

REPORT NO.

252



सत्यमेव जयते

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA**

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY SECOND REPORT

**Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/
Observations contained in the Two Hundred Forty-sixth
Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 58)
of the Department of Higher Education**

*(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 26th February, 2013)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 26th February, 2013)*



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
February, 2013/Magha, 1934 (Saka)**

***Website:<http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
E-mail:rsc-hrd@sansad.nic.in***

Hindi version of this publication is also available

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA**

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY SECOND REPORT

**Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/
Observations contained in the Two Hundred Forty-sixth
Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 58)
of the Department of Higher Education**

*(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 26th February, 2013)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 26th February, 2013)*



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
February, 2013/Magha, 1934 (Saka)**

CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(i)-(ii)
2. PREFACE	(iii)
3. REPORT	1—25
Chapter-I – Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government	2
Chapter-II – Recommendations/Observations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of the Government’s reply	3—5
Chapter-III – Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	6—24
Chapter-IV – Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government are still awaited	25
4. OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE — AT A GLANCE	26—29
5. MINUTES	31—34
6. ANNEXURES	35—43

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(Constituted w.e.f. 31st August, 2012)

1. Shri Oscar Fernandes — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia
3. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar
4. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna
5. Shri Tarun Vijay
6. Shri Derek O' Brien
7. Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem
8. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare
9. Shri Baishnab Parida
10. Shri N. Balaganga

LOK SABHA

11. Shri Suresh Angadi
12. Shri P.K. Biju
13. Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela
14. Shri Sivasami C.
15. Shrimati Helen Davidson
- *16. Shrimati Deepa Dasmunshi
- @17. Shri Mahadev Singh Khandela
18. Dr. Charles Dias
19. Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya
20. Shri Virender Kashyap
21. Shri N. Peethambara Kurup
22. Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar
23. Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena
24. Capt. Jai Naraian Prasad Nishad
25. Shri Sis Ram Ola
26. Shri M.K. Raghavan
27. Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao
28. Shri M.I. Shanavas
29. Shri Balkrishna K. Shukla
30. Shri Bhoopendra Singh
31. Shri Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh
32. Shri Manicka Tagore

* Shrimati Deepa Dasmunshi was elevated to Union Minister of State, Urban Development on 28.10.2012.

@ Nominated as a member of the Committee w.e.f. 09.01.2013.

(ii)

SECRETARIAT

Shrimati Vandana Garg, *Additional Secretary*

Shri N.S. Walia, *Director*

Shri Arun Sharma, *Joint Director*

Shrimati Himanshi Arya, *Assistant Director*

Shrimati Harshita Shankar, *Assistant Director*

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Two Hundred Fifty Second Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (Demand No. 58) of the Department of Higher Education.

2. The Two Hundred Forty Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development was presented to Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 2012 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 9th May, 2012. Replies of the Government to the recommendations/observations contained in the Report, were considered by the Committee at its meeting held on the 21st February, 2013.

3. The Committee considered the Draft Report and adopted the same at its meeting held on the 21st February, 2013.

NEW DELHI;
February 21, 2013
Magha 1, 1935 (Saka)

OSCAR FERNANDES
Chairman,
Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Human Resource Development

REPORT

The Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Two Hundred Forty Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demands for Grants (Demand No.58) of the Department of Higher Education for the year 2012-13.

2. Action Taken Notes received from the Government in respect of the recommendations contained in the 246th Report, have been categorized as follow:

- (i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government – paras 3.6
(Chapter-I) Total – 1
- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply — paras 2.2, 9.8 and 9.9
(Chapter-II) Total – 3
- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee — paras 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 4.2, 5.3, 6.2, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 7.5, 7.6, 8.3, 9.4, 9.6 and 9.7
(Chapter-III) Total – 16
- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government are still awaited.
(Chapter-IV) Total – Nil

CHAPTER-I

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

III. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

Recommendations/Observations

3.6 The Committee takes note of the following observation made in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan “UGC is the main vehicle of routing funds to Central and State Universities and Colleges for funding. UGC has been administering around 75 schemes. The process of approval and sanction is not only time-consuming, it also suffers from opaqueness and prolixity. Several schemes are delayed and never achieve intended results. The process of approval is not norm-based. It is proposed to adopt norm-based funding approach as far as general development grants are concerned.”

The Committee hopes that with this kind of initiative both Central and State Universities would be better placed so far as utilization of Central funds is concerned during the Twelfth Plan Period.

Action Taken

The comments of the Committee have been noted and it may be mentioned that the Department has already initiated steps to move towards a norm-based funding of Central and State universities. During the Twelfth Plan, it is proposed to move from a demand-based grant system towards a need-based and normative system of funding.

UGC has already initiated steps for funding Universities and other institutions on normative basis. The Committee constituted to frame the guidelines on norm-based funding has submitted draft guidelines which would be placed before the forthcoming meeting of the UGC. As soon as it is finalized, norm-based funding pattern shall be followed with effect from the next financial year during the Twelfth Plan.

UGC has also informed that the Committee constituted for funding the universities and other institutions on normative basis, has submitted the draft guidelines which would be placed before the Commission. As soon the guidelines are finalised, the norm-based funding pattern shall be followed with effect from the next financial year during the Twelfth Plan. Further, in the conference of VCs of Central Universities, UGC informed that existing system of project and inspection-based allocation has been dispensed with and Central Universities has been asked to Twelfth Plan requirement with the approval of the Statutory Bodies and allocation will be made on block basis only.

CHAPTER-II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

II. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

Recommendations/Observations

2.2 The Committee takes note of the fact that allocation of Rs. 1772.30 crore for 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Plan shows only a marginal decrease when compared with total allocation of Rs. 84943.00 crore for the entire Eleventh Plan Period. This makes it clear beyond doubt that there are no fund constraints so far as allocation for Higher Education Sector is concerned. What is required is a well structured and coordinated approach for optimum and judicious utilization of allocated funds. The Committee is well aware of the fact that State Governments have to play a very vital role in this regard. They are not only the beneficiaries but also the designated authorities for implementation of the schemes at the ground level. The Committee strongly feels that beginning of a Plan period is the most appropriate time to sensitize the concerned authorities for successful implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that the Department take necessary action in this regard.

Action taken

The budgetary allocation for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 15,458 crore. It may be mentioned that the Gross Budgetary Support for the Twelfth Plan, which is still under finalization, is expected to be Rs. 1,10,700 crore. The Department appreciates the view of the Committee that State Governments have a vital role in implementing the policies of the education sector. It is due to this fact that consultations with the State Education Ministers through the State Education Ministers Conference and Central Advisory Board for Education (CABE) Meetings, are held on a regular basis, at least twice in a year. It may be mentioned that in April 2012, a Consultative Meeting was also held with the State Education Secretaries as part of on going consultations. In the Twelfth Plan, it is proposed to increase the funding for State Universities which have a critical mass of students in higher education and with a view to improve the quality of State universities. A new umbrella scheme "Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)" is under formulation and will be launched in the Twelfth Plan to address issues of access, equity and excellence of higher education institutions in the States.

IX. SETTING UP OF NEW TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Recommendations/Observations

9.8 The Committee observes that major initiatives for bringing reforms in the higher education sector have been brought forward during the Eleventh Plan Period. A number of legislations were formulated as indicated below:

- Bill to prevent, prohibit and punish educational malpractices
- Bill for mandatory assessment and accreditation in higher education through an independent regulatory authority

- Bill to regulate entry and operation of Foreign Educational providers
- Bill to establish a Tribunal for fast-track adjudication of disputes concerning stakeholders
- Bill for setting National Academic Depository

Parliamentary scrutiny of all these proposed legislations has been completed. Considerable time has elapsed since then. However, these legislations duly revised based on the recommendations made by the Committee after an extensive exercise are yet to come before the Parliament. The Committee observes that enactment of all these legislations will bring about major transmission in the higher education sector and thus restructure and reorient our higher education system to meet the requirements of a knowledge economy in a globalized world. The Committee is of the firm view that passing of these legislative proposals need not be delayed any further.

Action Taken

Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010

Status

A second set of amendments have been proposed based on suggestions of forum of SC/ST Parliamentarians. These amendments have now been vetted by M/o Law and the Cabinet has approved the official amendments. The Bill will be introduced in the Parliament in the next session.

National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Institutions Bill, 2010

Status

The composition of the Authority proposed under the Bill has now been expanded by increasing the number of Members to 8 and providing representation to OBCs, minorities, SC, ST and women. It is also proposed that higher education institutions established by State Governments will apply to accreditation agencies owned and controlled by such State Govts. only. In addition, the provision for imprisonment for contravention of the Act or rules and regulations made there under has been removed. The Cabinet has approved the official amendments. Action to introduce the amended Bill in Lok Sabha to consider and pass the Bill will be taken up in the next Session of Parliament.

The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operation) Bill, 2010

Status

A Bill for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill called the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operation) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC). The PSC has submitted the report and certain amendments to the Bill are being proposed for consideration of the Cabinet. Approval of the Cabinet will be taken shortly.

