.12.2009 to the selected women research fellows.

Social Group Equity

Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells (EOC) for SC/ST/ OBC/Minorities

To make Colleges and Universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the Commission has financed Institutions to establish Equal Opportunity Cells to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups and to provide guidance and counseling in academic, financial, social and other matters. The cell also takes up programmes to sensitize University/Colleges on problems faced by SC and ST categories in higher education. One time grant of Rs.2.00 lakh for establishing the office of Equal Opportunity Cells is provided.   Against the budget allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh for the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.23.16 lakh has been provided to the Institutions upto 31.12.2009.

Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy for SC/ST/ Minorities and Women in Universities and Colleges

The main objective is to establish Residential Coaching Academy in Universities and Colleges, through which to run schemes like 'Coaching for students at UG/PG level', 'Coaching for students to prepare for NET', 'Coaching for students for entry in services covered under Central and

State Governments'. The aim of these schemes is to prepare students for NET and all India & State Services examinations and UG/PG level examinations. All the schemes are being supported with grants under Merged Schemes with General Development Grant Scheme.

During the year 2009-10, a total grant of Rs.23.16 crore has been released up to 31st December, 2009.

Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST

The scheme is initiated with for enhancing human resources by providing Post-Doctoral Fellowships exclusively for SC/ST candidates who have obtained a doctoral degree and have published research work to their credit. The number of slots is 100 per annum. The Fellowship carries with a fellowship amount of Rs.16,000/- p.m. and a contingency of Rs.30,000 p.a. for five years. During the reporting year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.3.30 crore has been incurred upto 31st December, 2009.

Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST students in professional courses

Keeping in view the social background of the students from deprived sections of the society, the scholarship scheme has been initiated. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to 1000 SC/ST candidates for pursuing Post-graduate level studies in professional subjects at recognized Indian Universities and Colleges. The candidates who have obtained graduate degree in the relevant subject and obtained admission in any PG level professional subject and who are below the age of 45 years, are eligible for the scholarship. Candidates selected for the scholarships shall be provided scholarship amount of Rs.5,000/-p.m. (ME/M.Tech) with contingency of Rs.15,000/- p.a. and for others Rs.2,000/-p.m. with contingency grant of Rs.10,000/- p.a. for the duration of the course.

Against the budget allocation of Rs.20.00 crore for the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh has been incurred upto 31st December, 2009.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST

To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering & Technology. The fellowship amount for the first two years is Rs.12,000/-p.m. and Rs.14,000/- for the remaining years in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. The contingency for the first two years is Rs.10,000/-p.a. and Rs.20,500/-p.a. for the subsequent years. However, in the case of Engineering and Technology, the fellowship amount is Rs.14,000/- p.m. for the first two years and Rs.15,000/- p.m. for the remaining period. The contingency amount is Rs.12,000/-p.a. for the first two years and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for the subsequent years. Admissible HRA, Escorts/Reader assistance @ Rs.2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind students and departmental assistance of Rs.3,000/-p.a. per student to host institution for providing infrastructure to the researchers are also provided to these fellows.

During 2009-2010, an expenditure of Rs.1.69 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009 towards the payment to these fellows.

Quality and Excellence
Autonomous Colleges

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

The autonomous colleges will have the freedom to:

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

Autonomy granted to the Institution is Institutional and covers all the courses being run at the time of conferment and going to introduce after the conferment of autonomous status. All colleges under Section 2 (f) – aided, unaided, partially aided and self-financing, which are or are not covered under 12-B of the UGC Act - are eligible to apply for autonomous status. This includes engineering colleges also. The pattern of assistance will be to the extent of Rs.9.00 lakh for the UG Colleges with single faculty, Rs.15.00 lakh for UG Colleges with more than one faculty, Rs.10.00 lakh for colleges offering both UG & PG courses with single faculty and Rs.20.00 lakh for colleges with multi-faculty.

The autonomous college is governed by statutory bodies like Governing Body, Academic Council, Board of Studies and Finance Committee. Upto 31.12.2009, as many as 330 colleges spreading over 61 Universities of 17 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2009-10, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs.9.84 crore to these autonomous colleges upto 31.12.2009.

Universities with Potential for Excellence

To achieve excellence in teaching and research, the UGC has been assisting identified Universities for granting the status of "University with Potential for Excellence". During IX Plan, five Universities namely, JNU, Hyderabad, Madras, Pune and Jadavpur Universities were given the status of potential for excellence. During X Plan, **four** more Universities namely, Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During XI Plan, six more universities are to be identified for according the status. During 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.10.00 crore has been provided to these Universities upto 31.12.2009.

Colleges with Potential for Excellence

To achieve excellence mainly in teaching and inculcate the research culture in them, the Commission has initiated the scheme of "College with Potential for Excellence". It intends to identify potential colleges across the country and to support them financially to improve their academic/physical infrastructure, adopt innovation in teaching, modern methods and learning/evaluation, and to enhance the quality of the learning and teaching process by introducing a flexible credit based modern system. The colleges which are 10 years old or more and accredited by NAAC are eligible for the status of CPE. Preference will be given to autonomous colleges. During 2009-10, as many as 149 colleges are identified and selected. Till date, 246 colleges have been

accorded the CPE status. An amount of Rs.2.21 crore has been provided to these colleges upto 31.12.2009 during the financial year 2009-10.

Special Assistance Programme (SAP)
The main objectives of the SAP are:-

o   To identify and support university departments that have the potential to undertake quality teaching and research in various educational disciplines including allied disciplines.
o   Programme to be relevant to societal needs and have society and industry interaction.
o   To make research a catalyst for good teaching and introduction of new courses relating to identified thrust areas.
o   To enhance infrastructural facilities to utilize the output of research for the development of the nation and society.
o   To train and create quality human resource in the identified thrust areas.
o   To search for newer /generic areas, its promotion and nurturing.
        Departments with a minimum of one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers are eligible for induction under the programme. The programme is implemented at three levels namely, DRS, DSA and CAS.

        Upto 31.12.2009, as many as 723 departments/have been approved under the programme (DRS-497, DSA-114, CAS-112). During 2009-2010, the UGC has provided grants to the tune of Rs.28.09 crore upto 31.03.2009 to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Bio-Sciences and Engineering and Technology.

 Academic Staff Colleges
        As many as 66 Academic Staff Colleges have been set up in the university system for conducting specially designed Orientation Programmes of four weeks duration for newly appointed teachers and Refresher Courses of three weeks duration for in-service teachers. Also identified 15 universities and specialized institutions as UGC-Refresher Course Centres (UGC-RCC).

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

        As many as 223 Orientation Programmes, 702 Refresher Courses and 77 workshops have been approved and allocated to the ASCs and RCCs for implementation. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.24.56 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009 towards the expenditure of ASC/RCCs.

Travel Grant
        The Commission has been providing financial support to college teachers, Vice-Chancellors and the Commission Members for presenting their research papers in International Conferences abroad for enriching their knowledge for further research and in exposure to higher education sector of the host countries. The assistance is available for them once in three years. For college teachers, assistance is limited to 50% of the admissible expenditure and for Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members, it is on cent percent basis. During 2009-10, 583 college teachers and two Vice-Chancellors have availed this facility under the scheme.   An amount of Rs.1.98 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009 during the financial year 2009-2010.

        The UGC also provides travel grant, on cent percent basis, to enable the university/college teachers to collect source material and availing of fellowships. The assistance is given to those

scholars only who are assured maintenance for at least two months from a recognized host university / institute abroad.

Inter University Centres.

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

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

The Nuclear Science Centre at New Delhi (Inter University Accelerated Centre) was the first research centre established in 1994. As of today, six Inter University Centres are functioning within the university system. One more Centre viz. Inter-University Centre for Research in Higher Education Policy is proposed to be set-up. During 2009-2010, a total grant of Rs.91.07 crore (Plan-Rs.34.83 crore, Non-Plan-Rs.56.24 crore) has been released upto 31.12.2009 to these centres.

Centres of National facilities

Besides the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also created Centres of National Facilities for serving as resource centres. These Centres are also regularly been financed by the UGC. Four Centres of National Facilities namely, Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai (Maharashtra), MST Radar Centre, Tirupati (AP), Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (H.P.) and Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai are functioning at present. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.47 crore has been released upto 31.12.2009 to these Centres of National facilities.

Teaching and Research in Innovative / Emerging Areas

The main objectives of the programme are to identify areas in various disciplines with respect to educational, national and global priorities, to encourage new ideas and innovations, to identify institutions and support them to develop specialized courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in emerging areas and accommodate brilliant and innovative ideas which influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal development of relevance etc.. The financial assistance is on cent percent basis and provided for the most essential and critical requirements of lab equipment, contingency, staff etc. for starting courses in inter-disciplinary and emerging areas.   The financial limit is Rs.60 lakh for non-recurring and recurring items plus salary staff on actual basis. The duration of the programme is for a period of 5 years only. During the 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.2.34 crore has been released upto 31.12.2009 to the universities.

Faculty Improvement Programme (FIP)

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

Permanent teachers who are of not more than 45 years of age with atleast a second class Masters degree with minimum of 55% marks and having atleast 3 years of teaching experience on the

date of submission of the application for the award of teacher fellowship are eligible. The age and marks of the candidate are relaxable by 5 years and 5% marks respectively in the case of SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) teachers and age is relaxable in the case of women teachers also. Only 20% of permanent teachers of the institution are eligible to avail the teacher fellowship at any given point of time. For SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) teachers, 15%, 7.5% and 27% fellowships out of the teacher number of fellowships allocated to the college are reserved respectively. The teacher fellowship for Ph.D programme is for a period of two years and extension of one more year can be granted for Ph.D. candidates based on the justification and recommendation by the supervisor/guide. The teacher fellowships for M.Phil. Programme is for one year extendable for another 6 months, if necessary and justified. A teacher fellow is eligible for actual contingency expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per year. The college can make a fresh appointment of a substitute teacher in the minimum pay sale prescribed for a lecturer. If the substitute teacher is appointed, the salary of the substitute teacher will be reimbursed by the UGC. During the 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.27.44 crore has been released upto 31.12.2009 to the universities and colleges.

Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD)

Promoting Indian Education abroad is regarded as a strategy to promote quality of higher education by the UGC, as a means of creating multi-cultural ambience on Indian Campuses that promotes diversity and international goodwill. With the cost advantage in our favour, there is a possibility of getting larger number of international students to India. This would require positioning of Indian Higher Education as a distinct brand and proper strategy and action plan. Under the PIHEAD, the UGC has embarked upon a focused nationally coordinated programme to attract international students and to promote Indian Institutions to offer programmes abroad.

Under the PIHEAD programme, the UGC participated in   NAFSA Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, USA in May 2004 to promote short-term India-centric programs for students in the developing countries. It also organized education fairs in East Africa (Ethopia, Tanzania, Kenya) in June 2004 with the assistance of FICCI to attract students in regular programs from developing countries. Besides, the UGC delegation again participated in the NAFSA conference held at Seattle, USA during 2006 and also at Washington DC, USA, during 2008, Dubai Educational Fair in 2009. These events gave the UGC invaluable experience in promoting Indian education abroad. Based on this experience, several activities and events are being planned by the UGC with the help of a Standing Committee.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

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

Bilateral Exchange Programmes
On behalf of the Govt. of India, the UGC has been implementing the related provisions of the Bilateral Exchange Programmes in the field of higher education between India and foreign countries.

During 2009-10, the UGC had Cultural and Educational Exchange Progrmmes with 44 countries. Upto 31.12.2009, the UGC hosted the visit of 45 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at different Institutions in India. A total of 85 Indian scholars had been deputed abroad under different exchange programmes this period.   During 2009-10, as many as 15 foreign delegations from Malawi, Australia, UK, Kuwait, USA, Hungary, Canada, Oman, China, Czechoslovakia and Nepal have visited the UGC for various purposes relating to higher education up to 31.12.2009. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.15.78 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

National Examination Testing for Teaching and Research

The Commission conducts a national level test for 77 subjects at 66 centres across the country to determine eligibility for lecturership and JRFs in order to ensure minimum standards for the entrance in the teaching and research. On behalf of UGC, the CSIR conducts national level examination testing in science subjects in the months of June and December every year. The candidates who qualified for JRF can pursue research in the UGC recognized universities, institutes and centres. The fellowship is available for a period of five years. The number of slots has been increased from 500 to 1000.

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

Research Awards /Projects/Fellowships/Scholarships

Major and Minor Research Projects

To promote excellence in research in higher education by supporting research programmes of University and College teachers in all disciplines, the Commission provides financial support to permanent / regular, working/retired teachers in the Universities and Colleges. Research project may be undertaken by an individual teacher or a group of teachers. Superannuated teachers, upto age of 70 years, can also participate under the scheme. The quantum for assistance for a research project is as follows:-

- o Major Research Project in Sciences including Engineering and Technology, Medical, Pharmacy, Agriculture etc. – Rs.12.00 lakh
- o Major Research project in Humanities, Social Science, Languages, Literature, Arts, Law and allied disciplines – Rs.10.00 lakh
- o Minor Research Project – Rs.2.00 lakh

The financial support is for Equipment, Books & Journals, Research Personnel, Hiring Technical Services, Contingency, Chemicals and Consumables, Travel and Field work and any other special requirements. However, assistance towards Research Personnel is not provided in Minor Research Projects. The duration of the Major Research Project is three years for Science Projects and two years for Humanities and Social Sciences. The duration of Minor Research Project is only 18 months.   Around 900 research projects have been selected during the reporting year in Sciences, Engineering and Technology etc. and around 600 research projects in Humanities and Social Sciences. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.16.59 crore has been released by UGC Head Office and an amount of Rs.12.23 crore for Minor Research Projects by UGC Regional Offices upto 31.12.2009.

Research Awards to Teachers

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

areas in teaching and research. Proposals have been invited from teachers for research awards for the year 2009-10. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.5.51 crore has been released upto 31.12.2009 to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.

Emeritus Fellowships

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

Under the scheme, the awardee is provided   honorarium of Rs. 20,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 50,000/- p.a. and such other privileges including medical facilities as available to the faculty members of the research centre. The awardee has to ensure the completion of the project undertaken and submit a final report of the work to the Commission. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.98 crore has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities upto 31.12.2009.

Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Foreign Nationals

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

The fellowships carries an amount @ Rs.12,000/- p.m. for first two years and then Rs.14,000/- p.m. for the remaining period subject to satisfactory performance. It also carries a contingency grant of Rs.10,000/-p.a./Rs.12,000/-p.a. for first two years for humanities & social sciences and sciences respectively; and Rs.20,500/-p.a./Rs.25,000/-p.a. for the remaining period of two years for humanities & social sciences and sciences respectively. Departmental assistance is provided @ Rs.3,000/-p.a. per JRF and Escort/Reader Allowance @ Rs.1,000/-p.a. for per fellow. Similarly, the RA carries fellowship amount of Rs.16,000/- p.m. and contingency @ Rs.30,000/-p.a. for 4 years and departmental assistance @ 10% of Associateship to host institution for providing infrastructural facilities etc. During 2009-10, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to foreign students and teachers.

Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals

Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/ SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in various disciplines. The number of JRFs under NET scheme has been enhanced from 500 to 1000 in the case of UGC NET fellowships and from 300 to 600 in the case of CSIR-UGC NET fellowships. The fellowship is tenable for a period of four years initially and it is extendable by one more year subject to the prior approval of the Commission. The fellowship amount for the first two years is Rs. 12,000/- p.m. and Rs. 14,000/-p.m. for the remaining years. The contingency for the first two years is Rs.10,000/-p.a. and Rs.20,500/- p.a. for the remaining years in Humanities and Social Sciences. However, in the case of Sciences, the contingency grant is Rs, 12,000/- p.a. for the first two years and Rs. 25,500/- p.a. for subsequent years. Admissible HRA and Departmental Assistance of Rs. 3,000/- p.a. are also provided to these fellows. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.31.11 crore

has been incurred upto 31.12.2009 towards the payment to these Junior Research Fellows/Research Associates.

Engineering & Technology JRFs

The University Grants Commission selects 50 candidates each year through direct interviews for the award of Junior Research Fellowships in the disciplines of Engineering & Technology. These awardees are paid Rs.14,000/- p.m. for first two years and Rs.15,000/- p.m. for subsequent years with an annual contingency of Rs.12,000/- p.a. for first two years and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for the remaining two year period.

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. The University Grants Commission/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are not conducting National Education Testing (NET) examinations in these fields. Therefore, M.E. and M.Tech. students are given this opportunity through direct interview method by UGC.

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

During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.1.09 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009 towards payment to the fellows.

Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students.

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. The candidates who have been registered for Ph.D. in Science subjects in Universities with Potential For Excellence (UPE)/Centres with Potential with Excellence (CPE)/Centres of Advanced Studies (CAS) and Departments of Special Assistance identified by UGC under SAP are eligible.

The tenure of the fellowship is initially for two years and it is extendable for a further period of three years subject to the satisfactory work. The fellowship carries an amount of Rs.10,000/-p.m. and contingency amount of Rs.6,000/-p.a. The Research Fellowships are entitled for a maximum period of 30 days of leave in a year in addition to public holidays. Women candidates are eligible for maternity leave of 135 days at full rate of fellowship once during the tenure of the award. The Research Fellows, with the consent of the Guide/Head of the Department, may assist the University/Institution in its academic work, including tutorial evaluation of test papers, lab demonstrations, supervision of field work, library activities etc. The fellowship is liable to cancellation or termination in case of misconduct, unsatisfactory research work etc. So far, as many as 4309 JRFs have been granted to the Science Departments under SAP/Non-SAP. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.9.22 crore has been incurred towards payment to the fellows upto 31.12.2009.

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

To help graduates students to pursue higher technical education, the UGC has been providing post-graduate scholarships to students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. courses. The GATE qualified students admited to M.E./M.Tech. courses receive scholarships @ Rs.5,000/- p.m. and contingency @ Rs.5,000/- p.a. for a period of 24 months. The number of students receiving these scholarships is

approximately 1,200 p.a. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.5.53 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

PG Merit Scholarships for University Rank Holders

On the advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the UGC has been implementing the scheme from the academic year 2005-2006. Students graduated in 2008-2009 and admitted to the first year of PG course in 2009-2010 are eligible.

The objective of the scheme of PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders is to attract talent for pursuing PG students in basic subjects. The duration of fellowship is two years only and the number of scholarships per year is 2375 (for general courses 1800, for Hon. courses 575). The rate of scholarship is Rs.2,000/- p.m. for 20 months. An amount of Rs.2.20 crore budget has been allocated for the purpose for the year 2009-2010. Applications have been invited and the selection process is in progress.

During 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.9.20 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

Dr. D.S. Kothari Post-doctoral Fellowships

The objective of the fellowship scheme is to groom young researchers for launching an academic or research career and to provide an opportunity to acquire skills, broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform for transiting into cross-disciplinary areas. There could be upto 500 fellowships every year, making it to about 1000 at its peak.

Candidates who have either received a Ph.D. degree or submitted their Ph.D. thesis are eligible to apply. When selected, those holding the Ph.D. degree will be directly awarded the fellowship. Those who have submitted their Ph.D. degrees may be awarded a 'bridging fellowship' with marginally reduced stipend until they are formally awarded the Ph.D. degree. The fellowship is awarded on a yearly basis with renewal or termination clause. The stipend for these awards is Rs.20,000-Rs.22,000 p.m. with an annual increase of Rs.1000/-. The bridging fellowship stipend is Rs.16,000/- p.m. The award carries a contingency grant of Rs.50,000/- p.a. So far, 176 candidates have been awarded.   During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.03 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

Relevance and Value Based Education
Area Studies Programme

The main objectives of the programme are to promote holistic understanding of the area with its cultural, social, economic and strategic specificities, to promote alternative paradigm of area studies from the perspective of post-colonial societies, to contribute towards Indian perspectives of the region and issues, to provide critical input to the policy makers particularly in India's economic, strategic and political interest, to bring knowledge of regions of the world to the core of intellectual disciplines, to conduct research to promote inter regional comparative perspective. At present, the Commission has been providing financial assistance to 46 Centres (11 Area Study Centres on project mode and 35 Centres on regular basis) established as Area Study Centres in 25 Universities for achieving the above projects.

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

financial assistance to the departments under project mode will be upto 15 lakh and recurring assistance will be the actual salary of one faculty and two research personnel. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been made available upto 31.12.2009 to these study centres.

Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges

The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market-oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. At the end of the courses, the students will be equipped with a Certificate/Diploma/Advanced Diploma in an add-on orientation course along with a conventional degree in Science, Arts and Commerce. The UGC provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs.7 lakh per course as one time Seed Money for 5 years in the Humanities and Commerce streams and one time Seed Money of Rs.10 lakh per course for five years in the science stream. The Colleges/Universities can opt for a maximum of three courses. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.8.80 crore has been paid upto 31.12.2009 to the Universities and Colleges for introduction of career oriented courses from the academic year 2009-10.

Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy.

The objectives of the programme are:-

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

Keeping in view the objectives of the programme, the Commission with the help of Expert Committee, has selected 35 Universities so far for the establishment of Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy. During 2009-10, a total grant of Rs.1.40 crore has been released to the Centres.

Special Studies on Social Thinkers and Leaders

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

- Gandhian Studies Centres   -   61
- Ambedkar Studies Centres   -   55
- Buddhist Studies Centres   -   32
- Aurobindo Studies Centres   -   6
- Nehru Studies Centres   -   28
- Guru Nanak Dev Studies Centres   -   3
- Swami Vivekanand Studies Centres   -   2
- Dr.Zakir Hussain Studies Centres   -   2

- K.R.Narayanan Studies Centres   -   1
- Indira Gandhi Studies Centres   -   1
                                                           _____
                                                            191

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.1.09 crore has been released upto 31.12.2009 to these study centres.

Adult, Continuing Education and Extension.

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

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

For implementation of Lifelong Learning Programme and other activities, the departments/centres of Lifelong Learning are being supported financially with a recurring grant of Rs.2.10 lakh p.a. and non-recurring grant Rs.5 lakh for the current plan period. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.9.72 lakh has been released upto 31.12.2009 to the departments/centres of Lifelong Learning.

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

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

- To promote and enforcement of rights and to envision rights approach to development by the States.

The financial assistance is made available for running foundation/certificate/ diploma/under-graduate/post-graduate courses, for conducting seminars/ symposia/workshops and also for publication of books and journals on human rights education.

During 2008-09, as many as 50 proposals from the Universities and 123 proposals from the Colleges have been approved based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee for introduction of various courses on Human Rights and Value Education from the academic year 2009-10. During 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.21.20 lakh has been released to the universities and colleges upto 31.12.2009.

Promotion of population and Development Education

The UGC has been assisting Universities and Colleges for the promotion of Population and Development Education in the university system since 1983. The main objective of the programme is to enable the youth in Universities and Colleges and through them the community to comprehend clearly the issues relating to quality of life, gender equity, reproductive health, AIDS, impact of population growth on society and the nation, etc. The programme is being implemented in the higher education sector through 72 Population Centres functioning under various departments of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension & Field outreach of Universities and Colleges. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.12.69 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

Integration of Information and Communication Technologies
Digital Repository in Universities and Colleges

Electronic access to scholarly literature through internet in all areas of learning to the University Sector in India is provided under the programme, which is fully funded by the UGC. All Universities which come under the UGC's purview are members of the programme, and it is being gradually extended to all eligible colleges as well. The programme is coordinated and executed by Information and Library Net work (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad. The programme covers all fields of learning relevance to Universities including Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical and Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Computer Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics. At present, 157 Universities have been covered under the programme. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.11.00 Crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2009.

UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity

As many as 157 Universities have so far been provided Internet of bandwidth ranging from 256 kbps to 2 Mbps since the launch of UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity Programme in 2002. The task of establishing and maintaining the entire network is being done by the ERNET India Ltd., on turn key basis. Each participating university has signed quadripartite agreement with UGC, INFLIBNET and ERNET. The entire project is funded by UGC with 90% on capital investment and 100% of recurring bandwidth charges. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.20.00 crore has been allocated for providing i-connectivity.

Establishment or Upgradation of Computer Centres in Universities

The Universities and Colleges are being helped by UGC through several general as well as specific schemes to keep pace with the developments in information and communication technologies. Accordingly, assistance is being provided for setting up and upgradation of Computer Centres of the Universities for use in research and training, application of computer in every

field/subject and examination/administrative related work. The assistance is for campus, LAN, net-working equipment, software, site preparation etc. The financial assistance of upto Rs.70.00 lakh as non-recurring and recurring as per the actual expenditure is being provided to those universities which do not have any computer centre and upto Rs.50.00 lakh as non-recurring grant for upgradation of the existing computer centres of the Universities.   Proposals have been invited and the Expert Committee meeting is being fixed for the selection of Universities for assistance under the scheme. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.94 lakh has been released upto 31.12.2009.

Governance and Efficiency Improvement
Incentives for Resource Mobilization
The objectives of the scheme are :-

  o To encourage universities to mobilise resources by participation / contribution of society in their development.
  o To encourage and enhance flow of resources from the society for university development.
  o To encourage Universities to provide consultancy on payment basis not only to the industries but also to the Government and other bodies and society at large on vital issues of national importance.
  o To provide incentives to the Universities which involve society in their developmental activities.
    The Central Universities, Universities included under 12-B of the UGC Act, whichare receiving Plan or Non-Plan grants, Deemed to be Universities and Inter-University Centres are eligible to receive grant under this scheme. The share of the UGC is to the extent of 25% of the contribution received by the University, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh per annum. During the financial year 2009-10, the UGC has supported universities to the extent of Rs.2.19 Crore as UGC share upto 31st December, 2009.

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

        Within the context of globalization and developments in technology, higher education is undergoing unprecedented changes. In addition to questions of access and equity, institutions of higher education are called upon to cut costs, improve quality and compete in an environment. The academic administrators have to respond to these challenges and steer the course of their institutions to provide world class education and training to their students. The UGC proposes to address this issue by creation of a structured system to impart training and development opportunities to the staff, administrators and senior functionaries in the various universities and colleges with the broad goal of attaining excellence in academic governance. During 2009-2010, no programme has been conducted and hence no expenditure has been incurred up to 31.12.2009.

New Initiative of UGC
Operation 'Faculty Recharge: A UGC Initiative For Augmenting the Research and Teaching Resources of Universities

        The intent is to strengthen high quality research in science related disciplines at internationally competitive level and promote innovative teaching in the universities through induction of fresh talent, at all levels of academic hierarchy, in selected departments/centers. The new inductees will be selected through a nationally conducted competitive process and placed as Lecturers/Readers/Professors. To impart distinct identity to these specially selected faculties, a prefix 'UGC' will be added to each of these categories.   It is to be ensured that individuals with exceptional creativity, zeal and commitment to research and teaching will be selected. This is a pressing requirement that brooks no delay as scientific output from the universities has been on sharp decline in recent years and a majority of our universities have not recruited faculty on a significant scale for a

long time and are in danger of losing more than a generation of researchers. Lack of availability of faculty positions besides other endemic problems associated with hiring of faculty are often cited as causative factors of this serious malady. The 'faculty recharge' initiative offers an effective mechanism to address the problem in some ways and should provide a unique opportunity to the universities aspiring to upgrade and reinvigorate faculty resources in their science related departments. For implementation, Jawaharlal Nehru University has been selected for setting a Faculty Recharge Cell. The Cell shall identify 40 Professors, 80 Associate Professors and 80 Assistant Professors on all India basis for training. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been made available to the university upto 31.12.2009.

2.   INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY

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

3.   INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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

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

4.   INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY (IIAS), SHIMLA

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

5.   *INDIAN COUNCIL OF PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH (ICPR) NEW DELHI*

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

6.   PROJECT OF HISTORY OF INDIAN SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY & CULTURE

(PHISPC)

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

7.   NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL INSTITUTES (NCRI)

The National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) was established in pursuance of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and Programme of Action (POA) of 1992, with the main objective of promoting rural higher education based on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' through the process of Education, Research, Training and Extension, which have been identified by the NCRI in its Memorandum of Association and Rules [MOA and Rules]. Other objectives include encouraging the educational institutions and voluntary agencies, to promote concepts in accordance with the Gandhian Philosophy of Education. These objectives are being achieved by NCRI through networking and coordination with the policy making bodies like UGC, AICTE, and the R & D laboratories of CSIR, ICAR, etc. In order to achieve its objectives, NCRI is mandated to identify various institutions and agencies with appropriate programmes for providing financial assistance and other support.

8.   SHASTRI INDO CANADIAN INSTITUTE (SICI)

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

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

9.   *DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN MEMORIAL COLLEGE TRUST*

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

10.   ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

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

11.   AUROVILLE MANAGEMENT

'Auroville' was founded by the 'Mother', a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, on the 28th day of February, 1968 as an International cultural township on the outskirts of Puducherry in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu where people from countries all over the world, including India, live together as one

community and engage themselves in cultural, educational, scientific and other pursuits aimed at Human unity. On 29.1.1999, Government of India notified the Auroville Foundation (AF) as a Statutory Body under the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988.

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

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

12.   INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU)

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

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

IGNOU has a large number of programmes, ranging from purely academic to technical, professional and vocational at various levels leading to award of Competency Certificates, Diplomas, Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degree to successful candidates. Many of these programmes are modular in nature. In the year under report, the University has offered 338 certificate, Diploma, Degree and Doctoral programmes through 21 Schools of Studies, 12 Division, 14 centres, and a network of 61 Regional centres, 2800 study centres, and 52 partner institutions spread across 33 countries with the help of 413 teachers & academics and 1205 administrative staff. The additional help also sought from about 6,000 experts from conventional universities and other organizations, and about 36,000 part-time academic counsellors. The total student enrolment has grown to 2.5 million.

During the year 2009-10, about 163 new programmes have been developed and launched. A number of audio and video programmes were produced and these include 1526 Audio programmes (excluding Gyan Vani) and 3348 Video and other Programmes produced till date. The University has further established 279 new study centres and 2 Regional Centres at Bhagalpur and Jorhat during 2009-10.

The University has also adopted a policy of special focus on women, socially and economically disadvantaged groups, the North East region, tribal regions and other most backward districts of the country. During the year, 3 Study Centres at educational backward blocks as identified by Planning Commission were established.

