



Report of the Committee on Autonomous Colleges in Kerala

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FOREWORD

KSHEC's Committee on Autonomous Colleges in Kerala has made a thorough study of the functioning of Autonomous Colleges in the state. It has probed the experience of students, teachers, various academic bodies, the management, university and the government with respect to the system of autonomous Colleges. Relationships across all these categories are strained and aggravated through litigations. Court verdicts have resolved some of the conflicts, but many issues still persist for want of appropriate rules and regulations. Whatever provision exists is too dubious to be of any use. Appraising consequences thereof, the Committee has provided in this report its suggestions, priorities and recommendations that are brought to bear on the Government to ensure the smooth functioning of the system of autonomy by providing necessary rules and regulations. A set of draft rules and regulations is also provided in the report.

It is a matter of global consensus that higher education institutions should enjoy academic autonomy and freedom for enabling teaching/learning to be excellent and innovative. Autonomous Colleges should be free of interference from the university and the state. Nevertheless, the institutions ought to create a deserving environment through its distinct stature of academic credibility, status and ranking, which would preclude the need for any extraneous regulatory control. Such institutional dispositions being rare in the country, a college is affiliated to University for regulatory control. It is a university's constitutionally ordained right to discharge regulatory functions over teaching and evaluation in an affiliated college because only on being assured of due diligence and accountability thereof, the university can award the degree. Kerala's Autonomous College Act 2015 granted autonomy and freedom but under the tutelage of the University Acts in the state.

Granting much more academic and financial powers for instituting self-financing courses and exacting higher fees, UGC's Graded Autonomy Regulation (GAR), 12 February 2018 has virtually nullified the supervisory function of the university. As the findings of the present report vouch for, some of the autonomous colleges have already exercised this freedom defying the university rules and upsetting government avowal of equity and access. GAR makes it explicit that granting autonomy and freedom is mere rhetoric, and that the real national agenda is not quality assurance but unbridled promotion of private trade in higher education.

GAR has to be seen as a means to accelerate private financing of higher education, and help the sector entrench itself as dominant. Permitting private institutions to start stand-

alone programmes, charge enhanced fees, and appoint teachers at whatever emoluments they like, reflects the Government's strategic plan to withdraw itself from the higher education sector. It is all done in great haste by the union Government using the neo-liberal development strategy of functional autocracy that ignores democratic procedures under the excuse of inordinate delay. Naturally this involves consequences of bypassing the state's constitutional rights and privileges over items in the concurrent list. This is in alignment with the union government's overt commitment to neo-liberal finance policy. NITI Ayog's advice is to bring the financial allocation to higher education further down from 3.7% of the GDP. A new Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is in the making, which proposes a fresh system of loan-funding scheme to be operated through the Canara Bank. There is sustained bureaucratic pressure on the nation to reduce public investment in the higher education sector. Indifference to filling teaching posts in colleges and universities is a clear indication of it. All this shows a determined deviation in the national policy of higher education funding.

KSHEC Report on Autonomous Colleges is of unprecedented significance in the national context of overexposed and quick privatization. Kerala Government is not opposed to the idea of autonomy and freedom to higher education institutions in the public sector. Its policy has been to encourage public sector higher education institutions of heritage and academic quality to acquire autonomy. Nevertheless, the Government, committed to the cause of combining excellence in education with equity and access, cannot extend unstinted support for privatization. This approach of the state government is being completely upset now. KSHEC, therefore, feels that there is a need for the state government to stake its constitutional claims against the union government's undemocratic rush about reforming higher education, a vital item in the concurrent list.

Vice Chairman

Committee Chairman's Note

The following report is an outcome of a review exercise commissioned by the Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC), following a directive from the Government of Kerala. The Committee was assigned that task of studying the academic and other aspects of autonomous colleges in the state, and of preparing a report for submission to the Autonomy Approval Committee and the Government.

The scale and methodology of the study was determined in consultation with the Vice Chairman and the Executive Body of the KSHEC. Recognizing the need to hold extensive consultations with all the stakeholders, the committee entered into wide ranging dialogues with the 19 autonomous colleges, represented by the managements, faculty, students, and parents. The committee also met and obtained critical inputs from representatives of the Teachers' and Students' organizations, and reviewed the documents pertaining to the granting of autonomy in the state.

It was realized very early that the implementation of autonomy in the state had been problematic. There seemed to be a pronounced gap between the professed outcome of autonomy, and its real impact. Hardly any consensus could be perceived among the stakeholders on what "autonomy" signifies. The terms that dominate the autonomy debate lack clarity. 'Academic autonomy,' in particular, is no more than a vaguely apologetic misnomer. The relation between an autonomous college and the parent university, procedures of evaluation, development of new academic programmes, and the involvement of the existing faculty in the aided stream, all remain extremely ill defined and fuzzy.

Beginning from 2014, autonomy has been granted to colleges in accordance with the provision of Act (Third Amendment), 2014, passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Higher Education being a concurrent subject, autonomy could not be granted to colleges on the strength of the UGC guidelines alone. This was the context of the legislation. But making a departure from the practice of issuing guidelines, the UGC has now (February 2018) issued two sets of regulations suggest direct transactions between the institutions and the UGC (by passing or drastically reducing the role of the state governments and the universities). The implications of the new regulations within the mandated concurrent structure are yet to unfold. These developments are no reflected in the present report, as it had been nearly finalized when the regulations were issued. Higher Education and autonomous institutions in

particular, would thrive only in an environment of responsible centre-state relations, as melt as through the partnership of educational institutions, universities, state governments, central government, and the UGC.

In recent times, there has been an aggressive projection of ‘autonomy’ as a radically innovative solution to all the ailments of higher education, and of the affiliating system in particular. The rhetoric, however, circumvents the task of clarifying the concept. It needs to be realized that autonomy is not a new concept. In the pristine sense of academic freedom has never been static. From the medieval European university to the rise of the neoliberal regimes during the later decade of the twentieth century, the substance and content of autonomy has been in flux. At different points of time, autonomy has implied assertion of reason, freedom from ecclesiastical dictates, freedom from the controls of the nation state, or a sublime philosophical ideal. The Bologna Declaration of 1999 and its subsequent modifications have asserted the importance of mobility and competitiveness. With the transformation of education into a tradable commodity/service, autonomy has taken on an entrepreneurial profile. The existing legislation for autonomy and the recent regulations of the UGC foreground these entrepreneurial aspects. The mandate is for autonomy to be realized commercially, and not through public funding. Such aspects are usually played down, while the attractive ideal of academic freedom is played up in order to legitimize the demand for autonomy.

While presenting this report, I must gratefully acknowledge the patronage and guidance of the Hon. Minister for Education and Chairman of KSHCE, Prof. C. Raveendranath, Vice-Chairman of the KSHEC, Prof (Dr.) Rajan Gurukkal, the Principal Secretary, Higher Education, Dr. Usha Titus, Member Secretary of KSHEC Dr. Rajan Varghese, Registrar Hemaprabha D, Mr. K.T. George, Dr. J. Rajan, Dr. K.K. Damodaran, Mr. Shefeeque V, Dr. Saji Mathew, Dr. Manulal P Ram, Mr. Suresh Babu A, Mr. Hari Krishnan K, Smt. Deepika Lakshman, Divya A.S, Dileep M, Vaishakh V, Manu Sathesh P.S, Sreejith M.G, Vimala and all our colleagues in the Council. I also thank all the universities, organizations and individuals who participated in the collective consultations leading to the preparation of this report.

JOY JOB KULAVELIL

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Terms of Reference

1. To study the academic and other aspects of the functioning of the Autonomous Colleges in the state and submit a report in this regard to the Autonomous Approval Committee and the Government.

Context

The Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC) has undertaken the present study of the functioning of Autonomous Colleges in Kerala, as required by the Department of Higher Education, Government of Kerala, vide letter No. C3/135/2017/H.Edn dated 22/08/2017, addressed to the Registrar of the Council (Appendix I). As per the letter, the Department required the Council to conduct a study and submit a Report on the subject of the academic changes happening in Autonomous Colleges. KSHEC's newly constituted Executive Body considered the requirement in its first meeting held on 29.11.2017 and constituted a Committee consisting of Dr. Joy Job Kulavelil as the Chairman, and Dr. K. K. Damodaran and Dr. J. Rajan as Members, to undertake the study. Mr. V. Shefeeque, Research Officer, KSHEC has been made the Coordinator of the Committee (Appendix II).

Background

Over the years, higher education in India has gone through a phase of unprecedented expansion, marked by a huge increase in the volume of students, an exponential increase in the number of institutions and a quantum jump in the level and types of funding. However, this growth coincides with a number of challenges the higher education system as a whole is faced with. It is learnt that the main areas of challenges are financing and management, access, equity and relevance as well as values, ethics and quality of higher education. These issues are of vital importance for the nation, since higher education is the most powerful tool to build a value based and knowledge based society for the future. A crucial policy matter has been to evolve ways and means of providing equal opportunities for quality higher education to an ever increasing number of students.

As we know, education is universally recognized as an important investment in building quality human capital which in turn promotes economic development and growth. There is a felt need to analyse the education system in total and reform it periodically in order to address the burning issues. The Indian Higher Education System has received much criticism for its inability to improve its quality over time and for failing to cater to the evolving needs of the students and the society. Several studies have already revealed that the most important shortcoming in our higher education system is decline in quality. In the course of various deliberations at different levels on the subject, one of the reasons cited for the decline is increase in the number of colleges affiliated to a parent university. The affiliation system has its own inherent ineffectiveness and inefficiencies in addressing positively the needs of the affiliated institutions. It has been criticized that the affiliation system is gravely inefficient to provide the requirements of affiliated colleges, both academically and administratively. On the basis of this criticism, a move has been initiated to move away from the affiliation system, which has been on the cards since 1960s.

The Kothari Commission made the first specific recommendation in this regard in 1966, which was subsequently endorsed by the National Education Policy 1986. Conferring the status of autonomy to individual affiliated colleges is regarded as a solution for improving the quality

of higher education. Thus the University Grants Commission prepared concrete guidelines for setting up Autonomous Colleges in 1973 and revised the scheme of Autonomous Colleges to incorporate changes in force in 1998. The UGC has also offered substantial financial assistance to newly formed Autonomous Colleges for activities aimed at improving academic standards. UGC further evolved a set of guidelines for Autonomous Colleges in 2007 and encouraged the States and Universities to give autonomy to their colleges during the 11th Plan period. The Central Government has directed the UGC to grant autonomous status to at least 10 % of the affiliated colleges in the country during the plan period. Again, the UGC published another set of guidelines in 2017 in this regard. Recently, the UGC has published a regulation on Autonomous Colleges (Conferment of Autonomous status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges Regulations, 2018).

Academic autonomy is the peculiar freedom accorded to the academic community consisting of the teachers, students, researchers and scientists for deciding the subject matter, method and pedagogy in the matters of research, generation, dissemination and exchange of knowledge in the larger academic interest of the society. There should not be any external interference in deciding any of the above matters is the basic postulate of the progressive concept of academic autonomy.

The concept of Autonomous Colleges as envisaged by the UGC is a measure to come out from the problems caused to the Colleges and students due to the slow pace of academic administration of affiliating Universities arbitrarily attributed to the excessive number of colleges affiliated to some universities. Thus the conceptual contradiction between these two entities is the basic reason for the current chaos in the autonomous Colleges sector across the country. It is in this context that we have to examine the academic and administrative functioning of autonomous colleges in Kerala.

