

**PART FINAL REPORT<sup>1</sup>  
OF THE TASK FORCE  
CONSTITUTED  
TO PREPARE  
AN ACTION PLAN  
FOR IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF  
THE REVIEW COMMITTEE  
ON INSTITUTIONS DEEMED  
TO BE UNIVERSITIES**

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<sup>1</sup> The Report is Part Final as the Task Force is yet to give their Report on the second Term of Reference “advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions”.

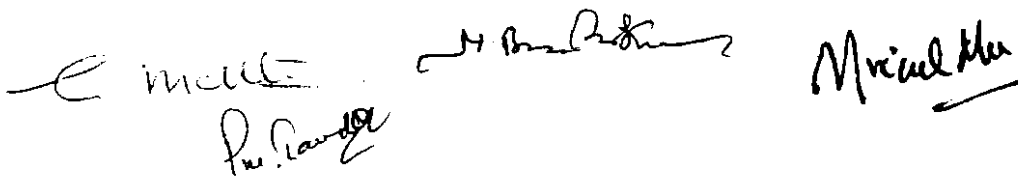
## Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations of the MHRD Review Committee on Deemed to be Universities

### I. Background

The Committee<sup>1</sup> appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India reviewed the functioning of 126 (out of 130) institutions 'deemed to be universities' in the light of the criteria mentioned below and submitted its report to the government of India in October 2009. This review of the 'deemed to be universities' has revealed that some of them do not merit the status of a university as envisaged in the original concept enunciated in the Report of the University Education Commission (Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Commission report 1948-49) and the subsequent guidelines framed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. As a part of the review exercise, the Committee adopted certain key criteria on the basis of the existing UGC guidelines (2000) for considering proposals for declaring an institution as 'deemed to be university'. A list of these criteria along with the relevant provisions of the UGC Guidelines is shown below:-

- *Consideration of the idea of a university [Articles 4(a) (ii), 4 (a) (iv) and 4 (b)]*
- *Whether all present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance? [Articles 2 and 4 (b)]*
- *Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution 'deemed to be a university' [Articles 4(a) (i) and 16]*
- *Aspects of Governance [Article 4(a) (iv)]*
- *Quality of and innovations in teaching – learning process [Article 4(a) (ii)]*

<sup>1</sup> By notification dated 6/7/2009 [No.F-9-26/2009- U3A], the Government of India constituted a Committee of experts to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed to be universities'. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 20/10/2009.



- *Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc)* [Article 4(a) (i)]
- *Doctoral and other research degree programmes* [Articles 3 and 4 (a) (i)]
- *Faculty resources* [Article 9(b)]
- *Admission processes and award of degrees* [Article 13]

These criteria are elaborated in terms of the UGC Guidelines (2000) in the attached Chart (Annexure 1), a copy of which was furnished to the Ministry in response to its communication dated 26 October, 2009 from the working papers of the Review Committee.

A key conclusion of the review was that the existing 'deemed to be universities' fall into three groups<sup>2</sup> (listed in Tables 1,2 and 3 of the Report of the Review Committee) namely –

- Group 1. - those institutions which, on an aggregate of their achievement and performance as well as potential, justify their continuation as deemed universities (Table 1);
- Group 2. - those which on an aggregate were found to be deficient in some aspects which needed to be rectified over a three year period for their continuation as deemed to be universities (Table 2); and
- Group 3. - those which, neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future have the attributes to retain their status as universities (Table 3).

The Review Committee suggested that a "Task Force" may be constituted to propose an Action Plan for implementation of its recommendations. Accordingly, the Government of India constituted a Task Force<sup>3</sup> with the same members and Convener as that in the Review Committee with the following terms of reference –

<sup>2</sup> In the Report of the Committee to review the functioning of existing institutions 'deemed to be universities', such institutions have been categorized into three groups [Annexure I (a), I (b) and I (c) of the Report].

<sup>3</sup> A copy of the order constituting the Task Force with its Terms of Reference is at Annexure 2.