The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010

Status

The Educational Tribunal Bill was passed by Lok Sabha. The Educational Tribunal Bill, 2010

was further examined by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The new amendments proposed related to definition of the Central Educational Institutions which has now been amended to read exactly as is defined in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. The Cabinet has approved the official amendments. Action to introduce the amended Bill in Rajya Sabha to consider and pass the Bill will be taken up in the next Session of Parliament.

The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011

Status

The report of the PSC has been received and official amendments proposed by the Ministry have been referred to M/o Law for examination and vetting.

Recommendations/Observations

9.9 The Committee takes this opportunity to observe that for quite some time, increasing number of students have been opting for technical and professional courses for future employability thus leaving the fields of social sciences and humanities neglected. The Committee would appreciate if steps are initiated to attract students to the fields of social sciences and humanities also as these subjects address vital social issues and public policies. Further, the Committee would like the Department to give more focus to the three language formula in the education system as it would also strengthen the concept of national integration in our society.

Action Taken

The number of students admitted in social sciences and humanities is about 36.5 per cent of the total students admitted in the Higher Education sector. Further, a number of schemes of University Grants Commission (UGC) such as Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences for meritorious students, Dr. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowships, Junior Research Fellowships/ Senior Research Fellowships to National Eligibility Test (NET) qualified candidates, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships to SC/ST students, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship Scheme for single girl child, Post Doctoral Fellowships, Major and Minor Research projects and Research Awards to Teachers are in operation to promote *inter alia* research in Humanities and Social Sciences. Fellowship rates have also been enhanced by the Central Government in respect of the following organisations to attract bright students to social science research to analyse vital social issues and public policies:—

1. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.
2. Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.
3. Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
4. Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi.

The University Grants Commission and the Research Councils have also been advised to take pro-active measures to strengthen the concept of national integration.

CHAPTER-III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

II. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

Recommendations/Observations

2.3 Committee's attention has been drawn by the Twelfth Plan Approach Paper which mentions that about 18 per cent of all Government education spending or 1.12 per cent of GDP be spent on higher education. This funding should be raised to 25 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively. State universities and their affiliated colleges that account for more than 90 per cent of enrolment, suffer from severe fund constraints and poor governance leading to poor quality. There should be some mechanism to check the shortfall for adequately funding the State Universities so as to increase the GER and quality of education imparted in the Universities. The Department should also ensure that the spending on R&D should be increased from 0.8 per cent of GDP to at least 1.5 per cent of GDP and this could be achieved through a careful monitoring of the investments made by Central Government agencies, State Governments and private sector. Every educational institution should set apart 3 per cent of its budget for research and also industry academia collaboration should be encouraged. Higher Education being an important sector for the development of the nation, the Committee feels that focused attention in terms of resources and funds should be made available for development and quality research and innovation in this sector.

Action Taken

The comments of the Committee have been noted and the following is submitted:

- (i) The Department of Higher Education is seized of the problem being faced by the State universities and their affiliated colleges. It is aware of the funding and governance deficit being faced by these state level institutions. In order to ameliorate these conditions of state universities and their affiliated colleges, it is proposed to launch a new scheme Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) during the Twelfth Plan. This scheme will address infrastructural deficit faced by state universities and will have focused interventions to address issues of quality as also ensure balanced regional development.
- (ii) The Twelfth Plan Document is under finalization. It may be mentioned that during the Twelfth Plan there will be increased focus on research, innovation as well as quality improvement initiatives across the spectrum of higher education.
- (iii) The Department of Higher Education in its Working Group Report for the Twelfth Plan had taken up the recommendation made by Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee on enhancing R&D spending by institutions as well as earmarking 2 per cent of budgeted funds by educational institutions and Government of India Ministries for R&D.
- (iv) As regards industry academia collaboration, it is proposed to set up Technology Incubation Parks, Research Parks, Centres of Excellence, Cluster Innovation Centres (CIC) and Design Innovation Centres (DIC) in educational institutions during the

Twelfth Plan. It is hoped that these initiatives would promote research, create an eco-system for collaboration between academia, industry and research laboratories which would enable better quality of education.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee welcomes the proposed launch of a new scheme *i.e.* Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan during the Twelfth Plan. The Committee would like to impress upon the Department to ensure availability of the required funds for the new scheme and also involvement of all the stakeholders. Concerted efforts should be made so that all the initiatives for promotion of research, creation of an eco-system for collaboration between academics, industry and research laboratories during the Twelfth Plan take off at the earliest.

III. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

Recommendations/Observations

3.2 The Committee does not find the clarification given by the Department very convincing. The Committee would like to point out that funds are allocated for specific schemes to be utilized as per the Annual Action Plan indicating physical targets to be achieved every quarter. The very fact that allocated funds remained to be utilized as envisaged is an indication that there are certain problem-areas either in the formulation of the scheme itself or inability of the implementing agencies to take benefit of the funds as mandated under the Action Plan. Either way such a situation confirms the non-implementation of the scheme in a time-bound manner. Similarly, non-submission of utilization certificates by the implementing agencies is an indicator of their failure to adhere to the prescribed accounting norms. Even the smallest fraction of Government funds has to be duly accounted for. Nobody can escape this primary responsibility. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that the Department should initiate a review exercise with all concerned so that the problem areas wherever identified are resolved and optimum and judicious utilization of allocated funds is ensured.

Action Taken

As UGC is entrusted with the responsibility of releasing grants from the Government to the universities, the Commission is already aware of the pending utilization certificates from the Universities. Accordingly, it is reviewing the expenditure position in respect of each of the grantee institutions by convening meetings with the Finance Officers and Registrars of all the Central Universities and collecting latest expenditure position in respect of the funds released during Eleventh Plan in respect of all Central Universities. This point was also emphasized in the conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities and the Central Universities were directed to submit the requisite utilization certificates expeditiously.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee is not happy with the response of the Department to a crucial area of concern emphasized by it. Mere awareness of utilization certificates pending with the implementing agencies will not serve any purpose. What is required is pro-active action both on the part of UGC and concerned Universities. The Committee would also appreciate if the Department also remains in regular touch with UGC and takes appropriate steps whenever any problem-areas are brought to the notice of UGC.

Recommendations/Observations

3.3 In the context of unspent balances, Committee's attention has been drawn towards substantive amount of funds lying with both Central and State Universities. Out of Rs. 1838.72 crore allocated to 23 Central Universities from 2009-10 to 2011-12, there was utilization of Rs. 1535.75 crore, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 554.09 crore, with the maximum availability with the following Central Universities:

(Rs. in crores)

Central University	Funds released 2009-10 to 2011-12	Expenditure	Unspent Balance Total Eleventh Plan release
AMU	89.00	70.08	48.73
Delhi University	83.00	61.28	65.93
JNU	101.27	71.98	43.42
BBAU	100.00	60.48	51.67
N-E Hill University	61.86	54.74	26.81
Nagaland University	63.00	40.49	26.58
Sikkim University	50.00	46.26	22.80

The Committee observes that for the sixteen new Central Universities, although funds have been duly released during the Eleventh Plan Period, as on 01.02.2012, huge amount of unspent balances, *i.e.* Rs. 653.57 crore is lying with them. What is more intriguing is that out of Rs. 727.50 crore released to the new universities, expenditure figures are Rs. 503.47 crore but unspent balance is Rs. 653.57 crore which clearly indicates that quantum of released funds to different universities is much more. Following figures are self-revealing:-

(Rs. in crores)

Central University	Grant Released 2009-10 to 2011-12	Expenditure	Unspent Balance as on 01.02.2012
CU of Gujarat	31.00	17.62	29.58
CU of Haryana	44.00	24.68	50.51
CU of Himachal Pradesh	18.00	06.03	19.73
CU of Jharkhand	51.25	35.37	34.64
CU of Karnataka	115.00	69.36	83.97
CU of Kerala	16.50	10.59	23.91
CU of Orissa	44.75	30.62	43.34
CU of Punjab	40.00	28.50	31.92
CU of Rajasthan	84.00	70.60	63.92
CU of Tamil Nadu	100.00	76.49	89.53
Dr. Harisingh Gaur University	25.00	28.23	58.04
Guru Ghasidas University	65.00	47.21	43.39
HNB Garhwal University	60.00	46.28	52.39

The Committee observes that funds released to various Central Universities are meant for their maintenance as well as further development. The Committee fails to understand the factors behind the failure of almost all the Central Universities to make good use of funds released to them.

Action Taken

It has been informed by UGC that the amount of funds available with central universities, is mainly under the head 'Creation of Capital Assets' for which Central Universities have to follow the procedural requirements as per GFR 2005 and tendering requirements which takes a long time. The time limit to utilize the funds released to Central Universities for completion of the building projects has been extended by UGC up to 31.3.2014. However, UGC is reviewing the expenditure positions by way of convening meetings with the Finance Officers and Registrars of all the Central Universities and collecting latest expenditure position on the funds released during Eleventh Plan in respect of all central universities.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee is of the view that the proper monitoring of utilization of funds is needed. For this, regular updates of the work done for development and maintenance need to be sought from the Universities. The Committees strongly feels that accountability of public funds has to be ensured by all concerned. The Committee also recommends that procedural formalities for creation of Capital Assets may be looked into so that wherever required, steps may be taken for removal of bottlenecks, to the extent possible.

