



आउटकम बजट  
**OUTCOME BUDGET**

**2008-2009**

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग  
**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय  
**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

भारत सरकार  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

नई दिल्ली  
**NEW DELHI**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There has been phenomenal growth in the Higher Education System and a virtual explosion in the number of Universities and colleges. As against 20 universities and 500 Colleges at the time of Independence, the country has now 413 Universities – 251 State Universities, 24 Central Universities, 100 Deemed Universities, 5 Institutions established under State Legislation and 33 Institutes of National Importance established by Act of Parliament. In addition, there are 20677 Colleges including 2166 Women Colleges.

At the beginning of the academic year 2007-08, the total number of students enrolled in the Universities and Colleges was 116.13 Lakhs (approx). The enrollment of women was about 40% of the total enrollment.

Education is on the Concurrent List subject to Entry 66 in the Union List of the Constitution. This gives exclusive Legislative Power to the Central Government for coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research, and scientific and technical institutions. The Union Government is responsible for major policies relating to higher education in the country. In discharging its responsibility, it has established statutory bodies such as,

- Universities Grants Commission – for coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in higher education,
- All India Council for Technical Education – for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country
- Distance Education Council – for promotion of Open University and Distance Education system and for coordination and determination of standards of teaching, evaluation and research in such systems.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for coordination determination, and maintenance of standards, release of grants. Professional councils such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Distance Education Council (DEC), are responsible for recognition of courses, promotion of professional institutions and providing grants to undergraduate programmes and various awards. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous institution established by the UGC in 1994 to assess and accredit institutions of higher education that volunteer for the process, based on prescribed criteria. 129 Universities and 2954 colleges/institutions have been accredited by NAAC so far.

The advances in information and communication technology provide great opportunities to enhance teaching and learning in higher education by both on campus and distance education. The Open University System was initiated in the country to augment opportunities for higher education as an instrument of democratizing

education and also to make it a lifelong process. The first Open University in the country was established by Andhra Pradesh in 1982. In 1985, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established under an Act of Parliament. The IGNOU has designed, developed and delivered high quality academic programmes in the Humanities, Sciences and Social Sciences as well as in professional areas like Computer Applications, Engineering, Management, Nursing and Tourism. Most of the University's programmes are structured on modular pattern, leading to the award of certificates, diplomas and degrees. The Open University programmes have proved to be highly cost effective. The current indications are that their cost is much lower than the cost normally incurred by the traditional system on comparable programmes. The Open Universities arrive at lower cost through economies of scale since their fixed costs get distributed over a large number of students.

EDUSAT the first Indian satellite built exclusively for serving the educational sector is a collaborative project of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Indira Gandhi National Open University, and the Department of Space/ Indian Space Research Organization. It is mainly intended to meet the demand for an interactive satellite based distance education system for the country. It strongly reflects India's commitment to use space technology for national development especially for the development of the population in the remote and rural locations.

Over the decades, the Department has also established or substantially funded a number of premier institutions, which have come to acquire a reputation for excellence. Some of these are:

- 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- 7 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore,
- Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
- 23 Central Universities, including IGNOU
- 4 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)
- School of Planning and Architecture

As a part of the ongoing efforts to setup new Institutions, Government of India has proposed to set up two more IISERs at Bhopal and Trivandrum; 4 new IITs in the states of Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh; 20 new IIITs including some in PPP mode; 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs); 16 new Central Universities and 14 new Universities of world class standards.

About 98% of the Budget of the Department is spent in the form of Grant in aid to various autonomous bodies and institutions for implementing the programmes of the department. These organizations enjoy autonomy in the discharge of their functions keeping in view overall policy of the Government. The performance of these bodies is reviewed by respective Boards of Management and Finance Committees to which

officers from the respective administrative department as also representative from AICTE, UGC and Finance are nominated. In the Department also the approval for sanction of grant in aid is scrutinized keeping in view the provisions of General Financial Rules and the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time. Necessary checks are also exercised to ensure that adequate amount of grants are released at the appropriate time and no amount lies with the grantee institution unutilized. Chapter V – Financial review summarises the extent of Utilisation Certificate due and the unspent balance lying with the grantee institutions/State Governments. The outlay institution wise and the grants released are posted on the Ministry's website on a monthly basis by the Chief Controller of Accounts.

## **CHAPTER- I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **FUNCTIONS**

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

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

1. Laying down of National Policy on Education, and overseeing its implementation.
2. Planned development, including expansion of access and qualitative improvement in University and Higher Education, and Technical Education with special attention to disadvantaged groups, e.g. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Girls, Minorities and Disabled
3. Development of all Indian Languages
4. Scholarships to deserving students
5. Promotion of Books and administration of Copyright Act
6. International Cooperation in the field of Education, including with UNESCO.

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

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

At the executive level, the Department of Higher Education is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted by one Special Secretary, and several Joint Secretaries or equivalent officers. Each Joint Secretary heads a Bureau. At present, work of the Department is divided into six Bureaux as follows:

- University & Higher Education, Minorities Education, Book Promotion & Copyrights
- Technical Education

- Distance Education & Scholarships
- Planning and Languages
- UNESCO, International Cooperation, Admin., Coordination, Policy, Statistics
- Integrated Finance Division

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

**1. University & Higher Education**

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- 23 Central Universities
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)
- Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla

**2. Technical Education**

- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- 7 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 4 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs)
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/ Practical Training
- 3 Indian Institutes of Science for Education and Research
- Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
- National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai
- School of Planning and Architecture

**3. Languages**

- Three Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati.
- Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra
- Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)

**4. Miscellaneous**

- National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA)
- National Book Trust (NBT)
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)

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

**5. Attached Offices**

- Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi
- Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi
- Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore

**6. PSU**

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



**CHAPTER-II**  
**OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES**

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8

<b>Higher Education</b>									
1.	University Grants Commission	<p>To promote quality in teaching and research in higher education. To strengthen the universities and institutions of higher education for enhancing access to higher education with equity.</p> <p>To remove regional imbalances in higher education.</p> <p>To support excellence in University system through academic interventions as well as through supporting efficient management and governance.</p>	3439.95 (344.45 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.875 crore for OSC recommendation)	2009.40	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to central Universities</li> <li>• Assistance to State Universities</li> <li>• Support to three universities celebrating 150th year of higher education</li> <li>• Assistance to deemed to be Universities Assistance to colleges</li> <li>• Assistance to Delhi Colleges</li> <li>• Assistance to autonomous colleges</li> <li>• Vocationalisation of higher education Assistance to Academic Staff colleges</li> <li>• Assistance to University with potential excellence</li> </ul>	<p>Assistance to central universities in NE region would remove regional imbalance and address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education in region.</p> <p>Increase in the number of State University assisted would, to some extent remove the regional disparities in providing better quality higher education in all parts of country.</p> <p>Strengthening research Infrastructure in universities would lead in revival of interest in the basic science &amp; humanities.</p> <p>Increase in number of women hostel would ensure higher access to higher access education among women. The women study centers would contribute to empowerment for women</p>	Access, equity, quality and relevance of higher education are the recurring concerns for which higher outlay shall be required during the five-year plan and subsequent years.	The outputs and outcomes are dependent not only on the availability of financial outlays but also on the relevant higher education policy with regard to the public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality upward harmonization of standard in higher education at the global level which are (ever

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to colleges with potential for excellence</li> <li>• Major/Minor research project in science and technology</li> <li>• Major/Minor research project in science humanities and social science</li> <li>• Special Assistance programme CAS-74 DSA-145 DRS-251</li> <li>• Area Studies program</li> <li>• Hostels for women</li> <li>• Women Study Centers</li> <li>• Networking of Universities</li> <li>• Remedial coaching for SC/ST</li> <li>• Special cells for SC/ST</li> <li>• Remedial coaching for disadvantage minority</li> </ul>	<p>through focus on gender issues and rights.</p> <p>The remedial coaching centers and other scheme meant for the weaker and marginalized section of society justice of the SC/ST and disadvantaged minority groups besides bringing the people with disabilities in the development mainstream by providing success to higher education. UGC info. Net shall enable the University system to reap the benefits of IT for knowledge assimilation, generation and delivery. Greater thrust on Vocationalisation shall make the higher education relevant to self employment market.</p> <p>The centers for excellence, inter University college strengthening research infrastructure SAPMRP and academic staff college are expected to contribute in enhancing the quality of teaching and research in the</p>	<p>evolving) yet unforeseen may effect the outputs and outcomes. The Planning Commission has been approached for higher level for plan allocation, which if made available would necessitate upward adjustment of targets and impacts.</p>	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						groups  • Higher education for person with special needs  • The intake capacity in Central Universities is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years, besides augmenting the infrastructural capabilities as also faculty strength.	University system.		The implementation is subject to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court and approval of proposals by competent authority.
2.	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	To coordinate research in social sciences to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research and to take necessary measures such as providing financial and technical assistance, guidance, advice, review progress of research in social sciences and bring out publications etc. as are vital for promotion of social sciences in the country.  To achieve its objectives, the Council provide financial assistance to institutes involves in the research in social sciences, enter	25.00 (2.50 in NER)	26.00	Sale from the priced Publications, Journals etc. Photocopying charges, supply of Bibliography, hiring of conference hall, hostel rooms rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research Grant Plan -75 (on going 200)</li> <li>• Fellowship Plan - 270 (on going fellowship 200)-</li> <li>• Maintenance of Research Institutes P/NP - 27</li> <li>• Regional Centres – P/NP - 6</li> <li>• International Collaboration Plan - 200</li> <li>• Training Courses Plan - 20</li> <li>• Publication Division Plan - 60</li> <li>• Documentation Services Plan - 4320</li> <li>• Other Programmes Plan - 135</li> <li>• North East</li> </ul>	The activities of the Council would help in exploring new areas of research in social sciences. The outcome of the research projects undertaken or financed by the Council are likely to be of use for giving a new direction to the policies in socio-economic sector of the country.	The applications/ proposals for fellowships, research grants, seminars, workshops courses etc. would be invited in the beginning of the financial year. The financial assistance to the ongoing projects and fellowships shall be provided after reviewing their	Subject to approval of competent authority.

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		into international collaborations, award fellowships, provide research grant, study grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes a half-yearly journal alongwith the proceedings of the seminars and workshops.				Programme Plan - 70		Progress; providing maintenance grant to the grantee institutions is an ongoing process. The Council proposes to undertake its activities in accordance with the Annual Action Plan.	
3.	Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)	The Government of India established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The broad aims of the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships	4.50 (0.45 in NER)	6.10	Rs.0.05 crore revenues for ICHR publications and journals	The following activities will be taken up: Research Projects, Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National), Study cum travel grant, Publication subsidy, CEP, ICHR Seminar/Conference, Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, sysposia and conferences, ICHR own publications, computerization of the ICHR library. Apart from this, the main thrust of the following ongoing project during 2008-09 would be:-	The Council reiterates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in History and its progress. The Council's publications, which are quite many every year, projects Indian expertise in history both in the country and the world at the highest levels. The promotion of research in history especially Indian history to the outside world is done through international collaboration and academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.	Subject to approval by competent authority.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research; and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of history so as to include in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.				(a) Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining 7 vols of the projects.) (b) Dictionary of social, economic and administrative terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions, (c) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India, The work on the above mentioned projects will gain momentum during the year 2008-09 and the major part of the work of the projects will be completed during this year. Computerisation and digitalization of the ICHR Library			
4.	National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad (N.C.R.I)	-To Promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education, so as to take up challenges of micro-planning, for transformation of rural areas as envisaged in National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, -To Consolidate, network and develop institutions	2.00 (0.20 in NER)	0.75	--	1) Strengthening of Rural Higher Education 2) Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic education institutions 3) Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic Education institutions of North East Region 4) Integration of	Rural higher education is promoted on Gandhian principles.	The time for completion of these projects ranges from 1 years to 3 years	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>engaged in programmes of Gandhian Basic Education and Naitalim;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To encourage other educational institutions and voluntary agencies to develop in accordance with Gandhian philosophy of education.</li> <li>-Design a variety of courses at tertiary level around emerging rural occupation;</li> <li>-Strengthen the content of all these institutions with emphasis on science and technology;</li> <li>-Encourage field oriented courses of rural institutes;</li> <li>-To promote research as a tool for social and rural development;</li> <li>-To promote extension services to the community through micro level planning and</li> </ul>				<p>Gandhian institution through networking of Rural Education, Training, field Research with different organizations / institutions</p> <p>5) Promotion of Rural Higher Education through developing courses and modules on Gandhian education, development, economics, management approaches values etc.</p> <p>6) Strengthening of NCRI establishment</p>			
5.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	4.50	0.15 crore by way of sale of IIAS Publications and income from entry fee.	<p>1(a) Fellowships Ongoing - 20 New – 15</p> <p>(b) National Fellowships Ongoing – nil New – 5</p> <p>2 (a). National Seminars - 12 (b). Conferences / Workshops – to be</p>	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in Humanities and Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, and its publications would enrich	The Institute would initiate process of inviting applications and proposals for the fellowship programmes & other academic-	Subject to approval by competent authority.

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			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8
		selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.				decided. 3(a) Visiting Professors Ongoing- 4 New- 10 3(b) Visiting Scholars Ongoing - 16 New- 30 4. Meetings Ongoing- 2 New - 10 5. Library Books and Periodicals Ongoing- 2400 New- 5000 6. Word Processor for Fellows (Electronic Equipment) Ongoing - 4 New - 10	the literature.	related activities from April 2008.	
6.	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	To publish 96 Volumes/ monographs up to 2009-10.	2.00 (0.20 in NER)	--	Sales revenue for PHISPC publications to the tune of Rs.15 lakhs is anticipated.	Nine Volumes will be published during 2008-09. One volume in 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2 volumes in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter, 3 volumes each in 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter.	PHISPC have been publishing Volumes and will be made available for research purpose for various researchers, Ph.D., students of the country through various Universities and libraries.	PHISPC will achieve target within the financial year 2008-09 as per Annual Action Plan prepared.	There will be no variation for the achievement of the physical target.
7.	Financial Assistance to National Research Professorship	To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.		0.52		There are 11 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 4 Pensioners.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized.	NRPs are appointed for a period of five years, which can be extended for another term of five years. Thereafter, a National	--

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8
								Research Professor is entitled to life pension.	
8.	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	The Council promotes research in philosophy and allied disciplines. The other activities of the Council include awarding fellowships, organizing seminars, academic conferences, and grants for academic pursuits and brings out publications.	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	2.60	Estimated Rs.12 lakhs from sale of publications, journals, etc.	<p>Award of Fellowships: Ongoing – 242 New – 75</p> <p>Organisation of Seminars, conferences and workshops: Planned – 80</p> <p>Organizing Refresher courses</p> <p>Organizing Lectures, review meet/colloquium</p> <p>Publications – 5 nos.</p> <p>Participation in exhibitions and book fairs.</p> <p>Publication of Journals -JICPR – 4 Nos.</p> <p>Exchange programme with Russia and Indo-French Cultural Exchnage programme</p>			
9.	Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP)	The scheme is having two components:- i) Infrastructure Development: To provide basic educational	55.00 (9.55 in NER)	--	--	Madrassas will be assisted by State Governments to appoint teachers in English/Maths/ Science subjects. Choice of	<b>Students enrolled in the targeted Madarsas can join mainstream education at higher levels of madrassas and higher education.</b>		- Dependent on Madrasa seeking assistance & its proper implementat



CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>infrastructure in Primary and Secondary schools where the need is felt on the basis of school mapping exercise through State Govts. By the identified areas of minority communities.</p> <p>ii) Madrasa Modernisation: Two teachers salary per Madrasa @ Rs.3000/- p.m. per teachers to teach Modern Subjects like Science, Math, English and Social Studies without interfering in their traditional teaching</p>				<p>subject and teachers are made by Madrasa Managements. It is estimated that 6000 Madrassas (approx) will be assisted under the Scheme through the State Governments.</p>			<p>ion .</p> <p>- Approval of concerned state Govt.</p>
10.	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)	NCMEI was established through an Ordinance followed by an Act of Parliament which received assent of the President on 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2005. The Commission advises Central/State Governments on matters relating to Minority Education Institutions and looks into specific complaints of deprivation or violation of the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	Nil	2.26	Nil	No physical targets could be fixed	To redress the grievance of Minorities regarding their right to establish institutions and declaration of such institutions as minority institutons	The Commission adjudicates on the petition or complaints regarding refusal by State or Central Government to issue a NOC for establishing such institutions	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8
		of their choice.							
11.	Educational loan interest Subsidy Scheme <b>(New Scheme)</b>	It is proposed to provide some avenues to enable needy students to mitigate their financial problems. The Scheme proposes to provide subsidy on interest on loan borrowed from the banks, under the educational loan scheme circulated by the Indian Bank Association for persuing professional education.	2.00	--		Will be subject to approval of competent authority.	<b>Students from poor economic background can pursue higher professional studies with ease.</b>		The scheme is under preparation. Subject to approval by competent authority.
	<b><u>Distance Learning</u></b>								
12. (a)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society; To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the	50.00 (5.00. in NER)	1.00	Rs.237.71 cr. (income from own resources through fee collection and other internal resources to meet recurring expenditure)	Annual enrollment : 5.5 lakhs Total enrollment: 20 lakhs New programmes : 15 New courses : 60 New Regional Centres: 2 New study centres : 100 Number of new Overseas study centres : 5	Increase in enrolment of students by 4 % or by 20,000	The process of enhancement of enrolment has cumulative effect and depends on a series of factors. Different components such as creation of centres, development of course material and launch of	Non-availability of faculty in the respective disciplines and delay in approval process of various activities may lead to underachievement of the targets. Launching of region – based programme

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		contexts of innovation and research; To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence				Establishment of 35 ROTs per quarter		<p>programme etc.. of this series has different initiation points.</p> <p>The final decision on initiation of steps depends upon communication of availability of resources.</p> <p>The work on most of the components is academic in nature and shall be started immediately after availability of resources.</p> <p>The other set of activities is to strengthen the measures for use of ICT in distance education</p>	<p>s is a first – time effort by the Regional Centres. The programme s proposed as on date do not have parallel in the conventional system. It may be difficult to identify the resource persons</p>

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
								programmes.	
12. (b)	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs)	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning systems to determine the standards.  Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	70.00 (7.00 in NER)	--		Assistance of SOUs and Distance Education Institutes and National Institute of Open Schooling for their capacity building  Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 13  Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 75	Improved efficiency in delivery system of programmes and launch of new programmes of greater relevance  Increase in the enrolment of students in SOUs and CCIs by 10 %	Invitation of proposals 30.04.2008 Scrutiny of proposals 15.05.2008 Decision on Proposals 30.06.2008 Release of grant 31.7.2008 Utilization 2007-08 Final evaluation 31.3.2009	Timely proper utilization of grants, submission of UCs, in time, delay in preparation of proposals, meeting of Council and submission
13.	National Mission in Education through ICT	Identification and nurturing of talent and lifelong learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and	502.00 (50.20 in NER)	NIL	NIL	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects  2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting of Contents already available or being generated  3. Pedagogical research for enhancing	Improved connectivity of Indian students to the "Knowledge world" in cyberspace  To make them 'Netizens',  Enhancement of their self-learning skills;  Development of their competencies for on-line problem solving and learning.	The Scheme is yet to be approved. Draft memo for EFC has been circulated.	The implementation is subject to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court and approval of proposals by competent authority.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>maintain the database having profile of human resources.</p> <p>In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled Learning including academic, vocational and life skills, the Mission would also focus attention on six challenge areas with a view to achieving technological breakthrough in the field of :</p> <p>(a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian,</p> <p>(b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners,</p> <p>(c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class</p> <p>(d) research in the field of virtual reality</p>				<p>efficiency of learning modules</p> <p>4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device</p> <p>5. Spreading Digital literacy</p> <p>6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures.</p> <p>7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format</p> <p>8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities</p> <p>9. Stabilising a System for electronically disbursing college and university level</p>			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>laboratories,</p> <p>(e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and</p> <p>(f) creation of virtual technological university.</p> <p>The Mission would also attempt to build knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the country with a view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.</p>				Scholarships.			
14.	Commonwealth of Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.	--	4.00	--	Contribution of Government of India to COL	To meet Government of India's commitment.	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount is Government of India's contribution and released in one installment after approval.	-