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*P. Ramesh*      *M. S. Swaminathan*

- (i) preparing a plan of action, by way of abundant caution, to safeguard the interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be a university' whose declaration is, or may be, revoked in public interest and accordingly, would be required to cease operations as an institution 'deemed to be university' under any law for the time being in force; and
- (ii) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions.

The Task Force met on 17/11/2009, 18/11/2009, 23/12/2009 and 24/12/2009 to propose an Action Plan necessary in respect of the deemed universities in Table 3 of the Review Committee Report. During its deliberations, the Task Force also took into account the relevant observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004] in regard to protecting the interest of the students enrolled in institutions which were directed by the Apex Court to be closed down.

## II. Issues before the Task Force

In the event of the Government accepting the report of the MHRD Review Committee, we assume that the consequent step of withdrawing the status of "deemed to be University" from institutions in Group 3 mentioned in its Report, is likely to be taken. While this will be an enormously significant and positive step in the direction of removing very serious aberrations that have crept into our higher education system, the inevitable fallout of this will be the future of students who are pursuing various degree programmes in these institutions. It may be recalled that in a similar circumstance<sup>4</sup>, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given clear directions to safeguard the interests of the students. Given the unfortunate circumstances, it may become necessary for the Government to take measures to ensure that the studies of legitimate students are not disrupted. It is also the social responsibility of all institutions including the University Grants Commission and State Governments to come to the aid of the students. However, the plight of these students must not be allowed to become a reason for considering the possibility of totally undeserving institutions retaining the status of university. Such a course will be incalculably harmful for the future of higher education in the country.

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<sup>4</sup> Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004]

*E. M. ...*  
*P. ...*  
*A. ...*  
*M. ...*

A majority of students who will be affected are those studying for the Bachelor's and Master's degree in professional as well as in general purpose programmes. Some of the deemed universities have also indiscriminately launched numerous degree programmes in the distance mode, including in such disciplines as engineering, technology, etc., which are not exactly amenable to being imparted in the distance mode, with disproportionately large enrolment. It is also expected that students pursuing research degrees such as MPhil and PhD would also be affected. It is worrisome to observe that in specific cases the research programmes have no academic viability and are in violation of all established norms. But even in such cases, the students would need special assistance to continue their research pursuits.

Thus, the issues before the task force are the following:

- (i) How best to protect the interest of students who are in the middle of their degree courses in general purpose bachelor's and master's degree programmes?
- (ii) How are students pursuing their degree courses in various technical and professional programmes to be rehabilitated?
- (iii) What can be done for students in institutions with a narrow focus such as ancient art and antiquarian studies, linguistic and cultural heritage or sports and physical education or institutions with significant historical legacy which have failed to live up to the ideal of a university?
- (iv) How are students pursuing degree and diploma courses in the distance mode to be re-located?
- (v) How is the continuity of MPhil and PhD research to be ensured?

### III. Proposed Road Map

The task of charting a roadmap to be followed in case of the deemed to be universities not found suitable to continue as a university, was greatly complicated by the fact that many of these institutions having acquired 'deemed university' status, misused the autonomy. This resulted in misguided proliferation of courses, indiscriminate admission of students and dilution of the academic standards, thus making the process of rehabilitation of both students and institutions extremely difficult.

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*P. Ganesan* *M. K. Srinivasan*

### III.1 Classification of institutions

For the purpose of addressing the student-related issues listed above, the deemed universities in Group 3 (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report), can be sub-divided as shown below. The post-withdrawal status, of the affected deemed universities, is also indicated.

III.1. (i) Some 'deemed to be universities' offer only Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Management programmes, such as B.Sc., B.A., B Com., LL.B., B.B.A., M.B.A., etc.. These courses are routinely offered in colleges / institutions affiliated to State universities. Such institutions were originally started as arts, science and commerce colleges and thereafter these obtained regular deemed university status and continue to run same or similar programmes that are no different from those offered by colleges affiliated to State Universities. Such colleges can be affiliated to the State University having territorial jurisdiction after meeting the requisite norms and standards for affiliation. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated /reverted colleges or institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institution under this category is mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial number 63.