Recommendations/Observations

3.5 The Committee is constrained to note that out of Eleventh Plan allocation of Rs. 1029.70 crore for 131 State Universities, funds released were less than half, *i.e.* Rs. 506.13 crore and total expenditure was mere Rs. 54.96 crore. As many as 26 State Universities failed to spend even a single paisa. It seems that State Universities are not simply inclined to take benefit from the Central Funds. The Committee is not aware whether this matter has been taken up with the State Universities so far. If not, it is high time with the Twelfth Plan Period commencing that the Department ascertains the actual requirements of State Universities and only then make the funds available to them. At the same time, the Department should ensure that funds available with the State Universities are put to good use and pending works are completed at the earliest.

Action Taken

The exact allocation for State Universities under development grants (for improved infrastructure) was Rs. 1139.63 crores. (*Rs. 1029.70 crores was the tentative allocation in the scheme at the beginning of Eleventh Plan*). Assistance to State Universities under fellowships, scholarships etc., Major and Minor Research Projects, College Development Grants, Centre of Excellence and Special Assistance Programmes are over and above the amount earmarked for State Universities under development grants which is mainly for improved infrastructure.

UGC has informed that the final allocation under the scheme was conveyed to State Universities during the year 2009-10, only and as a result the Universities were able to utilize the grant after 2009-10.

The latest status of grant allocated, sanctioned and utilized is as under:—

Grant allocated: Rs. 1139.63 crores

Grant sanctioned: Rs. 688.76 crores

Grant utilized: Rs. 313.35 crores

Communication of allocation to State Universities for Twelfth Plan period will be expedited by UGC as soon as the Plan allocations are finalized.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee notes that the delay was actually on the part of the Ministry and UGC in actual allocation of funds to State Universities. Final allocation under the Scheme was conveyed to State Universities during 2009-10 i.e. third year of the Eleventh Plan. As a result, grants could be utilized after 2009-10, i.e. during the last two years of the Eleventh Plan Period. The Committee finds no justification for delay in communicating allocation of funds to State Universities once the plan allocation has been finalized. The Department has to ensure that funds reach the State Universities at the earliest and thereafter monitor their judicious and timely utilization.

IV. SETTING UP OF DEGREE COLLEGES IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

Recommendations/Observations

4.2 The Committee was informed that the scheme was launched in February, 2010. The Committee finds that although almost two years have elapsed since the launching of the scheme, proposal for setting up of colleges in 143 districts out of the identified 374 educationally backward districts only have been received so far. There are some States/UTs like Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttaranchal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Puducherry from whom any proposal is yet to be received. Not only this, out of the 143 proposals, in majority of the cases either the documents have been called for or proposal is under process or approval has been conveyed. 32 proposals have been rejected. There are very few cases when grants have been released. This clearly shows that the scheme is yet to take off. The pace of progress made so far indicates that perhaps it would take the entire Twelfth Plan Period for setting up of colleges that too in the educationally backward districts. The Committee is of the view that a very effective monitoring mechanism will have to be put in place for the timely implementation the scheme. The Committee feels that public representatives like the local M.P. and MLA can be easily involved in this process.

Action Taken

The scheme to establish a Model Degree College in each of the 374 educationally backward districts is an on-going centrally sponsored scheme, which will continue from the Eleventh Plan to the 12th Plan period. As per Ministry of Finance instructions regarding continuation of ongoing schemes from Eleventh to Twelfth Plan wherein all such schemes are required to be either internally appraised or evaluated by an independent agency, NUEPA has been requested to evaluate the said scheme and report submitted to this Ministry by 31st October, 2012. Proposals have been received from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. The financial implication for implementation of the scheme in these states towards release of 1st instalment amounting of 50 per cent of the entitlement is Rs. 62.68 crore. In the current financial year, Rs. 10 crore has been provided for the scheme, out of which Rs. 1.33 crore has been released to Silvassa UT by this Ministry. The additional fund requirement is Rs. 52.68 crore. UGC has been requested to inform the concerned Hon'ble M.P./MLA about the approvals granted to proposal for setting up of Model Degree College. NUEPA has also been informed of the recommendation of the PSC, which it will take into consideration while evaluating the scheme.

In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, there is a proposal for launching a new scheme "Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan" (RUSA) with the aim to incentivise States for improving higher education.

The proposed scheme will subsume the present scheme of Model Degree College in the identified 374 EBDs. The object of RUSA is to achieve GER of 30 per cent in higher education by 2020. By launching RUSA, it is expected (i) to expand the institutional base of higher education by creating additional capacity in existing institutions, establishing new institutions and incentivising State Governments; (ii) to provide opportunities of higher education to socially deprived communities and remove disparities by promoting inclusion of women, minorities, SC/STs and differently abled persons; and (iii) to remove regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up of institutions in unserved and underserved areas. Through RUSA, it is hoped to make all institutions conform to prescribed norms, improve pupil-teacher ratio and address reforms in examination, governance, accreditation issues and overhaul of the affiliation system.

Comment of the Committee

The Committee is not convinced with the reply of the Department. The Committee notes that the new scheme *i.e.* Rashtriya Uccharar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being launched with the objective of achieving GER of 30 per cent in higher education by 2020. The Committee also takes note of the fact that the proposal for setting up of colleges in 143 districts out of identified 374 educationally backward districts is yet to take off. The scheme for setting up of Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts was launched in February, 2010. So far proposals have been received only from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala and UP. Fund allocation position is also not very satisfactory. As per the latest feedback made available to the Committee, a new scheme, ‘Rashtriya Uccharar Shiksha Abhiyan’ is proposed to be launched during the Twelfth Plan period. This scheme will subsume the present scheme of Model Degree Colleges in the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts. The Committee apprehends that this relaunching of the earlier Scheme under a new Umbrella Scheme will only lead to further delay. The Committee does not appreciate the practice of launching a new scheme and then after a gap of only two-three years, relaunching the same in a different form. Such a trend only delays the reach of new schemes to the targeted beneficiaries.

V. IMPROVEMENT IN SALARY SCALE OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS

Recommendations/Observations

5.3 The Committee views with serious concern the inordinate delay in resolving an issue which relates to better prospects for universities/college teachers. The Committee has been given to understand that upon full implementation of the scheme, about 4.5 lakh teachers in State Universities and colleges will be benefited. The improved pay package will undoubtedly help in attracting and retaining talented teachers, resulting ultimately in improvement in the quality of higher education. The Committee is of the firm view that this matter needs to be resolved without any further delay.

Action taken

The Central Government had revised the pay scales of teachers in Central Universities and Colleges thereunder in order to attract and retain talent in the teaching profession.

In discharging its constitutional responsibility, the Central Government had decided to continue to provide financial assistance to the State Governments who wish to adopt and implement the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales of University and College Teachers, subject to the condition that the entire Scheme of revision of pay scales, together with all the conditions laid down in this regard by the UGC by way of Regulations, including enhancement of the age of superannuation from 62 to 65 years is adopted and implemented by the State Government, as a composite scheme.

Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 2250 crore was provided in BE 2011-12, to enable release of Central share of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the pay revision scheme. However, as no State Government had implemented the Scheme as a composite scheme nor had disbursed the arrears to the teachers, the amount was reduced to Rs. 50 crore in RE 2011-12. Several State Governments had in the meeting of the State Education Ministers 2010, requested the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to delink the condition of enhancement of age of superannuation and disbursement by States of arrears before seeking reimbursement of 80 per cent of central assistance. In its meeting on 19th July, 2012 the Cabinet has approved the proposal for delinking of enhanced age of superannuation from payment of Central Share of 80 per cent arrears by way of reimbursement for implementation of UGC pay scales from 1.1.2006 to 31.03.2010. Necessary order in this regard has been sent to all State Governments on 14.8.2012.

In the current financial year, Rs. 2250 crore has been provided for the scheme.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee notes that the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales of University and College teachers is important for attracting and retaining qualified and talented teachers which would result in the improvement of quality in higher education. The Committee has been given to understand that several State Governments had not implemented the scheme and had requested the Ministry to delink the condition of enhancement of age of superannuation from 62 to 65 years of age. The Committee is happy to note that the Cabinet had approved the proposal for delinking of the enhancement of age of superannuation from payment of the central share of 80 per cent of arrears on the 19th July, 2012 and necessary order in this regard has also been sent to all the State Governments on the 14th August 2012. The Committee hopes that the State Governments would have released the arrears of University and College teachers by now. The Committee would like to emphasize that the funds in this scheme should be reimbursed to the State Governments as soon as possible as the Higher Education sector is facing a shortage of teachers which is affecting the quality of education imparted.