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
15.	Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students of colleges and universities including engineering, Medical and professional programmes with a provision of renewal on year to year basis within the same stage of education subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria	50.00 (5.00 in NER)	--		40,000 fresh scholarships are expected to be awarded during the year.	40,000 meritorious students will be able to pursue higher studies	The process will continue throughout the year.	This will be a new scheme. The outcome indicated will be subject to the approval of the proposed scheme of scholarships for college and University Students.
<b>Development of Language</b>									
16.	<b>Directorate of Hindi</b>		9.50 (0.95 in NER)	6.50					
16. (a)	Scheme of Teaching Hindi through Correspondence	Propagation and development of Hindi				Preparation and publication of teaching material for the students of various courses run under the scheme	i. Teaching Hindi to 11000 Students. ii. Personal Contact Programmes for Students-25 iii. Publications-4	yearly	
16. (b)	Hindi through cassettes	-do-				Enhancement in the learning rate of Hindi.	i. Preparation of 1 CD on various topics including Hindi Grammar.	yearly	
16. (c)	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organizations and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha	Propagation and development of Hindi by Participation of general public				About Ten lakhs non-Hindi speaking people will be able to learn Hindi.	i. Grants to 250 VHOs & Publication Grant with due emphasis on providing assistance to the NGOs functioning in North-Eastern States.	yearly	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	(DBHP)								
16. (d)	Publication of Dictionaries & Conversation Guides.  ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi speaking States.  iii) Exhibition of Hindi Books.  iv) Publication of Bhasha (Bi-monthly), Varshiki & Sahityamala.	Propagation and development of Hindi by producing dictionaries and Standard reference material. This includes exhibition of all publications and free distribution of books purchased through open advertisement.				i) Ensuring availability of standard reference material and publications in Hindi.  ii) For propagation & Development in Hindi  iii) 12 Exhibitions will be held at various places.  iv) 4 issue of Bhasha Magazine is likely to be published including one special issue on 'Bhartiya Yayavar Sahitya'.	i) 5 Dictionaries/ conversation guides.  ii) 1050 Institutions  iii) 12 Exhibitions  iv) 06+02	yearly	
16. (e)	Awards to Hindi Authors.	Propagation and development of Hindi by recognizing original writing and translation work of repute.				19 awards to Hindi authors of Non-Hindi speaking areas 5 awards under Shiksha Puraskar.	The Selection of authors is under process.	yearly	
17.	Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology (CSTT) Non-Plan		4.50 (0.45 in NER)	2.00					
	1. Preparation of technical	i. Evolution and standardisation of				160 Programmes leading to evolving	Evolution and definition of approximately 20000	One year	



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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	dictionaries/ glossaries	technical terms in Hindi in various regional Language				terms to be evolved / defined	terms and training around 5000 participants		
	2.Preparation And Publication Of University Level Books In Hindi/ Regional Languages / Monographic/ Digest Journals	xii. Identifying the courses of engineering, medical and agriculture and preparing textbooks and reference materials for the three disciplines.				20 Publications	Reference materials, journals, etc. regularly to cater the needs of the targets.	One Year	
	3. Scheme Of National Terminology	xviii. Establishing National Terminology Bank at where all the literature relating to terminology would be available at one place.				Creation of national terminology bank.	To make the facility available in the form of literatures to the users	One Year	New Scheme proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan
	4. Scheme Of Production Of Terminology CDs And Maintenance Of Website	xix. to make available the works of the Commission in the form of CDs, updating the website and maintenance of website for the use of the public in an interactive way.				Creation of atleast 20 CDs of terminology and updation of website in proper and interactive form	To make the terminology literature available in the CD form and to interact with the users on the net.	One Year	
	5. Scheme Of Terminology Club Establishment And	xx. Creation of Terminology Clubs in all States of the country so that the literature published by the				Establishing at least 5 terminology clubs in the country in the different states..	To make the Commission literature available in the states through the Terminology Clubs	One Year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Maintenance	Commission are available in all the States.							
18.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshan , Mandal, Agra.	<p>Promotion of Hindi in India and abroad.</p> <p>To make the teachers capable of teaching Hindi in their States at higher level secondary level, and primary level.</p> <p>To raise the standard of teaching in Hindi</p> <p>To provide advanced study of hindi language and literature</p> <p>To organize research in teaching of Hindi</p>	5.00 (0.50 in NER)	8.50		<p>Preparation of Instructional Material</p> <p>a.) Development and Production of learners dictionaries (Hindi and tribal languages).</p> <p>b.) Collection and folktales in 5 tribal languages.</p> <p>2. Expansion and Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses.- Training of teachers.</p> <p>3. Innovation in Language Technology- Preparation of the AVD,CD and DVD.</p> <p>4. Propagation of Hindi Abroad - Training of students from abroad.</p> <p>5. hindi Sevi Samman Yojna – 16 scholars belonging to different parts of world are awarded by Sansthan for their contribution in developing and propagation of Hindi</p>	It is an advance centre for training, teaching and research in Hindi and an apex institute working in the area of Applied Hindi Linguistics. The main objective of the Sansthan is to bring Indian Languages closer to each other and develop Hindi as a bridge for good communicability at all levels. Therefore, the outcome can not be quantified. It is intangible.	Yearly.	

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						6. 6 days to 20 days short term courses to refresh the knowledge of working teachers.			
19.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	To promote, develop and propagate Urdu Language.	19.00 (1.90 in NER)	--		Besides continuing to run the existing centres 50 new DTP centres would be started 5 new Calligraphy and graphic design Centres will be added during the year. Publication of 50 manuscripts Assistance to 65 UNI Urdu newspapers Purchase of 225 books including 60 journals Seminar grants to 50 organisations. 12 national seminars Start 39 Urdu study centres, 29 Arabic and 34 centres for certificates. The work for construction of Office building will be completed.	To impart Language and IT skill to Urdu speaking Minority for linking Urdu to employment to make Urdu learners are employable work force which results in their integration with the mainstream	One Year	Subject to approval of competent authority.
20.	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and	Ten month Teacher Training Course	34.00 (3.40 in NER)	8.50		Teachers Trained 561 Nos. in 18 languages		10 months	

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Regional Language Centres								
		Orientation Courses / Refresher Courses / National Integration Camps				18 courses		1 year	
		Seminars / Conferences / Training Programme / Special Lectures / Project workshop				250 conferences		1 year	
(i)	Katha Bharati	(i) Additional Selection of books (ii) Assignment of translation (iii) Publication				Publication of three titles and validation of translation.	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 year	
(ii)	Bhasha Mandakini	200 episodes in a. Bengali b. Kannada c. Marathi d. Tamil				50 episodes 35 episodes 05 episodes 30 episodes	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
(iii)	Anukriti	Database correction & augmentation in the site Anukriti.net				Database correction & augmentation in the site Anukriti.net  Updating of website, translation Today and updating of search engine & database.	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
						Completion of retro	Propagation and		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
(iv)	Bhasha-Bharati & Library Automation	a.Retroconversion of NERLC, UTRC (Solan) and UTRC (Lucknow) libraries b. Regular updation of all other libraries and manuscriptorium				conversion of all RLCs libraries	development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
(v)	Grant in aid for language development and publications	GIA for Bulk purchase, publications, and little magazines				Assistance for 350 books, 20 manuscripts, 25 magazines and to about 15 voluntary organisations			
	<b>New Programmes</b>								
(vi)	Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages.	Continuation of corpora building and NLP activities				3 language fresh data collection Development of standards – at least Devanagari and one more script Completion of POS tagging of 3 million work corpus 50 hours of spoken and 10 million words of written corpus Some amount of parallel and specialized corpora	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
(vii)	National Translation Mission	Creation of Translation Resources in the country				1.Creation of basic infrastructure for Central Office 2. Assigning 8800 translations 3. Scholarships and	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	This will be a new scheme. Subject to approval of competent

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Fellowships for Translation Studies 4. Development of Basic Translation Tools 5. Translations Awards Training for Translators			authority
(viii)	New Linguistic Survey of India  (NEW SCHEME)	Classification of Unclassified Languages and Languages Family  Affiliations of Languages  Areal/Typological classifications of Languages  Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Descriptions Language and Identity				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports (Comparable to the Original LSI Volumes)</li> <li>• Grammatical Sketches (Of Individual languages, and also of group of languages)</li> <li>• Lexicon ( of each speech variety)</li> <li>• Tagged Corpora (of each major, minor and endangered language)</li> <li>• Bibliographies (of publications in 101 written languages of India)</li> <li>• Text and Translation database (From and into Indian Languages)</li> <li>• Audio Data, including Folk literature (of each speech variety)</li> <li>• Visual</li> </ul>	To prepare a profile, locate varieties phonemic inventories syntactic descriptions and pragmatics, speech variation studies, creation of database of folk literature, bibliographic databases, spoken and written corpora, profile of multilingualism, and dialectal distance measurements.	Subject to approval of competent authority	This will be a new scheme. Subject to approval of competent authority

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Documentation (of each mother-tongue, although the starting point would be languages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linguistic Maps, Charts and Graphs (language-wise, language-family-wise, region-wise, and spread-wise)</li> <li>• Dialect Atlases and Distribution of Features and Isoglosses (feature-wise and broad dialectal division-wise)</li> <li>• Sociolinguistic Profiles (of major functions of the given speech-form, with only sample surveys for larger languages)</li> </ul> Archive (Physical and Virtual)			
(ix)	National Testing Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To formulate concept based continuum of graded syllabi for the courses in Indian languages applicable to all the seven levels of general education.</li> <li>• Develop norms</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source / resource and reference materials will be procured in 4 languages (English+Hindi, Tamil, &amp; Urdu).</li> <li>• Draft formats of syllabi continuum as</li> </ul>	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 year	This will be a new scheme.

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>and standards for the above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demarcate the concepts of aptitude, achievement, and proficiency in the context of Native Language / Second Language / Foreign Language</li> <li>Decide the contents and consequential effects at the levels of std XII and graduation</li> <li>Take appropriate steps to develop a centralized mechanism consisting of tools and scales.</li> </ul>				<p>NL and SL / FL with 4 models in English (2 each for Std XII and Graduation) and transferring them to Hindi, Tamil, &amp; Urdu (total 16 draft formats for the two levels) in 4 languages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft continuum of syllabi for content inputs and consequential effects in 4(1+3) languages will be made available for PILOT study through a number of Regional Field Units, as a prelude to develop a centralized mechanism for inter language comparison (with a face validity).</li> </ul>			
21.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	Preservation of Sindhi Language, which was on the decline thereby saving a vital language of Indian culture	1.00	--		<p>Bulk purchase of 70 Magazines/books 75 Sindhi Learning Classes 2 life time awards and 5 awards to eminent writers in Sindhi Financial assistance to 4 academies.</p>	Propagation of Sindhi language and teaching of Sindhi through Sindhi learning classes		
22.	Scheme for	1. Continuation of							



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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Development of Tamil Language	<p>a.)Centre of Excellence b.)Fellowships c.)Ten Major Projects 2. Awards 3. Publications 4. Financial Assistance for Minor projects 5. Programmes 6. Updation of Website 7. Continuation of Newsletter</p> <p>The Budgetary provision also include for Establishment of Creation of Basic Infrastructure for the Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai.</p>	12.00	--		<p>Ten major projects related to Classical Tamil and its publication will be completed. Newsletter - 4 Creation of website</p> <p>Setting up of Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai, Tamilnadu State as an autonomous body.</p>	<p>Preservation and development of Classical Tamil Languages The scheme for development of Classical Tamil language will be subsumed in the activities of Classical Tamil Institute.</p>	1 Year	Approval of competent authority has already been obtained and the Institute would be set up during the year.
23.	Rashtariya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	<p>To preserve, propagate and modernize traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the then campuses established by RSKS; to confer degrees and certificates to its students.</p> <p>Financial assistance to Skt. Organizations/institutions and Skt Pathshalas all over India and also to 20 post graduate level teaching instsitutions</p>	35.00	20.80		<p>Construction of Mumbai and Garli campuses</p> <p>Enrolment of students in the constituent Campuses may cross 4000 and about 1500 students are expected to take various Sanskrit examinations. 800 students admitted in introductory Sanskrit correspondence course</p>	<p>Creation of infrastructure for Sanskrit education, encouragement of Students to learn Sanskrit, advancement of Sanskrit Language and meet the employment potential of youth for Sanskrit- based Jobs.</p>		<p>Subject to approval of competent authority</p> <p>Timely receipt of proposals and its approval by competent authority.</p>

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>and three post-graduate level research institutions under the scheme for assistance to ASMs/Shodha Sansthans.</p> <p>To give indepth training to young scholars and students in different shastras/disciplines of Skt. learning under the scheme of Shastra Chudamani.</p> <p>To provide grants to scholars for the publication of their original research work and for publishing rare Sanskrit manuscript.</p> <p>To promote Sanskrit</p>				<p>in 1<sup>st</sup> and IInd year are expected to complete the course.</p> <p>About 100 students will be awarded Ph.D. degree in the Sansthan this year.</p> <p>Non Formal Sanskrit Education in 1200 Centres has been launched by the Sansthan in 2003-04 and will continue during next year. 75000 students are expected to benefit.</p> <p>Establishment of two new Adarsah Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya will be accomplished.</p> <p>Action will be initiated to establish two Campuses of Sansthan.</p> <p>The Sansthan has also introduced Sanskrit Teaching in Bhasha Mandhakani channel in "Gyan Darshan" through Doordarshan. It will continue during 2008-09. About 150 episodes will be telecast by IGNOU.</p>	Development and	Timely	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		education by giving scholarships to students to encourage them to study Sanskrit at Secondary and Higher Secondary level; financial assistance to Sanskrit pundits in indigent circumstances; support for salary of Sanskrit teachers and teachers of modern subjects; financial support for various projects for development of Sanskrit language.				Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for research and popularization of Sanskrit. The nature of such projects is extremely varied in nature and as such the outcome cannot be quantified.	propagation of Sanskrit language and its traditions.		receipt of proposals and its approval by competent authority
24.	Grant to Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain	Study of the Vedas through Pathashalas. Conservation and Development of tradition of Vedic Studies.	11.00	--		Number of students likely to be enrolled in all the schemes during 2008-09 is 4500  Number of institution to be enrolled for grant of financial assistance under the Scheme during 2008-09 is 190.  Construction of new campus – Phase I at Ujjain at an estimated cost of Rs.24 crores.	Preservation of Ved Shastras.	Yearly  It is expected that the construction activities of the new campus would be started within the year and completed within a period of 24	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
25.	National Book Trust	To produce and encourage the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public & to promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship by participating in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions.	8.00 (0.80 in NER)	9.25		1. Subsidy & core Books Project-4 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 3000 4. Participation in Book Fairs- 8 5. Exhibitions- 2 6. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4 7. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 160 8. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 1500 9. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 25 10. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 08	Spreading literacy and cultural heritage and ensuring reading habits through book fairs and publications.	months.	
26.	Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	1. Encourage study of Intellectual Property Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education. 2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters among public	5.00 (0.50 in NER)	--		Study of IPR in India & creating Public awareness  No. of IPR chairs to be supported- 18	Not quantifiable.	Based upon applications received and need based assessment of the same.	Non-serious applications are received in large numbers

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		and academic community 3. Developing and encouraging study in specialized courses in IPRs in the higher education system. 4. Training of enforcement personnel, namely State police/custom officials about copyright and related issues. 5. Organizing seminars and workshops on copyright matters/IPRs matters in college, universities and other recognized institutions.				Organising Seminars/ Workshops		Based upon decisions taken to establish Chairs	Operationalising the Chair dependent upon suitable candidate being available for academic positions and/or research
27.	Auroville Management	Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to a making long term arrangements for the better managements and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.	5.70	1.17		Outputs are not quantifiable	Education for International understanding peace, human unity, education for integral development of personality and value oriented research, which is the objective of the Auroville Foundation.	--	--

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
28.	Contribution to UNESCO:	The budget head "Contribution to UNESCO", is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items:  (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris; (iii) Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and (iv) Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.	--	7.30		<b>Outputs quantifiable not</b>	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.		--
29.	UNESCO Related Activities	Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and UNESCO related activities	0.80 (0.30 in NER)	--		<b>Outputs quantifiable not</b>  Construction of UNESCO Building for which an amount of Rs.1.50 crore has been provided in the BE of Ministry of Urban	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.	There is no timeframe for holding the meetings. Bilateral Visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. UNESCO related activities are carried out in	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Development		consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organisations.	
30.	National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi	To undertake, promote and Coordinate research in educational planning and Administration provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and States to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organizations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries particularly of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational plan and	10.00 (1.00 in NER)	2.94	--`	The target for 2008-09 is to conduct 40 training programmes/workshop/conferences/seminars and to complete the ongoing research projects including Ph.D and M.Phil	Training of about 1600 officials/administrators in Education Sector and rendering of required consultancies.  Participants would get more ideas about the education sector in the country		NIL

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies and maintain the library facilities for the furtherance of these objectives.							
	<b>Technical Education</b>								
31.	Scheme of Community Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural and real Indian gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled manpower to meet the need of the local economy.	19.50 (1.96 in NER)	--		On an average there are 669 diploma level institutions in the country which are implementing the scheme at present. On an average each community polytechnic trains about 500 persons in different need based non formal skills/trade. To increase the number of persons trained on need based non-formal skills/trade.	The scheme of the polytechnics has been reviewed and it has been found to be a very useful scheme for making rural youth employable to a very large extent.		
32.	Assistance for polytechnics for the Disabled persons (PWDs)	Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education Reaching out to the PWDs and motivating them to undergo formal and non-formal programmes Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure	4.00 (0.40 in NER)			No targets could be fixed. Assistance is demand driven	Reaching out to the PWDs and motivating them to undergo formal and non-formal programmes	As per approved operational plan of the polytechnics 1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr – 20% 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr – 25% 3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr – 25% 4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr – 30%	