III.1.(ii) Some 'deemed to be universities' under Group 3 that offer programmes only in Engineering and Technology disciplines, such as B.E., B.Tech., B Arch., M.B.A., and M.C.A., etc that are no different from the hundreds of engineering colleges in India. These can be (re)designated/reverted as Engineering colleges or Technical Institutes. The (re)designated/reverted colleges can then be affiliated to the State Technical University or other State University having territorial jurisdiction. The affiliating university will then be able to guide these institutions in correcting the aberrations and deficiencies (mentioned above) that have crept into these institutions after acquiring the 'deemed university' status. The students already enrolled will continue their on-going academic programme and receive the degree from the affiliating university. It will be incumbent on these colleges to suitably restructure their academic programmes to 'meet the requisite norms and standards' for affiliation so that the students' interests are fully protected. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated colleges / institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 44, 51, 111, 116, 124 and 125.

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III.1.(iii) Some 'deemed to be universities' offer programmes only in Medical and Allied fields, such as M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.Pharm., Nursing, Physiotherapy, etc. that are no different from other such colleges and are under the purview of various Statutory councils. These institutions were originally started as medical or dental colleges and thereafter obtained either regular or *de-novo* deemed university status. These can revert back to their earlier status as colleges in their respective disciplines. The (re)designated/ reverted colleges can seek affiliation to the State Medical Universities or any other State University having territorial jurisdiction after meeting the requisite norms and standards for affiliation. The students already enrolled will continue their on-going academic programme and receive the degree from the affiliating university. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated colleges / institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 48, 57, 58, 59, 76, 77, 102, 113, 119 and 126.

III.1.(iv) Several institutions were started as deemed universities offering programmes in one or more disciplines such as engineering, medicine, dental, arts, science, management etc. Subsequently, they brought under their ambit several other disciplines coming under the purview of different regulatory bodies. Among these, some are offering courses in both on-campus and off-campus. These institutions can be affiliated to the respective state universities as follows:

- Technology Disciplines - State Technical Universities or other State Universities having territorial jurisdiction
- Medical and allied disciplines - State Medical Universities or other State Universities having territorial jurisdiction
- Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Law etc. - State Universities having territorial jurisdiction

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 49, 50, 61, 64, 69, 80, 85, 87, 88, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 112, 114, 115, 118, 120 and 127.

III.1.(v) Some 'deemed to be universities' started in one State but established 'Off-campus' centres in other States as well as several locations within the state, and even in foreign countries all coming within the ambit of the same deemed university. Most of these universities offer programmes in multiple disciplines

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*Murali*

like engineering, medicine, arts, science, law, management etc. Their courses are no different from those offered by general and professional colleges in the country. These off-campus institutions / colleges should be reverted to their earlier status where applicable and in any case, designated as colleges or institutes in the appropriate discipline and affiliated to the corresponding technical, medical or general or open universities in the State where they are located. Programmes run in foreign countries have to be affiliated to one of the State universities, if permissible under the law governing such universities, else, dealt with under the relevant local laws of the host country.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 82, 94, 98 and 109.

III.1.(vi) Some institutions which were established primarily to preserve and promote special areas of Indian heritage of art, language and culture as well as sports, youth development and so on or have significant historical legacy were given the status of deemed to be university. Though such programmes are important in their own right, however, in actual practice, their present activities do not meet the attributes expected of a university level institution. Such programmes should seek recognition or affiliation from an appropriate State or Central University – alternatively, where publicly funded, the appropriate Ministry or State Government, as the case may be, should consider establishing them as statutory universities of appropriate legislatures after overcoming their present inadequacies.

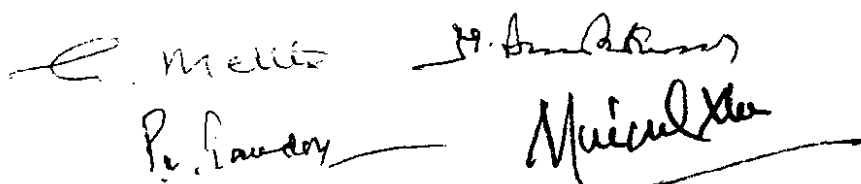
Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 3, 25 and 33.