Overview of Autonomous Colleges in India

Starting with the three Universities namely, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and colleges affiliated to them, India today has 621 Autonomous Colleges affiliated to 104 universities in 24 States as on 08.09.2017 (University Grants Commission, 2018). A serious move towards autonomy began in the early 1970s in alignment with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission Report. It was noted in the Report that the affiliating system had led to a lot of inefficiency and contributed substantially to the widening gap between quality in Indian education system and International standards. Undue delay befalls the decision-making process of universities that struggle to manage numerous colleges affiliated to them. Subsequently, Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar Committee (1969-71) also stressed the need for establishing Autonomous Colleges in the country to overcome the ill effects of affiliating system prevailing for decades.

As a result of this continuous chain of progressive support for the idea of Autonomous Colleges, the UGC became pro-active and sent a circular to all universities in 1973 recommending the setting up of Autonomous Colleges. The circular titled 'Autonomous Colleges: Criteria, Guidelines and pattern of Assistance' highlighted the objectives of autonomy, the distortions and consequences of affiliation system, the relationship of Autonomous Colleges with the parent universities, the procedures to be followed for the conferment of autonomous status and the pattern of assistance given by the UGC to Autonomous Colleges. It urged both the university and the government to involve in the process of identifying colleges to be conferred with autonomous status.

The UGC defines autonomy to be a functional status conferred upon colleges, granting them greater flexibility in academic matters for the uplift of academic standards and excellence. In fact, the Government also encouraged granting the status of autonomy to more colleges as suggested by the Kothari Commission Report. The Madras University was the first University to grant the status to colleges affiliated to it. The lead came from the American College, Madurai. Later, Madras University invited proposals from many colleges for the purpose.

The National Policy of Education (1986) further suggested making statutory provisions to enable Autonomous Colleges to award their own degrees or to confer Deemed University status on them. Meanwhile the UGC prepared concrete guidelines for setting up Autonomous Colleges in 1973, 1998, 2007 and 2017. It also offered substantial financial assistance to newly formed Autonomous Colleges for activities related to the improvement of academic standards in the college. Since these are only regulations, they seldom go binding on the state-governments and state-universities. Hence many states did not implement it.

Of late, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) made a recommendation to confer autonomous status to colleges with a track record of good performance. The Report on Autonomy of Higher Education (2005) published by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has also recommended the establishment of Autonomous Colleges.

The extent of autonomy enjoyed by the colleges differs in different states, depending on the regulatory laws put in place by the State Governments. Similarly, the number of Autonomous Colleges in different states indicates great disparities. For example, compared to other states in the country, states like Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have more Autonomous Colleges.

Autonomous Colleges in Kerala

The first major initiative towards the establishment of Autonomous Colleges in Kerala was made in 1987, with the then government constituting an expert committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Gopalan to study the prospects of instituting Autonomous Colleges in the state as well as to make recommendations to the government. However, the concept of autonomy hardly evoked any enthusiasm in the state.

The Inter University Consultative Council (IUCC) constituted a committee in 1999, chaired by Dr. K.K.N. Kurup, the then Vice Chancellor of the University of Calicut and Dr. Syriac Thomas, the then Pro Vice Chancellor of the University of Kerala as the convener, and representatives of various universities in the state as its members. It looked into the possibilities of granting autonomy to colleges in the state. In fact, the committee took a positive stand on granting no objection to eligible colleges in the state to seek Autonomous status.

Meanwhile, Deemed University status was given to the Regional Engineering College (REC) in Calicut. Further, initiatives were taken to convert REC into National Institute of Technology. Similar steps were initiated under a World Bank funded project to grant autonomous status to the Government Engineering College, Trivandrum. However, it went unnoticed that academic autonomy was already given to the faculty and the departments in the University of Kerala in 1995 as part of the introduction of the Choice Based Credit and Semester System (CBCSS) in the PG courses conducted by the University Departments.

In early 2000s, a few colleges directly approached the UGC for autonomy. The UGC provisionally granted autonomy to them subject to the concurrence of the universities and the state government. However, the state government and the universities did not give the concurrence. N. R. Madhavamenon Committee (2013), constituted by the Government of Kerala submitted its report, voicing its consonance with previous reports and supporting the issuance of no objection certificate to colleges with potential for excellence.

Kerala granted the status of autonomy to 9 colleges in 2014-15, 3 colleges in 2015-16 and 7 colleges in 2016-17. Today, Kerala has 19 Autonomous Colleges (18 Aided Colleges and 1 Govt. College) affiliated to three universities: the University of Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi University and the University of Kerala (See Appendix III). K.S.H.E.C's report on Autonomous Colleges in Kerala emphasizes the importance of academic autonomy and emphasizes that autonomy essentially implies academic autonomy as this is the domain of quality. The State followed the UGC guidelines for the selection of colleges deserving conferment of the status of autonomy but decided to refrain from granting status to many colleges, on the ground that there must be further analysis of the problem before encouraging more colleges to seek autonomy. By and large the State refrained from granting financial autonomy to any college.

Methodology

This is an empirical study aimed at examining the functioning of the Autonomous Colleges in Kerala. Both primary and secondary data have been used in this study. Primary data is collected through public sittings, college visits, and meetings with the representatives of students, teachers, management organizations and the representatives of universities. Secondary data are official and unofficial documents published by the government, Autonomous Colleges and different organizations working in this area.

Three public sittings were held at Thrissur (5, 6 January 2018), Ernakulam (11, 12 January 2018) and Trivandrum (9 February 2018). Students, representatives of students unions, teachers, representatives of teachers' organizations, parents, representatives of PTA committee, representatives of management, media journalists, political activists and general public attended the sittings. A meeting with the representatives of Autonomous college managements and principals was held on 12.01.2018 at Ernakulam. Managers and principals of all Autonomous Colleges attended the meeting. A meeting with the representatives of teachers' and students' organizations was held on 20.01.2018 at Trivandrum. Representatives of all major teachers' and students' organizations attended the meeting. A meeting with the representatives of universities was held on 30.01.2018 at Ernakulam. Registrars, Controllers of Examinations, and Syndicate members attended the meeting. Further, the Committee also visited Maharajas College, St. Teresa's College and St. Albert's College to garner the opinion of different stakeholders as well as to understand the functioning of autonomy (For details, please see Appendix IV & V).

Experience of Different Stakeholders

Students

The students are of the opinion that the autonomy granted to their colleges did not produce the desired effect in terms of academic quality, though most of them felt that the status of autonomy has helped in timely conduct of admissions, examinations and more importantly announcement of results. They expressed strong dissent over the fact that they have no representation in any of the statutory bodies of the autonomous colleges as a result of which they have no platform to raise their grievances. It is also to be particularly noted that most of these colleges do not maintain any grievance redressal mechanism as stipulated by the University. The students also pointed out instances of violation of reservation policies and other criteria pertaining to admissions. They further drew the Committee's attention to the instances of lack of transparency in evaluation, both internal and external. The students are greatly aggrieved by the colleges' sole concern for completion of portions and conduct of exams while not being concerned about the teaching-learning process. The students feel that some of the colleges do not have sufficient infrastructure for the smooth conduct of academic programmes.

Most students felt that the syllabi are rarely updated because of the ceiling prescribed by the university. They also expressed their complaints about delay in obtaining final certificates and migration certificates from the University. The students also complained that their degrees do not receive equivalency or recognition in other Universities in Kerala.

Most students also feel that more regulatory powers should be vested with the University in order to ensure access, equity and excellence. For them, it is vital in the context of new UGC regulations on Autonomous Colleges.

Teachers

Teachers feel that the existing Act and new regulation by the UGC provides enormous authority to the managements and this would have serious impact on the democratic rights of teachers and students. According to them, the managements have violated the norms in the

appointments to many statutory bodies. They feel that the teachers' representatives in statutory bodies are often arbitrarily chosen by managements. The absence of proper rules and regulations at the University level creates much chaos that ultimately makes the academic community suffer. They are also of the opinion that the Autonomous Colleges in its present nature cannot make any kind of qualitative changes in the curriculum and pedagogy. However, the admission and exams are taking place on time. Since the focus is more on the conduct of exams on time, the teachers have to compromise the quality of teaching-learning process. Moreover, strange compositions of Board of Studies (Sociology & Physical Education) and single Board for both UG and PG also affect the quality of the syllabi and curriculum.

The commencement of numerous self-financing courses without any check and by using the infrastructure of Aided colleges affected the quality of both streams. The teachers of self-financing stream are not paid well either.

The workload of teachers has tremendously increased. The examination related additional duties from the University have doubled the workload of teachers. This has affected the quality of teaching in these colleges. The Controller of Examinations, besides his/her normal teaching assignments, has to attend to additional duties.

Most of the teachers expressed serious concern over the deteriorating academic quality caused by insufficient teaching days. According to them, the emphasis is on timely conduct of exams which force them to rush through the syllabus. They also feel that more autonomy to bring in substantial changes in the syllabus and curriculum would help them improve the system. The teachers feel that some of the colleges do not have sufficient infrastructure for the smooth conduct of academic programmes.

Most teachers also feel that more regulatory powers should be vested with the University in order to ensure access, equity and excellence. For them, it is vital in the context of new UGC regulations on Autonomous Colleges.

Management

Managements expressed their satisfaction over the idea of Autonomous Colleges. However, they have expressed concerns over rising expenses to run the institution. They are of the opinion that the present Autonomous Grant from the UGC is insufficient. They also feel that more academic and administrative freedom could be granted in areas such as syllabus revision, starting of new programmes, fixing of fee structure etc. They demanded more freedom to start new self-financing courses. Colleges affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University also feel that they are being “victimized” by the University in terms of penalties and additional fees. Since many provisions of the Act are either contradictory or unclear, they are forced to approach court of justice to resolve many issues. The ambiguities in the Act and statute result in the unending deadlocks with the University and the government.

The management of Maharajas College, the only government college that has been conferred autonomous status, is facing multiple issues. They are issues pertaining to its structure as a government college, and need to be addressed on priority basis. The Maharajas College does not enjoy the administrative and financial flexibility enjoyed by aided colleges. The Director of Collegiate Education being its manager, the college suffers from constraints to get administrative sanctions from the Directorate at Trivandrum for any small decision, and this in turn affects the development of the college seriously. Since administrative tasks are enormously high in the Autonomous Colleges, the Maharajas College feels that such bureaucratic hindrances would question the spirit of academic autonomy itself. The shortage of supporting staff in different offices causes delay in extending various services to students. The occasional transfer of teaching and non-teaching staff severely affects the functioning of the college. Moreover, though Maharajas College is considered a heritage institution, its infrastructural facilities are abysmally poor, when one takes note of class rooms, bathrooms, staff rooms, administrative offices, etc.

The managements in general feel that they should be given more freedom and flexibility in terms of academic, administrative and financial matters.

Parents

Parents expressed contentment over the conduct of exams and declaration of results. However, they do not feel qualitative changes in the curriculum or the standard of question paper. Some feel that the admission and examination procedures are not transparent and that there is no regulatory mechanism to verify the system. They also point out that the individual and political rights of students are curtailed by Autonomous managements. Some feel that government should give additional support to Autonomous Colleges to run the institution better. The new UGC regulations' provision that grant authority to the managements to fix the fee structure is a matter of serious concern for many of them. Some parents complained that the infrastructure in certain Autonomous Colleges is insufficient.