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Identifying and preparing for offering non formal skill development programmes for PWDs							
33.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) for imparting high quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam.  Upgradation of infrastructure  Modernization of labs and digital resources Expansion of interdisciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses.	1171.00 (150.35 in NER) (including an amount of Rs. 771.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	525.00		Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continue basis and not linked to any one financial year), expansion of interdisciplinary programme/introduction of new courses in	The IITs have continued to impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee). However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlays of any specific year but cumulative effect of past several year's outlays. Increase in intake of students in various is expected. Introduction of new courses / programmes is projected. Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conferences, patents / trade marks / designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education	The process / timelines are taken care of and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner.	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff 4. Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors																					
			Plan	Non-Plan																										
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8																					
						<p>emerging technologies.</p> <p>The implementation of the recommendation of Oversight Committee will see a phased increase of intake capacity of the Institutes over a period of three years. This will also necessitate augmenting the infrastructural capabilities as also the strength of faculty in all the technical Institutions.</p> <p>The intake capacity is expected to increase by 1788 i.e. by about 16% during the year in IITs. The Institution-wise breakup of the additional intake is indicated below:</p> <p><b>Additional Intake %</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>IIT, Delhi</td><td>151</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Mumbai</td><td>209</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Roorkee</td><td>309</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Guwahati</td><td>101</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Chennai</td><td>204</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Kanpur</td><td>267</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>IIT, Kg'pur</td><td>95</td><td>13%</td></tr> </table>	IIT, Delhi	151	10%	IIT, Mumbai	209	13%	IIT, Roorkee	309	18%	IIT, Guwahati	101	13%	IIT, Chennai	204	13%	IIT, Kanpur	267	18%	IIT, Kg'pur	95	13%	programmes is expected.		
IIT, Delhi	151	10%																												
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IIT, Chennai	204	13%																												
IIT, Kanpur	267	18%																												
IIT, Kg'pur	95	13%																												
34.	Indian Institutes	To provide Quality				1. To continue to impart	To continue to provide		1. Timely																					

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	of Management (IIMs) @ Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode, Rajiv Gandhi IIM @ Shillong	Management Education	98.00 (10.00 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.53 crores for OSC recommendation).	27.00		quality management education enhance facilities in r/o Information technology, infrastructure & Library resource. Improvement is faculty strength & maintain quality of education. 2. Duration Programme (PGP-Public Management and Policy) 3. To create infrastructure and other facilities including recruitment of faculty at IIM (Shillong).  4. Subject to approval of competent, the intake capacity in these IIMs are expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations	management education.		approval of competent authority.  2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.  3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff 4. Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
35.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore	The Institute is a post graduate Institution providing quality education and excelling in research and development at the cutting edge of several disciplines in Science,	130.00 (including an amount of Rs.70.00 crores for OSC	91.00	—	To carry out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas.  Upgradation of infrastructure	Enhancement performance & prediction in order to meet the challenges of rapidly changing situation in national/ International Science Technology.		1. Timely approval of competent authority.  2. Award of contract for civil/ works/

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Engineering and Technology.	recommen- dation).			Modernization of labs and digital resources  Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses  Subject to approval of competent, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase from 280 to 330 students i.e. by about 18% in 2008-09.			equipment.  3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff 4. Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
36.	All India Council for Technical Education	(i) Proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system, the promotion of education in relation of planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.	167.00 (16.70 in NER)	1.00		(i) AICTE will continue to regulate the functioning of around 80000 Institution imparting technical education in different disciplines with an intake capacity of about 15 lakhs students (including diploma level institution)  (ii) Expert Committee	The projected outcomes of AICTE will lead to growth of technical education system in the country. Quality improvement in technical education through accreditation, improvement in quality of faculty member. Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and	The process/timeliness will be taken care of for funding and regulating the functioning of Technical Institutions.	The approval process and accreditation of programmes are based on the initiatives of the institutions,

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			(Rs. in crore)						
1	2	3	Plan	Non-Plan	4	5	6	7	8
		(ii) AICTE funds various programmes. With a view to achieving the above objectives. (iii) Besides AICTE will undertake programme for faculty development Award of Fellowship for M.Tech students and schemes for reduction of regional imbalances/social gaps and promotion of inclusiveness and support to Engineering colleges for Diploma				visits for 1600 programmes for 350 institutes will be conducted during 2008-09	knowledge of students and industrial growth.		though AICTE provides guidelines to the institutions for seeking approval/ accreditation.
37.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	808.00 (90.00 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.608.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	285.00		(i) To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs). (ii) To impart Technical Education to 50000 students in Engineering & related subjects. Around 2500 teaching faculty and 4600 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these activities. (iii) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of Messes, Hostels, upgradation of laboratories and	By investing in NITs, the Technical Education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to State – of – Art, Modern Laboratory Equipment, Latest Books on the subject in the Library and improved Hostel facilities.  With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these above facilities will be further improved and strengthened.	The process / timeliness are taken care of and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner. From	1. Availability of competent technical faculty in the Institute. 2. Timely completion of Hostels and other infrastructure facilities. 3. Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						Workshops, Modernization of Library and computer centres etc. (iv) Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 3831 students in 2008-09.		the year 2007-2008 a quarterly monitoring will be further strengthened and review meeting with the Directors of NITs will be engaged every quarter.	
38.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIE), Mumbai	iTo train the practicing executives in Technical / Non-Technical areas in various facts of management. iiTo provide technical consultancy to the industrial and business organization to find scientific solution to their problems and increase the productivity. iiiTo develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/ business with the over all	37.00 (including an amount of Rs.12.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	14.00		1. To continue to develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries / business. 2. To increase the number of executives trained in various facets of management 3. Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee	i. Technical education being imparted will improve.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	Projected outcome is subject to the varied response from the Industries.  Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		objective of nation building. .				recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 57 students in 2008-09.			
39.	National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, (NIFFT) Ranchi.	To train the practicing executives in Technical/ Non -technical areas in various facts of management.  To provide technical consultancy to the industries and business organizations to find scientific solutions to their problems and increase the productivity.  To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/business with the overall objective of nation building.	13.00 (including an amount of Rs.6.00 crore for OSC recommendations)	8.50		To continue to provide teaching and training programmes, Conduct research in frontier areas pertaining to foundry and forge technology and allied areas and to provide technological guidance and documentation services to the Industries.  Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 137 in 2008-09	1. By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education is being imparted would be improved. 2. Seats will be added for implementation of reservation of OBC as recommendation of Oversight Committee.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
40.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of	20.00 (including an amount of Rs.10.00 crore for OSC	7.00		I. To continue to trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human	The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programmes of the School.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	The candidates from the background of Social Sciences are not been

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Human Habitat and Environment.	recommen dation).			Habitat and Environment to 708 students. II. Efforts are being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. II. Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 42 in 2008-09.			attracted by the School due to non availability of GATE scholarship to them in comparison to Architects/ Engineers.  Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
41.	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs) (Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata)	To provide professional education and training to teachers of polytechnics, engg. colleges for advancement of learning / promoting excellence in technical education and industry. These institutes offer Masters Degree Programme in addition to Short term training	30.00 (3.00 in NER) (including an amount of Rs.10.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	18.00		To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring direct central assistance schemes of MHRD.  Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by	All the activities – training, research and curriculum revision & instructional resources development are ongoing activities through out the year. NITTTRs envision to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	Quarter 1 – 25% of the targets  Quarter –2 &3 30% each of the targets  Quarter- 4 15% of the projected targets as per the MOU	- Shortage of faculty in technical institutions  -Inadequate States support for sponsoring teachers for training programme s of NITTTR and direct Central Assistance Schemes of



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 99 i.e. by about 16% during the year 2008-09		between Ministry and respective institutions  For all programmes the no. of seats are likely to increase w.e.f. 2007-08 based on the recommendations of OSC	MHRD - Lack of infrastructure and support in the NE region. - Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
42.	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	26.00 (including an amount of Rs.11 crore for OSC recommendations)	--		1) Academic/Research activities of Students (UG & PG) 2) Good quality teaching and running experimental work and research 3) Maintenance of the infrastructure 4) Campus Development i. Phase – 1 A. Two Boys Hostel 800 students B. Lecture Hall 4 5) Setting of labs for Electronic, Computer Science, Workshop of Mechanical Engg. and other core labs. Subject to approval of	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	--	Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee recommendations. Intake capacity is expected to be increased by 120 seats in 2008-09.			Supreme Court
43.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.	49.00 (including an amount of Rs.24.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	6.25		Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 133 in 2008-09	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	– Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
44.	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (ABV-IIIT&M),	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management	18.00 (including an amount of Rs.10.00 crores for	6.00		Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	– Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Gwalior	development through seamless integration.	OSC recommendation).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of courses.</li> <li>• Increase in number of students.</li> <li>• Increase in Deptt./ Centres.</li> <li>• Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 61 in 2008-09</li> </ul>			the Supreme Court
45.	Indian Institute of Information Technology D&M, Kanchipuram,	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing	5.00	--		Construction of campus and Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	–
46.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOATs/BOPT located at	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technicians in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subjectfield in four regions.	40.00 (4.00 in NER)	18.62		Target – 85000, Graduate, Technician & 10+2 vocational apprentices to be trained  Placement of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four regional BOAT/BOPT.	An estimated 107000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved.  2. Conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant	One year	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.						activities .		
47.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	<p>i) To provide high quality education in the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches.</p> <p>ii) Up gradation of infrastructure</p> <p>iii) Introduction of new emerging courses.</p>	85.00 (including an amount of Rs.45.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	18.00		<p>Building- students hostels, classrooms, laboratory equipment, no. of library books etc Equipment and Laboratory Development Computers/ Peripherals/ Internet Equipment Students Amenities/ Furniture and fixtures Books and Journals Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 144 in 2008-09</p>	To provide access to higher education, academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society..		Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
48.	Indian Institutes of Science for Education	1. To create quality education and research in basic sciences.	150.00	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apart from the three IISERs at Kolkata, Pune and Mohali</li> </ul>	- Research in core science would increase which are expected after	-	1. Timely approval of competent

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Research (IISER)	<p>2. To attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.</p> <p>3. To create integrated Masters Programme in sciences, following +2 curricula, in order to provide entry into research at a younger age. In addition, the Institutes will have integrated programmes leading to Masters and Ph.Ds to those who hold a Bachelor's degree in science.</p> <p>4. To make possible a flexible borderless curriculum in sciences.</p> <p>5. To actively forge strong relationship with existing universities and colleges and network with laboratories and institutions. To establish advanced research Laboratories and Central facilities.</p>				<p>two new IISERs will be setup at Trivandrum and Bhopal for which approval of EFC has been obtained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Starting of academic session in the remaining two IISERs from 2008-09.</li> <li>Creation of infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>4 yerars.</p> <p>- Internediate outcome would be development of scientific temper amongst students/ researchers.</p>		<p>authority.</p> <p>2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.</p> <p>3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff</p>
49.	Up-gradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	It is proposed to setup Polytechnic Level Institutions in Special Identified Districts (SID) of the country having no polytechnics at present and also to upgrade	110.00 (11.00 in NER)	--		With the implementation of the project, more than one lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills, and also create job	The proposed institutions being location specific would substantially benefit the SCs/STs /Minorities of the country besides substantially fulfilling the		<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority.</p> <p>2. State Government</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		infrastructural facilities of at least one polytechnic in these SIDs.				opportunities.	technical manpower need of the Country.		evincing interest and providing land
50.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The new IIITs will have a special focus on IT and one particular sector of the sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing or financial services.	30.00 (8.60 in NER)	--		Setting up of new IIITs including some of the Institutes in PPP mode Modalities of PPP mode are being firmed up.  Starting of academic session.  Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff 4. PPP partners evincing interest and giving contribution
51.	Setting up of three new Indian Institutes of Technology.	To create world-class institutions for undergraduate and post-graduate education in engineering, sciences and humanities as well as social sciences with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research	50.00	--		The first batch will be of 200 UG students and it will be gradually increased to full strength of 2000 on a period of six years.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
52.	Sant Longowal Instt. of Engg. &	To produce skilled manpower in different	21.00	11.00		Offering technical education in the filed of	Develop and create adequate manpower in	All are	-Shortage of faculty and

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Technology, Longowal, Punjab	levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology.	(including an amount of Rs.17.00 crores for OSC recommendation).			engineering and technology in courses approved by AICTE/MHRD Increase the intake at different levels, i.e. certificate courses, diploma, degree and PG programmes in different branches of engineering and technology. Long Term Certificate (12 courses with an intake of 360 students) 10 Courses at Diploma level with an intake of 300students 09 courses Degree level with an intake of 350 students 04 PG courses with an intake of 86 students Subject to approval of competent authority, the intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years from 2008-09 for implementing Oversight Committee. The intake capacity is expected to increase by 216 in 2008-09	the field of engineering and technology to meet the global challenges.	courses are offered through out the year	staff -Low Willingness of industries and other agencies in involving in Industry Institute Interaction activities -Additional intake as per col 5 is subject to decision of the Supreme Court
53.	Technical Education Quality	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India	40.00	--	--	1. Institutional Development -	The Programme will benefit graduating students each year by	The process/timelines are taken	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	in improving quality of technical education and capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at national and international levels.				<p>a.) Promotion of Academic Excellence.</p> <p>b.) Networking of Institutions</p> <p>c.) Services to Community and Economy</p> <p>2. System Management capacity Improvement During the First Phase of the Programme 128 well performing Engineering Institutions are being developed as Centers of Excellence as Lead Institutions and Networked Institutions. Each Lead Institution has network with minimum 2 Engineering Institutions.</p>	<p>imparting superior skills and training and will also enhance the professional development of teachers. The Phase I project is to close on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008</p> <p>Considering the satisfactory performance of implementation of Phase I of the Programme, the dialogue for initiating Phase-II under TEQIP have stated with the World Bank. Phase-II is likely to be supported under XI Five Year Plan and a fuller concept note would be prepared.</p>	<p>care of an quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified.</p>	
54.	North Eastern Regional Instt. Of Science and Technology, Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology specially catering to the requirements of NE region	7.00 (7.00 in NER)	13.00		The courses offered are flexible in modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multy point entry . Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules 90% per cent of seats are reserved for	<p>Long Term Certificate (06 courses)</p> <p>06 Courses at Diploma level</p> <p>07 courses at Degree level</p> <p>Few PG courses</p>	<p>02 years</p> <p>02 years</p> <p>03 years</p> <p>02 years (All are offered through out</p>	<p>Maintenanc e and installation of new facilities</p> <p>Slow pace of industrial developmen t in North Eastern</p>



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted.		the year)	Region
55.	Setting up of New National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	1.00 (token)	-	-	The proposal to set up more number of NITs is uncovered States is yet to be formulated. Hence no definite targets could be fixed now.	More number of students could pursue higher technical studies.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
56.	Setting up of New Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	To provide Quality Management Education	10.00 (2.00 in NER)	-	-	The proposal for establishment of new Institutions is yet to be prepared. Hence Targets could not be fixed.	More number of students could pursue high quality Management studies		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
57.	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education.	5.00 (0.50 in NER)	-	-	The proposal for establishment of new Institutions is yet to be prepared. Hence Targets could not be	To encourage more number of women in polytechnic education		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of

CHAPTER-II - Outlay and projected outcomes

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
						fixed.			contract for civil/ works/ equipment.
58.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	Establish centers of excellence for advanced training and research in the frontier areas including biotechnology, bioinformatics, nanomaterials, nanotechnologies, mechatronics, Higher performance computing engineering/industrial design, professional/business ethics, and soft life skills training and development.	10.00 (1.00 in NER)	-	-	The scheme is yet to be formulated and hence targets could not be fixed.	Establish 50 centers for advanced research and training in emerging technological fields.		1. Timely approval of competent authority.

## CHAPTER III

### **MAJOR REFORMS MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

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

2. These objectives would be achieved by implementing various major programmes/schemes in the XI Plan which are as under:

- Establishment of 8 new IITs, of which the process for establishing 4 IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh is already underway.
- Establishment of 7 new IIMs, of which the first, at Shillong, would start functioning from the next academic session.
- Establishment of 3 new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research of which one has already started functioning at Mohali and two more would come up soon in Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. This is over and above the 2 IISERs at Pune & Kolkata which started in the last year of the X Plan.
- Establishment of 16 Central Universities in States which have no Central Univ. at present, (viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, HP, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat and Goa), and another 14 Central Universities which would aim to attain world class standards.
- Establishment of 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology - as far as possible in the Public-Private Partnership mode.
-

- Establishment of 370 Colleges in districts where access and participation rates are lower than the national average. Most of these districts also have a concentration of SCs, STs, and minorities.
- Establishment of about 600 new Polytechnics in Government and PPP sectors and promotion of at least another 400 Polytechnics in the Private Sector. In particular, a polytechnic would be established in every district not having one at present. This would again benefit particularly those districts with a concentration of SC, ST, and minorities, all based on autonomy and marketability principle.
- Establishment of an Indira Gandhi National Tribal University with countrywide jurisdiction to promote study and research into tribal history, economy, society, culture, etc, and into tribal issues, as well as to promote education of Scheduled Tribes.
- Establishment of Women's Hostels for Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics on a large scale.
- Establishment of 2 Schools of Planning and Architecture in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and Trivandrum (Kerala)
- setting up of 370 degree colleges in low GER districts,
- Identifying 50 Centres for training and Research in frontier areas,
- supporting uncovered State Universities particularly in underserved regions and for socially disadvantaged groups and colleges for quality upgradation to a minimum level,
- TEQIP Phase II covering inter alia 200 State Engineering colleges,
- Educational loan interest subsidy, scholarship and fellowship schemes.

3. The XI Plan would also accord priority to promoting research of high quality across the Higher Education system, modernizing curricula and evaluation system, enhancing coverage of the accreditation process, and introducing necessary reforms in apex institutions like the UGC and AICTE so as to make them more responsive to current and future challenges and needs.

4. India has been admitted as a provisional member of the Washington Accord during 2007. With this, Indian students graduating from programmes which are accredited by the National Board of Accreditation of the All India Council for Technical Education will have easier access to education and employment opportunities in member countries of the Accord like USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Japan, Korea and Singapore.

5. Special attention continues to be paid to the educational needs of the North Eastern Region. Each State of the region now has a Central University (with Assam having two). Besides the existing IIT at Guwahati, an IIM will, as mentioned earlier, start functioning this year at Shillong. Also, besides the older NIT at Silchar, an NIT has been established in Tripura and establishment of a third NIT in the region (in Manipur) is under active consideration.

6. In the coming years, the thrust is on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the system of Open and Distance Learning. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT in the learning process, a new scheme namely "National Mission in Education through ICT" would be launched, with the objective of providing connectivity to the learners to the 'Knowledge World' in cyberspace and to make them 'Netizens' in order to enhance their self-learning skills and develop their capabilities for on-line problem solving. The Mission would also work for creation of knowledge modules with right contents to address to the personalized needs of learners. It also aims for certification of competencies of the learners, acquired through formal or non-formal means, as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled learning, the Mission would also focus attention on achieving technological breakthrough by developing a very low cost and low power consuming access device, making available free bandwidth, for education purpose, to every Indian, and to build knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the country.

7. Subject to *the decision of the Supreme Court of India*, initiatives will be taken by the Department of Higher Education to provide for augmenting the number of seats in Central Universities, and Technical Educational Institutions under the Ministry of HRD to pave the way implementation of the policy on reservation based on the provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. The implementation will be carried out in a phased manner over a period of 3 years.