During the financial year 2009-10, against the budgetary outlay (Plan) of Rs. 50.00 cores, Ministry has already released Rs.46.48 crore to IGNOU under the Head Development grant to IGNOU. The University meets the maintenance expenditure from its internal receipts generated by way of fees collected from students and does not receive any Non-Plan support from the Government.

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

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) is a Deemed University 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. It also provides training and consultancy services in areas related to educational planning & administration. The University also trains and orients key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the centre and states. It also collaborates with other agencies, institutions, universities and organizations and provide them facilities for training and research. The University prepares, prints and publishes papers, periodicals and books, with a view to sharing experiences in the area of educational planning and administration besides conducting comparative studies for the furtherance of the overall objectives of evolving a humane learning society.

The University has started M. Phil. and Ph.D. programme in Educational Planning and Administration with a broader inter-disciplinary Social Science perspective since 2007. Admission has been granted to 56 scholars since then and out of which 16 are full-time Ph.D. scholars; 06 are part-time Ph.D. scholars and 34 are full-time integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. Scholars. The University follows the reservation policy of Government of India.

During 2009-10, fifty five training programmes have been organised and four research studies were completed while as many as thirty eight research studies have been undertaken and are in progress. Recently, the NUEPA has organized a National Seminar on "Education For All" on September 10-11, 2009, and Hon'ble Minister for HRD, Shri Kapil Sibal had released the State Reports and Thematic Reports on EFA Mid-Decade Assessment, during the Seminar.

14.   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 (Rs. 250 lakh) towards establishment of COL. The entire pledge of Rs. 250 lakh 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 Rs.4.00 crore to COL during the financial year 2009-10.** Out of this 50% of the contribution i.e. Rs 2.00 crore was made in Indian Rupees and the remaining amount (Rs.2.00 crore) was paid in Canadian dollar. 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.

15. ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)

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

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

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

The details of AICTE approved Degree Level and Diploma Level Technical Institutions for the academic year 2009-2010 is summarized below:

(As on June 30, 2009)

S.No.	Programme	Degree		Diploma	
		NOI*	Intake	NOI	Intake
1.	Engineering & Technology	2872	1071896	1659	471006
2.	Architecture	106	4133	-	-
3.	MCA	1169	78293	-	-
4.	Pharmacy	1080	68537	575	32181
5.	Applied Arts & Crafts	12	935	4	480
6.	MBA	1565	135893	-	-
7.	PGDM	375	43668	-	-
8.	Hotel Management	93	6387	86	4490
Total		**7272**	**1409742**	**2324**	**508157**
Grand Total		**Institutions**		**9596**	
		Intake		**1917899**	

* NOI = Number of Institutions.

At the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, in consultation with concerned State Government agencies, the AICTE grants approvals for starting of new technical institutions, for introducing new courses or programmes, and for increase in intake capacity in technical institutions. The AICTE has delegated to process and grant approval of new institutions, starting new courses and variations in the intake capacity for diploma level technical institutions to the concerned State Governments. The process of granting approvals has been reviewed to make it more transparent, responsive and hassle free. The concerned agencies i.e. State Governments and Universities are

consulted at all important stages of decision-making. The process of approval for new institutions has been streamlined to minimize hardship to stakeholders.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) which was set up in 1994 under Section 10(u) of the AICTE Act awards accreditation status to programmes as Accredited for five years, accredited for three years and Not Accredited (NA). Accreditation was based on an 8 point criteria which was input based. NBA has, however, revised the criteria for accreditation of institutes to bring it at par with international parameters. Accreditation is now based on a 1000 point scale and is an outcome based accreditation system. There has been a substantial increase in the number of accredited programmes as is seen from the table placed below:

Accreditation of Programmes

Discipline	As on June 06, 1996	As on December 12, 2003	As on July 19, 2008	As on July 10, 2009
	Programmes (Institutions)			
Engineering	72 (7)	759 (169)	2659(680)	3444(906)
Pharmacy	-	38 (15)	76(38)	86(47)
Management	-	51 (41)	128(111)	181(153)
HMCT	-	02(02)	04(04)	04(04)
MCA	-	29(29)	72(72)	78(72)
Diploma		71(23)	375(115)	393(120)

NBA is a provisional member of the Washington Accord and is making all efforts to attain full membership. Research & Institutional Development (RID) Bureau is a critical wing of the Council. It financially supports technical institutions for original research, industry interaction and training young teachers. The Council has several schemes to attract all kinds of stakeholders. During 2008-09, the Council received many proposals under the schemes which were evaluated and considered for funding.

There are several schemes for faculty development, namely, Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), Career Award for Young Teachers (CAYT), Emeritus Fellowship, Visiting Professorship, Seminar Grant, Travel Grant, Staff Development Programme, National Doctoral Fellowship, AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship and Financial Assistance to Professional Societies/ Bodies. Under the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), faculty members of degree level institutions are given opportunity to upgrade their qualifications to Master's and Ph.D. levels. Under the Scheme QIP (poly), polytechnic teachers can pursue Master's degree programmes. Course-wise Development and other short term training programmes are also conducted under the QIP.

In the Emeritus Fellowship scheme, superannuated faculty members are supported for two years to continue research through grant of fellowships and contingency grants. Under the scheme of Visiting Professorship, reputed academicians and technologists provide required expertise to their host institutions. Financial assistance is provided to regular faculty through schemes of Career Award for Young Teachers, Travel Grant and Seminar Grant. The Staff Development Programmes help new

teachers to further enhance teaching skills. Professional Societies/Bodies are also provided non-recurring grants for various purposes. The scheme of AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship jointly initiated by the AICTE and the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) helps institutions avail expertise of experienced professionals from industry. The number of programmes / activities supported as well as fellowships awarded under various schemes of Faculty Development during the year 2009-2010 is given in the table below:

Scheme	No. of Proposals Received
Career Award for Young Teachers	63
Emeritus Fellowship	10
Seminar Grant	430
Travel Grant	424
Staff Development Programme	393
National Doctoral Fellowship	81
Financial Assistance to Professional Societies/ Bodies	21
PG Education & Research Scheme	402

For upgradation of skills and for providing opportunity for exchange of knowledge, the AICTE operates a number of programmes for Career Development of Teachers in technical education viz. the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), preparation of course material modules, short-term training programmes, career awards for young teachers, schemes for awarding travel grants and seminar grants etc. The AICTE has now extended the QIP scheme to teachers working in other disciplines of technical education like Pharmacy, Architecture & Town Planning, Management and Applied Arts and Crafts for pursuing Masters/Ph.D Degrees. Further, the scheme of QIP has been extended to polytechnic teachers also. Under the scheme of Emeritus Fellowship, through award of a fellowship and a contingency grant, AICTE provides superannuated faculty members an opportunity to continue research work for a period of two years.

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

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

Under the AICTE-INDEST Scheme, AICTE has provided a grant of Rs. 331.01 Lakh to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi for subscription to electronic resources to 60 Government/Government aided Institutions having programmes in engineering and technology at postgraduate level.

As part of its endeavor for qualitative improvement of the technical education system, AICTE continues with the efforts for development of Model Curricula too.

To provide information to its stakeholders, and for transparency in its activities, the relevant and current information is regularly updated on its website **http://www.aicte-india.org.**

AICTE initiatives for overcoming imbalances in Technical Education

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

1. In order to ensure reducing of imbalance between engineering education and polytechnic education the Council has permitted second shift of polytechnic in an existing polytechnic institution and also a second shift of polytechnic in an existing engineering institution.
2. Keeping in view, the regional imbalance of the number of seats in various States of the country, the Council has allowed second shift of engineering colleges in existing colleges only in those States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population is less than the all Indian average.
3. For a balanced growth of various streams of education in engineering & technology, the Council has taken a policy decision to allow establishment of new engineering institutions with at lease three conventional branches as a mendatory requirement in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are more than the all India average, whereas in the states where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are less than the all India average, no such restriction is applicable.
4. For establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women certain norms have been relaxed which are as follows:

    a. **Land:** For the technical institutions exclusively set up for women, the land norms prescribed for establishment of all other Technical Institutions have been relaxed up to 50% in rural category and 20% in Metro & State Capital category and 10% in Mega Cities category.

    b. **FDR and Processing Fee:** 20% relaxations are allowed in FDR amount and processing fees for establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women.

    c. **Built up area & Number of courses and intake:** The total built up area required for setting up of new institutions are as per existing norms. However, to start with institutions for women will be allowed up to 5 courses with total annual intake of 300 with each course intake not exceeding 90.

    d. **Single window system** for processing proposals for establishment of technical institutions exclusively women.

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

Development of Integrated Campus

The Council has been granting approval for establishment of technical institutions as individual entities in the field of technical education.

In order to ensure development of technical institutions with optimal utilization of infrastructure and other facilities without compromising on prescribed norms and standards, the Council has allowed development of integrated campus with multi-discipline in which various programmes, namely, engineering, management, pharmacy and some other areas of technical education can be run in the same campus which will facilitate optimal utilization of manpower, network facilities, labs, workshops, library and also provide scope for academic integration with inter-disciplinary interaction and better learning environment. This would enable such integrated institutions to develop synergy and utilize common facilities and in turn reduce cost of education. Such institutions may also extend integrated under graduate and postgraduate programmes in management and computer application courses and research programmes along with the main stream of engineering programmes at the under graduate and post graduate levels.

E-Governance

The web portals of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) at **URL://www.aicte-india.org** and **URL://www.nba-india.org** respectively were launched on 7th January, 2010. 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, announced today, are as follows:

- Processing of applications for approvals shall be made on line with effect from 10th January, 2010.

- Permission to new engineering and management institutions to admit upto maximum 300 from 240 and 120 from 60 students respectively.

- Reduction in land requirement in metro and mega cities to enhance facility of   technical education.

- Permission to technical educational institutions to offer modular educational   courses with the provision of credit transfer in extended teaching hours and also to offer programmes in second shift, so as to maximize utilization of their capacities.

- Opening of new camp offices at Gurgaon and Guwahati for the benefit of   educational institutions in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and North Eastern Region respectively.

- Establishment of National Board of Accreditation (NBA), as an independent   body of AICTE, for making it eligible for full membership of Washington Accord.

- Providing 25% flexibility to management institutions in allocation of seats   among different disciplines of Post Graduate Diploma in Management   (PGDM) to address ever changing requirement of manpower.

- Only MBA and MCA courses, through distance mode, are to be considered for approval.

- Co-option of foreign experts on Academic Boards.

- Conducting of first Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) for Pharmacy Graduates on May 2, 2010, through MS University, Baroda.

16.   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. IITs are 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. The IITs 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 also 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 capacities of existing IITs are being enhanced considerably during the 11th Plan period. To keep pace with the change taking place in new technologies, new programmes have being 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 and membrane technology etc.

In addition to the seven older IITs, the Government have established eight new IITs in 2008-09 at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Ropar (Punjab) and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) & Mandi (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) have been commenced from the academic session 2009-10.

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

Student strength in IITs during **2009 – 10**

S.No.	Indian Institutes of technology (IITs)	Student strength in 2009 - 10	Student intake in UG in academic year 2009 – 10	Student intake in PG in academic year 2009 – 10
1.	IIT, Kharagpur	7542	1187	1164
2.	IIT, Bombay	6366	746	1038
3.	IIT, Madras	5641	684	971
4.	IIT, Kanpur	3965	664	598
5.	IIT, Delhi	5921	701	1217
6.	IIT, Guwahati	3006	469	525
7.	IIT, Roorkee	5433	1013	970
8.	IIT, Gandhinagar	199	90	Nil
9.	IIT, Bhubaneswar	226	109	Nil
10.	IIT, Patna	223	109	22
11.	IIT, Hyderabad	274	112	43
12.	IIT, Jodhpur	215	107	Nil
13.	IIT, Ropar	209	104	Nil
14.	IIT, Mandi	99	99	Nil
15.	IIT, Indore	107	107	Nil

16.1.   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 continues to take new strides towards emerging directions to further the growth and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge and nation building through human resource development in science and technology. Besides having 19 academic departments, the Institute has 15 multi-disciplinary centers and schools, and a number of research and development units of excellence in addition to dedicated laboratories and central research facilities. The Institute has on its roll close to 530 faculties, 7542 students and around 1250 supporting staff who devote their best to produce the brightest and the best shaped scientists, engineers and managers.

The Institute is presently offering B.Tech (Hons.) programmes in fifteen different branches of engineering, a B.Arch. (Hons.) programme in Architecture, thirty-five Dual Degree programmes, seven Integrated M.Sc. programmes, six two-year M.Sc. programmes, fifty-two postgraduate degree programmes leading to M.Tech., MCP, MBM, and MMST degrees besides an LLB Degree and one

Post-Graduate Diploma. In the 55th Convocation held on 8th August 2009, a total of 1876 degrees were awarded that included 228 Ph.D., 41 MS, 621 M.Tech. 20 MCP, 115 MBA, 171 Dual Degrees, 08 MMST, 01 PGDIT, 33 LLB, 09 PGDIPL, 48 PGDBA, 21 PGDST, 180 M.Sc, 367 B.Tech (Hons) and 13 B.Arch. (Hons) degrees.

In the last academic year, the Institute has introduced two new M.Tech programmes, one in Infrastructure Design and Management and the other in Water Management. Also, two new five-year Dual Degree programmes, one in Engineering Entrepreneurship and the other in Financial Engineering, have been introduced. This year, Institute has introduced joint M.Sc.-Ph.D., joint M.Tech.-Ph.D and joint M.Tech - Ph.D programmes in order to motivate young and aspiring students to join the Ph.D. programmes in large numbers that will accelerate the research activities.

IIT-Kharagpur continues to be active in research. About 1703 research papers were published in referral international and national journals and 967 papers presented in national and international conferences by the faculty members. During the last year, the Institute received 167 research projects for a total value of Rs. 158.00 crore and 142 consultancy projects for Rs. 13.00 crore. Thus a total of 309 sponsored projects were received during the year for total value of Rs. 171.00 crore from Government, private and international funding agencies.

The Intellectual Property Rights and Industrial Relations (IPR & IR) Cell under SRIC is responsible for the Licensing and the transfer of technologies developed by faculty members, students and other researchers at IIT Kharagpur to the commercial sector.

The Institute has installed an interactive course on management software system for uploading lecture notes, questions and answers that will help both the students and teachers in the teaching-learning process. For improving the quality of research, the Institute has already prepared documents on research policy, research ethics, maintenance of research data and records, and various guidelines for preparing research documents. It has put in place on-line research information system for both Ph.D. and MS students. Recently the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system has been made operational for smooth functioning of all academic and administrative activities of the Institute.

For the academic year 2009-10, the Institute has increased its student intake by 30 percent of the base year figure of 2007-08. During the academic year 2009-10, 1187 students were admitted in Under-graduate programmes & 1164 in different PG programmes. Institute has in place a strong mentor programme to help the students tide over the early days in the Institute. The Institute has also established a student counseling centre for extending critical support.