VI. VACANCY POSITION IN UNIVERSITIES

Recommendations/Observations

6.2 The Committee observes that situation is quite discouraging at present. In Central Universities, as per the data available upto 31st March, 2010 in respect of 24 Universities across 16 States, on an average 35 per cent faculty positions are lying vacant. As regards State Universities, data provided by UGC indicates that in 77 State Universities as on 1.05.2007, 19 universities have more than 50 per cent vacancies where in other 14 universities, 40 per cent posts were lying vacant. In technical education also, there was a faculty deficit of around a lakh.

Action Taken

The proposed National Mission on Teachers and Teaching has been discussed in the State Education Ministers Conference and CABE Meeting held on 5th and 6th June, 2012. Pursuant to the CABE Committee Meeting, it was resolved to set up a CABE Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble MOS Dr. (Smt.) D. Purandeshwari.

The National Mission on Teachers and Teaching is envisaged to address comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation and professional development. The Mission would address, on the one hand, current and urgent issues such as supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and

colleges. On the other, it is also envisaged that the Teacher Mission would pursue long term goal of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. The Mission would focus in a holistic manner dealing with the whole sector of education without fragmenting the programmes based on levels and sectors as school, higher, technical etc.

The CABE Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble MOS Dr. D. Purandeswari is required to formulate its recommendations with special focus on the following seven major thrust areas:

- (a) Enhancing the availability of teachers to meet the demands of the education systems. This would involve an analysis of the present policies and institutional/organisational structures at the local, district, state and national level for teacher development and management; and the development of a comprehensive policy and strategy to address issues relating to the preparation, recruitment and deployment of teachers;
- (b) Ensuring that all the existing set of teachers are provided with continuing professional development opportunities, and that teachers are properly supported with appropriate working conditions and adequately remunerated to ensure high levels of teacher performance, morale and motivation;
- (c) Development of guidelines/frameworks for the improvement of the existing institutional structures and processes involved in the continuing professional development of teachers, with a view to ensuring that teachers at all levels would receive high quality professional development opportunities that prepare them for carrying out their duties in diverse social, economic, cultural, and technological contexts;
- (d) Formulating strategies for attracting and retaining talented youth into the teaching profession; significantly raising the social and professional status of teachers; ensuring that teachers are properly supported with appropriate working conditions and incentives for performance that are needed to sustain high levels of teacher motivation and morale; giving teachers a sense of belonging and leadership in their profession and involving them more in policy dialogues and in participatory action research within their own teaching environments;
- (e) Formulating strategies for attracting and retaining teachers from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Minority communities;
- (f) Formulating guidelines for recruitment of and provision of necessary facilities for differently-abled teachers in schools, colleges and other educational institutions to make education inclusive across all levels; and
- (g) Enhancing quality of teaching, teacher education and teacher training and use of technology.

The First Meeting of this Committee was held on 12th September 2012 and four subgroups have since been constituted to look into the following four focus areas:

- Managing Demand and Supply of Qualified Teachers and Attracting Talented Youth to Teaching Profession
- Continuing Professional Development of Teachers
- Attracting and Retaining Teachers from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and Differently-abled
- Enhancement of quality of Teaching and use of Technology

Recommendations/Observations

6.4 The Committee would like to point out that it may be justified to some extent large number of vacancies in the Central Universities set up in the past 3-4 years. But the shortage of teachers in old universities, some of them established many decades back clearly indicates that this issue has not engaged the attention of the concerned authorities in the right perspective. In any organization, there is a prescribed procedure for filling up the vacancies as and when they arise. The same is applicable in the case of Central Universities. Posts are duly sanctioned, prescribed norms/procedure for recruitment is there, service conditions a teachers are also well specified. There can be only two possibilities, either our young students are not attracted towards the teaching profession or the recruitment process is a prolonged one and involves too many procedural formalities. In either case, the Department being the nodal authority for the entire country so far as higher education sector is concerned has to take proactive role so as to expedite the filling up a sanctioned posts.

Action Taken

Central Universities have been requested by UGC to fill up the vacant positions at the earliest possible.

Human Resource Development Minister wrote to Chairman, University Grants Commission on 20.12.2011 to ensure filling-up of remaining identified backlog vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs as on 01.11.2008 and Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009, by 31.03.2012. Secretary, Department of Higher Education, mentioning the vacant faculty positions in Central Universities, vide letter dated 16.07.2012 requested the Vice-Chancellors of all the Central Universities, to closely monitor the selection process every month and keep the Executive Council informed of the progress in the matter. They were also requested to start the process for filling posts on annual basis sufficiently in advance so that by the time, a person retires his successor is ready to occupy the position. The matter was also deliberated in the conference of Vice-Chancellors as well as the request of Vice-Chancellors to expedite the review of UGC (Minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities/colleges) Regulation 2010 due to the reason that candidates fail to measure up to the Performance Based Appraisal System/API. UGC informed that it has already constituted an Anomaly Committee to look into this matter.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee is seriously concerned about the huge backlog in the teaching positions in Central Universities and other technical institutions. The unavailability of faculty and the delay in recruitment of teachers would affect the quality of education being imparted in the Universities and higher educational institutions. The Committee also notes the fact that Department has set up a CAGE Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Shrimati) D. Purandeshwari which would be looking into the matter of demand and supply of qualified teachers and attracting talented youth to teaching profession, professional development of teachers, enhancement of quality of teaching and use of technology and attracting and retaining teachers from SC, ST, OBC Minorities and Differently-abled. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Department should make concerted efforts for filling-up the vacant positions and formulate strategies for attracting and retaining talented youth in the teaching profession. The Committee also emphasizes that UGC should play a more pro-active role and understand the urgency of the matter.

Recommendations/Observations

6.6 The Committee notes that a National Mission on Teachers and Training is proposed to be

launched during the Twelfth Plan Period and a token provision of Rs. 90 Lakh has been made for 2012-13. The proposed Mission is to address among other issues relating to teachers, teacher education and quality teaching such as teacher/faculty shortages and vacancies, recruitment policies. The Committee feels that although quite delayed, this is a step in the right direction. The Committee would appreciate if on a priority basis, an assessment of vacancies of teachers is made across the country in all categories of higher educational institutions. Similarly, a critical review of recruitment procedure along with eligibility criteria being followed by different university authorities is also made in consultation with all the stakeholders. This should be followed by corrective measures as and where required by the concerned authorities. The Committee also feels that teacher training is one important area which should be given due priority if quality education is to be imparted to the students. The Committee hopes that the Department would take immediate steps in this regard.

Action taken

The proposed National Mission on Teachers and Teaching has been discussed in the State Education Ministers Conference and CAGE Meeting held on 5th and 6th June, 2012. Pursuant to the CAGE Committee Meeting, it was resolved to set up a CAGE Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble MOS Dr. (Shrimati) D. Purandeshwari. The National Mission on Teachers and Teaching is envisaged to address comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation and professional development. The Mission would address, on the one hand, current and urgent issues such as supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges. On the other, it is also envisaged that the Teacher Mission would pursue long term goal of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. The Mission would focus in a holistic manner dealing with the whole sector of education without fragmenting the programmes based on levels and sectors as school, higher, technical etc.

The CAGE Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble MOS Dr. D. Purandeswari is required to formulate its recommendations with special focus on the following seven major thrust areas:—

- (h) Enhancing the availability of teachers to meet the demands of the education systems. This would involve an analysis of the present policies and institutional/organisational structures at the local, district, state and national level for teacher development and management; and the development of a comprehensive policy and strategy to address issues relating to the preparation, recruitment and deployment of teachers;
- (i) Ensuring that all the existing set of teachers are provided with continuing professional development opportunities, and that teachers are properly supported with appropriate working conditions and adequately remunerated to ensure high levels of teacher performance, morale and motivation;
- (j) Development of guidelines/frameworks for the improvement of the existing institutional structures and processes involved in the continuing professional development of teachers, with a view to ensuring that teachers at all levels would receive high quality professional development opportunities that prepare them for carrying out their duties in diverse social, economic, cultural, and technological contexts;
- (k) Formulating strategies for attracting and retaining talented youth into the teaching profession; significantly raising the social and professional status of teachers; ensuring that teachers are properly supported with appropriate working conditions and incentives

for performance that are needed to sustain high levels of teacher motivation and morale; giving teachers a sense of belonging and leadership in their profession and involving them more in policy dialogues and in participatory action research within their own teaching environments;

- (l) Formulating strategies for attracting and retaining teachers from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Minority communities;
- (m) Formulating guidelines for recruitment of and provision of necessary facilities for differently-abled teachers in schools, colleges and other educational institutions to make education inclusive across all levels; and
- (n) Enhancing quality of teaching, teacher education and teacher training and use of technology.