The Annual Plan Allocations (2008-09), provide for an amount of Rs.2522 crore for implementation of the oversight Committee recommendations as indicated below:

1. UGC (Central Universities)	Rs. 875 Crore
2. Technical Education (including Rs. 65 crore for Management Institutions)	Rs.1647 Crore
Total	Rs.2522 crore

8. Pendency of Utilization Certificates have been put on the intranet, to facilitate online monitoring of pendency of utilization certificates. This to a great extent facilitates the administrative Department, Integrated Finance Division and also the Chief Controller of Accounts in watching the pendency of UC's and grants to grantee institutions are accordingly regulated.

## CHAPTER-IV

### REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES

S. No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Achievements																										
1	2	3	4	5																										
1.	Central Universities, Technical and Management Institutes	Implementation of the Recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Central Universities for ensuring social inclusion and academic excellence and for providing high quality technical education at Undergraduate, post graduate and Research Scholars.	<p>The intake capacity of Central Universities was expected to increase by 5754 during the year 2007-08.</p> <p>The intake capacity of Centrally funded Technical Institutions was expected to increase by 6835 during the year 2007-08.</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>IITs</td><td>1788</td></tr> <tr><td>IIMs</td><td>157</td></tr> <tr><td>IISc Bangalore</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>NITs</td><td>3831</td></tr> <tr><td>NITIE, Mumbai</td><td>57</td></tr> <tr><td>SLIET</td><td>216</td></tr> <tr><td>ISM, Dhanbad</td><td>144</td></tr> <tr><td>NIFFT, Ranchi</td><td>137</td></tr> <tr><td>SPA, Delhi</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>IIIT, Allahabad</td><td>133</td></tr> <tr><td>IIIT, Gwalior</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>IIIT, Jabalpur</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>NITTTRs</td><td>99</td></tr> </table>	IITs	1788	IIMs	157	IISc Bangalore	50	NITs	3831	NITIE, Mumbai	57	SLIET	216	ISM, Dhanbad	144	NIFFT, Ranchi	137	SPA, Delhi	42	IIIT, Allahabad	133	IIIT, Gwalior	61	IIIT, Jabalpur	120	NITTTRs	99	<p>Could not be implemented as the approval of competent authority was not obtained for enhancing the intake capacity for implementation of OSC recommendations for reservation of OBC students. However proposal for enhancing the capacity during 2008-09 has been initiated.</p>
IITs	1788																													
IIMs	157																													
IISc Bangalore	50																													
NITs	3831																													
NITIE, Mumbai	57																													
SLIET	216																													
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IIIT, Gwalior	61																													
IIIT, Jabalpur	120																													
NITTTRs	99																													
2.	University Grants Commission	To promote quality in teaching and research in higher education. To strengthen the universities and institutions of higher education for enhancing access to	(i) Increase in overall enrolment in universities and colleges.	(i) At present, there are 413 Universities - 251 State Universities, 24 Central Universities, 100 Deemed Universities, 5 Institutions established under States legislations and 33 Institutes of National Importance established by Central legislation. In addition, there are 20,677 Colleges including around 2,166 Women Colleges. At the beginning of the academic year 2007-2008, the total number of students enrolled in the Universities and Colleges has been reported to																										

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>higher education with equity.</p> <p>To remove regional imbalances in higher education.</p> <p>To support excellence in University system through academic interventions as well as through supporting efficient management and governance.</p>	<p>(ii) Gender equity (Enrolment of women)</p> <p>(iii) Research work</p> <p>(iv) Assistance to Central Universities</p> <p>(v) Assistance to State Universities</p> <p>(vi) Assistance to deemed to be university</p>	<p>be 116.13 lakhs – 15.03 lakhs (12.94%) in University Departments and 101.10 lakhs (87.06%) in affiliated colleges</p> <p>(ii) The enrolment of women at the beginning of the academic year 2007-08 was 47.09 lakhs constituting 40.55% of the total enrolment. Of the total enrolment of women, 12.35% were enrolled in professional courses. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in a State is the highest in Kerala (61.98%) and the lowest in Bihar (24.55%). In terms of absolute numbers of women enrolled, Maharashtra tops the list of States with 6.59 lakhs.</p> <p>(iii) The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities was 18730. Out of which, the faculties of Arts had the highest number with 7605 degrees, followed by the faculties of Sciences with 5625 degrees. Thus these two faculties together accounted for 70.64% of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded .</p> <p>(iv) In 2007-08, the number of Central Universities directly funded by the UGC has been increased to 22 from the level of 18 in 2006-07. During the year 2007-08, up to 31.12.2007 the UGC made available an amount of Rs.782.66 crores for maintenance and Rs.328.55 crores as General development assistance to the Central Universities,.</p> <p>(v) During the first year of the XI Plan, up to 31.12.2007, plan grants amounting to Rs.220.25 Crores have been provided to 123 State Universities for the purpose of general development.</p> <p>(vi) At present, there are 100 institutions deemed to be</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>(vii) Assistance to State colleges</p> <p>(viii) Women Hostels for Colleges.</p> <p>(ix) Setting up women study centres to undertake research, develop curricula and organize training and extension of work in the area of gender equity, academic self-reliance,</p>	<p>universities, of which, 12 deemed to be universities are being allocated maintenance and development grants and 25 are being allocated only development grants.</p> <p>During the financial year 2007-08, Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs.66.66 crores and plan grant to the extent of Rs.22.02 crores has been made available to Deemed universities up to 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(vii) There are around 20,677 colleges at present of which, 6,680 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,797 colleges under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges have been financially supported for the development of under graduate and post graduate education., 6 During the year 200708, up to 31.12. 2007, UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of Rs.79.60 Crores. An assistance of Rs.2.51 Crores has also been provided to Colleges of Delhi. In addition, maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.260.49 crores to Delhi University colleges, Rs.2.94 crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs.17.75 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has also been released during 2007-2008, up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2007.</p> <p>(viii) During the financial year 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.47.67 Crores for state colleges and Rs.3 Crores for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC for the women hostels as on 31.12.2007</p> <p>(ix) The UGC has, so far, set up 72 women study centres in Universities and Colleges. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.1.17 Crores has been provided to these centres for carrying out their activities/programmes up to 31.12.2007.</p>



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>girls education, population issues and human rights etc.</p> <p>(x) Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/ST/Minorities</p> <p>The scheme is initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies particularly for SC/ST/Minorities candidates. The pattern of scholarship is as under :-</p> <p>For M.Tech. students - @ Rs.5,000/-per month Contingency - @Rs.15,000/-per annum</p> <p>For M.Pharmacy and Masters of Management - @Rs.3,000/- per month Contingency - @Rs.10,000/- per annum</p> <p>(xi) Autonomous Colleges</p>	<p>(x) During 2007-2008, a budget of Rs.10 Crores has been made available for them under this scheme. The selection of candidates is in progress.</p> <p>(xi) At present, there are 276 Colleges spread over 54 Universities of 15 States/Union Territories. During 2007-2008, the UGC and its Regional Offices had provided grants of Rs.22.42 Crores to these Autonomous Colleges upto 31.12.2007.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>(xii) Universities with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>(xiii) Colleges with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>(xiv) Travel Grant</p> <p>(xv) Major and Minor Research Projects.</p> <p>(xvi) Research Awards to Teachers</p> <p>(xvii) Emeritus Fellowships</p>	<p>(xii) During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.10 Crores had been provided to these Universities upto 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(xiii) An amount of Rs.7.63 Crores had been provided to these colleges upto 31.12.2007, during the financial year 2007-2008.</p> <p>(xiv) During 2007-08, 192 college teachers, and one Vice-Chancellor have so far been selected for assistance under the scheme. An amount of Rs.0.40 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 during the financial year 2007-2008.</p> <p>(xv) To promote excellence in research in higher education by supporting research programmes of University and College teachers in all disciplines, the University Grants Commission provides financial support to permanent / regular, working/retired teachers in the Universities and Colleges.</p> <p>During 2007-08, up to 31.12.2007, an amount of Rs.23.02 Crores has been released by UGC and its Regional Offices towards the ongoing projects.</p> <p>(xvi) During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.2.95 Crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.</p> <p>(xvii) During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.20 Crores has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities upto 31.12.2007.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>(xviii) Research Workshops, Seminars and Conferences</p> <p>(xix) Part – time Research Associateship for Women</p> <p>(xx) Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Foreign Nationals</p> <p>(xxi) Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals</p> <p>(xxii) Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals</p> <p>(xxiii) Engineering &amp; Technology JRFs</p> <p>(xxiv) Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students</p>	<p>(xviii) During the financial year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.7.01 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(xix) During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.50 Crores has been released upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 to the selected part-time Research Associates.</p> <p>(xx) During 2007-08, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to foreign students and teachers.</p> <p>(xxi) During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.24.84 crores has been incurred up to 31.12.2007 towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows.</p> <p>(xxii) During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.24.84 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007 towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows.</p> <p>(xxiii) During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.98 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(xxiv) The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to meritorious candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to Ph.D. degrees in Sciences.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>(xxv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST</p> <p>(xxvi) Post-Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students</p> <p>(xxvii) Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST Candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges</p> <p>(xxviii) PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child</p>	<p>During 2006-2007, five JRFs have been given to each science department of CAS/DSA/University/Centres for Potential with Excellence, totaling 650 fellowships with an annual allocation of Rs.6.56 Crores.</p> <p>(xxv) To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering &amp; Technology.</p> <p>During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.0.26 Crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007 towards the payment of these fellows..</p> <p>(xxvi) The number of students receiving these scholarships is approximately 1,200/- During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.6.20 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(xxvii) Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies.</p> <p>During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.0.75 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.12.2007.</p> <p>(xxviii) During 2007-2008, a total expenditure of Rs.2.36 Crores has been incurred under both the schemes, upto 31.12.2007.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Indian Council of Historical Research	The Government of India established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The broad aims of the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research;	<p>1. Research Project 25</p> <p>2 Fellowships(Jr. PDF and National 200</p> <p>3 Study cum Travel Grant 125</p> <p>4 Foreign Travel Grant 30</p> <p>5 Pub. Subsidy 50</p> <p>6 CEP 03</p> <p>7 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. 07</p> <p>8 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences 60</p> <p>9 ICHR own publications including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript. 30</p> <p>10 Computerization of the ICHR library</p> <p>11 Towards Freedom Project 03</p> <p>12 Economic History Project . . 03</p> <p>13 Dictionary Project 03</p> <p>14 Translation of core books in 16 languages. 50</p> <p>The following New projects are also undertaken</p> <p>(i) Persian Historical Texts and Translation</p> <p>(ii) Global Hegemonies and the Writing of History in the 19th and 20th centuries</p> <p>(iii) Religion and Society in Pre-modern South Asia Position of Religious Fundamentalism</p>	<p>1 Research Project 25</p> <p>2 Fellowships (Jr. PDF and National 175</p> <p>3 Study cum Travel Grant 125</p> <p>4 Foreign Travel Grant 30</p> <p>5 Pub. Subsidy 70</p> <p>6 CEP 02</p> <p>7 ICHR Seminar/Conf. 08</p> <p>8 Assistance to professional organization of historians 70</p> <p>for holding seminar, symposia and conferences</p> <p>9 ICHR own publications 30</p> <p>including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript.</p> <p>10 Computerization of the ICHR library</p> <p>11 Towards Freedom Project 02</p> <p>12 Economic History Project 02</p> <p>13 Dictionary Project 02</p> <p>14 Translation of core 50 books in 16 languages.</p> <p>The following New projects are also undertaken</p> <p>(v) Persian Historical Texts and Translation</p> <p>(vi) Global Hegemonies and the Writing of History in the 19th and 20th centuries</p> <p>(vii) Religion and Society in Pre-modern South Asia Position of Religious Fundamentalism and Historiography in India and Pakistan</p> <p>(iv) Memory and History: History before Historians.</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of history so as to include in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.	<p>and Historiography in India and Pakistan</p> <p>(iv) Memory and History: History before Historians.</p> <p>The present advancement in scientific world of computerization is one of the most essential requirements for an institution like ICHR. At present there are two regional offices, one at Guwahati and another at Bangalore. The Council is required to be connected with these Centres on the Internet to have the day-to-day information in all respect, especially in the field of historical research. The said regional centres are to be strengthened and provided necessary equipment, materials and library to facilitate historians/archaeologist/epigraphist to attract and involve the scholars in southern and northeastern regions of our country.</p>	
	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	The objective of the Institute is to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural	<p>1(a) Fellowships</p> <p>Ongoing - 20</p> <p>New – 15</p> <p>(b) National Fellowships</p> <p>Ongoing – nil</p> <p>New – 10</p> <p>2 (a). National Seminars - 12</p> <p>(b). Conferences / Workshops – Ongoing –new- to be decided.</p> <p>3(a) Visiting Professors -</p>	<p>There are 178 old fellows who are continuing and 64 new Fellows</p> <p>36 seminars organized during 2007-08</p> <p>During the year 2007-08, the Council organized 2 Refresher Courses and 1 Workshop</p> <p>The Council has organized 26 lecture programmes (19+7) during the year 2007-08.</p> <p>36 institutions given grants for this purpose.</p> <p>During the year 2007-08 the Council has not awarded any travel grant due to ban imposed by Govt. of India.</p> <p>During the year 2007-08 the Council is going to publish 4 publications</p> <p>During the year 2007-08 the Council has exhibited its publications in various exhibitions.</p> <p>During the year 2007-08 the Council is publishing 4 issues of its Journal (JICPR)</p>

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		Sciences, Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	Ongoing- 3 New- 10  3(b) Visiting Scholars Ongoing - 16 New- 30  4. Meetings Ongoing- 2 New - 10  5. Library Books and Periodicals Ongoing- 2400 New- 5000  6. Word Processor for Fellows (Electronic Equipment) Ongoing - 4 New - 10	During the year 2007-08 the Council has Indo-French Cultural Programme
	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment. To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research; To encourage an innovative system of university level education,	Providing admission to all those who apply for various courses of IGNOU	The total enrolment in the distance mode in the country, is about 24% of the total enrollment of the higher education in the country and IGNOU caters to about 10% of this segment of students in higher education in the country. During 2006-07, 5.36 Lakh students were enrolled in about 138 programmes in IGNOU. The university has prepared about 3500 audio and 2000 video programmes and activated 269 new study centers in different parts of the country. During 2007-08, the university enrolled 5.15 lakh fresh students and has supported 13 states Open Universities and 132 DIES.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Auroville Foundation	For better management and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter.	Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research Construction Activities  Research activities  Bharaat Niwas Construction activities  <u>Development activities</u>	12 centres have been fully constructed while in respect of 6 construction is in progress 6 Research activities have been conducted  4 buildings have been completed and construction of AF office building, Guest house and upgradation of Aurobindo auditorium are nearing completion Children's book Fair, Bharati 125 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary and international Seminars/workshops and cultural programmes were organized.
	Construction of UNESCO House	To have a permanent house for UNESCO at New Delhi	To build UNESCO House to accommodate UNESCO Office, New Delhi	Could not be taken up as the clearance from DDA was awaited.



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Strengthening of voluntary organisations engaged in UNESCO Programmes and activities	Objective is to promote exchanges at Ministerial level with foreign countries with a view to further bilateral relations in education. Hence, targets under the scheme cannot be quantified in physical terms.	No physical targets can be fixed for this Head. The number of events funded depends on the number of suitable applications received	As the scheme is under review, no expenditure could be incurred.
	Strengthening of external academic relations			India has signed cultural agreement with more than 80 countries under which educational exchange activities are undertaken. Educational Exchange Programmes (EEPs) have been signed with 26 countries and with 25 countries, it is under active consideration. Six Indian delegations have visited different countries during this year.
	National University of Educational Planning and Administration	To undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational planning and administration, provide training and consultancy services in this field.	To conduct 54 training programmes and to complete ongoing research projects.	39 training programmes were conducted. A total of 1275 officials have been trained. 37 organisations were provided financial assistance for holding seminars/ conferences and 14 more are in the offing. Provided consultancy and professional support to national, State and institutional level bodies.
	National Book Trust	Objective is to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate prices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Subsidy &amp; core Books Project-5</li> <li>2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3</li> <li>3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 3000</li> <li>4. Participation in Book Fairs- 10</li> <li>5. Exhibitions- 2</li> <li>6. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4</li> <li>7. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 100</li> </ol>	702 titles were published and 1 National Book Week Organised. 1 World Book Fair. Exhibition was held. 2000 Readers' Club were established in schools and 5 orientation programmes and 15 other children's activities were held. 9 book fairs were organized, 3 short-term training courses on publishing were held, organized 1596 village level mobile exhibitions, participated in 46 book fairs/ festivals, 26 seminars/ workshops etc. were organized, 5 regional book fairs organized and 2 national book fairs organized. There were

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			8. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2000 9. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30 10. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 12	1797 book club enrolments during the year.
	Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO)	Objective is to create awareness about intellectual property rights by holding national / international seminars and institution of chairs for intellectual property rights studies in Institutes of Higher Education.	Study of IPR in India & creating Public awareness  No. of IPR chairs to be supported- 14  Organising Seminars/ Workshops-	7 institutions were assisted under the scheme in organizing seminars / workshops. GIAC has approved assistance to another 18 institutions. 7 additional chairs were approved during the current year taking the total to 18 chairs.
	National Merit Scholarship Scheme		The scheme is demand driven and hence no targets could be set	13,117 students which included 7101 fresh scholarships and 6016 renewal scholarships. The scholarships were disbursed through the State Governments.
	Scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for post matric studies	To encourage study of Hindi and Non-Hindi speaking states and make available suitable personnel to mend teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential	The scheme is demand driven and hence no targets could be set	774
	Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok	To provide advanced education in engineering, Science, and allied fields.	Under the Scheme the Government supports AIT by way of faculty secondment.	During the year 2006-07 and 2007-08, 12 faculty each were sponsored by Government of India.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Technical Education and Quality Improvement Programmes (TEQIP)	To improve quality of technical education and enhance existing capacity of technical institutions. This is an externally aided project.	The selected institution would become dynamic, demand driven quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological development.	During the first phase of the programme, i.e. up to June 2008, 128 Engineering Institutions across the country are being covered.
	Upgradation of existing/ setting up of new polytechnics	To set up new polytechnics in the districts which do not have any polytechnics at present and to upgrade facilities in the existing polytechnics	To setup Polytechnic Level Institutions in Special Identified Districts (SID) of the country having no polytechnics at present and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of at least one polytechnic in these SIDs.	Approval of competent authority could not be obtained in 2007-08. A fresh proposal covering more number of districts is being proposed during 2008-09.
	Scheme of Community Polytechnics	To transfer technology to rural mass and create skilled manpower to meet the needs of local economy.	On an average 669 diploma level institutions train about 500 persons each in different need-based non formal skill/trade.	The scheme is being reviewed by a review committee.
	Polytechnics for disabled Persons	For mainstreaming of persons with disabilities in technical education.	Target could not be fixed as the scheme is demand driven.	During 2006-07 and 2007-08, 25 students in formal and 100 in non formal streams were admitted in about 50 polytechnics
	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar Assam	To produce skilled manpower at Diploma level in different branches of Engineering and Technology.	To produce skilled manpower in Engineering and Technology.	Conducted for diploma programmes in 2006-07 and 2007-08
	National Institute of Technology	To provide quality technical education at	To Conduct quality technical education programmes in 20 NITs with a total students strength of about 50000.	Target sets were fully achieved.