16.2.   Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay continues to be rated as one of the top technical universities in the world. The Institute continues to make important contributions in Industrial Design, Humanities, Social Sciences and Management. It is also creating a niche for its innovative short-term courses through continuing education and distance education programmes. The alumni of IIT Bombay have made very significant contributions both within India and abroad in diverse fields such as technology, entrepreneurship, management and academics.

In July 2009, the institute admitted 746 undergraduates (through JEE), 168 for 2-year M.Sc., 676 for M.Tech., and 289 students for Ph.D. programmes. Students were also admitted to the following programmes: M.Des.– 57, M.Phil – 15 M.Mgt.– 101, and M.Sc. & Ph.D Dual Degree – 29.

Currently, the student strength at IIT Bombay is about 6366 under various UG, PG and Ph.D programmes. Academic programmes have been attracting the best students at all the levels. With its ambition to become a global leader in the domain of research and of scientific & technological

manpower, the institute has given special focus to its Ph.D programmes. The number of student intake for Ph.D programmes has been increasing 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.

The 47th Convocation of IIT Bombay was held on August 7, 2009. This year, a total of 1616 degrees were awarded: Ph.D. – 179, M.Tech. – 687, M.Mgt. – 72, M.Des. – 48, M.Phil. – 11, M.Sc. – 115, PGDIIT – 03, M.S.(by research) – 03, and B.Tech. – 498. During this period , about 110 sponsored projects were sanctioned with an outlay of approximately Rs. 66.5 crore funded by various agencies both from India and abroad. A number of consultancy projects with a financial outlay of Rs. 6.9 crore   were undertaken during the same period.

Techconnect 2009 was held on 4th April, 2009. Posters and demonstration of a few of ongoing R&D activities were shown to the public, apart from organizing seminars/discussions in selected areas. Participants from about 35 companies attended the one-day event.

During the period, six Indian Patent applications were filed. There were also two PCT applications and one US application filed. Two of the Indian Patent applications filed earlier were granted. Some technologies transferred during this period are Soil biotechnology, Hindi word net, and Corrosion simulation software.

Under the Continuing Education and Quality Improvement Programmes, CEP organized 48 programmes with participation from 940 candidates and revenue earning of Rs.141.80 lakh. Of these, one programme was conducted in Dubai. Under the Quality Improvement Programme, 2 students were admitted in M.Tech. and 18 to Ph.D programmes. Similarly, 20 students were admitted under Ph.D Contact programmes. Four short-term courses were conducted with participation from 77 college teachers.

Under the Quality Improvement Programme, 11 students were admitted to M.Tech. and 18 to Ph.D. programmes. Similarly, 20 students were admitted under Ph.D Contact programmes. Four Short Term courses were conducted with participation from 77 college teachers. Four proposals for book-writing under Curriculum Development Programme were approved.

CEP organized 160 programmes with participation of 4500 candidates.   Of these programmes, two were conducted in Dubai and six at the IIT Bombay Extension Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat**.**

16.3. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM)

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) was established in 1959 by the Government of India as an institute of national importance. Its primary objective was to promote higher technical educational, research and consultancy. The institute has 16 Departments and 5 Research Centers. The campus covers an area of 256 hectares of forest land and houses a community of about 13000 people. IITM offers UG, Dual Degree and PF programmes in Aerospace Engineering (AE), Biotechnology (BT), Chemical Engineering (CH), Civil Engineering (CE), Computer Sciences & Engineering (CS), Electrical Engineering (EE), Engineering Design (ED), Mechanical Engineering (ME), Metallurgical & Materials Engineering (MM) and Ocean Engineering (OE) departments, an integrated Masters programme in Humanities and Social Sciences (HS) and PG Programme in Applied Mechanics (AM), Chemistry (CY), Humanities & Social Sciences (HS), Management Studies (MS), Mathematics (MA) and Physics (PH) departments.   Users Oriented M. Tech programmes are currently offered in the Departments of Bio-technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Ocean Engineering. New multi-institute M. Tech in Clinical

Engineering and Ph.D. in Biomedical Devices and Technology programmes have been introduced in 2008-09 in collaboration with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum and Christian Medical College, Vellore. The MS and Ph.D. programmes emphasize research excellence and the M.Tech. (Clinical Engineering) programme addresses the management of the technology aspects in a hospital as well as the Medical Technology needs of the country.   The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all the 16 departments, M.S. programmes in 12 departments, M.Tech programme in 24 streams/ specialisations, M.Sc. programme in 3 branches, B.Tech programme in 10 branches, Dual degree (B.Tech and M.Tech) programme in 14 branches, M.B.A. programme and M.A. Integrated programme besides a preparatory course for SC/ST students.

The programme-wise degrees awarded in 2009 are Ph.D.: 162, MS: 121, M.Tech: 354; M.Sc: 83, MBA: 62, Dual Degree (B.Tech & M.Tech): 172, B.Tech: 313 and PGPE XVLM : 29. 18 Patents have been filed in the year 2008-09 and 12 patents were granted.

The Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) has been very active in promoting activities for the benefit of working professionals in industries and faculty members of other technical institutions. 14 courses under the Quality improvement programme and 57 under Continuing Education were organised which benefited 1734 participants. The CCE generated revenue of Rs. 150 lakh through its activities.

IITM plays a lead role in providing guidance and assistance to the other engineering institutions in the country. Currently, there are a total of 107 QIP scholars – 99 Ph.D & M.Tech which includes 20 women in Ph.D and 4 in M.Tech. in the Institute.

The Phase I of the IIT, Chennai has set up the IIT Research Park as a Section 25 Company is expected to be functional soon. Being the first initiative of its kind in India there have been several challenges. These have been met with resilience given the enormous benefit that is likely to accrue from this, not just to IIT, but to the industry and the society at large. Several companies like Amada, Nissan IFMR Trust, CeWIT and Ginger hotels have commenced their interiors work. Interiors have also been done up for incubation areas, conference rooms and the auditorium. Given the economic recession, focused R&D and business relevant innovation is the immediate need for the industry. The next couple of years could provide a great window of opportunity to create value that could result in market leadership. The Research Park is likely to be an extremely important enabler in this process.

16.4. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IITK)

Set up in 1959, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has a Campus of 1100 acres. The Institute will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee from August, 2009 to December, 2010. A number of events in project mode have been planned for the Golden Jubilee year. During 2009, the number of students who were awarded degrees were B.Tech-299, M.Sc.(5 year Integrated)-39, B.Tech-M.Tech Dual Degree (5 year)-52, M.Sc.(2 year)-68, and at the postgraduate level were M.Tech-322, M.Des-12, MBA-45, PhD-96. During the period 2008-09, faculty filed 17 patents in India and overseas. During the academic year of 2009-10, the intake in UG programmes was 664 and that of PG programmes was 598. The total student strength was 3965. There are 10 halls of residence, eight for boys and two for girls. During 2008-09, about 140 sponsored projects and 122 consultancy projects were undertaken by the faculty and research engineers/scientists of the Institute with a sanctioned amount of Rs.6608 lakh and 933 lakh respectively.

The Institute has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to support the design, development and launch of an indigenous nano satellite called Jugnu. The satellite is planned to be built around a standard cuboid configuration as designed and is expected to weigh less than 5 kg. In this joint program, the satellite will be launched in the polar orbit by the ISRO. The satellite shall carry payloads for earth observation, for establishing

communication links, for studying atmospheric phenomena, for testing scientific instruments and for novel applications. The mission life shall be for a minimum period of 6 months.

The Institute has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) to carry out research in the science and technology related to design and development of Fast Breeder Reactors. An IGCAR-IITK R & D cell will be set up in the premises of IITK, to conduct R&D in the areas of mechanics and materials, thermal hydraulics, multi-scale modeling, instrumentation, mechanisms, and machine vision.

The Institute has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for development, validation and testing of kinematic control algorithm for rover motion on an uneven terrain.

Another Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) for development, and testing algorithms for computer vision based autonomous navigation system for the lunar rover mission.

Some of the major sponsored projects undertaken by the Institute include those funded by CSIR, DST, DRDO, ARDB, DBT, MCIT, and BSNL. Other projects include:

(i)   Potential of RNAI in insect pest management (NAIP);

(ii)   Mobile IED pre-initiator system (AIP);

(iii)   Airfoil models, instrumentations and wind tunnel testing of low Reynolds number airfoil at NWTF (ADA);

(iv)   Development of metal-ceramic composites through microwave processing and biomaterials for health care (INDO-US networked center);

(v)   Plasmonic properties of checkboard metallic structures and films (IFCPAR);

(vi)   Design and development of an autonomous vehicle (Boeing);

(vii)   An experimental study of supersonic flow over two and three dimensional slender bodies with moving surface protuberances; design and evaluation different control strategies (ARMREB);

(viii)   Aerodynamic characteristics of butterfly flight through measurement of three dimensional unsteady velocity field using TR-PIV system (AOARD).

16.5. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD)

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

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 industry and society. It has 13 Departments, 11 Centers and 3 Schools. In addition to facilities attached to Departments, the institute has 11 Interdisciplinary Central Facilities. Currently forty seven faculty members have been awarded Outstanding Young Faculty Fellowships. The following new Professorial Chairs have been established during the period

a)   Ram and Sita Sabnani Chair Professorship
b)   Sulaiman Mutawa Chair Professorship
c)   Sir Gilbert Walker MoES Distinguished Chair Professorship

The academic programmes cover a wide range of science and engineering disciplines. A facility has been created for the first time for submission of online applications by the candidates seeking admission to various postgraduate programmes in 1st Semester 2009-2010.

The Administrative Computerization Unit of the Institute has developed web based systems for students' registration, grading, attendance etc. for the students' community as well as web based information, retrieval system for the employees of the Institute.

In July-August, 2009, Student strength of the Institute was 5921 (UG: 2571, PG: 2076 & Ph.D: 1274)

The Training and Placement Unit of the Institute is mainly responsible for arranging practical training of the undergraduate students to provide them industrial experience and to provide world class job opportunities to undergraduate and postgraduate students after graduation. During the last placement session, 230 companies visited the campus for 363 profiles as a result of which 710 students were placed.

15 new sponsored and consultancy projects worth Rs. 1272.23 lacs have been sponsored by international organizations. 498 new sponsored and consultancy projects worth Rs. 5221.07 lacs have been sponsored by national organizations. 20 New Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with international and national organizations since April 01, 2009.

The Central Library has a strong collection consisting of more than four lakh documents comprising of books, standards specifications, theses, CD-ROM databases, bound volumes of journals and video cassettes besides having access to a large body of publications subscribed under the INDEST consortium.

The Computer Service Centre has enhanced its internet Bandwidth form the existing 34 Mbps to STM1 (trifurcated into 72 Mbps for Academic, 34 Mbps for ETSC and 34 Mbps for Hostels)

16.6. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati (IITG)

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

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

In July 2009, the Institute admitted 994 new students compared to 772 last year. The Institute started a 2-year MA programme in Development Studies in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences from July, 2009. 533 students were awarded degrees in different subjects during the 11th Convocation held in May 2009. In October 2009, the total student strength was 3006 compared to 2342 last year. The number of faculty members grew from 214 to 238 and non-teaching staff from 319 to 326

513 PhD students are engaged in research works to make major contributions in R&D. The Institute also undertakes research and development projects under the categories of sponsored research projects in various areas of specialization. These projects are sponsored by government agencies. In addition to R&D projects sponsored by the government agencies, the Institute also offered consultancy services to various State Government departments, N.E. Railway, National Highway Authority of India, oil and gas sector organisations, construction and infrastructure companies, power sector units, educational institutions, health and pharmaceutical industries and financial institutions.

To encourage entrepreneurship among the students and faculty members of the North East, the institute has started a technology incubation centre in the Institute. A Society has been registered for the purpose. About 1600 sqm. of area in the Technology Complex has been earmarked. The Department of Information Technology has awarded a scheme under which entrepreneurs will get loans under easy terms.

The Institute placement for students during last year was satisfactory.   79.60 % B.Tech/B.Des. students, 39.83% M.Tech/M.Des. students and 21.00% MSc students obtained placement through campus recruitment. The highest pay package offered was Rs. 20.00 lakh per annum.

16.7.   Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee

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

The Institute presently offers 11 B. Tech./B. Arch programmes, 5 dual degree (B.Tech.+M.Tech) programmes, 58 postgraduate programmes (M.Tech. / MBA / MCA / M.Sc. including Integrated M.Sc. and M.Tech.), and Ph.D. programmes in all its 18 academic departments, one academic centre (AHEC) and three centres of excellence (Nanotechnology, Disaster Mitigation and Management, and Transportation systems). Total students strength in the academic session 2009-10 is 5433. These include 674 girl students and 26 female students.

In the Ninth Annual Convocation celebrated on November 14, 2009, numbers of degrees awarded to successful candidates were 492 B.Tech./ B.Arch/IDD, 584 M.Tech/ M.Sc./ MBA/ MCA and 150 Ph.D. The Institute also honoured five of its outstanding alumni with the Distinguished Alumnus Award.

In the academic year 2008 – 09, 110 companies visited the institute for campus recruitment and offered placement to 627 students (376 Undergraduates, 30 IDD, 207 Postgraduates and 14 Ph.Ds).

The Institute has presently 386 faculty members, 10 Emeritus Fellows and 9 Scientists. Faculty is actively engaged in R&D activities. During the period, it has published 570 research papers in peer reviewed journals, and 599 in various national and international conferences, upto 30th September, 2009. Besides, the Institute continued to play its role in the development of nation through R&D projects. In the year 2008-09, outlay of sponsored research and consultancy projects done by the faculty members was Rs. 3671 lacs and Rs. 2714 lacs respectively.

Mahatama Gandhi Central Library of institute has added around 9529 e-books to its collection. Now the total availability stands at 20,000+e – books and 1200+e-journals. Library has more than 3,59,603 documents both print and non print in its collection. It subscribes to 900 + print journals.

New MoUs have also been signed with two international organizations/Institutes.

In order to take care of capacity expansion programme, several constructional works have been started; these includes hostels (new and extension of existing ones) for boys and girls. Extension of department buildings, extension of workshop, Lecture Hall Complex, Parking in Academic and Administrative Buildings, Extension of Community Centre, Residences for faculty and non-teaching Staff and Biotechnology Deptt.

The Continuing Education Centre organized 54 national courses during the period from Nov. 2008 to September, 2009. Nearly, 997 participants were trained. Besides, this 11 Short Terms courses organized and 304 participants attended the same. This year, the QIP Centre at IIT Roorkee has offered admission to 29 engineering college teachers for Ph.D. programme and 11 teachers for M.Tech. Programme. Finishing School programme has also been continued.

Computational, internet facilities and laboratories have been extensively upgraded. The institute provides 100 Mbps of internet bandwidth from two ISPs, M/s BSNL and Tata Communication Ltd., 50 Mbps from each for the last mile redundancy of internet Link. It also installed New RADWARE Load Balancing Switch with high throughout for merging Bandwidth acquired from two ISPs. Wireless/Wire-line Internet at UG/PG Students Hostels have also been provided.