University

The universities feel that their regulatory powers have been curtailed by the Act passed by the state legislature in 2014 and the UGC regulation (2018) on Autonomous Colleges. The Universities feel that the new regulation would encourage commoditization of higher education and that many provisions in the Act are contradictory in nature and hence help the Autonomous Colleges to implement their vested interests. Many provisions in the Act are not in harmony with University statutes. Though the University laws were amended by the state legislature, subsequent rules and regulations were not made at the University level. Hence, there are deadlocks in the relation between Autonomous Colleges and Parent University.

The Universities feel that the procedures adopted by Autonomous Colleges reveal that they are neither accountable nor transparent, and that the deeming provision granted by the Act to the Autonomous Colleges is being used to violate the rules and regulations stipulated by the government and universities to ensure quality, access, excellence and transparency in the system. Many Autonomous Colleges have started many new programmes and revised the syllabus without the proper consent of the parent University. This poses serious questions on the quality of higher education. Some of the Autonomous Colleges went to the extent of changing the curriculum proposed by the University including the number of credits of many programmes. Universities also expressed concern over the provisions of new UGC regulations on Autonomous

Colleges that give unprecedented statutory powers to Managements on the administration of these colleges.

Media/ Social Activists

Media representatives and social activists shared their experience of the Autonomous Colleges. According to them, two major components of the Autonomous Colleges—accountability and transparency have been crushed down by the managements. Some of the managements and principals do not permit entry for media representatives to report the issues raised by the students. Social activists feel that the present structure of Autonomous Colleges is highly undemocratic in its nature and curtails the overall development of students as social beings. They also feel that the students from the lower strata would naturally disappear from the higher education sector. The new regulation introduced by the UGC would weaken the idea of social justice in higher education. They also hope that the state government would enact strong legislation that would challenge the authoritarian nature of UGC regulation.

Committee's Opinion on UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018

The University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 was published on the UGC website on 12th February 2018 (Appendix VI).

Article 246 (2) of the Constitution provides that a state legislature has power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in list 111(concurrent list). Clause (3) of Article 246 also provides that state has exclusive power to make laws for such state with respect to any of the matters enumerated in list 11 (State list). Entry 33 of the State list reads as follows:

32 Incorporation, regulation and winding up corporations other than those specified in list 1, and Universities, unincorporated trading literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations, Cooperative societies.

Entry 25 of list 111 Concurrent List reads as follows

25 Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of list 1, vocational and technical training of labor

As such the State Legislature has power and competence to enact a law on the subject, Universities and education. University Grants Commission in its notification has issued detailed regulations with far reaching consequences for granting autonomous status to colleges affiliated to a State University. The regulations further provide that the Autonomous Colleges are empowered to formulate new courses and programmes, prescribe rules for admission, fix fees for such courses and constitute their own Governing Body, Academic council and Boards of Studies. The Governing Council of a private college shall consists of 12 members of whom 6 are nominated by the management, 2 by the Principal of the college and one each by the UGC, the state government and the University respectively and the Principal is the ex officio member. The

Governing Council in which management has a majority shall have the power to approve new programmes of study leading to degrees and diplomas and institute scholarship, fellowships and studentships. Thus, the role of the Universities is limited to the extent of forwarding applications from colleges for the conferment of autonomous status.

The other function is to nominate persons to the committees of the Autonomous Colleges. It is further provided that if the University does not forward the proposal or provide nominees within 30 days, it shall be presumed that the University has no objection to the proposal for conferment of autonomous status. Thus it can be seen that the University has hardly any role in the matters pertaining to the conferment of autonomous status to colleges.

The role of the State government is also the same, as it shall have no role except that the state government will continue to provide funds to autonomous colleges as it has been providing before the conferment of autonomous status. It is also provided that the state shall ensure filling up of all the sanctioned faculty positions on a regular and ongoing basis. Further, regulation 7.4 stipulates that if the University and the State Government fail to provide nominees for UGC expert committee, the UGC may proceed with on – spot visit and take decision on the proposal of the college. UGC is, thus, assuming all the powers of the affiliating universities even in matters regarding the award of degrees and diplomas, instituting fellowships and maintaining academic excellence in the programme of study and research conducted in the state.

Regulation 10.1 provides that Autonomous Colleges are free to start diploma (undergraduate & postgraduate) and certificate courses without the prior approval of the University. Autonomous Colleges are empowered to issue diplomas and certificates under the seal of the college. The colleges are merely expected to inform the Universities about the introduction of new courses. Issuance of graduate & post graduate diplomas by the colleges, it is feared, would pave the way for commercialization of education. Moreover, autonomous colleges have been empowered by the regulations to start new degrees or post graduate courses / Ph.D with the approval of respective academic councils. An autonomous college may rename an existing course as per the UGC notifications and the college is merely expected to inform the University about it. It is further stated that an autonomous college shall have an examination cell

headed by a Controller of Examinations and the Principal shall be the chief controller of examination. The regulation further states the constitution of Governing body, Academic council, Boards of studies and the Finance committees of the Autonomous Colleges. The most important body of a private college is its Governing council, and majority of its members belong to the management and the teachers of the college. It has power to take any decision on the functioning of the college as well as to approve new programmes of study leading to degrees and diplomas.

From the above discussion it can be seen that autonomous colleges have the power to start undergraduate & postgraduate courses including courses of studies leading to conferment of PhD. The Autonomous Colleges can admit students on their own, prescribe syllabus, fix fees for such courses at their own level. It is just mandatory that the colleges shall inform the parent University about the introduction of new programmes. The Universities are compelled to award degrees to the students of such courses without ever having any opportunity to evaluate the necessity of such a courses, its standards, curriculum, syllabi, the facilities in the colleges for such courses and the manner in which the examinations are conducted etc. The State governments have absolutely no role in any of the matters except granting of funds. The regulations have blatantly encroached upon several powers hitherto exercised by Universities. Some of these regulations are also in conflict with The University Laws (Third Amendment).

The University Regulations have been issued in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of section 12 read with clauses (g) of sub-section (1) of section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 empowers the Commission to make regulations consistent with the Act and the Rules made by the Central Government. Neither the Act nor the rules provide for the establishment of Autonomous Colleges, now envisaged by the UGC. Clauses (f) & (g) of section 26 provide only for defining the minimum standards for the award of a degree by the University and for regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work for facilities in Universities. The UGC has in exercise of its powers under clauses (f) & (g) of section 26 of the Act already issued (Minimum qualifications required for the Appointment and career advancement of teachers in Universities and Institutions affiliated to it) regulations 2000, and the

UGC grants commission (The minimum standard of instructions for the Grant of the first degree , etc) Regulations 1985. The commission is empowered to issue guidelines or instruction for coordination and determination and maintenance of standards of education in Universities. But the UGC has now issued the new Regulations even to the extent of conferring the powers so far exercised by the Universities on Autonomous Colleges. As such, the Regulations issued are really beyond the powers of UGC, since the matter of establishment of Autonomous Colleges cannot override the provisions contained in The University Laws (Third Amendment) Act 2014.

Article 254 of the Constitution provides that where a law made by a State Legislature with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent list contains any provisions repugnant to the provision of an earlier law made by the parliament or an existing law with respect to that matter, the law made by the parliament shall prevail. Here, there is no law made by the parliament. The law made by the parliament in this case is the UGC Act which empowers the UGC to fix the standards of education and the UGC is not empowered to issue regulations which take away the existing provisions of University Act enacted by the State Legislature. Moreover, University is a subject included in the State List.

Hence, it is clear that the UGC regulation would demolish the concepts of equity, access and excellence in higher education. While the autonomy in the matter of fixing fees and admission violates the fundamental principles of equity and access, the elimination of regulatory powers of University and governments (on quality and adequacy of infrastructure) lead to fall in academic excellence. This will also sideline all democratic bodies within higher education and replace it with authoritarian structures. The absence of regulatory bodies might result in the violation of reservation rules in admission and other matters. Moreover, unrestrained powers to impose fee would exclude large numbers of students belonging to the deprived sections from entering these institutions. These changes would question the very idea of public education itself.

While pushing for more Autonomous Colleges, the same regulation direct the state governments to continue their funding to these colleges—to those colleges where the state government or universities do not have any say on academic or administrative matters. The UGC is dictating the state governments on a matter that is in the “concurrent list”. Hence, it is clear

that the UGC's directions not only push towards unlimited commercialization and privatization of higher education, but also rampant centralization of power in the higher education sector.

While the UGC claims that autonomy gives greater academic freedom and allows autonomous institutions to innovate, this regulation empowers the managements to raise student fees, and start courses in the self-financing mode. This NITI Aayog-prompted policy is a decisive move towards the privatization of higher education, and will mean the exclusion of economically and socially disadvantaged sections.

The new regulation would have profound influence on the curriculum and methods of dissemination. The introduction of Choice Based Credit and Semester System (CBCSS) has altered the quality of teaching-learning in fundamental ways. Students feel encouraged to choose courses that do not require great investment of time in study and library work. Applied courses are preferred over theoretical courses in the traditional sciences, social sciences, and humanities. Teachers constantly complain of reduced time for teaching and greater burden of evaluation and examinations. All the new programmes would have modules that train students in job skills immediately required by the market. This will undermine the idea of education as a means to develop critical-thinking and knowledge base for empowering a democratic citizenry capable of progressive social transformation.

Hence, amendments are required in the University Laws in Kerala for achieving the objectives of establishing Autonomous Colleges by conferring more powers on the Universities for proper guidance and evaluation of syllabi, curricula, evaluation arrangements, conduct of examinations etc. It is also necessary for regulating fee structure in such colleges to ensure social access, equity and excellence as well as for the promotion of study and research considering the present socio-economic scenario of the state.

Committee Findings

1. Though the three academic and administrative components namely admission, examination and declaration of results are on time to a certain extent in Autonomous Colleges, certain discrepancies have been reported.
2. The Committee could find no qualitative change effected by the Autonomous Colleges in the Higher Education sector of the state. There is no substantial qualitative change in the curriculum or pedagogy. The Committee has found only cosmetic changes in the syllabi.
3. The present Autonomous Colleges Act [University Law (Third Amendment) 2014] does not seem to have incorporated provisions to ensure equity, transparency and social justice in the functioning of Autonomous Colleges in the state.
4. Many provisions of the Act are contradictory and unclear because of which impasse is created in the relation between different stakeholders.
5. The Act does not provide substantial regulatory powers to Universities/Government.
6. The Act passed by the state legislature does not ensure the representation of all the stakeholders. The students, the primary stakeholders of Autonomous Colleges do not have any representation in any of the statutory bodies. It is also to be seriously noted that the teacher representatives are nominated by the managements.
7. Many Autonomous Colleges have started Self Financing courses without the permission of University/Government.
8. The democratic rights of students and teachers are violated in many Autonomous Colleges.
9. Instances of violations have been reported with regard to the Act, admission procedures, appointment to various statutory bodies, conduct of Board of Studies etc.
10. There is no statutory mechanism to monitor the system as a whole.
11. Many complaints have been reported about the conduct of internal assessment and End Semester examinations in Autonomous Colleges.
12. Rules and regulations have not been framed on the basis of Autonomous College Act passed by the state legislature.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. The University Laws (Third Amendment) Act, 2014 cannot ensure access, equity and excellence in the realm of Higher Education in the state of Kerala. The many provisions of the Act are either contradictory or unclear. This has resulted in many academic, administrative and legal issues in the implementation of the Act. Moreover, the University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 have generated serious academic and administrative concerns.