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

		UG, PG and Research programmes		
	All India Council for Technical Education	Proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system; promotion of quality education; Planned quantitative growth; and regulation and maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.	Regulation of functioning of about 6450 technical institutions with an intake capacity of 11 lakh students; approval to new technical institutions, programmes, increase in intake , accreditation of programmes etc.	Regulation of technical institutes and maintenance of norms and standards of the technical education system is dynamic and continuous process.
	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and allied areas.	Construction of Hostels, classrooms, laboratories and purchase of equipments, improvement in computing facilities etc.	Construction of various building is in progress. During 2006-07 and in 2007-08 the students strength increased from 1288 to 1697.
	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas, upgradation of infrastructure, modernization of labs and digital resources,	Targets were fully achieved.
	Indian Institutes of Science, Bangalore (IISc)	To provide quality education at PG level and to undertake research in different disciplines of Science Engineering and Technology.	Upgradation of infrastructure, Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas	Targets were fully achieved.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	To impart quality education, training and to conduct research in the field of information Technology and related areas.	Expansion of the institutes in terms of students' enrolment, number of courses and establishment of Departments and Centers. Development of extension Center in Amethi.	Targets were fully achieved.
	Atal Bhari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology, (IIIT), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration.	Expansion of the institutes in terms of students' enrolment, number of courses and establishment of Departments and Centers.	Targets were fully achieved.
	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Campus Development, Setting up of labs, maintenance of infrastructure etc.	In progress
	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Mfg. (IIITD&M), Kanchipuram	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure	In progress
	Indian Institutes of	To provide quality education research in	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure to facilitate to provide high	In Progress

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Science for Education Research (IISERs)	basic sciences	quality education and research.	
	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The proposed new IITs will have special focus on IT and one particular sector of the Sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing financial services.	20 IITs are proposed to be established in States or UTs where there is no IIT. Some of the IITs will be established in PPP mode.	The approval of the competent authority is yet to be obtained. Discussion with State Governments and other Stakeholders are at advanced stage.
	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	3 IITs will be set up.	The approval of EFC has been obtained to set up 3 new IITs in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. Note for Cabinet is under preparation
	Boards of Apprenices Training	To provide opportunity for practical training to graduate engineers/diploma holders and 10 + 2 vocational pass outs in industrial establishment.	The targets fixed for coverage of Apprentices was as under: Mumbai 30,000 Apprentices Chennai 47,000 Apprentices Kanpur 20,000 Apprentices Kolkota 14,000 Apprentices	The actual number of Apprentices covered upto December,2007 is as under: 6298 Apprentices 19897 Apprentices 8117 Apprentices 6748 Apprentices
	North Eastern Regional Institute Science Technology, Itanager	To produce skilled manpower in different levels of Engineering and Technology i.e. Certificate, Degree and PG Programmes	Conduct of courses inflexible modular pattern.	During years 2006-07 and 2007-08 the institute conducted 6 certificate programmes 6 diploma programmes 7 degree programmes (30 Students each) and PG Course with 165 students

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra	Prorogation and expansion of the use of Hindi and its teaching in a specific language usage.	60 Orientation courses	30 programmes were conducted during 2006-07 and another 30 programmes were held during 2007-08 (up to December 2007-08)
			1500 refreshers courses	1000 refresher courses were conducted
			Students enrolled for B. Ed. Course – Regular – 50 Correspondence - 1000	48 during 2006-07 and 48 during 2007-08 1000 during 2006-07 and 326 during 2007-08
			Students enrolled for M. Ed. Course - 20	12 during 2006-07 and 8 during 2007-08
			Enrollment Foreign students - 100	91 during 2006-07 and 85 during 2007-08
	Central Hindi Directorate	Prorogation and expansion of Hindi as a link language	Students learning Hindi through Correspondence – 10000	6030 during 2006-07 and 8000 during 2007-08
			Personal Contact programmes – 20	20 during 2006-07 and 18 during 2007-08
			Conversation guides preparation on CD - 4	4 during 2006-07 and 2 during 2007-08
			Exhibition of Hindi books – 12	11 during 2006-07 and 10 during 2007-08
			Free distribution of books in Non Hindi speaking areas – 1000	1049 during 2006-07 and 1020 during 2007-08
			Workshops seminars conducted – 20	17 during 2006-07 and 37 during 2007-08
			Financial Assistance provided to institutions for promotion of Hindi – 220	182 during 2006-07 and 250 during 2007-08
			Publications – 6	6 during 2006-07 and 5 during 2007-08
	Commission for Scientific And Technical Terminology	For evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages.	Workshops – 40	52 during 2006-07 and 68 during 2007-08
			Exhibitions – 12	12 during 2006-07 and 14 during 2007-08
			Computerisation – LAN Work	In progress
			Grant for books – 80	26 during 2006-07 and 36 during 2007-08
	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi	To develop, promote and propagate Sindhi language	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books/ Magazines – 5500	5500 during 2006-07 and 3500 during 2007-08
			Award to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books – 12	2 awards given during 2006-07 and in process for 2007-08

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Language		Financial assistance to voluntary organization – 20	18 during 2006-07 and 18 during 2007-08
			Financial assistance for publication of Sindhi Books – 5	4 during 2006-07 and 4 during 2007-08
			Sindhi language learning classes – 50	45 during 2006-07 and 27 during 2007-08
	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	For preserving, propagating and modernizing and traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the Kindriya Sanskrit Vidhyapeethas	No. of Students enrolled for Sanskrit Courses – 3200	3328 during 2006-07 and 3308 during 2007-08
			No. of Sanskrit Institutions given grants for development of Sanskrit – 749	727 during 2006-07 and 250 during 2007-08
	Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan	For preserving/ conservation and development of the oral tradition of Vedic Studies.	Students enrolled – 3400	3259 during 2006-07 and 3000 during 2007-08
			Institution given grants – 160	145 during 2006-07 and 150 during 2007-08
	Appointment of Language Teachers	Appointment of Hindi and Urdu teacher in Non Hindi speaking states / blocks having a significant educationally backward minority.	Demand driven schemes	2191 Hindi teachers and 492 Urdu teachers appointed during 2006-07. 2216 Hindi Teachers and 78 Urdu Teachers appointed during 2007-08.
	Central Institutes of Indian Languages, Mysore	To implement the language policy of the Government of India and coordinate the development of the other Indian Language.	10 months Teachers Training Course – 450 participants	299 during 2006-07 and 399 during 2007-08
			Orientation / refreshers Courses conducted – 25	20 during 2006-07 and 10 during 2007-08
			Seminars / Conferences - 250	115 during 2006-07 and 37 during 2007-08
			Institutions/Authors given grants – 250	433 during 2006-07 and 52 during 2007-08
	National	For promotion of	Centers Existing – 175	184 during 2006-07 and 223 during 2007-08



S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Council for promotion of Urdu Language	Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages	New Centers opened – 50 Students enrolled – 12000 Seminars / Workshops – 8 Bulk purchases of Books – 225 Students enrolled in Distance learning programmes Certificate / Diploma – 300 Diploma in functional Arabic – 17000	22 during 2006-07 11500 during 2006-07 and 10575 during 2007-08 28 during 2006-07 and 3 during 2007-08 21 during 2006-07 and 149 during 2007-08 218 during 2006-07 and 225 during 2007-08 19000 during 2006-07 and 18288 during 2007-08
	National Mission in Education through ICT	Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting of Contents already available or being generated 3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules 4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device 5. Spreading Digital literacy 6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures. 7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities 9. Stabilising a System for electronically disbursing college and university level Scholarships.	Could not be implemented as the approval of competent authority was not obtained. However proposal for implementing the mission during 2008-09 has been initiated.

## CHAPTER V

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, The Department Higher Education was provided an allocation of Rs.6480.50 crore (Plan) and Rs. 2729 crores (Non Plan) during the year 2007-08 This covered allocation for Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration.

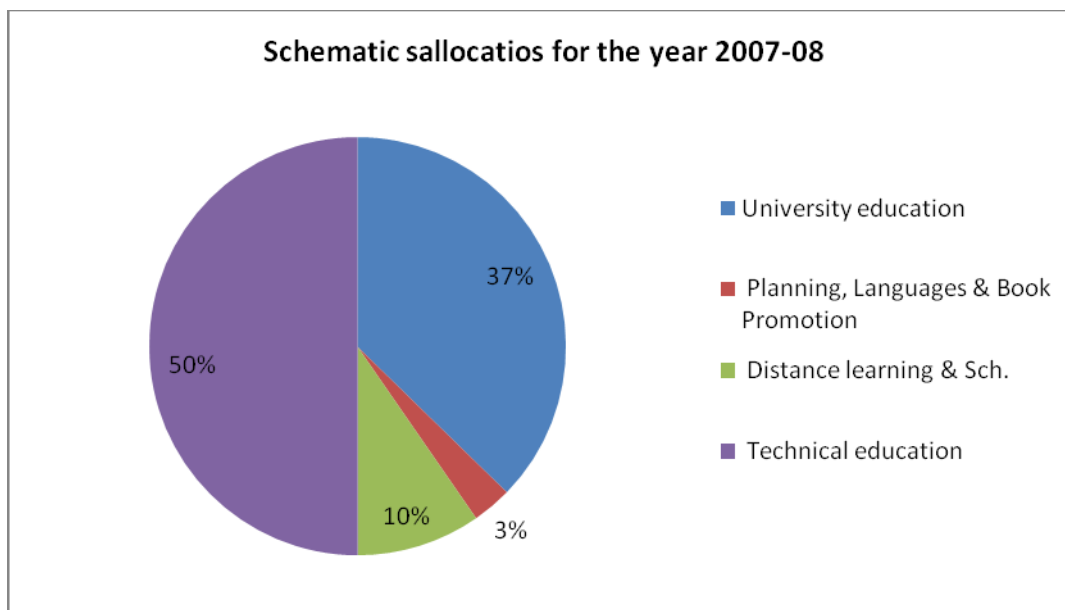
5.2. Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period and during 2007-08 (upto December 2007) by the Department of Higher Education is given in the table below:

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2002-2003	2124.25	2762.61	<b>4886.86</b>	1942.33	2789.61	<b>4731.94</b>	1909	2704.96	<b>4613.96</b>
% w.r.t RE							98.28%	96.97%	<b>97.51%</b>
2003-2004	2124.15	2832.40	<b>4956.55</b>	2000.00	2832.40	<b>4832.40</b>	1938.19	2802.11	<b>4740.30</b>
% w.r.t RE							96.91%	98.93%	<b>98.09%</b>
2004-2005	2224.15	2833.24	<b>5057.39</b>	2224.15	3000.00	<b>5224.15</b>	2187.03	2973.59	<b>5160.62</b>
% w.r.t RE							98.33%	99.12%	<b>98.78%</b>
2005-2006	2710.50	3090.00	<b>5800.50</b>	2510.00	3290.00	<b>5800.00</b>	2561.38	3267.10	<b>5828.48</b>
% w.r.t RE							102.05%	99.3%	<b>100.49%</b>
2006-2007	3616.00	3366.28	<b>6982.28</b>	3616.00	3500.00	<b>7116.00</b>	3435.18	3484.63	<b>6919.81</b>
% w.r.t RE							95%	99.56%	<b>97.24%</b>
2007-08 (Upto Dec '07)	6480.5	2729	<b>9209.50</b>	3261.35	3136.01	<b>6397.36</b>	2309.95	2400.85	<b>4710.80</b>
% w.r.t RE							70.83%	76.56%	<b>73.64%</b>

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

5.2.1. Consequent upon amendment to allocation of Business Rules, the work relating to the Secondary Education stands transferred to the Department of School Education and Literacy w.e.f. 12.7.2006. Therefore the Budget allocation and expenditure of the Department prior to 2007-08 include the provision relating to Secondary Education also. It is precisely because of this, that the expenditure of Higher Education Department for the year 2007-08 appears to be lower as compared to 2005-06 and 2006-07.

5.2.2. The schematic allocation of funds within the Department i.e. Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, and Others which include Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration, etc is indicated below:



5.3. During the year 2007-08 out of the total allocation of Rs.9209.50 crore for Higher Education Department, Rs.6480.50 Crore (70.4%) related to Plan and Rs. 2729 Crore (29.6%) was provided under the Non-Plan. Out of the total allocation of Rs.9209.50 Crores the Department has utilized Rs.4711 crore upto December 2007 which work out to 51.15%. The Revised Estimates of the Department was fixed at Rs.3261.35 (Plan) and Rs.3136.01 (Non-Plan). The R.E. (Plan) of the Department had to be reduced by more than Rs. 3200 crores as the entire amount allocated for implementation of OSC recommendation had to be surrendered. As against the RE the Department had utilized an amount of Rs.2310 (Plan) and Rs.2401 (Non-Plan) upto December 2007, which work out to 35.64 % and 87.98% in Plan & Non-Plan respectively.

5.4. The total expenditure of the department has also been analyzed object head wise and the percentage expenditure budget head-wise is placed at **Appendix- III**. As can be seen from the Statement about 98% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid. It may be noted that since many of the programmes of the department are implemented through the autonomous bodies and other agencies under the department through grants-in-aid all the expenditure incurred by these autonomous bodies and organizations including the capital expenditure by them is shown as Grants in aid in the revenue section of the Demand for Grants.

5.5. Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the unspent balances lying with the institutions, their pace of expenditure and their requirement of funds. With effect from 1st October,

2005 the Department has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). The Department had projected a cash requirement of 17%, 25%, 25%, & 33% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, besides indicating a requirement of 25% for each of the quarter for non-plan funds during the year 2007-08. As compared to the monthly/quarterly expenditure plan, the shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to the non utilization of the budget provisions made towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations, which is awaiting its approval from competent authority. Excluding the provisions made for this purpose, the department has been broadly spending according to this target and up to December, 2007, the Department had spent up to 70.8% of the Plan Budget. Similarly, under Non-Plan up to December, 2007 the Department had spent up to 88% of the total allocation as against the cash projection of 75 % up to the same period. The trend of expenditure during the year 2007-08 (up to December 2007) as compared to similar period of 2006-07 is indicated at **Appendix-IV**.

5.6. The department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate from the Grantee institutions. A data base has been created and necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no fresh grants are released to the institutions against whom the Utilization Certificates for the past grants are still pending. As on 1.4.2007 there were Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs. 4229.03 crore were pending. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 509 Utilization Certificates worth Rs.4052.28 Crores were obtained and as on 31.12.2007, Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs.176.75 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2007. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates for the last three years is at **Appendix-V**.

5.7. Unspent Balances with various Grantee institutions under the Department are being reviewed from time to time. Review of unspent balances with State Governments and autonomous bodies is monitored in the department every quarter. Release of further grants is subject to utilization of earlier grants released earlier and also on the basis of progress of expenditure. The unspent balances are invariably taken into consideration while releasing the further Grants to these institutions. The position of unspent balance as on 1<sup>st</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> September in respect of 2005, 2006 and 2007 is given in **Appendix-VI**.

## CHAPTER VI

### REVIEW OF STATUTORY /AUTONOMOUS BODIES

#### 1. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The University Grants Commission is a statutory organization established by an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. Apart from providing grants to Universities and Colleges, the Commission also advises the Central and State Governments on the measures which are necessary for the development of higher education. It functions from New Delhi as well as its **six** Regional Offices located in Bangalore, Bhopal, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.

#### **Budget for the year 2007-2008**

The Commission has set the allocated general plan budget estimate of Rs.1805.10 Crores in 2007-2008 for eight broad sectors of the XI Plan namely, Enhancing Aggregate Access – Rs.1109.10 (61.44%), Equity – Rs.92.00 Crores ((5.10%), Quality and Excellence – Rs.247.90 Crores (13.73%), Research – Rs.67.50 Crores (3.74%), Relevance and Value Based Education – Rs.40.27 Crores (2.23%), ICT Integration – Rs.32.00 Crores (1.77%), Governance and Efficiency Improvement – Rs.59.00 Crores (3.27%) and Others (New Schemes and committed liability of X Plan) – Rs.157.33 Crores (8.72%). The Non-Plan budget for 2007-08 was 1948.87 at RE stage.

#### **Growth of Higher Education System**

There were only 20 Universities and 500 Colleges at the time of independence. There are 413 Universities at present - 251 State Universities, 24 Central Universities, 100 Deemed Universities, five Institutions established under States legislations and 33 Institutes of National Importance established by Central legislation. In addition, there are 20,677 Colleges including around 2,166 Women Colleges. At the beginning of the academic year 2007-2008, the total number of students enrolled in the Universities and Colleges has been reported to be 116.13 lakhs – 15.03 lakhs (12.94%) in University Departments and 101.10 lakhs (87.06%) in affiliated colleges.

The enrolment of women at the beginning of the academic year 2007-08 was 47.09 lakhs constituting 40.55% of the total enrolment. Of the total enrolment of women, 12.35% were enrolled in professional courses. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in a State is the highest in Kerala (61.98%) and the lowest in Bihar (24.55%). In terms of absolute numbers of women enrolled, Maharashtra tops the list of States with 6.59 lakhs.

The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities (position as on 1.1.2006) was 18730. Out of which, the faculties of Arts had the highest number with 7605 degrees, followed by the faculties of Sciences with 5625 degrees. Thus these two faculties together accounted for 70.64% of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded. The regular faculty strength in universities had been 0.81 lakhs (16.05%) and 4.24 lakhs (83.09%) in Colleges totalling 5.05 lakhs in the beginning of the reporting year.

**Enhancing Aggregate Access****General Development Grant for Universities**

The University Grants Commission continued to assist universities and colleges for development by making budgetary plan provisions for various programmes during XI Plan. Assistance to Central Universities and eligible deemed universities, and colleges affiliated to Delhi and Banaras Hindu University is being provided both under the Plan and Non-plan budgetary provision. Assistance to state universities and their affiliated colleges is being provided only under the plan. During XI plan period (2007 – 2012 ), general development assistance is being provided to individual Universities based on the outlays determined by the UGC.

Development Assistance programme is intended to improve infrastructure and the basic facilities in universities and colleges, so as to achieve at least the thresh-hold level of infrastructure apart from bringing about qualitative development. In the XI plan, emphasis is laid to reduce disparity between urban and rural areas, by supporting universities located in rural areas, backward areas and under developed region like the North Eastern Region; and also to increase the access and equity for marginalized groups of society. Under the programme, assistance is provided to each eligible university for the items namely, teaching and non-teaching/technical staff, equipment for laboratories, special office equipment and modern teaching aids and for the repair of major equipment, books and journals, buildings, campus development, health centre, student amenities etc. for the promotion of quality teaching and research as well as fostering corporate life.

**Central Universities**

There are 24 central universities of which, 22 are being given maintenance and development grant by the UGC. The IGNOU, New Delhi and the Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being funded directly by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Agriculture respectively.

During 2007-08, the UGC made available an amount of Rs.782.66 crores for maintenance and Rs.328.55 crores as General development assistance to the Central Universities, upto 31.12.2007.

**State Universities**

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

There are 251 State Universities of which, the UGC has been making budgetary plan allocation for only 123 state universities. It does not allocate plan funds to exclusives medical and agriculture universities. Special grants are being provided to other State Universities including Agricultural Universities having Engineering and Technology Departments. Although development of State Universities is primarily the concern of State Governments, development grants, including grants under special schemes, are being provided to all eligible state universities. Such grants facilitate the creation, augmentation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities that are not normally available from the State government or other sources of funds. During the first year of the XI Plan, upto 31.12.2007, plan grants amounting to Rs.220.25 Crores have been provided to State Universities for the purpose of general development.