The First Meeting of this Committee was held on 12th September, 2012 and four subgroups have since been constituted to look into the following four focus areas:

- Managing Demand and Supply of Qualified Teachers and Attracting Talented Youth to Teaching Profession
- Continuing Professional Development of Teachers
- Attracting and Retaining Teachers from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and Differently-abled
- Enhancement of quality of Teaching and use of Technology.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee is happy to note that the long pending problem of shortage of qualified University teachers is proposed to be addressed through the National Mission on Teachers and Training. As a follow-up, a CABE Committee has been set up for formulating recommendations on seven major thrust areas. The Committee would, however, like to point out that this crucial task needs to be carried out in a time-bound manner so as to resolve this acute problem. The Committee also reiterates that an assessment of vacancies of teachers across the country in all categories of higher educational institutions needs to be made on priority basis. Also, a critical review of recruitment procedure along with eligibility criteria being followed by various university authorities should also be made in consultation with all the stakeholders.

Recommendations/Observations

6.7 The Committee also wishes to draw the attention of the Department towards the increasing contribution of private sector so far as professional education is concerned. The Committee is well aware of the fact that Government alone cannot be involved in the running of higher educational institutions. Both Government and private sector have to compliment and provide substantive support to each other. The Committee, however, has a word of caution. In the name of expansion and autonomy, private educational institutions should not be given a free hand. The Committee feels that problem of shortage of faculty is there in private institutions also. At present, there is no clear picture in this regard. But the feedback available from the students as well as few visits made by UGC inspection authorities clearly indicates that status of faculty would be more disappointing in the private sector. There are reports that fresh pass outs from the same institution are given teaching assignment. In Government institutions, number of faculty members would be below the sanctioned strength but those in position would be both qualified and experienced. There is no such

guarantee in private institutions. Main support in such institutions is coming from visiting faculty. The Committee, therefore, strongly feels that there is an urgent need for having an assessment about the faculty position in private institutions. Wherever gaps are identified, corrective measures taken accordingly.

Action Taken

University Grants Commission

Deemed to be Universities

The Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The UGC has been reviewing the functioning of the Deemed to be Universities in the past as per the provisions contained in the notifications issued by the Government of India while declaring institutions as Deemed to be Universities. The UGC conducted a comprehensive review of 124 Deemed to be Universities in the year 2009. This review included availability of faculty as per the norms of relevant statutory council(s) and UGC, whether faculty is qualified as per the norms of relevant statutory council(s) and UGC and quality of the faculty in these Deemed to be Universities. It was found that the faculty was inadequate in 17 Deemed to be University and needed further augmentation in 8 Deemed to be Universities. The UGC asked these deemed to be universities to take corrective measures and appoint the required faculty immediately. As such the UGC is already taking corrective measures in this regard.

Private Universities

The Private Universities are regulated by the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. The UGC has already inspected 53 Private Universities with the help of Expert Committees. During the inspection, the Expert Committees examined whether the faculty in these Private Universities is as per the norms of relevant statutory council(s) and UGC and whether the faculty is qualified as per the norms of relevant statutory council(s) and UGC. The reports of these Expert Committees are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. In cases where it was found that the faculty was inadequate and not qualified as per the norms and standards prescribed by the UGC and concerned statutory council(s), the UGC asked these universities to take corrective measures and appoint the required faculty immediately. As such the UGC is already taking corrective measures in this regard.

AICTE

The All India Council for Technical Education Act of 1987 provides for establishment of an All India Council for Technical Education with a view to the proper planning and co-ordinate development of the technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith.

AICTE every year invites proposals for setting up of new technical institutions from Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/Central Government/State Government etc.

In view of the above provision private sector can establish the professional education institutions.

Further the approval are granted as per prescribed norms and standards laid down by AICTE and compliance of these norms is monitored every year by granting them the extension of approval, so that the quality of education is maintained,

Fees matters of these institutions are regulated by the authorities in the respective States. As per the Supreme Court of India's direction in the case of TMA Pai Foundation and subsequent Judgments, State Level Fee Committees have been constituted by the concerned State Governments to prescribe the tuition and other fees to be charged by technical institutions at UG and PG level and to regulate and oversee the implementation. In order to promote the quality of education, different programmes are also accredited through the National Board of Accreditation which is an autonomous body of AICTE. Hence there is no free hand to the institutions.

The provisions laid down in the Approval Process Handbook of AICTE, prescribe the norms for faculty which have to be complied by every institution. The same are verified at the time of establishment of new institutions and thereafter every year institutions have to maintain the norms and standards, regarding the faculty on a self disclosure basis on the AICTE portal

In order to address the issue of shortage of qualified faculties and also to facilitate the students to pursue their higher study leading to award of M.Tech degree the AICTE has granted permission to start second shift in the existing institutions.

Please refer to *Annexure-I* which shows the number of institutions in government and Private sector and *Annexure-II* which shows the faculty positions in these institutions.

AICTE also conducts surprise visit to maintain quality. Hence there is always check on the institutions, so that quality is maintained.

(Also please see reply against para 6.2)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to express its serious concern regarding the shortage of faculty in Deemed to be Universities and Private Universities. The faculty position in these Universities is highly dissatisfactory which has a direct impact on the quality of education. Even though UGC has been emphasizing upon the fulfillment of its norms and standards with respect to faculty, the position still remains unchanged. The Committee also finds a similar position with respect to technical institutions where the percentage of vacancy of teachers is bad, especially in the fields of Architecture and Town Planning, Applied Arts and Craft, Engineering and Technology etc. The Committee, therefore, recommends that much more seriousness is required in dealing with the shortage of faculty. Concerted efforts need to be made by the University for filling up the vacant posts as early as possible so that the quality of education is not compromised with.

VII. SCHOLARSHIP

Recommendations/Observations

7.5 From the pace of utilization of allocated funds, it is clear that the scholarship schemes for students from non-Hindi speaking States and for scholars going abroad have failed to take off so far. Not only this, the negligible amount of assistance has remained virtually unutilized for the last three years so far as scheme of scholarship for college and university students is concerned, State-wise details indicate its uneven spread. While States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and

West Bengal have the maximum number of beneficiaries, States like Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland show negligible coverage. Not only this, CBSE students taking benefit of this scheme also show not a satisfactory coverage.

Action Taken

The Scholarship Scheme to Students from Non-Hindi speaking States was under review and proposals from State Government were not received. Hence the funds allocated could not be utilised. Now the Scheme is to be continued for the next 2 years. The funds (Rs. 80 lakhs) for the scheme for scholars going abroad, is only meant for provision of TA/DA and incidentals to experts who are members of the Interview Board to select students to be sent abroad for higher studies. The cost of tuition fees etc. for these students is met by the concerned country to which the student is going. Funds are under utilised because the experts are called as per number of subject fields in which selection is being made. In certain years, there may not be adequate number of applicants in some subject fields.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students, over the last 3 years, off-take of scholarships has been adequate and the unutilised funds is on account of the NER Component which cannot be fully utilised even if all the States/UT's in this region utilise the allocated quota of scholarships. Each State/UT is allocated a quota of scholarships, based on the ratio of its population in the age group 18-25 years, after segregation of the share of CBSE. Therefore in reality, there is no uneven spread of beneficiaries. The Quota allocated to CBSE is 5413 Fresh Scholarships per year. Over the last 3 Years, it has been observed that the off-take has been satisfactory. Details of Indian scholars sent abroad to different countries during the last three years are at *Annexure-III*.

Recommendations/Observations

7.6 The Committee is of the view that the eligibility criteria of 80th percentile and having family income below Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum if applied will make a very large number of students entitled for the scholarship. It seems that there is lack of awareness about such a scheme across the country. It would be appropriate if all the State Boards are sensitized in this regard well in time. Initiative can be taken to focus on the educationally backward districts and districts having concentration of SC/ST/Minority students.

Action Taken

After revision of the eligibility criteria, to include students above the 80th percentile, there has been an improvement in the off-take of scholarships. The State Boards are being sensitised for publicizing this scheme to generate awareness and for this, the State Boards are being provided funds under the head of Administrative Expenditure. Reservation as per Central Government norms is being provided under this Scheme.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee is not fully convinced by the reply of the Department. The Committee recommends that the Department should make concerted efforts like advertizing in regional and national newspapers about the scholarships available to such students. The Department should involve the State Boards pro-actively to extend scholarships to such students.

VIII. POLYTECHNICS

Recommendations/Observations

8.3 The above details about the achievement level during the Eleventh Plan Period compel the Committee to conclude that inspite of required funds being available, the schemes handling different components meant for expansion of polytechnics education have failed to move further. The Committee also finds that the Department has also restricted its role to mere release of funds. It seems that no monitoring mechanism is in place. This is borne out by the fact that not even one polytechnic has been up-graded or any new polytechnics or women hostel constructed so far. The Committee would appreciate if up-gradation/construction of polytechnics/hostels is carried out in a timebound manner with continuous monitoring by the concerned authorities. The Committee views with serious concern the integration of persons with disabilities under the polytechnics. Both formal and non-formal training programmes have failed to take off. The Committee can only say that special efforts have to be made to attract this vulnerable section of the society so as to make their life normal to the extent possible. Here also the Department can very well play a pro-active role.