Hence this committee recommends a comprehensive amendment of University Laws in the state to ensure social justice and academic excellence in Autonomous Colleges. (A detailed recommendation on Act amendment is attached). This amendment shall unequivocally ensure regulatory powers for Universities over autonomous colleges.

Major recommendations on the Act amendment are:

- 1.1 Representation of College Union Chairman/ Secretary in the Governing Council/ Academic Council respectively of Autonomous Colleges.
 - 1.2 Teacher representatives in the Governing Council and Academic Council shall be elected from the permanent teachers of the Autonomous Colleges.
 - 1.3 The Ward member/ Councilor of the Grama Panchayath/ Urban local Body concerned shall be included in the Governing Council of the Autonomous Colleges.
 - 1.4 A Grievance Redressal Cell to look into students' grievances on teaching learning and evaluation the conduct of Examinations and declaration of results shall be created. This Cell shall have representatives of students, teachers and parents, in addition to the Principal. The Report of the Grievance Redressal Cell shall be placed in the Governing Council meeting.
2. The University Laws of Kannur, Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi and Kerala Universities have been amended to establish Autonomous Colleges in the state. However, rules and regulations have not been framed yet in this regard. This has resulted in deadlocks

between different stakeholders, especially between Autonomous Colleges and Parent Universities.

Hence this committee recommends framing of appropriate rules and regulations at the University level with immediate effect.

3. The provisions of the Act are violated by some of the Autonomous Colleges. The grievances of different stakeholders are unaddressed. The Autonomous Approval Committee should meet regularly as envisaged in the Act.

There should be a separate section/wing in the Universities deal with the academic and administrative issues related to Autonomous colleges.

4. Board of Studies of Autonomous Colleges can make 30% of change in the syllabus approved by the University. The Autonomous Colleges have to follow the University regulations on the syllabus revision. The University shall not levy exorbitant fee for syllabus revision.
5. Separate Board of Studies for all subjects of teaching (including the subsidiary/complimentary courses) is mandatory in Autonomous Colleges. Autonomous Colleges must send the complete list of Board of Studies to the University after the reconstitution of the Boards.
6. University laws/ regulation with regard starting of new programme shall be mandatorily followed by the Autonomous Colleges. This is vital to ensure transparency and accountability in the process. The University must give its decision within 90 working days after the receipt of application. The University has the power to fix the fee in this regard. Deeming approval provision shall be used by the Autonomous Colleges only after this period.
7. Teachers of Self Financing programmes of Autonomous Colleges shall have qualifications prescribed by UGC. The recognition and approval of these teachers is the responsibility of the Universities concerned.

8. In the light of proliferation of Self Financing Programmes in Autonomous colleges beyond their Academic resources and infrastructural facilities, Universities have to tighten their regulatory function.
9. The University has to distribute the final certificate to the students within 45 working days after the receipt of final Tabulation Report from the Autonomous Colleges. The final Tabulation Report cannot be altered under any circumstance.
10. The University and the State Government representatives in the Governing Council of Autonomous Colleges have to ensure that the Autonomous Colleges follow the rules and regulations stipulated by the University and the State Government in these matters. Any violation in this regard may be reported to the Universities, the State Government and Autonomous Approval Committee.
11. The academic programmes of Autonomous Colleges are not recognized by the Universities of the state. This would affect the future of the students.

Steps should be taken to recognize the academic programmes of Autonomous Colleges by the Universities of the State.

12. The post of Controller of Examinations shall be created in all Autonomous Colleges. He/she shall be a permanent faculty of the college. His/her workload shall be equal to the Principal of the College.
13. The democratic rights of students and teachers have been violated by certain Autonomous College managements. This is in fact an issue that prevails in many other educational institutions as well. As far as Autonomous Colleges are concerned, elected representatives of students need to be included in the Governing Councils and Academic Councils.
14. The service of the principal and teaching faculty for a longer period is required in Autonomous Colleges on academic grounds
15. Considering the specific problems of the Maharaja's College, the only government college with Autonomy, the committee recommends the following to be implemented specifically for the Govt. Autonomous College:

- 15.1 More financial and administrative powers to be delegated to the Principal (especially as the Secretary of the Governing Council).
- 15.2 More staff members to be provided for the office of the Controller of Examinations.
- 15.3 Expansion and upgrading of the college office to be urgently undertaken.
- 15.4 Arrangements are to be made for the efficient utilization of funds for undertaking innovative initiatives with ease. There should be proper coordination of the use of funds from different sources (CDC, RUSA, Plan Fund, Autonomy Fund, etc.).
- 15.5 A separate scheme for Government Autonomous College with regard to academic and administrative matters may be worked out.

Recommendations on University Laws (Third Amendment) Act, 2014

The Autonomous Colleges were established in the state of Kerala as per the University Laws (Third Amendment) Act, 2014 passed by the Kerala State Legislature. The Acts of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi, Kannur and Calicut Universities have been amended in this regard. Now, an amendment of the Act is proposed at a time when the UGC has published a new Regulation-University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status Upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018.

Most of the clauses in the Regulation issued by the UGC can be adopted in the amendment so as to give statutory backing to such regulations. With this purpose and for conferring academic autonomy to colleges in the present socio-economic scenario, The University Laws may be amended on the following lines:

Following major amendments are suggested in the Kerala University Act as a model to all other University Laws.

1. Academic Council, being an important authority with regard to all academic matters like conduct of examination, prescription of course of study etc., it is very important that the students, the primary stakeholders are to be included in the constitution of Academic Council of an Autonomous College. It may also be noted that students' representatives are already there in the Academic Councils of every university.

In the present situation, Academic Councils do have four teachers from colleges representing different departments not below the rank of Associate Professor, nominated by the Director of Collegiate Education in the case of Government Colleges and by the Principal in the case of other than a Government College are included. The method is by mere nominations. As for giving more democratic structure to the Academic Council, the teachers are to be elected. For that purpose, the following amendments are suggested in the Section 69 E:

- (i) in section 69 E, in subsection (2), for Clause ©, the following clause shall be substituted, -

“(c), four permanent teachers of colleges representing the different departments to be elected from among themselves.

(ii) after Clause (f), the following Clause shall be added:

“(g) Students Union Chairman and General Secretary to be nominated by the Principal.

1. Governing Council, being an important authority with regard all matters of an Autonomous Colleges., it is very important that the students, primary stakeholders are to be included in the constitution of Governing Council of an Autonomous Colleges. And the teachers included in the Governing Council are to be elected from among them and shall not be mere nominations. it may also be noted that students representatives are already there in the Syndicates of all universities.

(i) In section 69I, in sub section (2),for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted namely:-

“(c) Three permanent teaches having not less than 8 years of service to be elected from among themselves for a period of 2 years, provided that such teachers shall not eligible to hold for more than two consecutive terms.

(ii) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be added to ensure the democratic nature of the Governing Council.

“(g), the Students Union Chairman to be nominated by the principal, provided that he/she shall vacate the office when a new Chairman is elected.

“(h), The Ward member/ Councilor of the Grama Panchayath/ Urban local Body concerned shall be nominated by the respective body.

Similar amendments are also required in clause (b) and addition of clause (g) in subsection of 4 of Section 69I.

2. The existing provision in section 69 N is that Controller of Examinations shall be a person not below the rank of Associate Professor and having experience of not less than

two years in a department offering Post Graduate course of study. In most of the Autonomous Colleges, there may not be sufficient Associate Professor and even in cases where Associate Professors are available they may not be having experience in department offering Post Graduate courses. As such, that provision has to be modified:

- (i) in section 69N, in sub section (i), for the words “shall appoint a person not below the rank of an Associate Professor, with experience of not less than two years as the Head of a Department offering Post Graduate Course of study in a Government College or a college other than an Unaided College”, the words “shall appoint a permanent teacher having not less ten years of service”, shall be substituted.

3. After section 65 N, the following section shall be inserted.

“69 NA (i). **Grievance Redressal Cell.**- there shall be a redressal cell in every Autonomous College to consider the grievances of students with respect any matters connected with the conduct of Examinations, Evaluation and declaration of the result.

(ii)- The Grievance Redressal Cell of an Autonomous Colleges shall consist of following members, namely:-

- (a) the Principal, who shall be the Chairman of the Cell
- (b) Two senior most teachers, of whom one shall be a woman to be nominated by the Principal.
- (c) the Students Union Chairman
- (d) PTA president

(iii)- the Grievance Redressal Cell shall enquire into any complaint or petition regarding the conduct of examinations, evaluations and declaration of the results and take a decision after hearing the complainant.

4. Amendment of Section 69 P. –

1. as there is an apparent contradiction between the provisions in Section 69 F and 69P, the opening sentence of sub section (i) of 69P may be amended as follows:-

In section 69P, in subsection (i) for the words “Subject to the provisions of this Chapter and the provisions of the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, bye-laws and rules made there under,” the words “Subject to the provisions of this Chapter” shall be substituted.

2A. In sub section (3), for the words “thirty working days”, the words “Ninety days” shall be substituted.

2B. in the second proviso for the words “thirty working days”, the words “Ninety days” shall be substituted.

Similar amendments are also required on above lines in all other University Acts



കേരള സർക്കാർ

നം.സി3/135/2017/ഉ.വി.വ.

ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ (സി) വകുപ്പ്,
തീയതി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം 22.08.2017

പ്രേഷിതൻ

ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

സ്വീകർത്താവ്

രജിസ്ട്രാർ,
കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കൗൺസിൽ,
വികാസ് ഭവൻ,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.

*Pl: note
time limit
23/8/17*

വിഷയം:- കോളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ്- ഓട്ടോണമസ് കോളേജുകളുടെ അക്കാദമിക് രംഗത്തെ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ - സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

- സൂചന: 1) സെന്റ് തെരേസാസ് കോളേജിലെ പ്രിൻസിപ്പലിന്റെ 10.04.2017 തീയതിയിലെ STCAU/09/2017 നമ്പർ കത്ത്. (പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു)
- 2) 18.05.2017 തീയതിയിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ, മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി സർവ്വകലാശാല എ സി ബി-VII/2017/16501 നമ്പർ കത്ത് (പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു)

മേൽ സൂചനകളിലേക്ക് താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. സൂചന പ്രകാരം കേരളത്തിലെ ഓട്ടോണമസ് കോളേജുകൾ നിലവിൽ വന്നശേഷം ഉണ്ടായ/ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അക്കാദമിക് രംഗത്തെ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പഠിച്ച് രണ്ട് മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുവാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. അതോടൊപ്പം സെന്റ് തെരേസാസ് കോളേജിൽനിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വിഷയവും അതിന്മേൽ സർവ്വകലാശാല കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള നിലപാടും സംബന്ധിച്ചും വിശദമായ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സർക്കാരിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കുവാൻ താൽപര്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തയോടെ,

ജിജി സി. ഡൊമിനിക്

അണ്ടർ സെക്രട്ടറി
ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ടി.

അംഗീകാരത്തോടെ

Mamij M

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ.

*To
RO-I
23/8/17*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL
Present: Prof.(Dr.) Rajan Gurukkal

The Kerala State Higher Education Council — Study of academic and other aspects of the functioning of the Autonomous Colleges in the State — Constitution of Committee- Sanctioned- Orders issued.