### **Deemed to be Universities**

An Institution of Higher Education, other than universities, working at a very high standard in specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Govt on the advice of the UGC as an Institution Deemed to be university. Institutions deemed to be university enjoy academic status and privileges of a university. At present, there are 100 institutions deemed to be universities, of which, 12 deemed to be universities are being allocated maintenance and development grants and 25 are being allocated only development grants.

During the financial year 2007-08, Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs.66.66 crores and an amount of Rs.22.02 crores as plan grant had been made available to Deemed universities upto 31.12.2007.

### **General Development Grants to Colleges**

There are around 20,677 colleges at present of which, 6,680 are recognized under 2(f) and 5,797 colleges under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges have been financially supported for the development of under graduate and post graduate education so as to:

- Strengthen basic infrastructure and meet their basic needs like books and journals, scientific equipment, staff, campus development, teaching aids etc. required for proper instruction.
- Provide special assistance to Colleges catering to the needs of marginalized groups.
- Develop Colleges situated in the backward / rural / hilly areas for removing or reducing disparities and regional imbalances.

To achieve the above objectives, the UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of Rs.79.60 Crores. An assistance of Rs.2.51 Crores has also been provided to Colleges of Delhi. Maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.260.49 crores to Delhi University colleges, Rs.2.94 crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs.17.75 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has been released upto 31.12.2007 during 2007-2008.

### **Development grants to Management Departments in Universities.**

The Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the development of departments for management education for meeting the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of higher education. During the current year, the UGC has so far released grants of Rs.0.13 Crores to departments of management in two eligible universities.

### **Equity in Education**

#### **Gender Equity & Women Hostels for Colleges**

Financial support to colleges for the construction of hostels for women and other related infrastructural facilities for women helps in achieving gender equity and mobility of women in higher education. The maximum limit is Rs.1 Crore for each eligible college. During the financial year 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.47.67 Crores for state colleges and Rs.3 Crores for colleges located in Delhi has been released by UGC for the women hostels as on 31.12.2007.

**Promotion of Women Studies**

The scheme envisages assistance to Universities for setting up women study centres to undertake research, develop curricula and organize training and extension of work in the area of gender equity, academic self-reliance, girls education, population issues and human rights etc. These activities are expected to contribute to social awareness and change as well as to academic development. The UGC has, so far, set up 72 women study centres in Universities and Colleges. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.1.17 Crores has been provided to these centres for carrying out their activities/programmes upto 31.12.2007. The UGC has also requested the Universities to set up a permanent cell to combat sexual harassment in the campuses as per the direction of the Supreme Court of India.

**Social Group Equity****Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/ST/Minorities**

The scheme is initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies particularly for SC/ST/Minorities candidates.

The pattern of scholarship is as under :-

For M.Tech. students	-	@ Rs.5,000/-per month
Contingency	-	@Rs.15,000/-per annum
For M.Pharmacy and Masters of Management	-	@Rs.3,000/- per month
Contingency	-	@Rs.10,000/- per annum

During 2007-2008, a budget of Rs.10 Crores has been made available for them under this scheme. The selection of candidates is in progress.

The UGC has also initiated the schemes of “promotion of higher education to minorities” with the budget allocation of Rs.2 Crores and “Establishment of Equal Opportunities Cells (EOC) in Universities” for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities with a budget allocation of Rs.2 Crores during 2007-2008. The guidelines for these schemes are being finalized.

**Quality and Excellence****Autonomous Colleges**

To improve quality of Under-Graduate Education, Colleges are identified, and Universities are encouraged to allow them academic and operational freedom under the scheme. The target is to assist 10% of eligible colleges towards autonomy. At present, there are 276 Colleges spread over 54 Universities of 15 States/Union Territories. During 2007-2008, the UGC and its Regional Offices had provided grants of Rs.22.42 Crores to these Autonomous Colleges upto 31.12.2007.

**Universities with Potential for Excellence**

To achieve excellence in teaching and research, the UGC has been assisting identified Universities for granting the status of “University with Potential for Excellence”. During IX Plan, five Universities namely, JNU, Hyderabad, Madras, Pune and Jadavpur Universities were given the status of potential for excellence. During X Plan, **four** more Universities namely, Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta have been accorded the status of University with



Potential for Excellence. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.10 Crores had been provided to these Universities upto 31.12.2007.

### **Colleges with Potential for Excellence**

To achieve excellence mainly in teaching and inculcate the research culture in them, the UGC has initiated the scheme of “College with Potential for Excellence”. The Commission intends to identify colleges across the country and to support them to improve their academic infrastructure, adopt innovation in teaching, modern methods and learning/evaluation, and also introduce a flexible approach in the selection of the courses at the degree level. The colleges would also be given “Joint Degree Conferring Status” with their names. During 2004-2005, the UGC selected 47 colleges and 50 Colleges during 2006-2007 for support under the scheme. An amount of Rs.7.63 Crores had been provided to these colleges upto 31.12.2007, during the financial year 2007-2008.

### **Special Assistance Programme(SAP)**

The main objectives of the SAP are :-

- To identify and support university departments that have the potential to undertake quality teaching and research in various educational disciplines including allied disciplines.
- Programme to be relevant to societal needs and have society and industry interaction.
- To make research a catalyst for good teaching and introduction of new courses relating to identified thrust areas.
- To enhance infrastructural facilities to utilize the output of research for the development of the nation and society.
- To train and create quality human resource in the identified thrust areas.
- To search for newer /generic areas, its promotion and nurturing.

Departments which are having at least one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers are eligible for induction under this programme. The programme is being implemented at three levels namely, DRS, DSA and CAS.

The number of departments approved for support under this programme, as on 31.12.2007, is 596 departments (DRS-371, DSA-134, CAS-91). During 2007-2008, the UGC had provided grants to the tune of Rs.25.79 Crores upto 31.12.2007 to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Bio-Sciences and Engineering and Technology.

### **Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences (ASIHSS)**

The programme is introduced to assist selected high quality Humanities and Social Sciences departments in the Universities to enable them to develop infrastructure in order to attain excellence in post-graduate education and research. Financial assistance under the programme is upto a maximum of Rs.60 lakhs. So far, 78 departments have been selected and provided grants.

### **Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST)**

The scheme is aimed to assist selected Science and Technology Departments in Universities with proven high quality performance to acquire costly major equipments which can not be approved out of SAP grant or general development grant, so that the attainment of excellence in post-graduate education and research in the department is not handicapped due to non-availability of such equipments. Specifically, the scheme strengthens infrastructure for post-

graduate education and research, promotes innovation, collaboration between the research and inter-disciplinary activities with the other SAP or ASIST departments.

Departments which have completed atleast one term i.e. five years at the minimum level of DRS under SAP programme and have been reviewed with good report for further continuation, are eligible. Assistance is being provided as one time input on cent percent basis. The financial limit for a selected department in (Sciences, Engineering and Technology) is Rs.85 lakhs and for Department of Mathematics and Statistics is Rs.60 Lakhs for a duration of five years only. The departments which are selected under the programme are given functional autonomy. Since inception, 228 departments have been selected for support. At present, there are only seven departments for support. During 2007-2008, a grant of Rs.1.20 Crores has been released under both ASIHSS/ASIST upto 31.12.2007.

### **Academic Staff Colleges**

The UGC has established 57 Academic Staff Colleges for conducting specially designed Orientation Programmes of four weeks duration for newly appointed teachers and Refresher Courses of three weeks duration for in-service teachers.

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

The UGC has also identified 24 universities and specialized institutions during 2007-2008 as UGC-Refresher Course Centres (UGC-RCC). During the academic year 2007-2008, as many as 237 Orientation Programmes and 681 Refresher Courses have been approved and allocated to the ASCs and RCCs and Rs.9.32 Crores has been made available upto 31.12.2007 to these ASCs/RCCs for programmes and courses.

### **Travel Grant**

The commission has been providing financial support to college teachers, Vice-Chancellors and the Commission Members for presenting their research papers in International Conferences abroad for enriching their knowledge for further research and in exposure to higher education sector for the host countries. The assistance is available for them once in three years. For college teachers, assistance is limited to 50% of the admissible expenditure and for Vice-Chancellors and UGC Members, it is on cent percent basis.

During 2007-08, 192 college teachers, and one Vice-Chancellor have so far been selected for assistance under the scheme. An amount of Rs.0.40 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 during the financial year 2007-2008.

The UGC also provides travel grant, on cent percent basis, to enable the university/college teachers to collect source material and availing of fellowships. The assistance is given to those scholars only who are assured maintenance for at least two months from a recognized host university / institute abroad. The selection of candidate is in progress.

### **Inter University Centres.**

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

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

The Nuclear Science Centre at New Delhi (Inter University Accelerated Centre) was the first research centre established in 1994. As of today, **six** Inter University Centres are functioning within the university system. During 2007-2008, a total grant (both under plan and non-plan) of Rs. 38.13 Crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 to these centres.

### **National facilities**

Besides the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also created Centres of National Facilities for serving as resource centres. These Centres are also regularly being financed by the UGC. Four Centres of National Facilities namely, Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai (Maharashtra), MST Radar Centre, Tirupati (AP), Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (H.P.) and Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai are functioning at present. During 2007-08, no grant has been released to these centres so far.

### **Innovative Programmes**

The objectives of the programme are to support specialized courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels and accommodate brilliant and innovative ideas which influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal growth and national and global priorities at Indian Universities/Colleges. The financial limit is Rs.50 lakhs for a maximum duration of five years. During the 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.6.00 Crores has been released up to 31.12.2007.

#### **Faculty Improvement Programme(FIP)**

Teacher fellowships under the FIP provide an opportunity to teachers of Universities/Colleges to pursue their academic/research activities leading to the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degree.

Permanent teachers with atleast three years of teaching experience and not more than 45 years of age (relaxable by 5 years in the case of women and SC/ST) are eligible for teacher fellowship. Out of fellowships allocated to Universities/Colleges, 15% of fellowships are reserved for SC and 7.5% for the ST teachers. The tenure of fellowship for Ph.D. programme is two years and for M.Phil programme is one year.

Under this scheme, reimbursement of actual contingency expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per year, actual train or bus fare for joining the research centre and return to the parent institution and the salary of the substitute teacher, is provided. During 2007-2008, Rs.13.27 Crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 to Universities and Colleges.

#### **Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD)**

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

Under the PIHEAD, the UGC has embarked upon a focused nationally coordinated programme to attract international students and to promote Indian Institutions to offer programmes abroad.

Under the PIHEAD programme, the UGC participated in NAFSA Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, USA in May 2004 to promote short-term India-centric programs for students in the developing countries. It also organized education fairs in East Africa (Ethopia, Tanzania, Kenya) in June 2004 with the assistance of FICCI to attract students in regular programs from developing countries. Besides, the UGC delegation again participated in the NAFSA conference held at Seattle, USA during 2006. These events gave the UGC invaluable experience in promoting Indian education abroad. Based on this experience, several activities and events are being planned by the UGC with the help of a Standing Committee. For the year 2007-2008, a budget of Rs.1 Crore has been allocated for the programme.

### **Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)**

The university system plays an important role in creation of new knowledge. Knowledge is the new currency of economic power. It is the source of primary competitive advantage and the universities zealously guard their knowledge base. The economic returns from protected knowledge motivates new knowledge creation and therefore fuels innovation. It is important that higher education institutions protect their intellectual property properly. This being a new development, most universities do not have expertise and processes in place to enable their researchers to protect their IPRs. Therefore, there is a need for creating an awareness, putting in place an enabling policy environment, proper structures and processes and also provide financial support to enable researchers to promote their IPRs. This initiative of the UGC shall dovetail with all existing initiative /ongoing activities of various agencies and shall have strong linkages with patent/copy right offices. To promote IPR awareness and to facilitate protection and management of IPRs from the university system, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee on IPR. A budget allocation of Rs.0.5 Crore has been made for the year 2007-2008.

### **Bilateral Exchange Programmes**

On behalf of the Govt. of India, the UGC has been implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector. During 2007-08, Cultural Exchange Programmes have been in operation with 17 countries and Educational Exchange Progrmmes with 21 countries. Foreign delegations from UK, Bhutan, Malaysia, Tanzania, Spain , Netherlands, Finland, Bulgaria, Thailand and Sri Lanka have visited the UGC.

A Memorandum of Understanding is signed between UGC and DAAD, Germany on 30.10.2007.

A Fourth Consortium Agreement between UGC and Tertiary Education Commission, Mauritius is signed on 18.4.2007 in Mauritius. As many as 28 nominations have been received from Mauritius.

Twelve Indian Social Scientists have been recommended by the Commission to visit France under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

Under the programme of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships, the UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), in the United Kingdom to enable promising faculty members in Universities & Colleges in India to do research work at the Universities/Institutions in the United Kindom. During 2007-2008, 80 teachers have been nominated. The Commission has also nominated 14 Indian Scholars under the Commonwealth Split-Site Scholarships.

During 2007-2008 (upto 31.12.2007), three Indian Scholars have been nominated for scholarships for Post-Graduate Studies, Research and Teaching at a higher education institution in Finland under Indo-Finnish Government Scholarships Programmes, The Finnish Government has also nominated two Finnish Scholars for the purpose of visit to India.

As many as 14 scholars (7 long-term and 7 short-term) have been nominated to visit Hungary for delivering lectures and having discussions on their related disciplines. Similarly, 8 Hungarian scholars have been nominated by Hungary to visit India under Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange Programme.

During 2007-2008, two Indian Scholars visited Spain under Indo-Spain Cultural Exchange Programme to deliver lectures and to held discussions with his counterparts.

As many as 25 foreign language teaches have been appointed in various Indian Universities to teach foreign languages under various collaborative programmes.

During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.0.30 Crores (excluding establishment expenditure) has been incurred under this programme upto 31.12.2007.

### **Research Awards /Projects/Fellowships/Scholarships**

#### **Major and Minor Research Projects**

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

The quantum for assistance for a research project is as follows:-

- Major Research Project in Sciences including Engineering and Technology, Medical, Pharmacy, Agriculture etc. – Rs. 12.00 lakhs
- Major Research project in Humanities, Social Science, Languages, Literature, Arts, Law and allied disciplines – Rs. 10.00 lakhs
- Minor Research Project – Rs. 1.00 lakh

The financial support is provided for Equipment, Books & Journals, Research Personnel, Hiring Technical Services, Contingency, Chemicals and Consumables, Travel and Field work and any other special requirements. However, assistance towards Research Personnel is not provided in Minor Research Projects. The duration of the Major and Minor Research Project is normally three and two years respectively. The guidelines for the scheme are being revised for implementation in the XI Plan period. About 450 projects have been selected for support under the scheme during the reporting year in Sciences, Engineering and Technology etc. and the selection of research projects is in progress at present in Humanities and Social Sciences..

During 2007-08, upto 31.12.2007, an amount of Rs.23.02 Crores has been released by UGC and its Regional Offices towards the ongoing projects.

#### **Research Awards to Teachers**

Under this scheme, the UGC provides full salary of the Awardees to the respective institutions, and research grant upto Rs.2.50 lakhs in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs.4.00

lakhs in Science and Engineering & Technology to meet the expenditure on books, journals, chemicals and equipment. The tenure of the award is three years. The scheme is meant to provide opportunities to permanent teachers of the Universities and Colleges with age upto 45 years, to pursue research in their areas of specialization in order to remain in touch with the latest developments in respective areas in teaching and research.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.2.95 Crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.

### **Emeritus Fellowships**

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

Under the scheme, the awardee is provided honorarium of Rs. 20,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 50,000/- p.a. and such other privileges including medical facilities as available to the faculty members of the research centre. The awardee has to ensure the completion of the project undertaken and submit a final report of the work to the Commission.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.20 Crores has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities upto 31.12.2007.

### **Research Workshops, Seminars and Conferences**

Financial assistance to Universities and Colleges is provided by UGC for organizing programmes such as Research Workshops, Seminars and Conferences etc. both at national and international level. The UGC also provides financial assistance to Indian National Science Congress, Indian Social Science Congress etc. During the financial year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.7.01 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007.

### **Part-time Research Associateship for Women**

The University Grants Commission has selected 100 women candidates under the scheme of Part-Time Research Associateship for Women. The selected candidates with fresh Ph.D. degrees are paid Rs.6000/- p.m. and those with 5 years experience after Ph.D. are paid Rs.8000/- p.m. The Associateship also carries a contingency grant of Rs.10,000/- p.a. for full tenure of 5 years and Departmental Assistance @ 10% of the Associateship.

Part-time Research Associateship is awarded annually to women upto 50 years of age with Ph.D. degrees and aptitude for independent research work in any field of Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering and Technology. The other qualifying requirements are first class master's degree with 55% at graduate level and a Ph.D. degree with good academic record.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.50 Crores has been released upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 to the selected part-time Research Associates.

### **Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Foreign Nationals**

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

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

During 2007-08, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to foreign students and teachers.

### **Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals**

Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC-CSIR, SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in various disciplines. The fellowship is tenable for a period of four years initially and it is extendable by one more year subject to the prior approval of the Commission. The fellowship amount for the first two years is Rs. 10,000/- p.m. and Rs. 12,000/-p.m. for the remaining years. The contingency for the first two years is Rs.10,000/-p.a. and Rs.20,500/- p.a. for the remaining years. However, in the case of Sciences, the contingency is Rs, 12,000/- p.a. for the first two years and Rs. 25,500/- p.a. for subsequent years. Admissible HRA and Departmental Assistance of Rs. 3,000/- p.a. are also provided to these fellows.

During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.24.84 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007 towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows.

### **Engineering & Technology JRFs**

The University Grants Commission selects 50 candidates each year through direct interviews for the award of Junior Research Fellowships in the disciplines of Engineering & Technology. These awardees are paid Rs.10,000/- p.m. for first two years and Rs.13,000/- p.m. for subsequent years with an annual contingency of Rs.12,000/- p.a. for first two years and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for the remaining two year period.

The scheme is meant for providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering, leading to Ph.D. The University Grants Commission/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are not conducting National Education Testing (NET) examinations in these fields. Therefore, M.E. and M.Tech. students are given this opportunity through direct interview conducted by the Commission.

The minimum qualifications are a Master's degree in engineering/ technology/pharmacy, with 55 percent marks. GATE is not a mandatory condition for getting a research fellowship to

pursue Ph.D. Candidates need to hold an M.E./M.Tech. degree. The age limit is 40 years as on 1<sup>st</sup> July of the year of award, extendable by five years for women and SC/ST candidates.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.98 crores has been released upto 31.12.2007.

### **Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students**

The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to meritorious candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to Ph.D. degrees in Sciences. The candidates who have been registered for Ph.D. in Science subjects in Universities with Potential For Excellence (UPE)/Centres with Potential with Excellence (CPE)/Centres of Advanced Studies(CAS) and Departments of Special Assistance identified by UGC under SAP are eligible.