17.   NEW INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

Government has set up eight new IITs at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar),Jodhpur(Rajasthan), Mandi(Himachal Pradesh), Bhubaneshwar(Orissa), Ropar(Punjab), Gandhinagar(Gujarat) and Indore(Madhya Pradesh), out of which six new IITs have started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 and remaining 2 at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) started from 2009-10 academic year. While the IITs at Bhubaneshwar, Jodhpur and Ropar have admitted their 1st batch of B.Tech students in the campuses of their mentor IITs at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi and Roorkee respectively. In the 2nd academic session on 2009-10, IIT, Bhubaneswar & IIT, Ropar have moved in their temporary campus at Bhubaneswar & Ropar respectively. As far as staff is concerned, each IIT has been sanctioned 30 faculty posts every year for the first three years. Each of the new IITs is being mentored by an existing IIT. An amount of Rs. 400.00 crore has been provided in BE – 2009-10 for these eight new IITs.

17.1   Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

IIT Hyderabad(Andhra Pradesh) has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Ordnance Factory, Medak, Hyderabad. 116 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches in 2008-09. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over the land of 523 acres at Medak to IIT, Hyderabad for its permanent campus. IIT Madras is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. Students' strength of the Institute during 2009-10 is 266 which includes B.Tech: 223, M.Tech: 33, Ph.D: 10.

17.2   Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur

Classes of IIT Jodhpur for its first academic session 2008-09 have been started from the campus of IIT Kanpur. A total 112 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches viz (i) Computer Science Engineering, (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering in 2008-09. IIT Kanpur is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Government of Rajasthan has offered 700 acres of land for the permanent campus of IIT Jodhpur at Kharwar Panchayat. Temporary campus of IIT

Jodhpur has been finalized at M&M Engineering College in Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur. Students' strength of IIT Jodhpur during 2009-10 is 215.

17.3   Indian Institute of Technology, Patna

IIT Patna (Bihar) has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Patliputra, Patna. 109 students in all have been admitted in 2008-09. The Government of Bihar has offered about 500 acres of land at Bihta, Patna to the Institute. IIT Guwahati is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. The Institute started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. The Ph.D. programme in Engineering, Science and Humanities & Social Sciences has started from July 2009. In order to ensure the quality synonymous with the name IIT and expedite its growth, the institute has already recruited 30 outstanding young, energetic and dynamic faculty members.

The classroom teaching facilities in IIT Patna are comparable with those available in any high class institute in the country. Each class room is well equipped with LCD, white screen, white board and audio-visual facilities. First year and secondary year laboratories are in place along with a few research laboratories. The institute has a computer center with internet facility of 4 Mbps.

IIT Patna has its own central library with text books including E-books and reference books for B.Tech students and research scholars, procured in sufficient numbers. Apart from this, IIT Patna has subscription of online journals for each of the department like any other established IITs. The Institute is also part of National Knowledge Network and organizes lectures through this network from time to time.

The institute has recently signed a MoU for academic cooperation with the University of Houston. In the first phase, institute is preparing itself to send a batch of six students to University of Houston during summer vacation.

17.4   Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar

IIT Gandhinagar, Gujarat has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 by admitting about 120 students in B.Tech course in three disciplines viz., Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering & Mechanical Engineering. Till the campus of the new IIT gets established, the activities of IIT, Gandhinagar are being conducted from the premises of Vishwakarma Govt. Engg. College (VGEC), Chandkheda, Ahmedabad. 90 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches during 2009-10.

17.5   Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar

IIT Bhubaneswar, Orissa has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Kharagpur campus at Kharagpur from 23rd July, 2008. However, from 2009-10 academic session, campus has been shifted to Bhubaneswar at Bhubaneswar extension campus of IIT Kharagpur. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches viz (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. During 2009-10 academic session, 109 students have been admitted in B.Tech courses, 17 in preparatory and 6 in Ph.D. Total student strength of IIT, Bhubaneswar is 226. The Government of Orissa has offered 926 acres of land out of which 518 acres have been handed over at Arugul, Jatni, to the Institute.

17.6   Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar (Punjab)

IIT Punjab has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Delhi campus at Delhi. 104 students have been admitted in B.Tech course in three branches during 2009-10. The Government of Punjab has handed over 513 acres land at Ropar which is about 40 Kms from Chandigarh, to the Institute for its permanent campus. The first batch of students joined IIT Ropar at the IIT Delhi campus, the institute responsible for mentoring the new IIT. This batch and the batch that joined in 2009 are now housed at the temporary campus of IIT Ropar, Punjab. An amount of Rs. 20.00 crore have been released so far to IIT- Ropar

The institute currently operates from the premises of Government Polytechnic College for Girls (Ropar), which has been fully renovated and furnished. In a few years, the institute will be relocated to its own campus, along the banks of the river Sutlej at village Phool Kalan, Ropar (Punjab).

17.7   Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi

IIT Mandi has started functioning from the academic year 2009-10 from IIT Roorkee. Permanent site of IIT Mandi has been located at Kamand, about 15 Km from Mandi town in a mountainous land of about 530 acres. IIT, Roorkee is the mentoring institute of IIT Mandi.

The Foundation stone of IIT Mandi was laid on Feb. 24, 2009. It was registered as a Society on June 20, 2009. The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is now in advance stage of transferring this land to IIT Mandi.

The first Batch of students of IIT Mandi was admitted through JEE in July 2009 and their classes are being held at IIT Roorkee. A total of 99 students were admitted: 36 in Electrical Engineering, 36 in Computer Science & Engineering and 27 in Mechanical Engineering. Board of governors of IIT Mandi has been constituted.

The operation of IIT Mandi is proposed to be shifted to a transit campus at Mandi town from the academic session 2010-11.

17.8   Indian Institute of Technology, Indore

Indian Institute of Technology Indore has started functioning from 2009-10 academic year through its temporary campus at Institute of Engineering & Technology, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhalaya, Indore. 107 students have been admitted in its first batch of B.Tech in 2009-10 year.

State Government of Madhya Pradesh has offered land measuring about 500 acres at Vill. Simrol in Indore, at a distance of 11 Kms from Mhow railway station and 32 Kms from Indore airport.

18.   INDIAN INSTITUTES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology is an important tool for development of different areas of knowledge economy. India is emerging as a global player in the field of Information Technology. There has been a steady rise of software and IT sector in India since 1990's. As the IT industry is expanding rapidly, manpower requirement is growing exponentially. In order to develop manpower for different areas of the knowledge economy, education and training of information technology is a core prerequisite. The Central Government has established four IIITs at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram. These institutions provide undergraduate as well as postgraduate education. The

IIIT at Gwalior is for IT and Management. The IIITs at Jabalpur and Kancheepuram are for IT and Design as well as Manufacturing.   The IIIT at Allahabad can be considered for IT and Library Sciences or Informatics, based on the activities of this Institute. In addition, the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of twenty more IIITs in the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

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

18.1.   Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

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

During the Academic Year 2009-10, intake in U.G. programmes was 375(including 48 NRI Students) and intake in P.G. programmes was 313 including 10 sponsored candidates in MBA/MS (CLIS). The student strength in various UG, PG & Ph.D Programmes was 1543.

The IIIT, Allahabad has an Extension Campus at Amethi. The B.Tech (IT) Course and B.Tech (EC) Courses have already been started from July, 2005 with an intake of 60 students. Student strength during the 2009-10 is 182. The first Batch of B.Tech students enrolled in 2005 has passed out during 2009-10 with decent placement. Discovery Park Project was sanctioned by Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. In the First Phase, three areas viz. – Electronic & Traditional Agriculture, Bio-fuels and Bio-informatics would be taken up at Amethi. Discovery Park has started functioning and the rural populace is getting its benefits.

18.2.   Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior

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

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

The institute has established research collaboration with Universities in USA, France, and Japan.

So far the institute has imparted training to approximately 75 teachers from various colleges of Technical Engineering and Management across India.   The Institute is conducting the seminars/workshops/conferences on regular basis.

The Faculty and Research Scholars have been participating in National and International conferences and workshops. Students are also encouraged to attend workshops.

New Faculty have also been appointed in Management and IT Stream. The total strength of the Faculty in the institute is 26 and some of the posts of faculty and non-faculty will be filled by the end of December, 2009.

This year Institute organized three national seminars and one national conference in collaboration with CDT Foundation, New Delhi.

18.3.   Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information   Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPIIITDM), 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 defense, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc. The first batch of students admitted in 2005 passed out in May, 2009 and the Institute organized its first convocation on August 7, 2009.

The Central Government has declared the institute as a 'Deemed-to-be-University' under the Novo category of the recommendation of University Grants Commission. In the academic year 2009-10, the intake of students in the undergraduate (UG) programme was increased from 156 to 183. 42 students were admitted to the post graduate programme including Ph. D students.

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.

18.4.   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 at the temporary campus at IIT-Madras.

The Institute introduced two new undergraduate programs in Electronics Engineering (Design & Manufacturing) and Computer Engineering, in addition to the existing Mechanical Engineering (Design and Manufacturing). The three innovative academic programs were introduced after a series of brain storming sessions with renowned academicians, experts from Industry and research institutes. The programs are based on 'experiential learning approach' and are first of its kind. The innovative curricula were able to attract high ranking AIEEE students despite the Institute being a new one.

The Institute also introduced Doctoral Research Program from the academic session July 2009 in the specializations of Computer Engineering, Electrical, Electronics and Mechanical engineering.

The Institute has setup state of the art laboratories to enable the experiential learning approach adopted in the novel curricula introduced. Students are not only trained in Engineering Simulations Software but also experience hands on training in the sophisticated equipments and

instruments. Many laboratory practices introduced by the faculty members are novel and stimulate the students to pursue higher studies / research career in engineering.

19.   INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE (IISC.)

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 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 Institute faculty continues to be very active in research and maintains an annual publication output of 1727 research papers. This amounts to a productivity ratio of about 4:1, which makes it the highest in the country. The research findings cover a wide spectrum of scientific investigations. As in the past, several members of the Institute have won national and international awards and honours, in recognition of their contributions to the growth of knowledge in science and engineering.

The faculty of the Institute also undertakes 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.

20.   INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERS)

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 pro0vide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Of the five IISERs, Pune and Kolkata started their academic activities in 2006 and Mohali in 2007. Two more IISERs, in Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram, began

their sessions in August, 2008. All the IISERs are autonomous institutions and registered Societies governed by their respective Board of Governors.

2.   The central theme of the IISER is to integrate education with research so that undergraduate teaching as well as doctoral and post-doctoral research works is 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.

3.   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.

4.   Total intake of students during 2009-10 of all IISERs and the total grants released to IISERs in last three year is shown in the tables below:-

Name of the Institute	General	OBC	SC	ST	PD	Total
IISER, Kolkata	62	34	18	13	3	130
IISER, Pune	67	37	25	11	3	143
IISER, Mohali	65	38	24	11	3	141
IISER, Bhopal	30	17	12	5	3	67
IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	35	21	15	6	1	78

20.1   IISER Kolkata

        The Institute is currently located an extended temporary campus developed at Haringhata in the buildings of defunct State Govt dairy and spare buildings of State Fisheries College given by the Govt of West Bengal. The campus will be developed on a plot of 201 acres of land at Haringhata, Kalyani. It will have, in addition to the main academic building, an integrated campus with hall of residence, guest house for visiting teachers, facilities for sports and games, medical center, post office, bank, Kendriya Vidyalaya, shopping complex and many other support services. M/S Suresh Goel and Associates, New Delhi have been appointed as Architect consultant of the permanent campus of IISER, Kolkata at Haringhata, Kalyani, Nadia.

        IISER, Kolkata is moving ahead with the aim that exceptional teaching and research talent bolstered by state-of-the-art research laboratories, library and computational facilities are created. The integrated campus is envisaged to have advanced research laboratories and central facilities under the same roof in order to encourage interdisciplinary and collaborative research across disciplines,

through appropriate design of laboratory, office and meeting spaces and adopting the best of global practices in this regard.

20.2 IISER Pune

IISER, Pune has initiated a 5-year Integrated Masters programme and a post-Masters Ph.D. programme in Integrated Sciences in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. Apart from classroom instruction, it builds student skills in areas such as scientific inquiry, problem solving, communication skills, computational sciences, electronics and instrumentation and workshop practices. The Institute plans to develop advanced teaching and research labs where students will have the opportunity to pursue experiments as well as advanced research under the mentorship of world-class faculty. Eventually, this should make education and careers in basic sciences more exciting and rewarding.

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

20.3 IISER Mohali

IISER, Mohali was established in 2007 to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. The foundation stone was laid on 27th September 2006 by the Prime Minister of India.. Classes for the first MS (Int) batch began on 16th August 2007. The Institute is functioning from the temporary campus located in MGSIPAP Complex in Sector 26, Chandigarh.

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

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

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

20.4   IISER Bhopal

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

The State Government allotted a 200 acre plot near Bhouri in Bhopal which is about 25 k.m. from the main city. The land is since been registered and the boundary wall is being constructed by Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Bhopal. The Master Plan for the entire campus has been drawn up by the Institute Architect. The initial construction of academic building, hostel and some other common amenities at a total cost of approximately Rs.100 crore is being taken up in the current financial year. This will enable the institute to shift to its own campus by the next academic session commencing in July 2010).

20.5   IISER Thiruvananthapuram

IISER, Thiruvananthapuram was established in August 2008 and is dedicated to scientific research and science education of international standards, is an autonomous institution awarding five year integrated MS degree in addition to Ph.D degrees in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and inter-disciplinary areas. The emphasis will be to develop a spirit of research cutting across disciplines from the beginning itself.

IISER-TVM is temporarily located in the Computer Science building of the College of Engineering, Trivandrum (CET). The permanent campus of 200 acres will be built at Vithura, at the foothills of the Ponmudi hills of the Western Ghats, about 40Kms from Thiruvananthapuram. The boundary wall of the permanent campus of the Institute is in full swing.

21.   NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs)

Seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) were established from the year1959 onwards in each of the major States to meet the growing requirements for trained technical manpower for various development projects of the country. These colleges were set up as joint and cooperative enterprises of the Central Government and the State Government concerned. Subsequently, these colleges were taken over by the Central Government as Centrally-funded Technical Institutes of the Central Government in 2003 and were rechristened as the National Institutes of Technology (NITs).

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

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

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

LATEST INITIATIVES

a)   The admission policy in NITs was reviewed in this Ministry and it was decided that from the academic year 2008-09 onwards, 50% of the seats in NITs will continue to be filled from the students of the States where these NITs are located and the remaining 50% of the seats of the NITs will be filled up on the basis of the All India Rankings secured by the candidates (of all the States/UTs) in the AIEEE. This system was introduced primarily to foster excellence in the quality of students being admitted in NITs and also to provide equal opportunity to all the students of the country.

b)   Under the 11th Plan Period, it has been decided to open ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in those States/UTs which do not have an NIT as on date. As per decision taken in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, these 10 New NITs are being opened in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttranchal, Goa (also catering the needs of the UT of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep) & Delhi (also catering the needs of Chandigarh) and in the UT of Pudducherry (also catering the needs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

c)   From the academic year 2008-09, all the NITs (except Agartala) are implementing the recommendations of the Oversight Committee for OBC reservation in a phased manner. NIT – Warangal has implemented the 27% OBC reservation during 2008 – 2009 in a single go. Government of India vide Gazette Notification S.O.1761 (E) dated 17th July, 2009 has directed that the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (5 of 2007) shall also apply to NIT – Agartala from 2009-2010. Additional funds are being released by the Ministry to the NITs to enable them build up necessary infrastructure and appoint faculty members in this regard.

d)   Council of NITs as per provisions of the NIT Act, 2007, was notified.

e)   First Meeting of the Council of NITs after enactment of the NIT Act, 2007 was held on 21.10.2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble HRM.

f)   Ministry has decided to reserve three seats in the stream of Mining Engineering in the NITs offering Mining Engineering, for the students of Meghalaya from the academic year 2009-10.

g)   The First Statutes common for all NITs have also been notified and have come into force w.e.f .23-04-2009.