III.1.(vii) Any new institution / college established after acquiring the 'deemed to be university' status, which did not have any prior affiliation to any university at the time, would have to seek fresh affiliation to an appropriate State university. The number of such institutions cuts across the above categories.

### III.2 Migration / Reassignment of students

a) We have to recognize that some of the State Universities may not accept some institutions falling under Group 3 (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report) referred to above for affiliation for not meeting the standards of quality of faculty and facilities. In such cases, it will be necessary that the students of such institutions should be assigned to other affiliated institutions under the State University.

b) Some of the deemed to be universities categorized in the Review Committee Report in Group 3 (Table 3) may have management common to deemed to be





universities under Group 1 (Table 1 ); some of the institutions deemed to be university in Group 3 are also running colleges which are affiliated to other State or Central universities. – in such cases affected students must be accommodated in the institutions under the same management. Such affected students could also be accommodated in the same or related programme in a ‘deemed to be university’ under the same management or any other ‘deemed to be university’ which is validly operating.

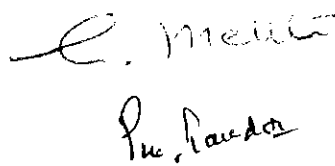
c) The problem of migration of medical students is somewhat different from that of students in other disciplines. This is because medical students would have to be migrated to a course in medicine and no other. Hence the assignment of students undergoing medical courses would have to be approached somewhat differently. Where there is a medical college as a constituent unit of a validly operating institution deemed to be university under the same management, affected students from medical courses should be migrated to such institution deemed to be university or to any other validly operating deemed university’s medical college. Where there are no such avenues as suggested by us in respect of medical students, since the State Government would have initially given the essentiality certificate, which entails the state responsibility for the assignment of students, affected students should be moved to any other State medical college.

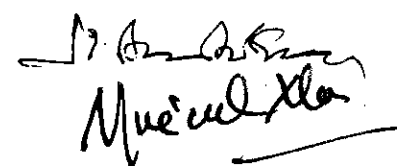
d) A peculiar problem will arise where the nomenclatures of the programmes were found to be concocted only in order to make them sound ‘innovative’ or ‘emerging’. In such cases, establishing equivalence should be accorded the highest priority and students should be migrated to the most appropriate equivalent programmes. This approach would need to be used even in respect of those students, who, while enrolled in a programme, were not *ab initio* eligible to be in such programme and, therefore, would have to be migrated to an appropriate programme by the affiliating university. Needless to add, the Central Government and its agencies will have to persuade State Governments / State Universities to accommodate and facilitate relocation of such students.

e) The problem of reassignment of students will be more difficult if no institution under the affiliating university offers same or equivalent courses. In such cases, the students may be given an option to choose a similar or compatible course under the affiliating university.

### III.3 Students in Research Programmes

a) The Review Committee has already pointed out the problems and shortcomings in the PhD and other Research Programmes. The Committee found that many privately

  
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Mue'ul Khan

managed deemed universities have enrolled in their PhD programme a large number of candidates who are mostly part time without adequate facilities and research guides.

b) In the event of withdrawal of 'deemed university' status, all Ph.D. scholars and other students in Research programmes currently registered with the Deemed universities will require re-allotment to other universities / institutions. It will be necessary for the State Government and the State Universities to assist the Ph.D. Scholars to find alternative arrangement. Alternatively, the (re)designated/reverted college obtains affiliation to a university, the Research Guide and the full time student may seek recognition and registration from the university concerned. Part time Ph.D. scholars should likewise seek re-registration in another university.

### **III.4 Distance Education Programmes of Deemed Universities**

There are distance education programmes run by many deemed universities, enrolling thousands of students and running hundreds of study centres in many states across the country. All those courses in the distance mode which do not comply with the requirements of the tripartite agreement between UGC, AICTE and DEC must be discontinued forthwith. Wherever Distance Education Council (DEC) had unilaterally approved such programmes, the affected students should be assigned by the DEC to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or the appropriate State Open University. In cases where the distance education programme in an institution deemed to be university in Group 3 (Table 3) is compliant with the requirements of the tripartite agreement, students should be migrated to IGNOU/State Open Universities or to the distance education programmes of institutions deemed to be universities in Group 1 (Table 1). If the courses are run without the approval of appropriate Regulatory Authorities, the concerned deemed university should be proceeded against under the relevant laws for misleading students and harming their interests .