The tenure of the fellowship is initially for two years and it is extendable for a further period of three years subject to the satisfactory work. The fellowship carries an amount of Rs.8,000/-p.m. and contingency amount of Rs.6,000/-p.a. The Research Fellowships are entitled for a maximum period of 30 days of leave in a year in addition to public holidays. Women candidates are eligible for maternity leave of 135 days at full rate of fellowship once during the tenure of the award. The Research Fellows, with the consent of the Guide/Head of the Department, may assist the University/Institution in its academic work, including tutorial evaluation of test papers, lab demonstrations, supervision of field work, library activities etc. The fellowship is liable to cancellation or termination in case of misconduct, unsatisfactory research work etc.

During 2006-2007, five JRFs have been given to each science department of CAS/DSA/University/Centres for Potential with Excellence, totaling 650 fellowships with an annual allocation of Rs.6.56 Crores. The details are as under:-

<b>Category of Departments</b>	<b>No. of Departments</b>	<b>No. of fellowships</b>
• CAS	43	215
• DSA	70	350
• University/Centres for Potential with Excellence	17	85
	130	650

Each DSA/CAS department in Sciences, Bio-Sciences, Agricultural Sciences and Engineering & Technology had been allocated Rs.20.00 lakhs for strengthening infrastructure in terms of power and water supply, safety equipment, labs. Etc.

During 2007, as many as 130 Departments have been provided with a total grant of Rs.26.00 Crores through the concerned Universities.

### **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST**

To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering & Technology. The fellowship amount for the first two years is Rs.8,000/-p.m. and Rs.9,000/- for the remaining years. The contingency for the first two years is Rs.10,000/-p.a. and Rs.20,500/-p.a. for the subsequent years. However, in the case of Sciences,



Engineering and Technology, the contingency is Rs.12,000/-p.a. for the first two years and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for the subsequent years. Admissible HRA, Escorts/Reader assistance @ Rs.2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind students and departmental assistance of Rs.3,000/-p.a. per student to host institution for providing infrastructure to the researchers are also provided to these fellows. So far,3428 candidates (2666 SC and 762 ST) have been selected.

During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.0.26 Crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007 towards the payment of these fellows..

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

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

The number of students receiving these scholarships is approximately 1,200/- During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.6.20 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2007.

### **Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST Candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges**

Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies. The scholarship carries an amount of Rs.5,000/-p.m. and Rs.15,000/-p.a. as contingency for M.Tech. students and Rs.3,000/-p.m. as scholarship amount and Rs.10,000/-p.a. as contingency for Masters of Pharmacy /Masters of Management students.

During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.0.75 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.12.2007.

### **PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child**

On the advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the UGC has implemented the above two schemes from the academic year 2005-2006. Students graduated in 2006-2007 and admitted to the first year of PG course in 2007-2008 are eligible.

The objective of the scheme of Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child is to support through scholarship, any girl student who happens to be the only child in her family and also to provide incentives for the parents to observe the small family norms. The duration of the scholarship is for a period of two years only. The number of scholarships per year is 1200. The rate of scholarship is Rs.2,000/-p.m. for 20 months. During 2007-08, Rs.2.00 crores has been allocated for the purpose.

During 2007-2008, a total expenditure of Rs.2.36 Crores has been incurred under both the schemes, upto 31.12.2007.

### **Relevance and Value Based Education**

#### **Career Orientation to Education including Career Counselling Cells.**

The Commission aims to ensure that the graduates who pass out have knowledge, skills and aptitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self-employment, so as to reduce the pressure on Master Courses. The Commission provides five lakhs as one time 'Seed

Money’ for five years in Humanities and Commerce Streams and Rs.7.00 lakhs for science stream. The colleges can opt for a minimum of three courses in each stream. It is left to the universities and colleges to identify their own ‘Need Based’ Career Oriented inter- disciplinary courses.

The UGC has selected 316 colleges, one Central University and one Deemed University for Career Oriented courses to be started from the academic year 2007-08.

An amount of Rs.0.83 crores has been paid upto 31.12.2007 to these Universities and Colleges.

### **Area Studies**

The Commission provides financial assistance to 45 Centres identified as Area Study Centres in 25 Universities for undertaking studies relating to social, economic, political and cultural affairs of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative framework. The focus is on such countries and the regions with which India has had close and direct contact. During 2007-2008, Rs.0.59 Crores have been made available upto 31.12.2007 to these study centres.

### **Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy.**

The objectives of the programme are:-

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

Keeping in view the objectives of the programme, the Commission with the help of Expert Committee, has selected 13 Universities for establishment of Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy during 2006-2007. Each of the above centre was given an amount of Rs.40 lakhs, totaling Rs.5.20 Crores.

During 2007-2008, no new centres have been established upto 31.12.2007.

### **Non-Formal Education**

#### **Special Studies on Social Thinkers and Leaders**

The scheme is aimed to acquaint teachers and students in universities with the thoughts and actions of great thinkers and social leaders and to involve them in research studies. Each study centre is eligible to get financial assistance of Rs. 3.50 lakhs as non-recurring grant and Rs.4.70 lakhs per annum as recurring grant. The UGC provides financial assistance to Gandhian, Nehru, Ambedkar, Buddhist, Gurunanak, Swami Vivekanand, Zakir Hussain, Radha Krishnan and Sardar Patel Studies Centres.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.74 Crores has been released upto 31.12.2007 to these study centers.

### **Adult, Continuing Education and Extension.**

The UGC has been implementing a programme of Adult and Continuing Education with the following broad approaches:

- The continuing education programme should be targeted towards those who have had the benefit of university education but need to return either for updating knowledge or skills or acquiring new skills.
- The Adult, Continuing & Extension Education should include programmes of training of a short term nature aimed at various groups who do not normally enter the university system.
- Community outreach activities should include the responsibility to reach out to society, whether it be specific disadvantaged groups or organisations or schools or a geographical community.

Under the programme, the Commission provides financial support to the Centres or Departments of Adult Education in universities for both their activities and programmes. So far, 87 universities have been approved for support under the scheme. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.33 Crores has been released to the departments of adult education upto 31.12.2007.

### **Value Education and Human Rights**

The main objective is to develop interaction with society and educational institutions, besides encouraging research studies, to sensitize the citizens about Rights and Values in education and also to create awareness, conviction and commitment to values for improving the quality of life through education .

The Commission through its Expert Committees, identified sub-programmes such as Seminar/Symposia/Workshops, Moot Courts, and Courses for financial support. During 2006-07, as many as 53 Universities and 247 Colleges have been selected for the purpose. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.0.60 Crores has been released to the universities and colleges upto 31.12.2007.

### **ICT Integration**

#### **Digital Repository in Universities and Colleges**

The University Grants Commission provides electronic access to scholarly literature through internet in all areas of learning to the University Sector in India. The programme is fully funded by the UGC. All Universities which come under the UGC's purview are members of the programme, and it is being gradually extended to all eligible colleges as well. The programme is coordinated and executed by Information and Library Net work (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad.

The programme covers all fields of learning of relevance to Universities including Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical and Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Computer Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics. At present, 100 Universities have been covered under the programme.

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been allocated for the purpose to INFLIBNET Centre.

### **ICT for Universities**

Assistance is being provided for Universities for setting up of a Computer Centre for use in research and training, application of computer in every field/subject and examination/administrative related work. The assistance is for campus, LAN, net-working equipment, software, site preparation etc.

During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.5.28 Crores has been released for the purpose upto 31.12.2007.

### **Governance and Efficiency Improvement**

#### **Incentives for Resource Mobilisation**

The objectives of the scheme are :-

- To encourage universities to mobilise resources by participation / contribution of society in their development.
- To encourage and enhance flow of resources from society for university development.
- To encourage Universities to provide consultancy on payment basis not only to the industries but also to the Government and other bodies and society at large on vital issues of national importance.
- To provide incentives to the Universities which involve society in their developmental activities.

The share of the UGC is to the extent of 25% of the contribution received by the University, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per annum.

During the financial year 2007-08, the UGC has supported universities with a release of Rs.0.56 Crores upto 31.12.2007.

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

Within the context of globalization and developments in technology, higher education is undergoing unprecedented changes. In addition to questions of access and equity, institutions of higher education are called upon to cut costs, improve quality and compete in the globalization environment. The academic administrators have to respond to these challenges and steer the course of their institutions to provide world class education and training to their students. The UGC proposes to address this issue by creation of a structured system to impart training and development opportunities to the staff, administrators and senior functionaries in the various universities and colleges with the broad goal of attaining excellence in academic governance. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been spent upto 31.12.2007 on training of personnel.

#### **E-governance of Higher Education and UGC Office**

E-governance is the public sector's use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) with the aim of improving information and service delivery, encouraging citizen in the **decision** making process and making Government accountable, transparent, minimizing the scope for corruption.

The Commission initiated the process for e-governance and invited Expression of Interest (EOI) in December, 2006 for selection of a consultant. The Expert Committee constituted for the purpose selected a consultant based on the lowest quote on the terms and conditions. The UGC

on the advice of the consultant called for EOI for obtaining RFP documents in the National Dallies on 23.2.2007. The Expert Committee has deliberated on the issue and considered technical and financial bids of six companies for pre-qualified firms to issue RFP in March, 2007. After scanning through the RFPs of six companies, the Expert Committee finally selected two companies based on technical bids. The UGC is making negotiations with the two companies to finalise the award of the e-governance project. During 2007-2008, an expenditure of Rs.3.56 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.12.2007.

### **New Initiatives of UGC**

#### **Operation ‘Faculty Recharge’ : A UGC Initiative For Augmenting the Research and Teaching Resources of Universities**

The intent is to strengthen high quality research in science related disciplines at internationally competitive level and promote innovative teaching in the universities through induction of fresh talent, at all levels of academic hierarchy, in selected departments/centers. The new inductees will be selected through a nationally conducted competitive process and placed as Lecturers/Readers/Professors. To impart distinct identity to these specially selected faculties, a prefix ‘UGC’ will be added to each of these categories. It is to be ensured that individuals with exceptional creativity, zeal and commitment to research and teaching will be selected. This is a pressing requirement that brooks no delay as scientific output from the universities has been on sharp decline in recent years and a majority of our universities have not recruited faculty on a significant scale for a long time and are in danger of losing more than a generation of researchers. Lack of availability of faculty positions besides other endemic problems associated with hiring of faculty are often cited as causative factors of this serious malady. The ‘faculty recharge’ initiative offers an effective mechanism to address the problem in some ways and should provide a unique opportunity to the universities aspiring to upgrade and reinvigorate faculty resources in their science related departments.

#### **Academic Calendar for Universities**

Hon’ble High Court of Delhi had passed an order dated 8<sup>th</sup> September,2005 for exploring the possibility of establishing Uniform Academic Calendar at National level. In view of the court order the Chairman, UGC constituted an Expert Committee to examine and prepare a feasibility report on establishing uniform academic calendar at the National level. The amendments have been notified to be implemented from the year 2007-08.

## **2. INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR), NEW DELHI**

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in 1969 to promote social science research, strengthening of the different disciplines, improving the quality and quantum of research and its utilization in national policy formulation. ICSSR to realise these objectives envisaged development of institutional infrastructure, identify research talents, formulate research programmes, supporting professional organizations and establishing linkages with social scientists in other countries. ICSSR provides maintenance and development grants to 27 Research Institutes and six Regional Centres across the country. Regional Centres have been set-up as extended arms of ICSSR to support research and development of local talents and its programmes and activities in a decentralized manner. Important activities carried by the Council during the period are:

- (i) 25 research projects were approved,
- (ii) 168 fellowships in different categories were awarded
- (iii) 16 Training programmes were sponsored and

- (iv) 120 seminars/conferences during the year.

Since 1976, the ICSSR has been carrying out surveys of research in different disciplines of social sciences. The first series of surveys in all the disciplines have been published. The ICSSR is updating these surveys every five years. The research surveys in six major disciplines viz. Economics, Political Science (including Public Administration), Psychology, Sociology (including Social Anthropology), Geography and Education have been taken up and are in final stages of completion. The Council publishes half yearly journal of Abstracts and Reviews in the disciplines of Economics, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Social Anthropology, Quarterly Journal of Documentations of Public Administration and Indian Social Science Review. Eighteen reports have been published during the period.

National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) is engaged in developing machine-readable databases like Social Science Research and Training Institutes in India, lists of CD-ROM Databases in India, and Social Science Libraries and Information Centres in India. NASSDOC acquires research materials and core journals in social sciences, supplies photocopies of research documents to scholars, compiles short bibliographies for scholars on request and does literature searches from various CD-ROM Databases.

### **3. SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE**

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (SICI) was founded in 1968 with the objective to promote academic relations and mutual understanding between India and Canada mainly through funding research and linking academic institutions in the two countries. SICI broadly meets its objective by promoting Canadian Studies in India and Indian Studies in Canada. In addition to this, academic relations have been strengthened through a project viz. Shastri Applied Research Project (SHARP) funded by CIDA and implemented by SICI.

The Government of India signed an MOU with SICI in 1968 to provide financial support to the Institute initially for a period of three years. The agreement was renewed from time to time by signing a Supplementary Addenda. The Addenda XI to the MOU was signed on 3.08.06, according to which Government of India has to provide funds to the tune of Rs.13.45 crore to the Institute during a period of Five years beginning 01.04.2006.

The Canadian Studies Programme in India was funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Government of Canada and fellowships to Indian scholars institutions engaged in teaching and research in Canadian Studies were offered.

### **4. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL INSTITUTES (NCRI), HYDERABAD**

The National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) is established in pursuance of New Education Policy, 1986 and Programme of Action (POA), 1992 with a major objective of promoting Rural Higher Education based on the lines of Mahatma Gandhiji's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' where practice is imbibed and made a part of the teaching process. Education, Research, Training, Extension and Information Technology are within the basic objectives of rural education, which have been identified by NCRI in its MOA and Rules. NCRI is striving to promote rural higher education by focusing on five prime areas of rural development, namely, (i) Health (ii) Rural Water Supply (iii) Communication & IT (iv) Non-Conventional Energy (v) Post-Harvest & Seed Technology. These are in service sector which have the highest employment opportunity and potential which will further advance Rural Livelihoods and their economic well-being. The objectives are to be achieved by NCRI through networking and coordinating with policy making bodies like UGC, AICTE on one side and the R & D laboratories of CSIR, ICAR, etc., on the other side.

In order to achieve its objectives, NCRI has been identifying various programmes for providing support and financial assistance, to be taken up by suitable institutions including voluntary organizations.

## **5. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

There are 5 autonomous organizations are working under the administrative control of Language Bureau namely:-

1. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra,
2. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi,
3. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara,
4. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (Deemed University), and
5. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain.

All these organizations are engaged in propagation and development of various languages i.e. Sanskrit and Vedic Studies, Urdu, Hindi and Sindhi etc.

During the current financial year, the institutions have performed as per the mandate given to them by the Ministry and as per terms and conditions which are entered into by them under the Memorandum of Understanding. The detail of the financial review of these organizations and the physical performance achieved by them upto the period 31.12.2007 is given in Chapter-II & III respectively.

## **6. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (NUEPA)**

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration(NUEPA), New Delhi, a Deemed University, is an autonomous organization set up and fully financed by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The objectives of the University are to undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational planning and administration, provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and States, to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organizations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries, particularly, of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies for the furtherance of these objectives.

## **7. AUROVILLE MANAGEMENT**

‘Auroville’ was founded by the ‘Mother’, a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1968 as an international cultural township on the outskirts of Puducherry in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu where peoples from countries all over the world, including India, live together as one community and engage themselves in cultural, educational, scientific and other pursuits aimed at Human Unity.

On 29.1.199, GOI notified the Auroville Foundation (AF) as a Statutory Body under the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988.

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

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

The Budget provision for the Foundation for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 367.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 108.00 lakhs under Non-Plan. The whole amount of BE i.e. Rs. 367.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 72.33 lakhs under Non-Plan has been sanctioned to the Foundation so far i.e. as on 31.12.07. Budget Estimate for 2008-09 has been proposed as Rs. 570.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 117.00 lakhs under Non-Plan.

## **8. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU)**

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in 1985 by an Act of Parliament (50 of 1985). Since then, the IGNOU has undergone rapid expansion and emerged as an international institution in the field of Open-Distance learning. As per the provisions of the IGNOU Act, the University works to:

- a) Offer of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country;
- b) Provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society;
- c) Promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;
- d) Encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence; and
- e) Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning system to determine the standards;

Educational development of North-East Region (NER) is another focus area and 10% of the Annual Plan Budget used to be extensively earmarked to the development of this region. The University has established 8 Regional Centres in the North-East Region. One of the significant focus of IGNOU is to pay special attention to disadvantaged sections of the society and regions. A number of programmes have been developed for women and special study centres were established in the backward areas and Districts with low female literacy rate. During the year 2006-07, 34.4% women and 24.4% students from SC/ST communities were enrolled out of the total fresh enrollment of students. Thus, IGNOU has achieved more than the national target of 33% for women and 22.5% SC/STs.

IGNOU make use the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) extensively for imparting education. In addition to self-instructional printed materials, the university used Audio / Video programmes, tele-conferencing, Gyan Vani (FM Radio), Gyan Darshan (educational TV Channels), computer networks for imparting instructions. With the launch of 'One Stop Education Portal SAKSHAT'; in October 2006 by the then President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, IGNOU developed plan to use this platform, extensively to provide knowledge resources and impart education to its students.

### **Distance Education Council and State Open Universities**

Distance Education Council (DEC), an authority of IGNOU under Statute 28 of the IGNOU Act, 1985, is the apex body responsible for promotion, coordination and determination of the standards in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system in the country. In pursuance of its objectives, DEC has taken a number of initiatives for promoting the distance education



system and determining the standards therein. The Council provided academic and technical support to the State Open Universities (SOUs) and Distance Education Institutes (DEIs) of conventional universities, which are distance education arm of conventional universities. In pursuance of its objectives, in the year 2007-08, till 31 December, 2007, DEC has supported 13 SOUs and 132 DEIs with financial assistance of Rs.16.51 crore.

## **9. ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)**

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

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

The AICTE has its headquarters in New Delhi and seven regional offices located at Kolkata, Chennai, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Bhopal and Bangalore. A new regional office at Hyderabad has been set up and is to be operationalised soon.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of institutions in the technical sector in the country. The total number of institutions approved by the AICTE as on 31/08/08 was 6996 and the total intake of students was 13 lakhs.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) which was set up in 1994 awards accreditation status to programmes. There were 2005 accredited programmes in engineering as on Jan 11, 2008.

## **10. COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE**

The Council of Architecture (COA) has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972, enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1972. The Act provide for registration of Architects and matters connected therewith. The COA besides maintaining a register of Architects oversee the maintenance of standards periodically of recognized qualifications under the Act by way of conducting inspection through Committees of Experts. Based on the inspections, the COA can make representation to appropriate Governments with regard to inadequacy of standards maintained by the institutions. The Central Government after further inquiry as deemed fit and keeping in view the comments of the appropriate Governments and the architectural institutions is required to take decision regarding notifying de-recognition of the architectural qualification. The recommendations of the COA are taken before any architectural qualification is notified as recognized under the Act by the Central Government.

## **11. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY**

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee were established as ‘Institutions of National Importance’ under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Their main objective is to impart world – class training in

engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields, and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. These Institutes are also contributing significantly to education and research in basic sciences and humanities.

### **11.1. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (IITB)**

The Indian Institute of Technology (IITB) was established in 1958 with the Co-operation and participation of the then Government of VSSR under UNESCO technical assistance programme.