Action Taken

The Ministry notes the Committee's concern in expediting the pace of implementation of the various schemes for expansion and development of Polytechnics. It may be respectfully pointed out that the Schemes for Polytechnic expansion were approved in December, 2008 and thus only 2 full years were available in the Eleventh Plan Period to implement the Scheme. Since, the schemes involve a large component of developing physical infrastructure, involving many State Governments and locations spread all over the country, the initial preparatory activities took some time. The Polytechnics are administered by the State Governments and the Ministry is taking up with State Governments on a quarterly basis, the status of the projects in each State and conveying the urgency for completing the projects at the earliest. The observations expressed by the Committee are also being conveyed to the State Governments. As per the available reports, construction activities are already started at many locations and the concerned Resource Institutions under the Ministry, *i.e.* 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata have also sent inspection teams to a few construction sites. However, the Ministry has noted the Committee's concern over implementing the schemes in a time bound manner and assures the Committee that all efforts would be made to speed up the project implementation in consultation with respective State Governments.

As regards the Scheme of integrating persons with Disabilities under Polytechnics, the Ministry is proposing a review of the scheme and further action would be taken based on the outcome of the review.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to reiterate that the issue of upgradation of polytechnics/hostels needs special attention. The Committee is glad to know that construction activities have already started at many locations and the concerned Resource Institutions under the Ministry at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata had sent their inspection teams to a few construction sites. The Committee is of the view that effective monitoring of the progress of upgradation work could only make the scheme a success.

IX. SETTING UP OF NEW TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Recommendations/Observations

9.4 Another area of concern for the Committee is the running of all the new IITs from temporary campuses inspite of their being set up in 2008-09/2009-10. The first batch of students will be passing out this year in the case of IITs, set up in 2008-09. From the details made available to the Committee, it is quite clear that time when all these new IITs would start functioning from their well-structured and well equipped campuses is still far. Either the location of the permanent campus is being finalized, or if land is allotted, construction work is yet to be started. The Committee would like to quote one or two examples. In the case of IIT, Bhubaneswar, foundation stone was laid on 12 February, 2009. Similarly, foundation stone of IIT, Mandi was laid on 24 February, 2009. But no information about the progress made so far in construction of the campus is available. The Committee can only presume that it is yet to commence. The Committee is not very happy with this slow pace of progress. The Committee would appreciate if a team having Department officers, IIT management representatives and State Government officials, is mandated to pursue the construction work in a time-bound manner. It should not happen that the second batch of students is also made to pursue its studies from a make shift campus.

Action Taken

The Ministry shares the concern of the Committee. All the eight new IITs have been set the timeline of June, 2013 for shifting to their permanent campuses. Land allotted for these eight IITs have been handed over to all of them. The master plan is ready and architects have been finalized for the permanent campus by the IITs at Hyderabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Mandi and Indore, whereas the same are in progress in the IITs at Rajasthan and Ropar. While in IIT, Gandhinagar, the construction is yet to start, the construction of boundary wall has been completed in IIT, Patna and Hyderabad and is in progress in the IITs at Rajasthan, Bhubaneswar, Ropar, Mandi and Indore. Construction work of the permanent campus has commenced in IIT, Bhubaneswar and IIT, Mandi. All the IITs have been advised to put in place a mechanism for rigorous monitoring of the project. To oversee the growth and development of the Institute, Video conferences are also organised with the Directors of IITs at the level of Secretary, Department of Higher Education.

Comments of the Committee

Eight new IITs were set up in 2008-09/2009-10, and have been operating from temporary campuses since then. The Committee has been given to understand that all these new IITs have been set the timeline of June, 2013 for shifting to their permanent campuses. The Committee is constrained to observe that real construction work is yet to start. Construction of only boundary wall has been completed in IIT, Patna and Hyderabad. Only in two IITs, i.e. IIT, Bhubaneswar and IIT, Mandi, construction work of the permanent campus has commenced. The Committee wonders as to how it would be possible to meet the timeline of June, 2013. The Committee can only emphasize that the construction work of all the eight new IITs needs to be expedited. The new campuses should be made operational as soon as possible so that students should avail the best facilities to pursue their studies. The Committee would like to point out that one must not forget that IIT are the premier institutions and attract the best talent from the youth of the country.

Recommendations/Observations

9.6 The Committee notes that all the five IISERs continue to function from temporary

campuses. These institutions are envisaged to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at undergraduate and post graduate level. The Committee understands that for advanced studies and research that too in frontier areas of science, IISERs have to have State-of-the art buildings, fully equipped labs and rich library so as to enable the students in pursuing various advanced courses of higher learning. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that IISERs need to be made fully functional in the real sense. Required funds should be provided as and when there is a need. All these IISERs were set up in the initial year of the Eleventh Plan. Eleventh Plan has come to an end and Twelfth Plan has commenced from 2012-13. It is high time that the IISERs move in their campus at the earliest so that the objective for setting up such institutions is accomplished in the real sense.

Action Taken

The status of construction work at the IISERs is as under:

IISER Kolkata

70 per cent of Phase-I (Hostel and Dining Hall) has been completed.

65 per cent of electrical substation has been completed.

45 per cent of external services has been completed.

25 per cent of Lecture Theatre and lab complex has been completed.

IISER Pune

100 per cent of Guest House, Chemistry Block is complete.

95 per cent of Physics Block-2 and construction of Hostel Block-I has been completed.

70 per cent of Storm Water drains and entrance gate on Pashan side has been completed.

55 per cent of construction STP and Service Block, Lab and Lecture Block has been completed.

50 per cent of Biology Block-3 completed. It is expected to complete the work in 2014.

IISER Mohali

43.4 per cent of Boundary Wall, Central Analytical Facility, Hostels (2) for 524 students, Residents (Director residence), Lecture Hall Complex, Engineering Building, Academic Block-I has been completed.

44.2 per cent of 2 BRS Flats (28) for non teaching staff, Academic Block-II. Guest House, Hostels (2) for 524 students, Informatics Centre have been completed. It is expected to complete phase I in 2014 and phase II in 2017.

IISER Bhopal

95 per cent of Boundary Wall is Complete.

75 per cent of Package-I Hostel-I, Lecture Hall complex, Administrative Block I and II, Dining Hall etc. completed.

40 per cent of Package I A (Hostel-II, Services) has been completed. It is expected to complete Package I by 31.12.2012 and Package-II by 30.6.2013)

IISER TVM

20 per cent of Phase-I (mostly external services, common amenities etc.) has been completed. It is expected to complete (Phase-I in March, 2013 and phase-II in September, 2015).

Comments of the Committee

The Committee takes note of the status of construction work at the five IISERs. The Committee finds that work in not any one of IISERs is complete. The Committee would like to remind that all these IISERs were set up in the initial year of the Eleventh Plan and even in the beginning year of the Twelfth Plan, construction activities in the five IISERs are still incomplete. The Committee, therefore, reiterates that speedy completion of constructions activities should be focused upon so that these IISERs become functional as soon as possible.

Recommendations/Observations

9.7 The Committee also takes note of ten new NITs which have commenced academic operations from the academic session of 2010-11. Four NITs are functioning in the campus of their respective mentor NITs and six NITs are operating from temporary campuses. The Committee hopes that efforts would be made in the right earnest for making their functioning at par with other NITs as early as possible.

Action Taken

“During the Eleventh Plan Period, the Government of India has set up ten new NITs which are located at: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa (also catering to the needs of Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), Delhi (also catering to the needs of Chandigarh), Uttarakhand and Puducherry (also catering to the needs of A and N Islands).

The first academic session of these 10 new NITs started from the academic year 2010-11 with an annual intake of 90 students (*i.e.* 30 each in 3 branches) for each NIT. Two academic sessions (2010-11 and 2011-12) of these NITs have been over and total 1626 students are admitted against sanctioned intake of 1800 students. Out of 10 NITs, 7 are functioning in temporary campus and three are running in their respective mentor institutes. Directors of 9 new NITs have been appointed and one Director in NIT Manipur is yet to be appointed. The NIT (Amendment) Act, 2012 has received the assent of President on 07.06.2012. The ten new NITs are now under the ambit of NIT Act: Status of allotment of land in respect of these NITs are at *Annexure-IV*.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee observes that ten new NITs are in their third academic year (2012-13). Out of the ten NITs, seven NITs are functioning in temporary campus and three are running in their respective mentor Institutes. As per the latest feedback made available to the Committee, required land for NITs in Mizoram, Sikkim, Puducherry, Delhi and Goa is in different stages of allocation. With regard to NIT in Uttarakhand, land is yet to be identified by the State Government. In respect of the remaining NITs to be set up in Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, land has already been handed over. The Committee observes that no further progress is there where land has already been made available for the NITs. Only foundation stone has been perhaps laid. The Committee apprehends that completion of initial procedural formalities will take considerable time.