### **III-5 Financial Implications of migration of students**

a) Migration of students from institutions deemed to be universities in Group 3 (Table 3) would have financial implications for the students in respect of the tuition fee and other legally admissible charges paid by them to such institutions. In addition, there would be costs incurred on relocation of students. Where the institution is (re)designated/reverted to the status of a college, even though tuition etc. may not be affected, such institutions would have to refund the fee charged in particular for university related functions.

b) The Task Force is of the opinion that even though the onus lies on the state government/central government to facilitate migration of affected students to relevant

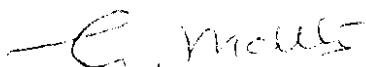
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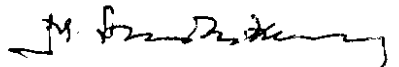
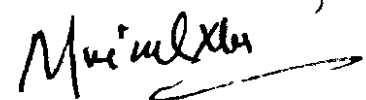
recognized programmes, the entire financial burden involved should be borne by the errant institutions deemed to be university. The Central Government should for this purpose effect the necessary recoveries from the corpus fund of the institution deemed to be universities, or where such fund is insufficient adopt other legal mechanism.

#### IV. Concluding Observations

The key features of the recommendations contained in this Report of the Task Force to mitigate the expected problems of the affected students are summarized below:

- All the pre-existing colleges, not found suitable for the status of deemed university should revert to status quo ante i.e the status of an affiliated college of a State University so that the students would be able to complete their on-going courses and obtain the degree from the affiliating university.
- Medical colleges / Dental Colleges not found suitable for the status of deemed university should revert to status quo ante and in case they acquired this status under *de novo* category should seek affiliation to a State University to enable the students to complete their on-going courses.
- Following withdrawal of deemed university status, if the institution is not able to obtain affiliation, every effort should be made to facilitate migration / re-enrolment in equivalent or similar courses in other institutions.
- Students in PhD and other Research Programmes should be enabled to obtain registration / recognition from the affiliating university or other institutions.
- Students enrolled in duly approved Distance Education Programmes should be assigned to IGNOU or to a State Open University. Recalling the observations of the Review Committee, we reiterate that all distance education programmes of all the deemed universities should be discontinued forthwith.
- While every effort should be made to safeguard the career of the students enrolled in deemed universities not found suitable to retain this status, further admission of students to such institutions should be stopped immediately

  
E. Mohan  
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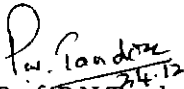
  
M. Srinivasan  


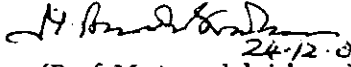
Considering the enormous diversity of programmes and types of institutions embedded in the deemed university architecture, it is not possible to foresee all difficulties likely to be faced by affected students arising out of the withdrawal of the status of 'deemed university'. However, every attempt has been made to explore feasible solutions to accommodate diverse needs of the vast majority of students that we could anticipate. There may be still some students, who, owing to the circumstances of their initial admission to contrived non-viable academic programmes ( or where the students were ab initio ineligible for being admitted to programmes) may pose difficulty in their reallocation / migration. The number of such cases will be small, and needs to be handled with care, compassion and on a case by case basis.


In all cases of relocation of students or reaffiliation of institutions, it will be imperative that the University Grants Commission, the Central and State Governments and the State Universities play a proactive and sympathetic role in facilitating this process in a time-bound manner.

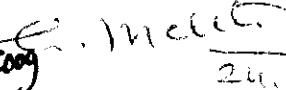
Simultaneously, steps will need to be initiated by the University Grants Commission to improve the affiliation system of the universities in general to promote autonomy and avoid bureaucratic delays in introducing desirable modifications of curricula or initiating new courses so as to discourage the rush for 'deemed to be university' status by the affiliated colleges.

Having gone through the agonizing process of evolving practical remedial measures to safeguard the interests of students, we hope that steps will be taken to ensure that such a situation does not recur in future. This would require a very serious reconsideration of the existing UGC Guidelines for granting deemed university status. At the same time, the process leading to the grant of 'deemed university' status should be truly merit based and be informed by rigour and transparency.