No. KSHEC-A3/2291/Commt-Autnms./2017-18 Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 6.12.2017

Read: Item No.1 of the minutes of the Execut Body meeting of KSHEC held on 29/11/2017

ORDER

Taking into account Government directive, the Executive Body of the Kerala State Higher Education Council, in its meeting held on 29th November, 2017, vide Item Number-1, resolved to constitute a Committee comprising Dr. Joy Job Kulavelil, Dr.K.K Damodaran and Dr.J. Rajan to study the academic and other aspects of the functioning of the Autonomous Colleges in the State and submit a report in this regard to the Autonomy Approval Committee and the Government. Therefore formal orders are hereby issued, constituting the Committee as detailed in the table given below.

**Committee to study the academic and other aspects of the
functioning of the Autonomous Colleges in the State**

Sl. No	Name	Capacity in the Committee
1	Dr. Joy Job Kulavelil, Member, GB & EB,KSHEC (<i>Former HOD, Department of Botany, UC College, Aluva</i>)	Chairman
2	Dr. K.K Damodaran, Member, GB & EB,KSHEC (<i>Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Government Arts College, Thiruvananthapuram</i>)	Member
3	Dr. J.Rajan, Member GB & EB,KSHEC (<i>Dean, Faculty of Management Studies, University of Kerala</i>)	Member

Shri. Shefeeque.V. Research Officer-1, KSHEC shall provide research support to the Committee and co-ordinate its sittings.


Vice Chairman

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretary to Govt., Higher Education Department with C/L
2. Director of Collegiate Education with C/L
3. Chairman and Members of the Committee
4. Registrars of Kerala, MG, Calicut and Kannur Universities with C/L
5. Registrar and FO, KSHEC
6. Managers/Principals of the Autonomous Colleges in the State.
7. Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Education & Chairman, KSHEC
8. Shri. Shefeeque.V, Research Officer-1, KSHEC
9. Assistants, O/o the VC/MS, KSHEC
10. File/Stock

Autonomous Colleges in Kerala

Sl.No.	Name of Colleges	Affiliated University	Autonomy first time given w.e.f.	Autonomy valid up to as per records available with UGC
1	Mar Ivanios College, Nalanchira	University of Kerala	2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
2	Fatima Mata National College, Kollam		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
3	St. Berchmans College, Changanassery	Mahathma Gandhi University, Kottayam.	2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
4	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
5	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery, Eranakulam.		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
6	St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
7	Secred Heart College, Eranakulam		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
8	Assumption College, Chanaganacherry		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
9	CMS College, Kottayam,		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
10	Mar Athanasious College, Kothamangalam		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
11	Marian College, Kuttikkanam		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
12	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
13	Christ College Irinjalakuda	University of Calicut, Malappuram.	2015-2016	2015-2016 to 2020-2021
14	St. Thomas College, Thrissur		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020.
15	M E S Mampad College, Malappuram		2015-2016	2015-2016 to 2020-2021
16	Farook College, Kozhikode		2015-2016	2015-2016 to 2020-2021
17	St. Josephs' College, Devagiri, Kozhikkode		2014-2015	2014-2015 to 2019-2020
18	St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022
19	Vimala College, Thrissur		2016-2017	2016-2017 to 2021-2022

Appendix IV

Committee on Autonomous Colleges

Summary of Proceedings

Sl. No	Date	Place	Details
1	8.2.2017	KSHEC	Committee meeting
2	5.1.2018	Thrissur	Public sitting
3	6.1.2018	Thrissur	Public sitting
4	11.1.2018	Ernakulam	Public sitting
5	12.1.2018	Ernakulam	Public sitting
6	12.1.2018	Ernakulam	Meeting with Autonomous college managements and principals
7	20.1.2018	KSHEC	Meeting with students and teachers org.
8	30.1.2018	Ernakulam	Meeting with University authorities
9	9.2.2018	KSHEC	Committee meeting
10	9.2.2018	KSHEC	Public sitting
11	15.3.2018	Ernakulam	Maharajas College visit
12	16.3.2018	Ernakulam	St. Teresas, St. Alberts college visit
13	23.3.2018	KSHEC	Meeting to discuss the report
14	26.3.2018	KSHEC	Meeting to discuss the report

Appendix – V

List of Participants in Public Sitings and Meetings with different Stakeholders

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	NAME OF COLLEGE	DATE OF MEETING
1	MATHEW K KOOLA	PROFESSOR	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ,THRISSUR	05.01.2018
2	A J THANKACHAN	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
3	SOBHANA PUSHPANGADAN	PTA PRESIDENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
4	C A THOMAS	PTA COMMITTEE	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
5	ANO P.S	SENIOR CLERK	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
6	SHINE JOY MORIYADAN	CLERK	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
7	ANTO JOHNY THOTTIL	CLERK	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
8	PREETHA K	PARENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
9	JINESH PAUL C		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
10	ALICE N K		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
11	BINDHIA K F	HEAD, DEPT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
12	SAGAR K P		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
13	SOORAJ M R		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
14	C CLINSON JOSE K		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
15	JOSEPH VARGHESE		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
16	SANTHMATHEW P S		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
17	AJIL JOHNSON M		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
18	JEAS SHAJAN		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018

19	ALBIN K L		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
20	DR. JOSE JOHN MALLIKESAN	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
21	DR. GEROME MATHEW	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
22	DR. ANTON J	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
23	GOKULNATH P N	PTA EXECUTIVE MEMBER	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
24	ANULA TOM	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
25	VARGHESE P A		CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
26	NAMITHA GEORGE	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
27	TOMSON A S	LIBRARIAN	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DEVAGIRI, CALICUT	05.01.2018
28	SAJAD M	STUDENT	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
29	MOHAMMED IJAS C	STUDENT	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
30	SHERIN FARSANA C H	STUDENT	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
31	JISHNU P	STUDENT	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
32	DR. V M CHACKO	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HOD , DEPT OF STATISTICS	ST THOMAS COLLEGE ,THRISSUR	05.01.2018
33	DR. JOHNS NODUVATH	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPT. OF PHYSICS	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
34	DR. ANIL GEORGE K		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
35	JOSE MYLADOOR CHACKO			05.01.2018
36	LITTY DOMINS		ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
37	DR. JOY K L	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF CHEMISTRY	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	05.01.2018
38	DR. SR LILLY K O	VICE PRINCIPAL	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
39	SAJA SANJEEV KUMAR	P.T. W .A REPRESENTATIVE	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018

40	DR. SR . ROSE BASTIN	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
41	DR. N R MANGALAMBAL	HEAD & ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
42	DR. ASHA THOMAS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF ENGLISH	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
43	JYOTHI A J	JR. SUPDT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
44	RESHMA AUGUSTIN	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
45	PARVATHI ARUL JOSHI	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
46	SANTIYA JOY	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
47	RIKSON P R	STUDENT	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
48	ALBIN TOMY	STUDENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
49	AMAL JOSEPH	STUDENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
50	ALISH JACOB	STUDENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
51	LIVIN T JOY	STUDENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
52	SNEHA JOHNY	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
53	BETTINA BENNY	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
54	ANAGHA JOY	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
55	ASHA FRANCIS	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
56	SILPA WILSON	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
57	JIYA JOSEPH	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
58	DIVYA JOY P	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
59	AKHIL VARGHESE	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
60	JOSE JOHN	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
61	LINCE JOSE	STUDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018

62	DR. ROBINSON P	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IQAC COORDINATOR	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
63	DR. JOLLY ANDREWS	VICE PRINCIPAL	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
64	PROF. V P ANTO		CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	05.01.2018
65	DR. MINIMOL K	IQAC COORDINATOR	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
66	DR. O J JAYCEE	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
67	DR. SARANEENA T T	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
68	DR. KARUNA M S	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
69	MS. ROSE DIUS	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
70	DR. JAYA CHERIAN	CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATION	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
71	RAGINA RAZACK	STUDENT	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
72	MIRFA KS	STUDENT	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
73	AISWARYA PRADEEP	STUDENT	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
74	NIKITHA BABU	STUDENT	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
75	JINEESH V P	OFFICE STAFF	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
76	SARITHA K A	OFFICE STAFF	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
77	DR. S RITTY J NEDUMPARA	MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVE	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
78	MARTIN K GEORGE	MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVE	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
79	DR. JENSON P O	PRINCIPAL	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
80	DR. Fr. MARTIN K A	VICE PRINCIPAL	ST THOMAS COLLEGE, THRISSUR	05.01.2018
81	ANAS E	ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATION	MES MAMAPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
82	DR. K S ANOOP DAS		MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018

83	SABIQUE M K		MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
84	HASKER E		MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	05.01.2018
85	DR. S SREEKUMAR		CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	06.01.2018
86	PHILOMINA M M	PARENT	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	06.01.2019
87	MIDHUN SHAH	TEACHER	ST THOMAS COLLEGE THRISSUR	06.01.2019
88	MUHAMMED RASHEED P	TEACHER	FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	06.01.2019
89	DR. SALIL VARMA	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HOD , DEPT OF ENGLISH	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE , DEVAGIRI	06.01.2019
90	ROBIN XAVIER	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE , DEVAGIRI	06.01.2019
91	DR. ARAVINDA B P	HEAD , DEPT OF BPE	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	06.01.2019
92	P V MANOJ KUMAR	PTA, EXECUTIVE MEMBER & PARENT	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	06.01.2019
93	DAVIS ANTONY M	PTA MEMBER	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	06.01.2019
94	M L BABU	PTA VICE PRESIDENT	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	06.01.2019
95	K N SUBHASA	PTA MEMBER	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	06.01.2019
96	K A TONY	PTA PRO	VIMALA COLLEGE, THRISSUR	06.01.2019
97	ABHILASH P J		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
98	JISHNU DAS V S		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
99	SUSAN ABRAHAM		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
100	JOBY JOSE		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
101	ALEX VARGHESE		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
102	BIBIN SEBASTIAN		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
103	SRUTHY SATHYANATH		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018
104	CHIPPY DANIE		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	20.01.2018

105	ANGELA AJITH		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
106	M. R MARTIN		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
107	DR. IVE JOSEPH		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
108	V S SASIKUMAR		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
109	SANDRA THERES TES MATHEW		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
110	NEENU RACHAL PHILIP		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
111	FATHIMA SHANAVAS		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
112	VINSA SABAN		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
113	UNNIKRISHNAN NAMBOOTHIRI	PTA	ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
114	SONIA SAJI		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
115	DR. REGIMOL C		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
116	DR. RIJU C ISSAC		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
117	DR. RAJESH K THUMBALAKARA		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
118	JAYAN P NAIR	PTA	M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
119	FEBA KURIAN		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
120	GOWRI ANIL		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
121	DR. ABY P VARGHESE		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
122	PAUL VARGHESE		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
123	BABURAJ A		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
124	MARIA SHAJU		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
125	LOGIA JOLLY		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
126	ARYA SONY		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018

127	ANJU V N		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
128	AKHIL HAREENDRAN		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
129	ASHIN SHIBU		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
130	DR. MANJU KURIAN		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
131	ANU GEORGE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
132	EVIN MATHEWS	STUDENT	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
133	AUGUS KURIAN	STUDENT	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
134	AMITHA SHAJI	FORMER STUDENT	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
135	RUBY JAMES	FORMER STUDENT	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
136	JANSSER JOSEPH	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
137	DR. ANTONY MATHEWS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
138	JOSE MATHEW	MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVE	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
139	DR. JAYAMMA FRANCIS		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
140	DR. JOGE K JOSEPH		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	11.01.2018
141	FR. JOHN J CHAVARA		ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
142	MATHAI T JACOB		ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
143	DR. SIBY JOSEPH		ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018
144	DR. RAJIMOL A		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	11.01.2018
145	DIN MATHEW JOHN		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	11.01.2018
146	DR. BINU THOMAS		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	11.01.2018
147	JOBY JOSE		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	11.01.2018
148	M C JOSE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	ST. BERCHMANS COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY	11.01.2018