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

(i)   to strengthen existing transitional provisions of the NIT Act, 2007.

(ii)   to give representation to nearby premier Central Institutions in the Board of Governors of NITs.

(iii)   to amend the procedure for appointment of Deputy Directors in NITs; and

(iv)   to incorporate the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in the NIT Act, 2007.

Approval of the Cabinet was obtained and recommendations of the Hon'ble President of India towards introduction of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in Lok Sabha has also been obtained. Necessary efforts are being made in this regard for introduction of the Bill in forthcoming Budget Session of the Parliament.

Admission-related matters (concerning AIEEE)

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

21.1 National Institute of Technology, Agartala

National Institute of Agartala Tripura was converted from the then Regional Engineering College, Agartala which was established in 1965.   NIT Agartala   has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government with effect from 1st April 2006. The NIT Agartala is envisaged to improve the economic development of the North-Eastern states and also the public systems through pursuit of excellence in technical education research, consultancy and training. During the year last few years there has been substantial expansion of capacity, during the year 2009-2010 the institute witnessed a number of developmental activities in infrastructure and lab facilities.

Over 1000 seated Boys and 500 seated Girls Hostel are being constructed.   Similarly, construction of Library, Central Computing Centre one low storied Academic Block, are all in progress. The NIT also receives financial support from DONER. The Institute offers seven courses at undergraduate level and at Phd level programmes.

21.2 Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad

Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (NIT) came into being with the conversion of the erstwhile Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad which was established in 1961. MNIT functions as a deemed university presently offering nine undergraduate courses, twenty eight postgraduate courses. At present there are twelve departments and total intake during 2009-2010 was around 1374 .   The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer   science   Electronics Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Bio Technology and information technology.

The Institute also offers 13 M.Tech. programmes and Master of Computer Application (MCA) and Master of Management Studies (MMS).   During the year 2009-2010 the institution signed an MoU with several international universities in the field of education and research.

21.3 Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal

MNIT was formed from the formerly known as Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal which was established in 1960. The mission of the institute is to meet the need of the Industry and

commence by providing human resource with the required knowledge and skills and also by promoting, disseminating, developing and transferring technology to act as a pace setting institution and be role model for other institutions. The Institute has eight Departments. The Institute offers four year's B.Tech. Courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Information Technology and a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in 24 different specializations under regular and part-time mode and also MCA and MBA courses. The Institute has five boys' hostels and one girls' hostel. The Institute is maintaining a good library. During the last few years, the institution has embarked on significant expansion of facilities to accommodate the students. Two hostels are under construction

21.4 National Institute of Technology, Calicut

National Institute of Technology Calicut is one of the premier institutions formed from the hitherto Regional Engineering College, Calicut which was established in 1961. The institute offers 10 UG programmes and 25 PG programmes in various disciplines and specializations. The institute has an excellent infrastructure and facilities such as a full fledged digital computing centre, campus wide networking, well equipped laboratories The library hosts state of the art facilities with more than 100000 collections and the digital archives.

 The Institute has eight Departments and offers four-years undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Engineering, and Technology, besides a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute also offers M.Tech. Degree in 11 different specializations. In addition, three-year (six-semester) MCA programme is also offered. Four new PG courses have also been approved in the areas of Civil, Information Security, VLSI Design and computer controlled Industrial power. The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all its branches. During the year 2009-2010, the institute awarded 671 degrees .   The institute also hosted several international and national conferences. The total intake was 1346.

21.5 National Institute of Technology, Durgapur

NIT Durgapur was formed from the erstwhile Regional Engineering College, Durgapur which was established in 1960 and converted into an NIT, on 3rd July 2003. The institute offers 9 B.Tech programmes, 15 MTech. programmes, 2 MSc programmes besides, MBA, MCA and Doctoral research programmes.   The institute is housed in 187 acres campus with well developed academic and administrative facilities.

During the year several papers were published by faculty and the institution also held several conferences and workshops. Presently there are 170 research scholars registered for the doctoral programme.   A ministry of steel professor chair was instituted in the department of metallurgical. The institution also handled several sponsored projects.   The existing central facilities and 49 laboratories in various departments were modernised.   14 workshops/seminars/conferences were organized . The Institute has 15 Departments. The Institute also has recently developed facilities for 120 seated boys hostel for foreign students, three number of 120 seated for girls , besides adequate lecturer galleries, computer centre extension, electrical machine lab and high power lab. The students intake during 2009-2010 in all branches was 2830.

21.6   National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur

National Institute of Technology , Hamirpur was formerly known as Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur which was established in 1985 and converted into an NIT.   The institute campus is spread over in 200 acres of land.   The institute presently offers four year BTech. degree with an intake of

82 students in each in discipline.   The institute also offers 8 MTech. programmes with an intake of 25 students each, besides MBA programme   The Institute has six departments. and   during the year 2009-10, 2 new PG programmes were started, 4 new academic departments have stared functioning independently, 2 centers of excellence in centre of Energy and Environment and Centre of Material Science and Engineering have been established.   The institute organized several National workshops and seminars. The students intake during 2009 was 824.

21.7   National Institute of Technology , Jaipur

The Malaviya National Insitute of Technology Jaipur, was formed out of the erstwhile   Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur which was established in 1963. The Institute has over 125 hectares of land.   The institute is actively engaged in research, consultancy and development activities and it collaborates with leading industrial houses . It has several centre of excellences in the area of Design Centre, Centre for Energy and Environment and Centre for building Technology and Computer Centre.   The faculty have published a numbers of papers in international and national journals.   The present students intake is 1392 in both UG and PG. There are 15 departments and the institute is offering about 19 Post graduate courses and UG courses. The Institute also offers three-semester full time and fivesemester part-time (self-financing) postgraduate degree programmes in ten disciplines. The institute is implementing the Project IMPACT for manpower development in Electronics and Computer Engineering funded by the World Bank, Swiss Development Corporation and Government of India.

21.8   National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology was formed from the erstwhile Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar which was established in 1986. The institute is housed in a wide spread campus of 154 acres. The Institute has 13 Departments and offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Chemical and Bio Engineering, Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering and Construction Management), Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering, Leather Technology, Mechanical engineering (Mechanical Machine Design and Automation), Sugar and Textile Technology. There are five boys' and one girls' hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library. National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Cell was established in The Institute is also promoting Entrepreneurial culture among students by arranging various programmes.

21.9   National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, was formed from the erstwhile Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur which was established in 1960.. The institute is strategically located with the unique advantage of being surrounded by Giant and medium scale industries.   The Institute has 329 acres of campus. The infrastructure is well spread out with academic administrative and hostel facilities   There are 11 hostels and adequate student amenities.   The Institute has 13 departments and offers 7 under graduate courses and 6 Post graduate courses. The Institute also offers MCA. There are nine boys' and one girls' hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library. During the year initiatives have been taken for conversion of the curriculum from yearly system to semester scheme. Computerisation of various institute activities The students intake during 2-009-1010 was 2164.

21.10   National   Institute of Technology Kurukshetra

 National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra was formed out of the former Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra which was established in 1963. The institute is located in about 300 acres of land and has a well equipped academic and laboratories   with modern equipments, and computer

centre.   The institutes offers seven undergraduate courses in discipline of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Information Technology and Computer. Centre. During 2009-10 the institute has taken up expansion of lecture halls, Girls hostel.   A new centre of continuing education has been set up in the institute. The institute has organised several national conferences /seminars.   The students intake during 2009-10 was 1197 in all the branches.

21.11   National Institute of Technology, Nagpur

Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur was formed out of the hitherto Visvesvaraya Regional Engineering College, Nagpur which was established in 1960. The Institute has 13 departments. The Institute offers BTech. Courses and   17 M.Tech. in various   disciplines of Engineering and technology. The Institute offers courses under both regular and part-time mode. VNIT is also involved in numerous R&D activities, funded through various government and private agencies.   The institute has good testing and consultancy facilities.   A present the intake is about 2200 undergraduate and 300 post graduate students.   There are seven boys' and one girls' hostel. The Industry-Institute interaction Cell of The Institute strives to promote and nurture closer interaction with the industrial sector and to play a significant role in its growth.

21.12   National Institute of Technology, Patna

The National Institute of Technology, Patna is the Eighteenth National Institute created by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India after conversion from the erstwhile Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.   The institute has a modern library with e-library facility it has nearly 40,000 books.

 During the year 2009-2010 the institute organized several national events A new laboratory   has been set up. During 2009-2010 intake was 724. There are 11 departments, offering 7 PG courses and 7 UG courses.   During the year the faculty presented several papers at National and international conferences. There are three boys' hostels and one girl's hostels in the Institute.

21.13   National Institute of Technology, Raipur

National Institute of Technology has been formed after taking over of the Government Engineering College, Raipur as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government with effect from 1st December 2005.   The total number of UG and PG students comes to about 3000.   The existing campus is spread over 200 acres of land.   presently construction of girls hostel for 200 students is being taken up besides hostel for 800 boys.

  During 2009-2010 several national symposium was organized.   About 31 papers were published . The students intake during 2009-2010 was 2811. There are 18 departments offering   6 PG courses and 12 UG courses. The Institutes has 82 laboratories, which are very spacious.

21.14   National Institute of Technology Rourkela

National Institute of Technology Rourkela was formed out of the Government Engineering College Rourkela which was started in 1961. The institute is spread over 262 hectare of land and houses state of the art academic and research infrastructure.   The students intake during 2009-2010 was 2613 with 16 departments   offering 22 PG courses and 12 UG courses.   The institute has established four centers of excellence. More than 171 Phd students are pursuing research. The Institute also offers six postgraduate courses and a three-year MCA. There are six boys' and one girls' hostel. NIT, Rourkela is the nodal centre for the National Technical Manpower Information System in Orissa.

The Institute after being upgraded to the National Institute of Technology has adopted academic and evaluation processes similar to that followed in IITs from the 1st semester students admitted in 2004-2005

21.15   National Institute of Technology, Silchar

National Institute of Technology Silchar, was created out of the former Regional Engineering College, Silchar which was established in 1976.   After transformation into National Institute of Technology, the institute has set up the Senate, Board of undergraduate Studies and Department Undergraduate Programme Committees.   The present students strength is 1610. To keep pace with the growing and expanding academic activities infrastructure getting development the institute has undertaken a number of development projects .   During 2009-2010, 189 students passed in B Tech and 29 students in M Tech.

21.16   National Institute of Technology, Srinagar

National Insitute of Technlogy, Srinagar was created out of the former Regional Engineering College , Sriginar which was established in 1960. The Institute offers undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronic and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering and ME course in Communication and Information Technology and Mechanical Systems Design. The Institute offers M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in all its science departments and some of the engineering departments.

21.17   National Institute of Technology, Surat

National Institute of Technology Surat was formed from the erstwhile Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional Engineering College, Surat which was established in 1961.

The Institute offers B. Tech. course in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Production Engineering, Computer Engineering Information Technology and Chemical Engineering. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in seven different specializations. All departments have facilities for Ph.D. programmes.   The student intake during 2009-2010 was   1077, It has 10 departments offering 15 PG courses and 6 UG courses.

21.18   National Institute of Surathkal

National Institute of Surathkal was formed out of the erstwhile Regional College of Engineering Surathkal which was established in 1960. NITK has 14 academic departments, 15 supporting centers, The Institution has adequate infrastructure facilities for Academic buildings, laboratories, hostels and amenities. The Institute offers 9 BTech and 23 MTech programmes. During 2009-2010 about 797 B Tech. ,474 M Tech and 41 scholars have been admitted.   The institute has 10 hostel blocks for boys, 3 blocks for girls.   The faculty have undertaken high level research and presented a number of papers in the national and internationals events. . The intuition has launched a QIP centre for Engg and Polytechnics for all Engineering Departments.

21.19   National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli

National Institute of Technology Tiruchirapalli was created out of the then Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli in 1964. The institute is situated in the midst of a number of large and medium sized public sector industries to promote the culture of industry orientation.   The institute has been

engaged in high level of academic and research activities in many fields of Engineering and Technology.   The Institute has 16 departments and offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Metallurgical Production Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering and a five year B.Arch. course.

During the year, the Institute has organized a number of national and international events in the academic and research.   The laboratories are of high standard with constant modernization to undertake quality research. During the year 2009-2010 the intake of students was 1549.   There are about 16 departments in all and more than 23 postgraduate courses are offered.

21.20   National Institute of Technology, Warangal

National institute of Technology Warangal has been formed out of the then Regional Engineering College, Warangal which was established in the year 1959.   The Institute was the first among the chain of RECs.   The Institute is presently offering 8 undergraduate programmes in various streams of Engineering and Technology and 29 postgraduate programmes in diverse branches .   The Institute offers Phd. Programmes in Engineering , Science, and Humanities disciplines.   The Institute has produced more than 319 Doctorates   till date.

The Institute has established partnership by MoUs with several institutions of repute abroad. A central research facility is also established with a view to promote research capabilities.   The present student intake is 1413.

22.   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 are open for students from all parts of the country on All India basis, however with major percentage reserved for students from within Punjab.

As per the implementation of the recommendations of the Oversight Committee, vacancies have been provided for students from OBC category.   The institute has started new three PG programmes from 2009-10.

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.

Consequent upon the increase in intake of students in view of recommendations of OSC, the institute has already signed Memorandum of Understanding with CPWD for construction of new hostels, academic buildings and amenities. The proposal also includes extensions & strengthening of the existing class rooms and laboratories in various academic departments/ blocks, construction of new residential buildings for faculty and staff.

23.   INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (IIMS)

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

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

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

Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2009-10:

Name of the Institute	General	SC	ST	*Ph.H	OBC	Total
IIM –Ahmedabad	242	50	11	8	39	350
IIM –Bangalore	204	53	27	10	56	350
IIM –Calcutta	254	53	15	12	74	408
IIM –Lucknow	243	45	28	10	48	374
IIM –Indore	175	28	5	4	28	240
IIM- Kozhikode	163	69	17	3	60	312
RGIIM- Shillong	64	2	-	-	-	66

* (Physically Handicapped).

23.1   Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad:

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

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

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

23.2   Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore.

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

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

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

23.3   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 the; (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); (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 offers a large number open enrolment short duration management development programme 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; a) Management Centre for Human Values, b) Centre for Corporate Governance) Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation) 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 exposure to advanced optimization tools and techniques 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.

23.4   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. 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 Campus is fully functional. Three-year Post Graduate Programme in Business Management for Working Managers (WMP) for executives, entrepreneurs and professionals is being conducted for the last four years. Another prestigious Programme, namely International Programme in Management for Executives (IPMX) was lunched 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 to provide the state-of-the-art software development methodologies including net-based application to the students.