  
(Prof. P.N.Tandon)

  
(Prof. M. Anandakrishnan)

  
(Prof. Mrinal Miri)

  
(Prof. Goverdhan Mehta)

**TABLE III OF  
REPORT OF THE  
COMMITTEE FOR  
REVIEW OF  
EXISTING  
INSTITUTIONS  
DEEMED TO BE  
UNIVERSITIES**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF  
EXISTING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES (2009)**

**Table III**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the institution deemed to be university</b>
1)	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)
2)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)
3)	National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation & Museology, (New Delhi)
4)	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi (Andhra Pradesh)
5)	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia Baroda (Gujarat)
6)	Maharshi Markandeshwar University, Mullana- Ambala (Haryana)
7)	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad (Haryana)
8)	Lingaya's University, Faridabad (Haryana)
9)	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education & Research, Tamaka (Kolar) (Karnataka)
10)	Yenepoya University Mangalore (Karnataka)
11)	BLDE University, Bijapur (Karnataka)
12)	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur (Karnataka)
13)	Christ College, Bangalore (Karnataka)
14)	Jain University, Bangalore (Karnataka)
15)	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)
16)	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (Maharashtra)
17)	D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
18)	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
19)	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, (Pondicherry)
20)	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
21)	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sadarshahr (Rajasthan)
22)	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan)
23)	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
24)	Barath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
25)	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
26)	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
27)	Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
28)	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu)

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF  
EXISTING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES (2009)**

29)	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
30)	Academy of Maritime Education & Training, Kanathur (Tamil Nadu)
31)	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Technology & Science, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
32)	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
33)	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
34)	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Padur (Tamil Nadu)
35)	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
36)	Vel-Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
37)	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
38)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
39)	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
40)	Graphic Era University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
41)	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
42)	Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
43)	Santosh University, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
44)	Nehru Gram Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

# **ANNEXURE 1**



# ANNEXURE-1

**Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)**

Sl. No.	Parameters used by the Review Committee to evaluate an institution 'deemed to be university'	Relevant articles of the UGC Guidelines 2000
1)	Consideration of the idea of a university	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (ii)] Making in its area of specialization <b>distinct contributions</b> to the objectives of the University Education System.</li> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (iv)] Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the <b>University ideals and traditions</b>.</li> <li>• [Article 4 (b)] Institutions offering only conventional degree programmes will not be considered for grant of 'deemed to be university' status.</li> </ul>
2)	Whether all present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 2] This provision has been made in the UGC Act 1956 to bring under the purview of the UGC institutions which for historical reasons or for any other circumstances are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university would enable them to further contribute to the cause of higher education which would mutually enrich the institution and the university system.</li> </ul>

*P. Pandey*

*A. Kumar*

*M. K. Mehta*

*M. K. Mehta*

**Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)**

3)	<p><b>Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution 'deemed to be a university'</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (i)] Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialization which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and /or research levels.</li> <li>• [Article 16] De-novo institutions in the emerging area with the promise of excellence</li> </ul>
4)	<p><b>Aspects of Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (iv)] stipulates ... "a management capable of contributing to the University ideals and traditions"</li> <li>• [Article 6] The institutions should be registered under the Societies Registration Act or Public Trust Act and should formulate a Memorandum of Association and Rules based on the Model prescribed by the UGC.</li> </ul>
5)	<p><b>Quality of and innovations in teaching – learning process</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (ii)] Making in its area of specialization, <b>distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognized as a university capable of further enriching the university system</b> as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialization.</li> </ul>