149	PROF. JOSEPH TITE			11.01.2018
150	DR. K B SHERLY		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
151	DR. MANJULA K		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	11.01.2018
152	DR. JOSEPH T MOOLAYIL		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
153	FR. DR. JOSEPH JOHN		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
154	DR. GERORGEKUTTY JOSEPH		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
155	DR. JOSEPH GEORGE		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
156	VINIL K V		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
157	DR. SIBY MATHEW		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
158	BENNY VARGHESE		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
159	DR. ASHA ADI JOSEPH		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
160	CHANDRA SEKHARAN P		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
161	SUMA RAVINDRAN	PRESIDENT	ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
162	DR. B HARILAL		ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	11.01.2018
163	DR. PHILIP MATHEW		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
164	FUAD MUHAMMAD		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
165	ARHAMSHA		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
166	BABIN SAI		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
167	REGITHA BAIJI		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
168	DR. CHERIAN P E		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
169	SIDHARTH K BHATTATHIRI		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
170	HARI KRISHNAN J		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018

171	ULLAS U		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
172	ADITH AUGUSTINE		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
173	JEMMA OLIVER		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
174	SOYA P S		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
175	SHOBHA NAIR		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
176	JEFIN ANTONY		SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA	11.01.2018
177	ADV. GEETHA JOB		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
178	ALIKOYA M		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
179	NEENA UNNIKRISHNAN		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
180	GEETHA KISHORE		STC COLLEGE, ASTA	11.01.2018
181	JISHNU T R		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
182	PREJITH K BABU		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
183	ABHIJITH K K		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
184	NANDU K V		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
185	MOHAMMED YASEEN K M		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
186	AJMILA SHAN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
187	SHAHANA MANSUR		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
188	IRFANA P I		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
189	ABHINAV K CHANDRAN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
190	JOSHAL		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
191	RETHU KRISHNAN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
192	ASWIN P DINESH		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018

193	ATHUL KRISHNA T B		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
194	RAHUL		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
195	ARJUN KRISHNA N R		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
196	FEBIN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
197	ABDUL REBIN N R		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
198	AMAL P M		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
199	JULIA DAVID		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
200	SUMI JOY OLIAPPURAM		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
201	JITHIN JOHNSON		SACRED HEART COLLEGE ,ERNAKULAM	11.01.2018
202	ARUN HARRY		ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
203	V M GEORGE		SACRED HEART COLLEGE ,ERNAKULAM	11.01.2018
204	BENNY VARGHESE		SACRED HEART COLLEGE ,ERNAKULAM	11.01.2018
205	NIHAD C P		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
206	NABEEL		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
207	VISHNU P.K		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
208	FEMI ANN MATHEW		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
209	SAJIMOL AUGUSTINE		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
210	DR. KALA M S		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
211	DR. BEENA JOB		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
212	DR USHA NAIR		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
213	DR. LATHA NAIR R		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
214	DR. ELSAM JOSEPH		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018

215	DR.ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
216	DRL NIRMALA PADMANABHAN		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
217	BETTY JOSEPH		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
218	DR. CYRIAC ANTONY	MEMBER, ACADEMIC COUNCIL		11.01.2018
219	ROSALIND GONZAGA		ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
220	DR. TIA MATHEWS		ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
221	SITHARA SATHAR		ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
222	ANANDHU K KUMAR			11.01.2018
223	SABA M C		ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	11.01.2018
224	ALICE RAJAN		SACRED HEART COLLEGE	11.01.2018
225	LAKSHMY DAS		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
226	PARVTHY SALIL		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
227	SHAMIL VENU		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
228	VAISHNAVI VENU		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
229	BLESSY JOHNSON		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
230	SREELAKSHMI ANAND		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
231	MARY SHILPA FRANCIS		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
232	MEGHA MANI		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
233	SB MEENAKSHI		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
234	SELAS JOSEPH		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
235	DEVIKA MANNAMPAT		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
236	MAREENA JAISON		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018

237	AMALA ANNA JOBY		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
238	DEVIKA V S		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
239	SUSAN THOMAS		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
240	NAZRA SIRAJ		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
241	CAROLINE ELIZABETH LOYED		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
242	ALEENA AUGUSTINE		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
243	SHEETHA I V S		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
244	FATHIMA HISANA		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
245	ANEETA TREESA AJITH		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
246	OLIVIA ANNA FERNANDEZ		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
247	ASWINI P V		ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
248	PREEJITH K BABY		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
249	ABHIJITH K K		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
250	RAHUL		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
251	ABHINAV K CHANDRAN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
252	MUHAMMED ANEES		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
253	ASNA K AMEEN		FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	12.01.2018
254	SHIRON ZEYYAD		FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	12.01.2018
255	LUBINA P A		FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	12.01.2018
256	JOSHY P G		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
257	JERIN K P		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
258	MAGGIE P T		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018

259	GLADIS D'SILVA		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
260	MARYA C P		ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
261	JIJI JOSEPH		CMS COLLEG KOTTAYAM	12.01.2018
262	JOHN MATHEW		CMS COLLEG KOTTAYAM	12.01.2018
263	DR. S ANIL KUMAR		GOVT SANSRIT COLLEGE, TRIPUNITHURA	12.01.2018
264	DRL DENSELY JOSE		M A COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM	12.01.2018
265	VARGHESE V A	PARENT	SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
266	TP TOMY	VICE PRESIDENT , PTA	SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
267	J PAUL	EXECUTIVE MEMBER, PTA	SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
268	LUIZ E O		SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
269	C S FRANCIS	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
270	SUNNY THOMAS		MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	12.01.2018
271	GEROGEKUTTY JAMES		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
272	HARI KRISHNAN M S		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
273	FR. PALAKKAPPILLIL (PRASANT)		SACRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
274	DR. TOMY JOSEPH		SB COLLEGE , CHANGANACHERRY	12.01.2018
275	E P IMPICHIKOYA	PRINCIPAL	FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	12.01.2018
276	C P KUNHI MOHAMMED		FAROOK COLLEGE, CALICUT	12.01.2018
277	DR. ROY SAM DAVID	PRINCIPAL	CMS COLLEG KOTTAYAM	12.01.2018
278	DR JACOB GEROGE	MANAGER	CMS COLLEG KOTTAYAM	12.01.2018
279	DR. SIBICHAN M THOMAS		ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE , DEVAGIRI	12.01.2018
280	FR. JOSEPH PAIKADA		ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE , DEVAGIRI	12.01.2018

281	DR. FR JOLLY ANDREWS		CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	12.01.2018
282	DR. MATHEW PAUL UKKEY	PRINCIPAL	CHRIST COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	12.01.2018
283	FR. DR. JOSE KURADATH	MANAGER & PRESIDENT	RAJAGIRI COLLEGE	12.01.2018
284	FR.DR. GIGI THOMAS	PRINCIPAL	MAR IVANIOS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
285	FR. JAMES KOZHIMALA	MANAGER	MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	12.01.2018
286	DR. F ROY ABRAHAM P	PRINCIPAL	MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	12.01.2018
287	DR. JENSON P.O	PRINCIPAL	MARIAN COLLEGE , KUTTIKANAM	12.01.2018
288	P M MATHEW K		ST THOMAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
289	DR. LISSY ANTO		ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
290	DR. SR LILLY P L		ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE IRINJALAKUDA	12.01.2018
291	DR. K SEEDIKKOYA	MGT REPRESENTATIVE	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	12.01.2018
292	DR. P K BABU	PRINCIPAL	MES MAMPAD COLLEGE, MALAPPURAM	12.01.2018
293	FR. ROLDEW JACOB,	PRO. MANAGER	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	12.01.2018
294	DR. VINCENT B NETTO,	PRINCIPAL	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	12.01.2018
295	ABRAHAM	MGT REPRESENTATIVE		12.01.2018
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302	DR. M L JOSEPH,	PRINCIPAL	ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018

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307	RUBIN FRANCIS		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
308	DR. SR. MANOJ KUTTY JOSEPH	PRINCIPAL	ASSUMPTION COLLEGE	12.01.2018
309	SRI. VINEETHA	DIRECTOR	ST TERESA'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
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311	JOSE M C		SB COLLEGE , CHANGANACHERRY	12.01.2018
312	FR. DR. JOSE JOHN	VICE PRINCIPAL	SECRET HEART COLLEGE	12.01.2018
313	DR. BINOY JOSEPH	PRINCIPAL	RAJAGIRI COLLEGE	12.01.2018
314	FR ANTONY ARACKAL	MANAGER	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	12.01.2018
315	DR. K SHARAFUDEEN	SYNDICATE MEMBER	MG UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
316	PROF. TOMICHAN JOSEPH	SYNDICATE MEMBER	MG UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
317	RAVEENDRAN C	CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATION	MG UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
318	DR. ABDUL MAJEED T A	REGISTRAR	UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT	30.01.2018
319	DR. JOSHY C L	SYNDICATE MEMBER	UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT	30.01.2018
320	DR. RIJU LAL G	SYNDICATE MEMBER	UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT	30.01.2018
321	HARI P	SO	MG UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
322	DR. JAYA CHANDRAN R	REGISTRAR	KERALA UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
323	DR. K MADHU KUMAR		KERALA UNIVERSITY	30.01.2018
324	DR. JIJIMON K THOMAS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	MAR IVANIOS COLLEGE	09.02.2018

325	DR. JOLLY JACOB	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	MAR IVANIOS COLLEGE	09.02.2018
326	CHRISTY CLEMENT	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
327	DR. TITUS A R	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
328	DR. SAJIMON P F	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
329	DR. K S DARSANAMBIKA	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
330	MS. LINDA PIONS JOHN	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
331	ANN VARGHESE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
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336	EDISON P ALOYSCIOUS		FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
337	ANJU ABRAHAM		FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
338	SAIRA ALEXANDER		FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
339	VISHNU PRIYA		FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
340	SHARON JOSE		FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEG, KOLLAM	09.02.2018
341	FR. ANTONY ANACKAL	CHAIRMAN	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
342	DR. M L JOSEPH,	PRINCIPAL	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
343	DR. SADANANDAN V S	VICE PRINCIPAL	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
344	DR. TITUS CORREYA	VICE PRINCIPAL	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
345	DR AJITH THOMAS JOHN	IQAC	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
346	DR VIJAY JOHN GENSON	DEAN STUDENT AFFAIRS	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018

347	DR. M A SOLOMN	MS, ACADEMIC COUNCIL	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
348	DR. TERENCE ROBELLO	DEAN ACADEMIC	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
349	K J BENNY	CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATION	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
350	DR. JUDE MARTIN MENDEZ	MEMBER, GOVERNING COUNCIL	ST ALBERT'S COLLEGE	16.03.2018
351	SEENA BHASKAR	MEDIA		
352	HARIKRISHNAN M S	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
353	SHAZ I F	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
354	GEROGE KUTTYJAMES	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
355	RAHUL M S	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
356	ABHINAND M S	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
357	ANANDU	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	11.01.2018
358	ARJUN KRISHNAN		MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	12.01.2018
359	PRATHIN SAJ KRISHNA	SFI	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	20.01.2018
360	PRABHASH P. K	AIDSO	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	20.01.2018
361	A SHYJU	AIDSO	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	20.01.2018
362	M K SHAHAZAD	DRSO	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	20.01.2018
363	J S AKHIL	KSU	MAHARAJAS COLLEGE	20.01.2018