Only thereafter, construction work would start which would again be a protracted procedure likely to be further prolonged due to the difficult terrain of these new NITs. What is required to be done on a priority basis is to have an appropriate Action Plan for the purpose to be implemented in a time-bound manner under an effective monitoring mechanism. The Committee would also appreciate if the process of handing over of the identified and approved land for the other NITs is also expedited without any further delay.

CHAPTER-IV

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE
GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

NIL

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE — AT A GLANCE

II. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

The Committee welcomes the proposed launch of a new scheme *i.e.* Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan during the Twelfth Plan. The Committee would like to impress upon the Department to ensure availability of the required funds for the new scheme and also involvement of all the stakeholders. Concerted efforts should be made so that all the initiatives for promotion of research, creation of an eco-system for collaboration between academics, industry and research laboratories during the Twelfth Plan take off at the earliest. (Para 2.3)

III. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

The Committee is not happy with the response of the Department to a crucial area of concern emphasized by it. Mere awareness of utilization certificates pending with the implementing agencies will not serve any purpose. What is required is pro-active action both on the part of UGC and concerned Universities. The Committee would also appreciate if the Department also remains in regular touch with UGC and takes appropriate steps whenever any problem-areas are brought to the notice of UGC. (Para 3.2)

The Committee is of the view that the proper monitoring of utilization of funds is needed. For this, regular updates of the work done for development and maintenance need to be sought from the Universities. The Committee strongly feels that accountability of public funds has to be ensured by all concerned. The Committee also recommends that procedural formalities for creation of Capital Assets may be looked into so that wherever required, steps may be taken for removal of bottlenecks, to the extent possible. (Para 3.3)

The Committee notes that the delay was actually on the part of the Ministry and UGC in actual allocation of funds to State Universities. Final allocation under the Scheme was conveyed to State Universities during 2009-10 *i.e.* third year of the Eleventh Plan. As a result, grants could be utilized after 2009-10, *i.e.* during the last two years of the Eleventh Plan Period. The Committee finds no justification for delay in communicating allocation of funds to State Universities once the plan allocation has been finalized. The Department has to ensure that funds reach the State Universities at the earliest and thereafter monitor their judicious and timely utilization. (Para 3.5)

IV. SETTING UP OF DEGREE COLLEGES IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

The Committee is not convinced with the reply of the Department. The Committee notes that the new scheme *i.e.* Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being launched with the objective of achieving GER of 30 per cent in higher education by 2020. The Committee also takes note of the fact that the proposal for setting up of colleges in 143 districts out of identified 374 educationally backward districts is yet to take off. The scheme for setting up of Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts was launched in February, 2010. So far proposals have been received only from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala and UP. Fund allocation position is also not very satisfactory. As per

the latest feedback made available to the Committee, a new scheme, ‘Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan’ is proposed to be launched during the Twelfth Plan period. This scheme will subsume the present scheme of Model Degree Colleges in the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts. The Committee apprehends that this relaunching of the earlier Scheme under a new Umbrella Scheme will only lead to further delay. The Committee does not appreciate the practice of launching a new scheme and then after a gap of only two-three years, relaunching the same in a different form. Such a trend only delays the reach of new schemes to the targeted beneficiaries. (Para 4.2)

V. IMPROVEMENT IN SALARY SCALE OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS

The Committee notes that the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales of University and College teachers is important for attracting and retaining qualified and talented teachers which would result in the improvement of quality in higher education. The Committee has been given to understand that several State Governments had not implemented the scheme and had requested the Ministry to delink the condition of enhancement of age of superannuation from 62 to 65 years of age. The Committee is happy to note that the Cabinet had approved the proposal for delinking of the enhancement of age of superannuation from payment of the central share of 80 per cent of arrears on the 19th July, 2012 and necessary order in this regard has also been sent to all the State Governments on the 14th August 2012. The Committee hopes that the State Governments would have released the arrears of University and College teachers by now. The Committee would like to emphasize that the funds in this scheme should be reimbursed to the State Governments as soon as possible as the Higher Education sector is facing a shortage of teachers which is affecting the quality of education imparted. (Para 5.3)

VI. VACANCY POSITION IN UNIVERSITIES

The Committee is seriously concerned about the huge backlog in the teaching positions in Central Universities and other technical institutions. The unavailability of faculty and the delay in recruitment of teachers would affect the quality of education being imparted in the Universities and higher educational institutions. The Committee also notes the fact that Department has set up a CAGE Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Shrimati) D. Purandeshwari which would be looking into the matter of demand and supply of qualified teachers and attracting talented youth to teaching profession, professional development of teachers, enhancement of quality of teaching and use of technology and attracting and retaining teachers from SC, ST, OBC Minorities and Differently-abled. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Department should make concerted efforts for filling up the vacant positions and formulate strategies for attracting and retaining talented youth in the teaching profession. The Committee also emphasizes that UGC should play a more proactive role and understand the urgency of the matter. (Para 6.2 and 6.4)

The Committee is happy to note that the long pending problem of shortage of qualified University teachers is proposed to be addressed through the National Mission on Teachers and Training. As a follow up, a CAGE Committee has been set up for formulating recommendations on seven major thrust areas. The Committee would, however, like to point out that this crucial task needs to be carried out in a time-bound manner so as to resolve this acute problem. The Committee also reiterates that an assessment of vacancies of teachers across the country in all categories of higher educational institutions needs to be made on priority basis. Also, a critical review of recruitment procedure along with eligibility criteria being followed by various university authorities should also be made in consultation with all the stakeholders. (Para 6.6)

The Committee would like to express its serious concern regarding the shortage of faculty in Deemed to be Universities and Private Universities. The faculty position in these Universities is highly dissatisfactory which has a direct impact on the quality of education. Even though UGC has been emphasizing upon the fulfillment of its norms and standards with respect to faculty, the position still remains unchanged. The Committee also finds a similar position with respect to technical institutions where the percentage of vacancy of teachers is bad, especially in the fields of Architecture and Town Planning, Applied Arts and Craft, Engineering and Technology etc. The Committee, therefore, recommends that much more seriousness is required in dealing with the shortage of faculty. Concerted efforts need to be made by the University for filling up the vacant posts as early as possible so that the quality of education is not compromised with. (Para 6.7)

VII. SCHOLARSHIP

The Committee is not fully convinced by the reply of the Department. The Committee recommends that the Department should make concerted efforts like advertizing in regional and national newspapers about the scholarships available to such students. The Department should involve the State Boards pro-actively to extend scholarships to such students. (Para 7.5 and 7.6)

VIII. POLYTECHNICS

The Committee would like to reiterate that the issue of upgradation of polytechnics/ hostels needs special attention. The Committee is glad to know that construction activities have already started at many locations and the concerned Resource Institutions under the Ministry at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata had sent their inspection teams to a few construction sites. The Committee is of the view that effective monitoring of the progress of upgradation work could only make the scheme a success. (Para 8.3)

IX. SETTING UP OF NEW TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Eight new IITs were set up in 2008-09/2009-10, and have been operating from temporary campuses since then. The Committee has been given to understand that all these new IITs have been set the timeline of June, 2013 for shifting to their permanent campuses. The Committee is constrained to observe that real construction work is yet to start. Construction of only boundary wall has been completed in IIT, Patna and Hyderabad. Only in two IITs, *i.e.* IIT, Bhubaneswar and IIT, Mandi, construction work of the permanent campus has commenced. The Committee wonders as to how it would be possible to meet the timeline of June, 2013. The Committee can only emphasize that the construction work of all the eight new IITs needs to be expedited. The new campuses should be made operational as soon as possible so that students should avail the best facilities to pursue their studies. The Committee would like to point out that one must not forget that IIT are the premier institutions and attract the best talent from the youth of the country. (Para 9.4)

The Committee takes note of the status of construction work at the five IISERs. The Committee finds that work in not anyone of IISERs is complete. The Committee would like to remind that all these IISERs were set up in the initial year of the Eleventh Plan and even in the beginning year of the Twelfth Plan, construction activities in the five IISERs are still incomplete. The Committee, therefore, reiterates that speedy completion of constructions activities should be focused upon so that these IISERs become functional as soon as possible. (Para 9.6)

The Committee observes that ten new NITs are in their third academic year (2012-13). Out of the ten NITs, seven NITs are functioning in temporary campus and three are running in their respective mentor Institutes. As per the latest feedback made available to the Committee, required land for NITs in Mizoram, Sikkim, Puducherry, Delhi and Goa is in different stages of allocation. With regard to NIT in Uttarakhand, land is yet to be identified by the State Government. In respect of the remaining NITs to be set up in Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, land has already been handed over. The Committee observes that no further progress is there where land has already been made available for the NITs. Only foundation stone has been perhaps laid. The Committee apprehends that completion of initial procedural formalities will take considerable time. Only thereafter, construction work would start which would again be a protracted procedure likely to be further prolonged due to the difficult terrain of these new NITs. What is required to be done on a priority basis is to have an appropriate Action Plan for the purpose to be implemented in a time-bound manner under an effective monitoring mechanism. The Committee would also appreciate if the process of handing over of the identified and approved land for the other NITs is also expedited without any further delay. (Para 9.7)