*P. S. Suresh*      *H. Suresh Kumar*

*E. Mallu*

*M. S. Suresh*

**Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)**

6)	<b>Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (i)] clearly requires the institution to be recognized as an institution 'deemed to be university' to be "Engaged in teaching programmes and research ...which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent and / or Research levels".</li> </ul>
7)	<b>Doctoral and other research degree programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 3] Institution should have among its priority objectives, postgraduate instruction and training ...</li> <li>• [Article 4 (a) (i)] clearly requires the institution to be recognized as an institution 'deemed to be university' to be "Engaged in teaching programmes and research ...which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent and / or Research levels".</li> </ul>
8)	<b>Faculty resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 9 (b)] Ordinarily, the institution should have created at least five departments with every department having in position a minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and adequate number of along with necessary supporting staff.</li> </ul>
9)	<b>Admission processes and award of degrees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Article 13] Admissions shall be made on an All- India basis to the identical courses in all the deemed to be universities through a common entrance test conducted by the University Grants Commission or by an Institution / Agency identified and</li> </ul>

*P. Gaudon H. B. ...*

*E. ...*

*M. ...*

**Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)**

		<b>approved by the UGC. This shall also apply to those institutions which have already been given the deemed to be university status.</b>
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*J. Anandaraman*

*P. Chandor*

*M. K. Chellappa*

*M. K. Chellappa*

# **ANNEXURE 2**

**F.No.9-26/2009 – U.3A**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Department of Higher Education

New Delhi  
16<sup>th</sup> November 2009

**ORDER**

**Sub: Constitution of a Task Force to:**

- (a) prepare an action plan for safeguarding interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be university' whose declaration as such an institution may be revoked or is revocable in public interest by the Central Government; and**
- (b) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions**

**WHEREAS**, the Central Government, is aware of public concerns regarding the functioning of certain institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' and had constituted a Committee of Experts to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' vide its notification vide no. F. 9-26/2009- U 3A dated 6/7/2009 so as to satisfy itself of the justification of their continuance as institutions 'deemed to be universities';

2. **AND WHEREAS**, the Review Committee has submitted its Report to the Government on 20/10/2009 and the said Report submitted by the Review Committee is under the active consideration of the Government;

3. **AND FURTHER WHEREAS**, the Report of the Review Committee has *inter alia* recommended

- (a) the constitution of a Committee to address the concern regarding the future of students enrolled in any institution which may, in the public interest of higher education, not continue as such institution 'deemed to be university', in the event that the Government, after following the due process of law, comes to such conclusion; and
- (b) review of the existing UGC guidelines on institutions deemed to be universities.

(c) **NOW, THEREFORE**, the Government hereby constitutes the Committee referred in para 1 of this Order into a Task Force with the same members and Convener for advising on the manner of implementing the Committee's recommendations and specifically for:

- (i) preparing a plan of action, by way of abundant caution, to safeguard the interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be a university' whose declaration is, or may be, revoked in public interest and accordingly, would be required to cease operations as an institution 'deemed to be university' under any law for the time being in force; and
- (ii) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions.

4. The Task Force shall, *inter alia*, base the plan of action to be prepared by it with due regard to the directions / principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004] in regard to protecting student interest in respect of those students enrolled in institutions which were directed by the Apex Court to be closed down in that matter [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004]. Further, the Task Force would review the existing UGC guidelines on institutions deemed to be universities with reference to the observations contained in the report of the Review Committee constituted by this Ministry to review functioning of existing institutions deemed to be universities.

5. The Task Force may lay down its own procedure and shall submit its report within a period of eight weeks from the date of this notification.

6. The Ministry of Human Resource Development shall provide all secretarial assistance and logistics support to the Task Force, and the expenditure on travel and accommodation of the Task Force, shall be borne by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

7. This notification issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

1) Members of the Task Force –

- a) Prof. P N Tandon 1 Jagriti Enclave, Vikas Marg, Delhi
- b) Prof. Goverdhan Mehta Chairman, EC NAAC PO Box. No. 1075,  
Nagarbhavi Bangalore 560072
- c) Prof. Anandkrishnan, Chairman IIT Kanpur & Chairman Science City,  
Planetarium Campus, Kotturpuram, Chennai 400025
- d) Prof. Mrinal Miri A 39, NDSE Part 1, New Delhi 110049

- 2) PS to HRM
- 3) PS to MOS (HRD)
- 4) Sr. PPS to Education Secretary
- 5) PPS to Additional Secretary (HE)
- 6) PPS to Additional Secretary (FA) (HRD)

Sd/-  
(Upamanyu Basu)  
Director (ICR)