23.5   Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore:

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

Band Based Management Programme (a) PG Certificate in Management (b) PG Certificate Programme in Sales and Marketing.

23.6   Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode:

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode was established in 1997. The Institute offers Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) (equivalent to MBA) and Fellow Programme in Management (FPM). In addition to these programmes, the Institute is conducting executive education programmes undertaking consulting assignments and research projects.

IIM, Kozhikode also conducts custom designed Faculty Development Education Programme of one-two 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.

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

Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM) has been set up in Shillong. The RGIIM has set itself a target of carrying out the following programmes:

- Post-graduate Diploma in Business Management (PGDBM)
- Fellowship Programme in Management(FPM)
- Management Development Programmes (MDPs)

The Institute has commenced its academic session from 2008-09 in the temporary accommodation at Mayurbhanj Palace, Shillong.

The Institute have started a Post Doctoral Fellowship Programme and under the MDP they are holding programmes in the Campus as well as in Company, besides being involved in consultancy for the Corporate World as well as the Government. The Institute has a very advanced Technology Platform for education as well as ERP in operation. Besides this, Exim knowledge Centre including the Library is functional and a Centre for Ethics will become operational shortly.

Establishment of New IIMs during XIth Five Year Plan:

During XIth Five Year Plan, one IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) which has commenced its first academic session from 2008-2009 and the remaining six IIMs will be set up in the States of Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. In the first phase, four IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) would be set up, which would become functional from academic session 2010-11. These are being mentored by older IIMs at Indore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bangalore respectively.

24.   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 Organization (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 Industrial Engineering and Management. The institute is also engaged in applied research in various fields of industrial engineering, energy, safety, environment, marketing, information technology, behavioral science, etc. The Institute conducts Unit Based Programmes (UBPs) which are tailor – made to suit the specific requirements of the industry either at their premises or in the Institute.

Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programmes and equivalent courses in NITIE, Mumbai, during the Academic Session 2009-10:

Year	General	SC	ST	PWD	OBC	Total
2009-10	214	46	12	2	59	333

25.   INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was established in 1926 for providing instructions and research in mining and allied fields. In 1967, ISM converted into an autonomous Institution as Deemed University. The School has around 52 major ongoing R&D projects, with an external funding of more than Rs.9.58 crore. Indian School of Mines also offers Executive Development programmes catering to the needs of mining, mineral, oil, steel, engineering, manufacturing sectors and emerging science & technology areas.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad offers 4 years B.Tech programmes in Mining Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Mining Machinery, Mineral Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Environmental Engineering Management, 5 years Dual Degree Programmes, 5 years integrated M.Sc. in Applied Physics, Applied Geography, 3 years M.Sc. Tech., 2 years M.Sc., and MBA and M.Tech/M.Phil Programmes in addition to the Ph.D Programmes in all the above subjects. (Website: www.ismdhanbad.ac.in)

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

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

2.   NIFFT, Ranchi is an autonomous body, fully funded by the Government of India and registered as a society under the societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute's mission is to provide highly specialized training to personnel for operation and management of the industries.

3.   The Institute conducts the PDF, Ph.D, M.Tech. (FFT), M.Tech (M.E), M.Tech (MSE), M.Tech. (Env. Engg.), B.Tech. (M.E.), B.Tech. (MME), A.D.C (Foundry Tech) and A.D.C. (Forge Tech.) programmes which have been accredited by National Board of Accreditation (NBA), AICTE, New Delhi and they are affiliated to Ranchi University, Ranchi.

4.   National Board of Accreditations, AICTE, New Delhi had accredited Institutes two M.Tech courses in Foundry Forge Technology and Manufacturing Engg. recently.

5.   Training Programmes were conducted under TEQIP and 48 faculty members and staff of the Institute had gone for training programmes in India and abroad. After completion of the training, all the faculty members and staff had given a brief presentation about their training and experience.

        The Institute has implemented 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes by increasing the number of intake of students by 54% from the session 2008-09.

6.   The placement for the current batch was 100% and the package for B.Tech. students' was in the range of 2.4 to 4.8 Lac, For M.Tech., 2.0 to 2.4 Lac and for ADC, 1.5 to 2.65 Lac.

27.   SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI

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

2.   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. For the session 2009-10, the total student's strength was 296 with an annual intake of 169 Graduates and 127 Under-Graduate students including Foreign Nationals.

3.   In the pursuit of academic excellence and to broaden its horizons the School has signed MOUs with the 11 overseas Universities/Institutions

4.   The School conducted an Urban Design Competition for its proposed new campus at Vasant Kunj which attracted over a hundred entries out of which six were from overseas. The School also hosted an Exhibition in collaboration with GTZ on the occasion of the visit of Hon'ble Minister for Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and an Exhibition of landmarks of New York in collaboration with the American Embassy. The SPA has also established National Resource Centre funded by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation and was awarded a research Project on alternatives to the Master Plan by Ministry of Urban Development.

5.   In addition to its own responsibilities, the School also mentored SPA at Vijayawada.

28.   NEW SCHOOLS OF PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE (NEW SPA)

        Setting up of two Schools of Planning & Architecture, one each at Vijayawada and Bhopal were approved by the Cabinet on 26.6.2008.

2.   The School of Planning & Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada and Bhopal have since started functioning in the temporary accommodation in Acharaya Nagarjuna University, Guntur and Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal.

3.   Societies for both the newly established SPAs have been duly registered. Funds have already been released in respect of both the Schools. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has allotted land for SPA Bhopal. SPA Bhopal now possesses 77 acres of land for its new campus. School has awarded the project of Master Plan preparation on 15th November, 2009. The Andhra Pradesh Government is likely to provide land for SPA, Vijayawada.

4.   Both the Schools are presently conducting Bachelor's Degree Course in Architecture and Bachelor's Degree Course in Planning with sanctioned intake of 75 and 30, per School, per annum respectively.

29.   COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Council of Architecture (COA) has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972 enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1st September, 1972. The Act provide for registration of Architects and matters connected therewith. The COA is consulted before any architectural qualification is notified as recognized under the Act by the Central Government. The Council has prescribed the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognized qualifications by notifying Council of Architecture Minimum Standards of Architectural Education Regulations, 1983 with prior approval of the Central Government.

2.   The Central Government, in exercise of its power as conferred in section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972, made Rules, namely COA Rules 1973, published in the Extra Ordinary Gazette of India Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) on 20.02.1973. These Rules have been amended several times in the past, The Council of Architecture Rules 1973, has recently been amended by notifying the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2009 on 1st July, 2009.

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

The National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTRs) at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata were established during mid sixties to extend training to the Teachers of Polytechnic in the country. For last few years, NITTTRs are also training teachers of Engineering Colleges.

The primary objective of NITTTRs is to improve the quality of polytechnic education in their respective region focusing initially on teacher training, these Institutes in subsequent years extended initiative significantly to address itself to the needs in the areas of Engineering and Technology, Curriculum Development, Instructional Material Development, Rural Development and Entrepreneurship.

NITTTRs offer Short/Long term courses besides Ph.D programmes. The Long term courses comprises of ME and M.Tech programmes whereas under Short term courses, training is provided to promote continuing education for the benefit of working professionals from industry and faculty of technical institutions. Some of the short term training programmes are :- I) Optical Fiber and its Application, ii) GIS Software, iii) Mapping up by Total Station, iv) Computer Aided Structural Analysis and Design, v) Multimedia Technology, vi) Mobile Computing, vii) Applications of Remote

Sensing and Photogrammtery, viii) Technological Options for Community Development, Nano-Science and Nano-Technology etc.

Admission Policy

The teachers of Polytechnic and Engineering Colleges are sponsored through respective State Governments. While inducting teachers for training, reservation policy of Govt. of India with regard to SC, ST, OBC & Physically Handicapped trainees are followed. The percentage of involvement of girls trainees under various programmes is about 15-20%.

Activities

NITTTRs are involved in five major areas of activities which are follows :-

     i.   Staff Development
     ii.   Curriculum Development
     iii.   Instructional Material Development
     iv.   Research and Development
     v.   Extension Services and Consultancy

Submission on Polytechnics under Coordinated action for Skill Development

This department has initiated a scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development to give a boost to the polytechnic education by way of providing financial assistance for the following components:-

     i)   Establishment of New Polytechnics
     ii)   Strengthening of existing Polytechnics
     iii)   Community Development through Polytechnics
     iv)   Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

Admission Policy

The Polytechnics are under the administrative control of respective State Governments and

will follow admission policy as applicable.

Activities

Polytechnics offer formal three years diploma courses in Engineering trades. Through the Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics, the selected polytechnics will also offer short term (3-6 months) non-formal skill training.

31.   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 tow 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 Rs.33 lacs to the seconded faculty every year. The Ministry has deputed 8 candidates each for August 2009 and January 2010 terms. In addition, the Government of India also provides funds to AIT to the tune of Rs.3 lacs for purchase of Indian equipment, books and journals every year.

32.   COLOMBO PLAN STAFF COLLEGE FOR TECHNICIAN EDUCATION (CPSC), MANILA

The Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPSC), Manila is a specialized agency of the Colombo Plan. It was established on December 5, 1973 at the 23rd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan held in Wellington, New Zealand, to assist the member Countries of the Colombo Plan in developing and enhancing their technician education systems. It became operational in 1974 with the Republic of Singapore serving as the first host Government for twelve years. In 1986, CPSC moved to manila, Philippines.

The Colombo Plan Staff College is a unique organization, being the only regional institution addressing issues related to quality improvement in technician education and training in the Asia-Pacific region. The objective of the staff college is to improve the quality of technician education and training in the Colombo Plan region by meeting the need for technician teacher educators and trainers and senior staff in technician education who can play a more active part in in-service training and staff development programmes.

A Collaborative Regional Program on "Emerging trends in Teaching & Learning in ICT Era" is being organized at NITTTR, Kolkata during March, 2010. 8 participants were nominated by this Ministry for 6 Regional Programmes conducted by CPSC, Manila during 2009-2010.

33.   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 15 years and has been regularly paying dividend to the Government of India. An amount of Rs. One crore twenty seven lakh has been paid during this year as dividend for the year 2008-09.

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Appendix- I

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

PLAN

Rs. In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. SECRETARIAT	120.00	120.00	68.00	300.00	250.00	67.00	300.00	300.00	30.00
2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	241500.00	183836.00	183323.00	348400.00	314801.00	320586.00	441900.00	363000.00	280183.80
3. LANGUAGES	17250.00	17006.00	15003.00	20000.00	19602.00	17166.00	14200.00	14200.00	8513.00
4. SCHOLARSHIPS	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00	11000.00	7000.00	0.00
5. BOOK PROMOTION	1148.00	1148.00	805.00	1300.00	1001.00	972.00	1300.00	1300.00	766.20
6. INC/UNESCO UNIT	647.00	619.00	526.00	650.00	605.00	601.00	700.00	700.00	458.00
7. PLANNING NORMS	883.00	883.00	756.00	1000.00	651.00	651.00	1000.00	1000.00	590.00
8. DISTANCE LEARNING	61000.00	10800.00	6766.00	62200.00	51108.00	44779.00	99000.00	39000.00	3826.00
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	324000.00	110320.00	106679.00	320500.00	288522.00	283334.00	390200.00	368700.00	255722.00
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION.	647948.00	326132.00	313926.00	759350.00	680000.00	671196.00	959600.00	795200.00	550089.00
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION									
U G C including CUs & Deemed Uni.	237400.00	180510.00	180510.00	343995.00	310595.00	316595.00	437495.00	358985.00	277350.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2220.00	1945.00	1872.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	1911.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	399.00	450.00	450.00	330.00
Association of Indian Universities	50.00	50.00		55.00	55.00	45.00	55.00	55.00	41.25
Establishment of Rural Universities (NCRI)	145.00	145.00	130.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	250.00	250.00	133.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi	150.00	150.00		200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	
IIAS, Shimla	240.00	240.00	220.00	300.00	300.00	216.00	300.00	300.00	191.00
Educational Loan Interest Subsidy				200.00	1.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
I C P R	220.00	220.00	191.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	150.00
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	175.00	175.00		200.00	175.00	106.00	150.00	150.00	77.55
National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib	500.00	1.00					190.00	0.00	0.00
Total - University & Hr. Edn.	241500.00	183836.00	183323.00	348400.00	314801.00	320586.00	441900.00	363000.00	280183.80

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NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES									
Directorate of Hindi	900.00	900.00	868.00	950.00	882.00	811.00	1000.00	1000.00	705.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	400.00	361.00	316.00	450.00	418.00	291.00	500.00	500.00	218.00
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	1700.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	556.00	556.00	750.00	750.00	562.00
Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	1500.00	800.00	1600.00	500.00	3.00	0.00		0.00
Education in Human Values	0.00	300.00	285.00	300.00	197.20	182.00	300.00	300.00	175.00
Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programmes	5500.00	5000.00	4495.00	5500.00	7500.00	6216.00			
Regional Language Centres **									
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	1740.00	1740.00	1740.00	1900.00	1747.80	1735.00	1900.00	1900.00	1489.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages(CIIL), Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	2410.00	2025.00	1495.00	2900.00	2691.00	2112.00	3200.00	3200.00	1276.00
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	100.00	170.00	170.00	100.00	60.00	60.00	150.00	150.00	113.00
CIEFL Schemes	400.00	90.00	90.00						
Development of Tamil Language	500.00	500.00	399.00	1200.00	450.00	450.00			
Cenral Institute of Classical Tamil						150.00	1500.00	1500.00	450.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	3300.00	3300.00	3225.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3700.00	3700.00	2775.00
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	300.00	520.00	520.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	1200.00	750.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	**17250.00**	**17006.00**	**15003.00**	**20000.00**	**19602.00**	**17166.00**	**14200.00**	**14200.00**	**8513.00**
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS									
Scholarship for College & University Students	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00	11000.00	7000.00	0.00
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	**1400.00**	**1400.00**	**0.00**	**5000.00**	**3460.00**	**3040.00**	**11000.00**	**7000.00**	**0.00**
DISTANCE LEARNING									
National Mission in Education through ICT	**50200.00**	**0.00**	0.00	50200.00	41864.00	**36101.00**	90000.00	30000.00	**349.00**
IGNOU	**10800.00**	**10800.00**	6766.00	5000.00	4600.00	4291.00	5000.00	5000.00	3477.00