MINUTES

XIII
THIRTEENTH MEETING

The Committee on Human Resource Development met at 4.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 21st February, 2013 in Committee Room 'A', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Shri Oscar Fernandes — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar
3. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna
4. Shri Tarun Vijay
5. Shri Derek O' Brien
6. Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem
7. Shri Baishnab Parida

LOK SABHA

8. Shri Suresh Angadi
9. Shri P.K. Biju
10. Shri Mahadev Singh Khandela
11. Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya
12. Shri Virender Kashyap
13. Shri N. Peethambara Kurup
14. Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena
15. Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad
16. Shri Balakrishna K. Shukla
17. Shri Manicka Tagore

SECRETARIAT

Shrimati Vandana Garg, *Additional Secretary*

Shri Arun Sharma, *Joint Director*

Shrimati Himanshi Arya, *Assistant Director*

Shrimati Harshita Shankar, *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the meeting of the Committee convened to consider and adopt the *** ** draft 249th, 250th, 251st and 252nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in 243rd, 244th, 245th and

*** Relate to other matters.

ANNEXURES

Programme and Region-wise-Institute Count (All-Institute Analytics)

Region	Application for	Institution Type	Engineering and Technology	Management	MCA	Pharmacy	Hotel Management and Catering	Applied Arts and Crafts	Architecture and Town Planning	No. of Institutes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Eastern	All Existing Institute	Government	104	14	7	12	1	3	8	149
		Unaided Private University managed	273	149	79	30	12	4	547	
	All New Institute	Govt. Aided	8	9	6	2	25	21		
		Government	14	2	4	1	3			
	New Plus Existing Institute	Unaided Private	1	1	1	15				
		Govt. Aided	11	4	2	2	12	7		
		Government	3	2	2	1	13			
		Unaided Private University managed	3	2	3	1	4			
		Government	4	3	3	1	1			
		Unaided Private University managed	1	1	1	1	1			
Eastern Total		422	186	104	47	14	3	17	793	
South-Central	All Existing Institute	Government	120	4	1	15	4	3	147	
		Unaided Private	729	965	658	302	2	1	2657	
	All New Institute	Govt. Aided	4	3	3	2	2	1	16	
		University managed	3	3	1	1	5			
	New Plus Existing Institute	Government	8	2	5	1	11	58		
		Unaided Private	27	21	5	5	23	1		
	Government	Unaided Private	6	7	6	3	1	1	4	
		University managed	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	
	South Central Total		899	1003	674	331	2	7	6	2922
	Northern	All Existing Institute	University managed	5	14	9	2	1	31	
Government			111	19	5	15	1	4	157	
All New Institute		Unaided Private	419	573	145	142	27	17	1332	
		Govt. Aided	27	16	7	2	2	2	54	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	All New Institute	Unaided Private Government University managed	52 1 1	24		3	1		7	87 1 1
	New Plus Existing Institute	Government Unaided Private Government Aided	26 17 1	6 19 1	4	1 4	2		1 4	36 48 2
	Northern Total		660	672	170	169	30	13	35	1749
North West	All Existing Institute	Government Govt. Aided Unaided Private University managed	126 22 742 10	35 8 503 15	8 6 174 4	22 3 172 8	2 20 2	12	12 2 14 1	217 41 1627 40
	New Plus Existing Institute	Unaided Private Govt. Aided Government University managed	17 2 17 1	19 3 2	16 3 1	2 2 1	3 1		5	62 3 25 5
	All New Institute	Government Unaided Private University managed Govt. Aided	18 65 5 5	2 17 2	4 9 1	1 3 1				25 94 6 8
	North West Total		1030	606	226	215	28	14	34	2153
Central	All Existing Institute	Government Govt. Aided Unaided Private University managed	110 14 363 11	11 7 353 14	3 6 146 12	10 7 212 7	1 7	4	7 1 9	146 35 1090 44
	New Plus Existing Institute	Unaided Private Govt. Aided Government University managed	5 3 11	8 1 2	5 1 2	4 1 2	1		2	22 8 16 2
	All New Institute	Unaided Private University managed Government	18 1 2	5 1 2	4 1 2	4 1 1				27 3 4
	Central Total		538	404	181	242	9	4	19	1397

Western	All Existing Institute	Government Unaided Private	54	1	4	8	3	2	2	74
		Govt. Aided	604	402	128	286	16	5	8	1449
		University managed	23	3	1	25	2	1	1	56
			6	9	4	2	1			22
	All New Institute	Unaided Private Government	51	27	5	6				89
		University managed		1		1				2
				1						1
	New Plus Existing Institute	Government Unaided Private	2	1						3
		University managed	6	8	6			1		21
			2			1				3
Western	Total		748	453	148	329	22	8	12	1720
South West	All Existing Institute	Government Govt. Aided	169	10	10	5		4	5	203
		Unaided Private	60	8	7			2	4	81
		University managed	310	269	115	100	21	1	10	826
			14	4	5	3	1			27
	All New Institute	Unaided Private Government	18	3			2		1	24
		University managed	6	1		1				8
			1							1
	New Plus Existing Institute	Unaided Private Government	6	4	4	1				15
		Govt. Aided	11		2				1	14
		University managed	2	2	1					5
			1							1
South-West	Total		598	301	144	110	24	7	21	1205
Southern	All Existing Institute	Government Unaided Private	44	9	9	3	1	2	1	69
		Govt. Aided	817	380	295	37	7		6	1542
		University managed	36	10	20		1		2	69
			4	5	3	1				13
	New Plus Existing Institute	Government Unaided Private	5		5					5
		Govt. Aided	13	11	5			2		31
				1						1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		University managed		1		1				2
	All New Institute	Private Government	39 1	11						50 1
	Southern Total		959	428	332	42	9	2	11	1786
	GRAND TOTAL		5854	4053	1979	1485	138	58	155	13722

ANNEXURE-II

Faculty Position

State	Applied Arts and Crafts	Architecture and Town Planning	Engineering and Technology	Hotel Management and Catering	Management	MCA	Pharmacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	191	20	67749	15	11311	8356	6724
Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	129	-	4	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	70	57	33
Jharkhand	-	-	1259	27	204	20	34
Meghalaya	4	5	127	-	2	10	-
Odisha	2	3	11626	2	1269	580	456
Tripura	1	1	76	-	1	-	-
West Bengal	1	21	7586	135	552	355	330
Andman and Nicobar	-	-	23	-	-	-	1
Manipur	-	-	35	-	-	7	-
Sikkim	-	-	190	-	17	15	30
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Bihar	2	-	949	8	373	125	41
Uttar Pradesh	180	273	24627	326	6669	1686	2210
Uttarakhand	19	31	2498	108	582	246	386
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	26	-	8	-	23
Chandigarh	34	13	358	-	17	-	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	3	57	1839	30	798	185	123
Haryana	71	53	15051	63	1852	511	651
Himachal Pradesh	10	8	1605	-	139	54	222
Jammu and Kashmir	2	10	862	-	144	112	9
Punjab	21	134	12522	130	1482	731	942
Rajasthan	121	21	12036	96	1682	417	887
Chhattisgarh	23	3	4237	-	327	140	289
Gujarat	1	118	10407	20	1393	691	1655
Madhya Pradesh	13	89	18685	75	2630	1116	2090
Goa	13	7	471	22	26	-	40
Maharashtra	124	102	38669	242	5840	1506	3956
Daman and Diu	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	141	146	25823	382	2967	1091	2115
Kerala	54	57	11670	93	736	575	615
Puducherry	24	-	1379	7	62	59	12
Tamil Nadu	445	126	69548	95	4340	4286	1264
Grand Teacher Total	1503	1298	342083	1876	45497	22931	25184
Grand Total Student	21425	38740	6354523	40564	591464	256461	392764
Teacher required	2142	2583	423634	2704	59146	25646	26187
% Vacancy of Teachers	30%	50%	20%	31%	24%	11%	4%

ANNEXURE-III

Details of Indian Scholars sent abroad to different countries during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Number of Benefited Indian Scholars		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Japan	34	33	26
2.	China	14	15	15
3.	Israel	04	05	05
4.	Mexico	02	01	03
5.	Korea	06	09	02
6.	U.K.	21	25	22
7.	Belgium	03	02	02
8.	Italy	04	10	32
9.	Malaysia	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Turkey	01	01	Nil
11.	New Zealand	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :		89	101	107

Note:- Apart from these countries Scholarships. The External Scholarship Division, Department of Higher Education also processes the application for Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship which is fully funded by the Government of India. A consolidated stipend of 27,603 (U.K. Pound) and return Air-fare is paid to the selected scholar placed at St. Antony's College, Oxford (U.K.).