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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4

PART III—Section 4

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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NEW DELHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2018/MAGHA 23, 1939

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2018

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (महाविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता का दर्जा प्रदान करने तथा स्वायत्त महाविद्यालयों में मानकों के रखरखाव संबंधी उपाय) विनियम, 2018

फां. सं. 1-1/2012 (ए.सी.)—निम्नलिखित को सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है:—

प्रस्तावना

जबकि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (वि०अ०आ०) को विश्वविद्यालयों में उच्चतर शिक्षा के मानकों का निर्धारण करने तथा समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए अधिदेशित किया गया है।

और जबकि व्यापक गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा तथा उत्कृष्टता के संवर्धन के लिए महाविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना अत्यावश्यक है;

इसलिए, अब विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 12 के खण्ड (ज) के साथ पठित धारा 26 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (च) तथा (छ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित विनियम बनाता है :-

1. लघु शीर्षक, अनुप्रयोग एवं प्रवर्तन

1.1 इन विनियमों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (महाविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता का दर्जा प्रदान करने तथा स्वायत्त महाविद्यालयों में मानकों के रखरखाव संबंधी उपाय) विनियम, 2018 कहा जायेगा।

1.2 ये विनियम उन सभी महाविद्यालयों/संस्थानों पर लागू होंगे जो देश के विश्वविद्यालयों से संबद्ध हैं अथवा उनके संघटक महाविद्यालय हैं, तथा जो स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय का दर्जा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

- (ख) एक व्यक्ति जो दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए महाविद्यालय की शासी निकाय द्वारा नामित किया जाना है।
- (ग) सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय का वित्त अधिकारी।
- (घ) महाविद्यालय का वरिष्ठतम् अध्यापक जिसे प्राचार्य द्वारा दो साल के लिए क्रमावर्ती रूप से नामित किया जाना है।

अवधि:— वित्त समिति की अवधि तीन वर्ष होगी।

बैठक:— वित्त समिति की एक साल में कम से कम दो बैठकें होगी।

वित्त समिति के क्रियाकलाप :

वित्त समिति शासी निकाय के लिए परामर्श समिति के रूप में निम्न कार्य करेगी।

- (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा प्राप्त/प्राप्य अनुदान से संबंधित बजट प्राक्कलन तथा शुल्क आदि से प्राप्त आय जो स्वायत्त योजना की गतिविधियों के संचालन के लिए वसूल की गई है।
- (ख) उपरोक्त के लिए लेखा-परीक्षित खाते संबंधी।

14. विनियमों के उल्लंघन के परिणाम

- 14.1** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सभी दिशा-निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना चाहिए, उल्लंघन करने पर दोषी स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय के विरुद्ध विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग समुचित कार्यवाही करेगा।

15. समस्या समाधान:

- 15.1** भारत सरकार/मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इन विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्या/ओं के समाधान हेतु पूर्णरूपेण अधिकृत है।

पी. के. ठाकुर, सचिव
[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./428/17]

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2018

University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status Upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018

F. No. 1-1/2012(AC).—The following is published for general information:—

Preamble

Whereas the University Grants Commission (UGC) is mandated to coordinate and determine the standards of higher education in universities;

And whereas college autonomy is instrumental for promoting broad based quality education and excellence;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Section 12 read with clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. Short title, application and commencement:—

1.1 These Regulations shall be called the University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018.

1.2 These Regulations shall apply to all Colleges/Institutions which are affiliated to, or are constituent colleges of Universities in the country seeking the conferment of Autonomous College status.

1.3 These Regulations shall come into force from the date of their notification in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: -

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

2.1 “Academic Council” means the Academic Council of the Autonomous College

2.2 “Act” means the University Grants Commission Act, 1956

2.3 “Board of Studies” means the Board of Studies of a Department of the Autonomous College

2.4 “College” means any institution, whether known as such or by any other name, which provides for undergraduate and/or postgraduate and/or Ph.D. programmes for obtaining any qualification from a university and which, in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognized as competent to provide for such programmes/courses of study and present students undergoing such courses of study for the examination for the award of such qualification

2.5 “Commission” means the University Grants Commission (UGC)

2.6 “Finance Committee” means the Finance Committee of the Autonomous College

2.7 “Governing Body” means the Governing Body of the Autonomous College, which is different from the Trust Board or the Board of Management or the Executive Committee or the Management Committee

2.8 “Notification” means a notification issued by the affiliating University declaring a college as an autonomous one after the conferment of autonomous status by the UGC

2.9 “Parent University” means the University to which the college concerned is affiliated, or of which the college concerned is a constituent

2.10 “Statutory body” means a body constituted under any law for the time being in force for determining and maintaining prescribed standards of quality in the relevant areas of higher education

3. ROLE/TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AN AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

3.1 Review existing courses/programmes and, restructure, redesign and prescribe its own courses/programmes of study and syllabi

3.2 To formulate new courses/programmes within the nomenclature specified by UGC as per the Specification of Degrees 2014 and amended from time to time

3.3 Evolve methods of assessment of students performance, conduct of examinations and notification of results

3.4 To announce results, issue mark sheets, migration and other certificates; however, the degree shall be awarded by the University with the name of the college on the degree certificate

3.5 Autonomous colleges need not pay affiliation fee to the parent university every year. One time fee can be paid at the time of conferment of autonomous status. Such fees can be decided by the Executive council of the parent university

3.6 Prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the state government/national policy

3.7 May fix fees of the courses at their own level

3.8 Constitute their own Governing Body, Academic Council, Board of Studies and Finance Committee

3.9 They shall have complete administrative autonomy and have the privilege of appointing their own Administrative staff and teaching faculty including Principal. However, the staff will be appointed as per the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations 2010 as amended from time to time

3.10 The autonomous colleges shall continue to receive funds as being done before the grant of autonomous status, if any

3.11 Autonomy granted to the college is at the institutional level and is not partial, and shall cover the programmes at all levels such as U.G., P.G. and Ph.D offered by the college. The courses introduced by the college after the conferment of autonomous status shall automatically come under the purview of autonomy

3.12 The students enrolled at the time of granting autonomy to the College shall also be covered under autonomy

3.13 Autonomous status shall be granted initially for a period of ten years; further extension shall be for five years at a time except those covered under clause 6.5

4. ROLE OF THE PARENT UNIVERSITY

4.1 To forward the application of the college for autonomous status/provide nominee on the Expert Committee/various Statutory Bodies and issue notification within 30 days for a college to function as an autonomous entity once autonomous status is conferred on the college

4.2 If the University does not forward the proposal/provide nominee within 30 days, it shall be presumed that the University has no objection to the processing of the proposal by the UGC for conferment of autonomous status

4.3 The college on attaining autonomous status will continue to be affiliated to the affiliating University but will enjoy the privileges of autonomy

5. ROLE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

5.1 To provide nominee on the Expert Committee/various Statutory Bodies within 30 days

5.2 The State Govt. will continue to provide the same funds to Government/Aided colleges as they had been providing before the conferment of autonomous status

5.3 To ensure that all sanctioned faculty positions are filled on regular and ongoing basis and that a minimum of 85% posts remain filled at all time

6. ELIGIBILITY

6.1 Colleges (of any discipline) whether aided, partially aided and unaided/self financing are eligible provided they are under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act

6.2 The college should have at least 10 years of existence

6.3 The colleges must be accredited by either NAAC with minimum 'A' Grade or by NBA for at least three programme(s) with a minimum score of 675 individually or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency. However, if the number of programme(s) being run by the Institution is less than three, then each of the programmes should secure 675 or more marks. Accreditation status must be valid at the time of application.

Provided further, the existing autonomous colleges will be required to comply with this eligibility condition within a maximum period of five years from the date of notification of these Regulations.

The constituent colleges shall also undergo separate accreditation by NAAC/NBA/UGC empanelled accreditation agency to be considered eligible.

6.4 (i) Colleges accredited with a score of 3.0 and above, up to 3.25 on a 4 point scale of NAAC/corresponding NBA score / corresponding accreditation score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency at the time of application shall be considered for grant of autonomous status with an on-site visit of the duly constituted Expert Committee.

(ii) Colleges which have a NAAC score of 3.26 and above, up to 3.50 or a corresponding NBA score or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency for one complete cycle and also accredited accordingly in the second cycle, shall be considered for grant of autonomous status without onsite visit by the Expert Committee.

(iii) Colleges with 3.51 and above in a 4 point scale of NAAC or a minimum of three programmes have been accredited by NBA with a minimum score of 750 individually or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency at the time of application shall be considered for grant of autonomous status without onsite visit by the Expert Committee.

However, the colleges are required to adhere to University Grants Commission's Regulations like (a) curbing the menace of ragging in Higher Education Institutions Regulations 2012; (b) UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations 2012; (c) UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations 2012, etc. in letter and spirit.

The application of colleges covered under 6.4 (ii) and (iii) above shall be considered as the report of the Expert Committee for consideration of the Commission and its approval thereof.

6.5 If an autonomous college has obtained the score of 3.51 and above on a 4-Point scale from NAAC or a minimum of three programmes have been accredited by NBA with a minimum score of 750 individually or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency, the college shall be granted extension of autonomous status for further ten years without on-site visit.

(Colleges which apply for reaccreditation within the stipulated six months before the end of the cycle of accreditation period as mentioned in the Accreditation Certificate issued by National Assessment and Accreditation Council/NBA/UGC empanelled accreditation agency, the gap period between two consecutive accreditations shall be condoned. In case of other institutions which have not applied as per the guidelines mentioned above, the maximum period for condonation would be one year between the two accreditation cycles)

7. CONFERMENT/EXTENSION OF AUTONOMOUS STATUS

7.1 A College intending to become autonomous shall make an application in the format specified by the Commission any time during the year

7.2 The college shall forward an advance copy of the proposal to University Grants Commission indicating the date of receipt of the proposal by the parent university for the record of the UGC

7.3 The College shall submit the proposal to the Parent/Affiliating University which may forward the same to UGC within 30 days of the receipt of proposal. In case the proposal is rejected by the University, the decision shall be communicated to the college and University Grants Commission through a "Speaking Order"

7.4 If the University and State Govt. fail to provide the nominees for the UGC Expert Committee, the UGC may proceed with the on-spot visit and take decision on the proposal of the College

7.5 If the College is found eligible as per the guidelines, the Commission shall examine the proposal for conferment/extension of autonomous status with an onsite visit by an Expert Committee constituted by the Chairman of the Commission consisting of three expert members (preferably at the level of Professor/Principal of an autonomous college) out of which one shall be the Chairperson, nominees from the Parent/Affiliating University and the State Government. A UGC official may be nominated to coordinate the visit.