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Open Universities				7000.00	4644.00	4387.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00
Total - DISTANCE LEARNING	**61000.00**	**10800.00**	**6766.00**	**62200.00**	**51108.00**	**44779.00**	**99000.00**	**39000.00**	**3826.00**
BOOK PROMOTION									
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	715.00	715.00	805.00	798.00	798.00	798.00	998.00	998.00	750.00
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies				2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	433.00	433.00		500.00	201.00	174.00	300.00	300.00	16.20
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	**1148.00**	**1148.00**	**805.00**	**1300.00**	**1001.00**	**972.00**	**1300.00**	**1300.00**	**766.20**
INC/UNESCO									
Auroville Management	367.00	367.00	367.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	620.00	620.00	455.00
Strengthneing of External Academic Relation	50.00	37.00	9.00				20.00	20.00	0.00
UNESCO related activities	230.00	215.00	150.00	80.00	35.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	3.00
Expansion of Mission de l'inde (MDL) in Paris							10.00	10.00	0.00
Total - INC/UNESCO	**647.00**	**619.00**	**526.00**	**650.00**	**605.00**	**601.00**	**700.00**	**700.00**	**458.00**
SECRETARIAT	**120.00**	**120.00**	**68.00**	**300.00**	**250.00**	**67.00**	**300.00**	**300.00**	**30.00**
SECRETARIAT									
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	883.00	883.00	756.00						
National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)				1000.00	651.00	651.00	1000.00	1000.00	590.00
Total - Planning Norms + Statistics	**883.00**	**883.00**	**756.00**	**1000.00**	**651.00**	**651.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**590.00**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Community Polytechnics	2000.00	201.00	118.00	1950.00	950.00	85.00	15700.00	6200.00	4408.00
Indian Institutes of Technology	128900.00	40400.00	40400.00	117100.00	102915.00	99869.00	80000.00	76875.00	57050.00
IIT, Madras Research Park							0.00	10000.00	
Grants to National Institutes of Technology				80800.00	79754.00	79754.00	86300.00	86300.00	59421.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	2025.00	1875.00	1875.00	3775.00	3515.00	3450.00	3775.00	3900.00	3244.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Management	11300.00	4650.00	4550.00	9800.00	9595.00	9593.00	9800.00	9800.00	6689.00
National Institutes of Tech.Teachers Trg. & Research.	2400.00	1491.00	1470.00	3000.00	2700.00	2699.00	3000.00	3000.00	1133.00
National Instt.of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	3700.00	2900.00	2900.00	3700.00	3700.00	2800.00
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	1200.00	400.00	400.00	1300.00	1196.00	1196.00	1000.00	1000.00	700.00
School of Planning & Architecture	1600.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00	747.00	747.00	800.00	800.00	200.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	2600.00	150.00	150.00	2100.00	1550.00	1472.00	1500.00	1500.00	52.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	19600.00	4000.00	4000.00	13000.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	4172.00
All India Council for Technical Education	99300.00	32800.00	32741.00	16700.00	19697.00	19697.00	20000.00	20000.00	18000.00
North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	550.00	1000.00	1000.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	350.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta , Madras and Kanpur	225.00	225.00	200.00	225.00	200.00	140.00	225.00	225.00	145.00
Payment for Professional and Special Services		85.00	85.00						
IIIT, Allahabad	4200.00	2200.00	2200.00	4900.00	4508.00	4508.00	4800.00	4800.00	3800.00
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	400.00	261.00	217.00	400.00	400.00	387.00	400.00	400.00	221.00

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS up to 31.12.2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management , Gwalior	1800.00	600.00	600.00	1800.00	1656.00	1656.00	1800.00	1800.00	1700.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	6698.00	3214.00	3214.00	8500.00	7820.00	7820.00	8500.00	8500.00	6750.00
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	8000.00	6000.00	2721.00	4000.00	300.00	260.00	300.00	300.00	200.00
Support to New and Emerging Technology Areas				500.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	
Support for Distance Education and Web-based Learning				2000.00	1.00	0.00	**0.00**		0.00
International Technical Co-operation				50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
New Indian Institute of Information Technology	100.00	2.00	0.00	3000.00	2.00	0.00	6000.00	100.00	0.00
New Three Indian Insttitute of Technology	8000.00	1.00	0.00	5000.00	6000.00	6000.00	40000.00	30000.00	20078.00
New School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	100.00	1.00	0.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00	2000.00	2000.00	800.00
Setting up of New NITs				100.00	100.00	0.00	5000.00	1500.00	0.00
Setting up of New IIMs				1000.00	12.00	11.00	2000.00	2000.00	202.00
Wonen's Hostel in Polytechnics				500.00	460.00	0.00	10000.00	7500.00	360.00
Training & Research in Forntier Areas				1000.00	2.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Assistance to States for upgradation of Exiting/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	5000.00	2.00	0.00	11000.00	11000.00	10599.00	49450.00	49450.00	42390.00
Indian Instt. of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing, Kanchipuram	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Indian Instt. of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	2500.00	1100.00	1100.00	2600.00	2392.00	2392.00	2600.00	4100.00	1950.00
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	550.00	810.00	810.00	1000.00	1499.00	1499.00	1000.00	2400.00	999.00
Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (IISER)	12500.00	6000.00	6000.00	15000.00	17500.00	17500.00	21500.00	21500.00	17408.00
Setting up of workers technical University	52.00	52.00	28.00				100.00	100.00	0.00
Total - Technical Education	**324000.00**	**110320.00**	**106679.00**	**320500.00**	**288522.00**	**283334.00**	**390200.00**	**368700.00**	**255722.00**
TOTAL: D/O HE (Plan)	**647948.00**	**326132.00**	**313926.00**	**759350.00**	**680000.00**	**671196.00**	**959600.00**	**795200.00**	**550089.00**

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

NON-PLAN

Rs. In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. SECRETARIAT	3294.00	4296.00	3455.00	4694.00	5656.00	4921.50	7329.00	7138.00	4619.00
4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	168253.00	199505.00	199093.82	205871.00	283673.00	282181.97	375701.00	425413.00	272343.00
5. LANGUAGES	4285.00	4471.00	4384.00	4705.00	5964.00	5621.00	6660.00	7398.00	5173.00
6. SCHOLARSHIPS	226.00	252.00	128.00	222.00	233.00	47.00	231.00	250.00	27.00
7. BOOK PROMOTION	890.00	1030.00	1030.00	925.00	1206.00	1206.00	1470.00	1789.00	1120.00
8. INC/UNESCO UNIT	851.00	976.00	905.00	967.00	1076.00	1040.00	1181.00	1190.00	977.00
9. PLANNING NORMS	494.00	500.00	479.00	520.00	894.00	886.00	1080.00	1275.00	988.00
10. ADMINISTRATION	495.00	525.00	32.00	550.00	594.00	456.00	646.00	576.00	20.00
11. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	94103.00	102037.00	101527.18	107474.00	154695.00	153814.38	189002.00	198671.00	124261.00
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION	**272891.00**	**313592.00**	**311034.00**	**325928.00**	**453991.00**	**450173.85**	**583300.00**	**643700.00**	**409528.00**
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION									
U G C including Central University	163875.00	194887.00	194887.00	200940.00	272086.00	272086.00	344961.00	397778.00	268485.00
I G N O U	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	5954.00	4654.00	25001.00	21501.00	0.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2400.00	2500.00	2120.00	2600.00	2802.00	2802.00	2600.00	2905.00	1918.00

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18
Indian Council of Historical Research	525.00	580.00	525.00	610.00	792.00	792.00	946.00	946.00	623.00
Establishment of Rural Universities	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	106.00	106.00	120.00	140.00	80.00
Association of Indian Univ.	25.00	25.00	25.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	24.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust, Delhi	48.00	48.00	48.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	245.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	100.00
IIAS, Simla	400.00	425.00	359.00	450.00	579.00	533.00	706.00	657.00	315.00
Refund of Income-Tax	35.00	35.00	140.00	35.00	127.00	97.00	120.00	164.00	120.00
National Research Professors	52.00	52.00	39.82	52.00	52.00	38.97	52.00	122.00	30.00
Other Items	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Short Term Americal Edn. Programme									
I C P R	250.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	310.00	309.00	330.00	390.00	248.00
Irrecoverable Loan written off									
Setting up of Commonwealth University (COL)	246.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Total - University & Hr. Edu.	**168253.00**	**199505.00**	**199093.82**	**205871.00**	**283673.00**	**282181.97**	**375701.00**	**425413.00**	**272343.00**
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES									
Directorate of Hindi	604.00	616.00	581.00	650.00	917.00	756.00	1105.00	1082.00	648.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	165.00	175.00	155.00	200.00	255.00	212.00	285.00	283.00	209.00
Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	740.00	820.00	820.00	850.00	1028.00	1028.00	1250.00	1483.00	625.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	826.00	785.00	758.00	850.00	965.00	874.00	1013.00	1175.00	832.00
Production of Books in Regional Languages	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	27.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	1875.00	2000.00	1995.00	2080.00	2724.00	2724.00	2932.00	3300.00	2859.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE	**4285.00**	**4471.00**	**4384.00**	**4705.00**	**5964.00**	**5621.00**	**6660.00**	**7398.00**	**5173.00**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS									
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs	150.00	150.00	47.00	150.00	150.00	2.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments	74.00	100.00	76.00	70.00	81.00	45.00	70.00	89.00	27.00
Other Items			5.00				9.00	9.00	0.00
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	**226.00**	**252.00**	**128.00**	**222.00**	**233.00**	**47.00**	**231.00**	**250.00**	**27.00**
BOOK PROMOTION									
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	890.00	1030.00	1030.00	925.00	1206.00	1206.00	1470.00	1789.00	1120.00
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	**890.00**	**1030.00**	**1030.00**	**925.00**	**1206.00**	**1206.00**	**1470.00**	**1789.00**	**1120.00**
INC/ UNESCO	**851.00**	**976.00**	**905.00**	**967.00**	**1076.00**	**1040.00**	**1181.00**	**1190.00**	**977.00**
PLANNING NORMS									
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	284.00	284.00	284.00	294.00	668.00	668.00	814.00	1050.00	814.00
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	210.00	216.00	195.00	226.00	226.00	218.00	240.00	199.00	161.00
NNMME							26.00	26.00	13.00
TOTAL- PLANNING NORMS	**494.00**	**500.00**	**479.00**	**520.00**	**894.00**	**886.00**	**1080.00**	**1275.00**	**988.00**
Administration									
Exp.on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc.TA/DA to Non-officials	37.00	40.00	12.00	42.00	42.00	17.00	42.00	40.00	20.00
Educational Institutions Abroad	458.00	485.00	20.00	508.00	552.00	439.00	604.00	536.00	
Total - ADMINISTRATION	**495.00**	**525.00**	**32.00**	**550.00**	**594.00**	**456.00**	**646.00**	**576.00**	**20.00**
SECRETARIAT			3455.00	4694.00	5656.00	4921.50	7329.00	7138.00	4619.00

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS
	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	44200.00	49000.00	49000.00	52500.00	79139.00	79138.00	91957.00	98026.00	68302.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	1280.00	1330.00	1330.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1822.00	1822.00	1361.15
Grants to Indian Institutes of Management	4100.00	4220.00	4220.00	2700.00	3009.00	3009.00	4271.00	4271.00	1926.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	8715.00	8600.00	8600.00	9100.00	13400.00	13397.00	14900.00	17028.00	11175.00
A I C T E	23410.00	26301.00	26300.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	30.00	0.00
NITs				28500.00	40200.00	39846.00	52390.00	52390.00	26524.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	335.00	400.00	400.00	462.00	619.00	572.67	710.00	760.00	517.85
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	36.00	36.00	11.18	36.00	36.00	35.71	36.00	36.00	0.00
International Technical Cooperation	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
N.I.I.E., Mumbai	1785.00	1300.00	1276.00	1400.00	1890.00	1890.00	3300.00	2300.00	1171.00
N.I.F.F.T., Ranchi	495.00	810.00	810.00	850.00	1015.00	761.00	857.00	1200.00	100.00
S.P.A., New Delhi	630.00	630.00	600.00	700.00	894.00	858.00	1104.00	1800.00	500.00
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	1855.00	1709.00	1672.00	1800.00	2600.00	2600.00	4852.00	4852.00	3640.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1750.00	1750.00	1713.00	1800.00	2800.00	2800.00	4300.00	4300.00	3571.00
I.I.I.T, Alahabad	486.00	600.00	600.00	625.00	1017.00	1017.00	725.00	725.00	163.00
S.L.I.E.T., Sangrur	1050.00	1050.00	725.00	1100.00	1475.00	1291.00	1897.00	2900.00	600.00
I.I.I.T..M., Gwalior	520.00	550.00	520.00	600.00	749.00	749.00	680.00	680.00	510.00
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Tewchnology Consortium	2300.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2250.00	2250.00
N.E.R.I.S.T., Itanagar	1155.00	1250.00	1250.00	1300.00	1950.00	1950.00	2600.00	3300.00	1950.00
Total - Technical Education	**94103.00**	**102037.00**	**101527.18**	**107474.00**	**154695.00**	**153814.38**	**189002.00**	**198671.00**	**124261.00**
TOTAL: D/O HE (Non-Plan)	**272891.00**	**313592.00**	**311034.00**	**325928.00**	**453991.00**	**450173.85**	**583300.00**	**643700.00**	**409528.00**

OBJECT HEAD WISE EXPENDITURE PLAN AND NON-PLAN
(2008-09)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Object Head	Actuals Plan	Actuals Non-Plan	Total Actuals (Plan & Non-Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salaries	3.42	48.20	51.62
2	Overtime Allowance	0.00	0.11	0.11
3	Medical Treatment	0.03	0.79	0.82
4	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.67	1.44	2.11
5	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	1.13	1.13
6	Office Expenses	8.65	12.55	21.19
7	Publications	2.60	0.18	2.78
8	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.01	1.21
9	Other Administrative Expenses	1.21	0.81	0.90
10	Supplies & Materials	0.09	0.00	0.00
11	Advertising & Publicity	0.04	3.82	4.25
12	Minor works	0.43	0.00	0.00
13	Payment for Professional and Special Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Grants-in-aid	6621.49	4401.42	0.00
15	Contribution	0.02	12.65	14.02
16	Scholarships/ Stipends	64.90	14.00	66.75
17	Lump sum Provision	0.00	1.85	5.51
18	Other Charges	14.48	5.51	14.48
19	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Write Off Losses	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Dedut Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	**6718.02**	**4504.47**	**11222.49**

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STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN, NON PLAN AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2009-10

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Rs. in crore)

	BE (Plan) Rs.9596.00		BE (Non- Plan) Rs.5833.00	
	RE (Plan) Rs.7852.00		RE (Non-Plan) Rs.6437.00	
	Target	Actual Expendutre/ % of BE	Target	Actual Expendutre/ % of BE
Upto June	1230.00	650.48	1415.00	983.55
	(12.82%)	(8.56%)	(24.26%)	(17.62%)
Upto September	3838.40	3902.23	2916.50	2570.57
	(40%)	(40.67%)	(50%)	(44.07%)
Up to December	6429.32	5500.89	4958.05	4095.28
	(67%)	(57.32%)	(85%)	(70.25%)

UCs OUTSTANDING & UNSPENT BALANCES

Utilization Certificates

(Rs. in crore)

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to 1st April 2009	Amount Involved (In crore of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crore of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2009	Amount Involved in Outstanding UCs (In crore of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2914.00	7493.61	799	6659.20	2115	834.41

Position of Unspent Balances

As on 1.4.2008 & 30.09.2008

(Rs. in crore)

	01.04.2008			30.09.2008		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	70.88	0	70.88	0	0	0
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	129.96	104.26	234.22	733.75	102.91	836.66
Total:-	200.84	104.26	305.10	733.75	102.91	836.66

As on 1.4.2009 & 30.09.2009

(Rs. in crore)

	01.04.2009			30.09.2009		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	353.91	177.41	531.32	35.44	13.66	49.10
Total:-	353.91	177.41	531.32	35.44	13.66	49.10

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