7.6 The decision for conferment /extension of autonomous status shall be taken by the Standing Committee (comprising of three Commission members) on autonomous colleges after due consideration of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The approval letters may be issued on the basis of the decision of the standing committee. The decisions may be ratified by the Commission subsequently

7.7 If the proposal of a College for the conferment of autonomous status is rejected for any reason whatsoever, the college shall be eligible to reapply, but not before one year from the date of rejection of its earlier proposal

7.8 The autonomous College shall apply in the prescribed format to University Grants Commission for extension of autonomous status six months prior to expiry of the autonomy cycle

7.9 In case of expiry of accreditation cycle, the College seeking extension of autonomous status must submit a proof of having applied for accreditation by NAAC/NBA to be eligible for extension

7.10 Till the extension of autonomous status is awarded by the UGC, the College shall continue to avail the autonomous status. The UGC shall also consider the interim period while granting extension of autonomous status to the College

7.11 If an Autonomous College wishes to surrender the autonomous status, it shall follow due process of forwarding the resolution by the Governing Body through the University concerned to UGC for consideration. However, such withdrawal shall take effect only after the last batch of students then enrolled under autonomy passes out

8. CRITERIA FOR GRANTING AUTONOMY TO COLLEGES

- 8.1** Academic reputation and previous performance in university examinations and its academic/co-curricular/extension activities in the past
- 8.2** Academic/extension / research achievements of the faculty
- 8.3** Quality and merit in the selection of students and teachers, subject to statutory requirements in this regard
- 8.4** Adequacy of infrastructure in terms of class rooms, library books and e-resources, laboratories and equipments, sports facilities, facilities for recreation activities, residential accommodation for faculty and students, transport facilities etc.
- 8.5** Quality of institutional management
- 8.6** Financial strength of the institution
- 8.7** Responsiveness of administrative structure
- 8.8** Motivation and involvement of faculty in the promotion of innovative reforms

09. MONITORING OF AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

- 9.1** IQAC cell shall be established in the college for regular monitoring of the college under intimation to UGC. The Cell shall have an external Peer Team comprising of academicians of repute and will send report to UGC regarding the performance of the College. The report shall also be put on public domain on the website of the College. The external peer review shall be conducted atleast once in a year.
- 9.2** On receipt of adverse report by the external peer team of IQAC or in case of complaint, UGC has the power to constitute its own Expert Committee for careful scrutiny of the report and may revoke the autonomous status of the college after giving due opportunity to the management by way of notification and by passing a speaking order.
- 9.3** The autonomous college shall, without fail, upload on its website information regarding the courses offered by it, the fees for the courses, the details of the faculty alongwith qualification and unique ID, the admission procedure, the details of relevant infrastructures, research activities of the college along with the details of Ph.D. students enrolled, if any, with the date of enrolment, topics and supervisor.
- 9.4** The college shall also put on its website the creation of various Committees/Cells as mandated in the various UGC Regulations notified from time to time. The college shall conduct the meetings of the statutory bodies regularly and upload the minutes of the meetings on the college website.
- 9.5** The college shall upload on its website all the information about the college in the prescribed format and the same shall be sent to UGC while applying for fresh/extension of autonomous status. The college shall also submit progress report and utilization certificate annually as per the prescribed formats.
- 9.6** All the Regulations notified by the UGC shall be followed in letter and spirit by all the Autonomous Colleges and an undertaking to this effect shall be uploaded on the College website.
- 9.7** The number of contractual faculty in an autonomous college should not be more than 10% of the total number of sanctioned faculty positions in the college.

10. MATTERS REGARDING STARTING OF NEW COURSES

- 10.1** An autonomous college is free to start diploma (undergraduate and postgraduate) or certificate courses without prior approval of the University. However, approval of the concerned statutory bodies of the college may be obtained, wherever required. Diplomas and certificates shall be issued under the seal of the college. The University should, however, be informed about such introduction of new courses.
- 10.2** An autonomous college is free to start a new degree or postgraduate course/Ph.D. with the approval of the Academic Council of the college and concerned Statutory Council(s), wherever required, provided the nomenclature of the degree is in consonance with UGC Notification on Specification of Degrees, 2014 as amended from time to time.

Such courses shall fulfill the minimum standards prescribed by the university/UGC in terms of number of hours, curricular content and standards, and the university shall be duly informed of such courses.

10.3 An autonomous college may rename an existing course as per the UGC Notification on Specification of Degrees, 2014 as amended from time to time after restructuring/ redesigning it with the approval of the college Academic Council as per UGC norms. The university should be duly informed of such proceedings.

11. EXAMINATION CELL & SYSTEM

11.1 Autonomous College shall have an Examination Cell headed by Controller of Examinations. The Principal of the college shall be the Chief Controller, Examinations.

11.2 The Controller of Examinations shall be assisted by the Deputy Controller of Examinations along with other office support.

12. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

12.1 The Commission shall provide financial assistance to autonomous colleges as per the extant provisions of the scheme guidelines (prescribed separately). However, self-financing colleges shall not be provided autonomy grant. In matters related to utilization of autonomy grant and maintaining the accounts, the college shall remain guided by the scheme guidelines.

13. GOVERNANCE OF AN AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

13.1 The autonomous college shall have the following statutory bodies to ensure proper management of academic, financial and general administrative affairs:

- (a) Governing Body
- (b) Academic Council
- (c) Board of Studies
- (d) Finance Committee

(The Governing Body is different from Trust Board/Board of Management/Executive Committee/Management Committee).

13.2 The College shall, in addition, have other non statutory committees such as the Planning and Evaluation Committee, Grievance Redressal Committee, Examination Committee, Admission Committee, Library Committee, Student Welfare Committee, Internal Complaints Committee, Extra-Curricular Activities Committee and Academic Audit Committee.

13.3 GOVERNING BODY:

A. Constitution of Governing Body of Private /Self Financing College/Constituent College run by Trust/Society

Number	Category	Nature
5 Members	Management	Trust or management as per the constitution or byelaws, with the Chairman or President/Director as the chairperson
2 Members	Teachers of the College	Nominated by the Principal based on seniority by rotation
1 Member	Educationist or industrialist	Nominated by the management
1 Member	UGC Nominee	Nominated by the UGC
1 Member	State Government nominee	Academician not below the rank of professor or State Government official of Directorate of Higher Education/State Council of Higher Education
1 Member	University Nominee	Nominated by the University
1 Member	Principal of College	Ex-Officio

B. Constitution of Governing Body of Government Colleges

Number	Category	Nature
3 Members one of them to be Chairperson	Educationist, Industrialist, Professional	Nominated by the State Government, persons of proven academic interest with at least PG level qualification
2 Members	Teachers of the College	Nominated by the Principal on seniority by rotation.
1 Member	Educationist or industrialist	Nominated by the Principal for two years
1 Member	UGC Nominee	Nominated by UGC
1 Member	State Government nominee	Nominated by the State Government
1 Member	University Professor	Nominated by the University
1 Member	Principal of College	Ex-Officio

C. Constitution of Governing Body of Constituent Colleges run by University

Number	Category	Nature
3 Members one of them to be Chairperson	Educationist, Industrialist, Professional	Nominated by the University, persons of proven academic interest with at least PG level qualification
2 Members	Teachers of the College	Nominated by the Principal on seniority by rotation.
1 Member	State Government nominee	Nominated by the State Government
1 Member	University Professor	Nominated by the University
1 Member	UGC Nominee	Nominated by UGC
1 Member	Principal of College	Ex-Officio

Term: The Governing Body shall be reconstituted every three years except in the case of UGC nominee who shall have a term of five years.

Meetings: Meetings of the Governing Body shall be held at least twice a year.

Functions of the Governing Body:

Subject to the existing provision in the bye-laws of respective college and rules laid down by the state government/parent university, the Governing Body shall:

- Guide the college while fulfilling the objectives for which the college has been granted autonomous status.
- Institute scholarships, fellowships, studentships, medals, prizes and certificates on the recommendations of the Academic Council
- Approve new programmes of study leading to degrees and/or diplomas.
- All recruitments of Teaching Faculty/Principal shall be made by the Governing Body/state government as applicable in accordance with the policies laid down by the UGC and State Government from time to time.
- To approve annual budget of the college before submitting the same at the UGC.
- Perform such other functions and institute committees, as may be necessary and deemed fit for the proper development of the college

13.4 ACADEMIC COUNCIL:**COMPOSITON OF ACADEMIC COUNCIL:**

1. The Principal (Chairman)
2. All the Heads of Departments in the college
3. Four teachers of the college representing different categories of teaching staff by rotation on the basis of seniority of service in the college.
4. Not less than four experts/academicians from outside the college representing such areas as Industry, Commerce, Law, Education, Medicine, Engineering, Sciences etc., to be nominated by the Governing Body.
5. Three nominees of the university not less than Professors.
6. A faculty member nominated by the Principal (Member Secretary).

Term: The term of the nominated members shall be three years.

Meetings: Academic Council shall meet at least twice a year.

Functions of the Academic Council:

The Academic Council shall have powers to:

- (a) Scrutinize and approve the proposals with or without modification of the Boards of Studies with regard to courses of study, academic regulations, curricula, syllabi and modifications thereof, instructional and evaluation arrangements, methods, procedures relevant thereto etc., provided that where the Academic Council differs on any proposal, it shall have the right to return the matter for reconsideration to the Board of Studies concerned or reject it, after giving reasons to do so.
- (b) Make regulations regarding the admission of students to different programmes of study in the college keeping in view the policy of the Government.
- (c) Make regulations for sports, extra-curricular activities, and proper maintenance and functioning of the playgrounds and hostels.
- (d) Recommend to the Governing Body proposals for institution of new programmes of study.
- (e) Recommend to the Governing Body institution of scholarships, studentships, fellowships, prizes and medals, and to frame regulations for the award of the same.
- (f) Advise the Governing Body on suggestions(s) pertaining to academic affairs made by it.
- (g) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Governing Body.

13.5 BOARD OF STUDIES:

Composition of Board of Studies:

1. Head of the Department concerned (Chairman).
2. The entire faculty of each specialization.
3. Two subject experts from outside the Parent University to be nominated by the Academic Council.
4. One expert to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from a panel of six recommended by the college principal.
5. One representative from industry/corporate sector/allied area relating to placement.
6. One postgraduate meritorious alumnus to be nominated by the principal. The Chairman, Board of Studies, may with the approval of the principal of the college, co-opt:
 - (a) Experts from outside the college whenever special courses of studies are to be formulated.
 - (b) Other members of staff of the same faculty.

Term: The term of the nominated members shall be three years.

Meetings: The Board of Studies shall meet at least twice a year.

Functions:

The Board of Studies of a Department in the college shall:

- (a) Prepare syllabi for various courses keeping in view the objectives of the college, interest of the stakeholders and national requirement for consideration and approval of the Academic Council;

- (b) Suggest methodologies for innovative teaching and evaluation techniques;
- (c) Suggest panel of names to the Academic Council for appointment of examiners; and
- (d) Coordinate research, teaching, extension and other academic activities in the department/college.

13.6 **FINANCE COMMITTEE:**

Composition of Finance Committee:

- (a) The Principal (Chairman).
- (b) One person to be nominated by the Governing Body of the college for a period of two years.
- (c) Finance Officer of the affiliating University
- (d) One senior-most teacher of the college to be nominated in rotation by the principal for two years.

Term: Term of the Finance Committee shall be three years.

Meetings: The Finance Committee shall meet at least twice a year

Functions of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall act as an advisory body to the Governing Body, to consider:

- (a) Budget estimates relating to the grant received/receivable from UGC, and income from fees, etc. collected for the activities to undertake the scheme of autonomy; and
- (b) Audited accounts for the above.

14. CONSEQUENCES OF VOILATION OF REGULATIONS

14.1 All UGC directives shall be strictly followed, failing which UGC may take appropriate actions, as it deems fit, against the defaulting Autonomous College.

15. REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES

15.1 University Grants Commission reserves the right to remove difficulty/difficulties in the course of implementation of these Regulations in consultation with the Government of India/Ministry of Human Resource Development.

P. K. THAKUR, Secy.

[ADVT.-III/4/Exty./428/17]

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