IITB, with its vibrant faculty dedicated staff and brilliant students, has made major contribution towards education and research. The active support of the Alumni of the Institute has resulted in remarkable impact on achieving higher heights and fulfilling its social obligations.

In 2007 the Institute awarded 1483 degrees to its students. Out of these 152 were Ph.D, 462 M.Tech, 58 M.Mgt. 28 M.Des., 15 M.Phil, 132 M.Sc, and 472 B.Tech (this also includes Dual Degree). This makes an increase of 14% over the total number of the degree in the previous year.

The Continuing Education Programme (CEP) has significantly contributed to the industry by running tailor made programme for their new recruits. In the year 2007 one hundred and fifty two open CEP courses were conducted this year.

The Institute's Centre for Distance Engineering Education Programme (CDEEP) provides quality Engineering Education to students, college teachers and working professionals and from industries within the country and abroad. During 2007 as many as 17 courses were offered giving direct benefit to 874 participants in distant mode.

Nearly 160 new sponsored projects were initiated during the current year. Funds of about Rs. 53 crores were received for the various new projects initiated during this year and the on going projects at previous years.

### **11.2. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, GUWAHATI (IITG)**

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, established on September 1, 1994 under the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, is located on a picturesque lush green area of 285 hectares on the northern bank of the mighty Brahmaputra. Since its inception the Institute has grown rapidly.

In July 2007, the Institute admitted 720 new students compared to 707 last year. The Institute has introduced three specialised MTech programmes from this academic session: two in the Department of Civil Engineering (in Environmental Engineering and Transportation Systems Engineering), and one in the Department of Mechanical Engineering (in Computer Assisted Manufacturing). A Master's programme (MDes) has also been introduced in the Department of Design from July 2007. Further, the Institute has converted the five-year integrated MSc programme in Chemistry to a 4 year B.Tech programme in Chemical Science and Technology. During 2007-2008, 422 students passed out with various degrees in different subjects. In October 2007, the total student strength was 2126 compared to 1874 last year. The number of faculty members grew from 176 to 190 and non-teaching staff from 280 to 292.

The Institute infrastructure has been further strengthened. The Computer and Communication Centre, which is responsible for providing electronic communication and computation related facilities to all the members of the Institute has provided broadband internet connectivity to the Institute through four leased lines with a total bandwidth of 46 Mbps.

All the Departments and Centres have upgraded their teaching and research laboratories by acquiring state of the art and sophisticated equipment. Many new laboratories have also been established in the academic departments.

### **11.3. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS (IITM)**

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) was established in 1959. Its primary objective is to promote higher technical education, research and consultancy. A graphic art studio, a desktop virtual reality lab, mechatronics lab and vehicle dynamics lab have been created for the dual degree programme in Engineering Design.

In 2007, 1320 degrees were awarded: 125 Ph.D; 104 MS; 337 M.Tech; 92 M.Sc; 66 MBA; 111 Dual Degree (B.Tech & M.Tech) and 374 B.Tech. IITM continues to be active in research during the year, 125 Ph.D theses and 104 MS theses were completed. 877 research papers published in refereed international journals, (767) and national journals (110) and 866 research papers presented in international conferences (568) and national conferences (298) by faculty and research scholars.

13 numbers of patents have been filed in the year 2006-07 and 21 numbers of patents were granted.

The Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) has been very active in promoting activities for the benefit of working professionals in industries and faculty members of other technical institutions. During the year, our faculty members organized several courses/training programmes: 8 under the Quality improvement programme and 72 under Continuing Education which benefited 2149 participants. The CCE generated revenue of Rs.354 lakhs through its activities.

IITM plays a lead role in providing guidance and assistance to the other engineering intuitions in the country. Currently there are a total of 107 QIP scholars – 75 Ph.D & 32 M.Tech which includes 13 women in Ph.D and 15 in M.Tech in the Institute.

### **11.4. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI (IITD)**

Established as a College of Engineering in 1961, this institute was declared an Institute of National Importance under the “Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1961” and renamed as “Indian Institute of Technology Delhi” in 1963. Indian Institute of Technology is one of the Institutes of Technology in India created as a Centre of Excellence for higher training, Research and development in Science, Engineering and Technology.

The institute offers a wide range of academic programmes in science and engineering disciplines both at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level. In the current year, the student strength at Undergraduate level was 2265 and at postgraduate level 2666 that makes the total strength 4931. In the convocation held in August 2007, degrees were awarded to 363 B.Tech students, 112 dual degree students, 676 Postgraduate students and 134 to Ph. D. students.

A new girl’s hostel is under construction, having a capacity of 464 beds. This is likely to be made available for use w.e.f. the Academic year 2008-2009.

The Institute is playing a significant role in upgrading the quality and fostering awareness among the teachers form other engineering Colleges and technical personnel from industries and Government agencies, through Quality Improvement programme (QIP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP).

The Institute has partnered with industry and alumni to establish and award “Outstanding Young Faculty Fellowships” to young and outstanding faculty members in Science, Engineering, Humanities & Social Sciences and Management. During the period eleven awards have been established in the areas of Management of Humanities & Social Sciences, Information Technology and Computer Science & Engineering.

#### **11.5. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (IITK)**

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur was set up in 1959. It has a Campus of 1100 acres. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has had a successful run during 2006-07. The number of graduating students both at the undergraduate as well as postgraduate level shows a healthy trend. In annual convocation held in June, 2007, 306 B.Tech students received their degrees. The corresponding numbers for B.Tech Dual degree programs, Integrated M.Sc Programs, and 2-year M.Sc. Programs are 41, 37 and 85 respectively. The Institute also awarded 32 MBA degrees, 312 M.Tech degrees 14 M.Des degrees and 86 Ph.D. degrees. The enrollment in the Doctoral program as well as the publication record of the faculty and students has considerably increased. Faculty members and students published more than 1000 research papers in journals and conference proceedings.

#### **11.6. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ROORKEE (IITR)**

IIT Roorkee, which was converted from the University of Roorkee in September 2001, has rapidly grown since then. The Institute has its main campus at Roorkee (365 acres) and a smaller campus at Saharanpur (25 acres), 50 kms away from Roorkee.

The Institute presently offers 11 B.Tech./B.Arch programmes, 5 dual degree (B.Tech. + M.Tech) programmes, 57 postgraduate programmes (M.Tech./MBA/MCA/ M.Sc.), and Ph.D. programmes in all its 18 academic departments, one academic centre (AHEC) and three centres of excellence (Nanotechnology, Disaster Mitigation and Management, and Transportation system). Amongst these programmes, two new five year Integrated Dual Degree (IDD) programmes in B. Tech. (Electrical) with M. Tech. (Power Electronics), B. Tech. in Process Engineering with MBA, three Five year integrated M.Sc. programme in Applied Mathematics/Physics/Chemistry and two Integrated M. Tech. Programme in Geological Technology and Geophysical Technology have been started in the academic session 2007-08. Total students strength in this academic session is 4402; 2292 undergraduates, 1356 postgraduates and 754 research scholars. These includes 544 girl students, and 45 foreign students.

The Institute celebrated its Seventh Annual Convocation on November 17, 2007. On this occasion, Number of degrees awarded to successful candidates are 385 B.Tech./B.Arch, 636 M.Tech/M.Sc./MBA/MCA and 107 Ph.D. The institute also honoured four of its outstanding alumni with the distinguished alumnus award.

The Institute has presently 367 faculty members. Faculty is actively engaged in R&D activities. In this year, it has published 476 research papers in peer reviewed journals, and 511 in various national and international conferences, upto Oct. 31, 2007. In this period, outlay of sponsored research and consultancy projects done by the faculty members are Rs. 493 lacs and Rs 983 lacs respectively.

The institute took a number of initiatives for its overall growth towards excellence. A representative list of achievements and other initiatives are as follows :

The Centre of Continuing Education organized short term courses for in-service engineers [23 Government, and non-Government (National & International) sponsored programmes], and also conducted 10 courses under QIP programme.

### **11.7. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (IIT Kgp)**

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IIT Kgp) was set up in 1951 in a green sprawling campus spread over 2100 acres. The Institute has 19 academic departments, 11 multi-disciplinary centres and schools, and a number of research and development units of excellence in addition to laboratories and central research facilities. The Institute has on its roll close to 500 faculty, 7000 students and 1300 supporting staff who devote their best to produce the brightest and the best shaped scientists, engineers and managers.

The Institute is presently offering B.Tech (Hons) courses in sixteen different branches of engineering, a B.Arch (Hons) course in Architecture, nineteen Dual Degree programs, Integrated M.Sc. programs in seven science streams, six two-year M.Sc. programs, forty-nine postgraduate degree courses leading to M.Tech/MCP/MBM/MMST degrees, eight postgraduate diploma courses and research programs leading to Ph.D degree. The contents of the courses are constantly revised to meet the needs of the changing world with focus on quality and excellence. In the 53<sup>rd</sup> Convocation held on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2007 a total of 1761 degrees were awarded that included 167 Ph.D., 35 MS, 524 M.Tech, 22 MCP, 117 MBA, 171 Dual Degree, 08 MMST, 70 PGDIT, 05 PGDMOM, 10 PGDTNM, 34 PGDBA, 21 PGDST, 15 PGDM, 174 M.Sc 375 B.Tech (Hons) and 13 B.Arch (Hons) degrees.

About 1142 research papers were published in referred international and national journals and 1046 papers presented in national and international conferences by the faculty members. During the last year, the Institute received 166 research projects for a total value of Rs. 440.7 million and 129 consultancy projects for Rs. 100.9 million.

During the year, Institute has started two new M. Tech programs, one in Earth System Science and Technology and the other in Media and Sound Engineering; a three-year program of Bachelor of Law with specialization in Intellectual Property Rights; creation of an Advanced Technology Development Centre to promote inter-disciplinary academic activities; increasing student intake; acquisition of several new equipments to enhance research facilities; construction of another Hall of Residence for girl students and construction of boundary wall of the campus for ensuring greater security.

### **12. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (IISc), BANGALORE**

The Indian Institute of Science owes its foundation to the practical vision and insightful dreams of a great visionary, Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata. Ever since its inception, the Institute has laid balanced emphasis on the pursuit of basic knowledge in Science and Engineering, as well as on the application of its research findings for industrial and social benefits.

IISc is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The Institute has a highly qualified and internationally acclaimed faculty numbering 423. Seen in the context of a student strength of 2264, this is amongst the best faculty-student ratios in the world. The Institute has introduced many innovations in teaching and research that have contributed to the growth of science and technology in the country. The traditional programmes are ME, M.Tech., M.Des., MBA, M.Sc. (Engg.) and Ph.D. degrees. The Integrated Ph.D. (post B.Sc) program in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences attracts the bright students of the country and is very popular. The other innovative programs are Young Fellowship Program in Science and the Young Engineering Fellowship Program. In addition, courses are offered under the Quality Improvement program, the

Continuing Education and PROFICIENCE Programs. In a year, the Institute awards about 150 Ph D degrees, 75 M.Sc.(Engg) and 300 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des/MBA.

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

The faculty of the Institute also undertake a large number of research projects funded by different agencies / organizations, both in the public and in the private sector. The interactions between the Institute and industry are strengthened through the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Consultancy (CSIC), the Society for Innovation and Development (SID) and the Advanced Bio-residue Energy Technologies Society (ABETS).

The Institute houses one of the largest computing facilities in any academic institution in the country and also holds the best library collections in the fields of science and engineering. The Institute has set up a digital library to meet the requirements of its faculty and the campus community also has access to a huge selection of e-journals and e-resources.

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

### **13. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

In pursuance of recommendations of the National Task Force on I.T. & Software Development set up with mission to make India global IT superpower and frontrunner in the age of information revolution, Indian Institutes of Information Technology were established at Allahabad and Gwalior. Institutions of excellence in the areas of Information Technology and IT driven Design and Manufacturing have been set up at Jabalpur and Kancheepuram. The objective is to impart world-class training in Information Technology and promote the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing activities, including research and Development.

#### **13.1 ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT (ABV-IITM), GWALIOR**

Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Indian Institute of Information Technology (ABV-IITM), Gwalior was set up by the Government of India in January, 1996. Academic programme started in the year 1998-99 with a two year MBA programme in IT and management. The educational experiment carried by the institute integrates IT with basic managerial functioning. The objectives of the institute were framed so as to create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration. The Institute has been declared as Deemed University on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2001.

Presently, the Institute offers a five-year dual degree programme, 5 MBA, 5 M.Tech programmes and a Ph.D programme. Present student strength is 585. Out of it, thirty three students are pursuing Ph.D programme. All these programmes have interdisciplinary character. The Institute has Departments of IT, Management and MDP and Continuing education. The academic programmes are delivered through many pedagogic innovations, including peer learning, mentoring, case tools, group learning and co-operative learning.

**13.2 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IIIT), ALLAHABAD**

The Institute has started with B.Tech Programme with Information Technology with intake of 60 during the year 1999-2000. During 2007-08, there is a student strength of about 1156. The Institute offers courses in B.Tech., M.Tech., MBA (IT), MS(CLIS) and Ph.D. The Institute has established an Extension Center at Amethi from the session 2005-06, with an intake of 60 in B.Tech (IT). From 2006-07 the Center has started MBA(IT) and short-term courses in addition to the regular ones. The Extension Center will have a rural development orientation.

In the year, the Institute has awarded baou 256 degrees to students in B.Tech, M.Tech, MB(IT), MS(CLIS) and Ph.D. During the year 2007-08, the Institute has started innovative teaching programs in M.Tech in three additional disciplines-viz. Human Computer Interaction (HCI), Microelectronics (MI) and Robotics (RO). In addition, in order to protect the technologies through Parents, IIIT-Allahabad has set up an inhouse Parent Opposition Forum as its website. All the patents n electronics, information and communication technologies being gazetted by Govt. of India for opposition or uphosted here for offering opposition by students and faculty of the Institute. It has supplemented their access to research journals for keeping them updated of the current E & ICT's of relevance to the industry which are being tried to be parented in India.

**13.3 PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISHRA INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATIN TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (PDPIITDM), JABALPUR**

PDPM-IIIT, Jabalpur was established in 2005. Vision of the Institute is to become an academic institution of excellence in the areas of Information Technology (IT) and IT driven Design and Manufacturing which imparts a holistic cross-disciplinary education to very bright young engineering students who, in turn, facilitate and promote the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing activities, including Research and Development (R&D) activities, in global markets. The Institute would serve as an inter-disciplinary institution for education and research in the area of art concepts, tools, processes and practices of the industry world over. It would meet situation in different sectors like automobile, aerospace and defence, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc.

The Academic Session of the Institute commenced in 2006. The Institute offers B.Tech. and M.Tech. courses. The full fledged Institutes will have a total student strength of 1200. The number of faculty would be around 120. The construction activities for campus and development of infrastructure is in progress. Phase 1 of construction including (i) Lecture Hall and Tutorial Classes Complex, (ii) 2 Boys Hostels of 330 capacity each and (iii) Core Labs is in progress.

**13.4 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (IIITDM), AT KANCHEEPURAM**

In January, 20045 Government approved the proposal for setting up of IIITDM at Kancheepuram. The IIITDM, as per the approval, was supposed to be started as a Society on 50 area of land at Kancheepuram donated by Shri Sankaracharya Swamigal Srimatam Samasthanam. The Institute was to commence its academic programmes from the session 2004-05. In the light of the later developments in the Mutt, the land could not be handed over to the Government for establishing the Institute. Now the Shri Sankaracharya Swamigal Srimatam Samsthanam Mutt has informed the Government about availability of land for the purpose of setting up of the Institute and the Government is following up with the Ste Government. The academic session of IIITDM has already been commenced in the year 2007-08. the first batch of about 30 students has been admitted in the Institute which is functioning at its temporary premises in the IIT Madras Campus.

## **14. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERs)**

The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.N.R. Rao recommended creation of three new institutions devoted to science education and research to be named “Indian Institute of Science Education and Research”. The Institutes have already been established at Kolkata, Pune and Mohali. Recently, the Government has approved the setting up of two Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. It is proposed to start the academic session in IISERs, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram from 2008-09. The goals of these institutes is to create quality education and research in basic sciences and to attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.

### **14.1 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISER), Kolkata**

Since its inception in August 2006, IISER Kolkata has been growing rapidly in terms of faculty recruitment, admission of Ph.D students, hostel and canteen facilities, a comprehensive library and an administrative unit. A four-storeyed Annexe Building has been built in the premises of IIT Kharagpur, Kolkata Campus, where all teaching laboratories are presently located. Director’s office, Faculty Rooms, Library, Accounts, PRO’s office and Canteen are also housed in this building. Some research laboratories (physical, chemical, biological, earth system and computational sciences) are being set up in this building as well as in the NITTTR building nearby. The Library, at present, houses around 3000 books. Subscriptions to about 2000 online and print-version journals have been made. Search software such as SciFinder Scholar is available with all faculty members.

The development of the permanent campus at Haringhata has been underway. The campus, with a land of about 200 acres at Haringhata and with a perimeter of 3-4 kms and overlooking National Highway 34, was formally handed over to the Institute on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2007. It is expected that shifting all theory classes, labs, administrative offices and library will be done by August, 2008. 73 students were admitted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> batch of the 5 yrs’ MS Programme; this is a jump from 38 students in the 1<sup>st</sup> batch. The first Ph.D. Programme (post-M.Sc.) has started from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007; 3 Research Associates, 2 Senior Research Fellows, 15 Junior Research Fellows and 4 Project Fellows have been selected, out of which 16 have already joined.

### **14.2 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISER), PUNE**

The academic sessions of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune was commenced on August 16, 2006 from its temporary premises given by NCL at NCL Innovation Park, Pune. During the first academic year 2006-2007, 45 students were admitted for the first year of 5-year Integrated Masters Programme. IISER has already established good laboratories for undergraduate practicals and a library with 2500 text books and access to 3000 on-line text books from Springer. From January 2008, IISER will be occupying the newly established premises of about 45,000 sq.ft. in Pashan, about half km from its present site (10,000 sq.ft.) at NCL Innovation Park. The new premises at Pashan houses two large lecture halls of 80 and 120 seater capacity, 50 seater library with 3500 text books, 20 computers for online access to journals and text books, state of art computer centre (100 computers), modern physics and biology laboratories, faculty offices and administration wing. The present IISER site at NCL Innovation Park will be transformed to Chemistry teaching and research laboratories.

The Institute is in the process of selecting architect for designing the main IISER campus at the 98 acre site on the land given to IISER by CSIR/NCL. The first phase of the building is



planned to be ready for use by IISER by late 2009. The construction of a 256 capacity student hostel with all modern amenities has already begun with CPWD as deposit work and should be available for occupation by the end of 2008.

The research activity has also been initiated in IISER Pune, with about 6 research students already joined and all equipments for research programmes in different disciplines are under order.

#### **14.3 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISER), MOHALI**

The academic sessions of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali was commenced on August 16, 2007. A total of 41 students were offered admission to the 5-year Integrated Masters Programme and a total of 25 students (including 1 KVPY scholar) joined. The classes started on August 16, 2007, in the transit campus in MGSIPA complex, Sector 26, Chandigarh 160019. The building provided by the Punjab government houses the offices, classroom, conference room, seminar room, library, computing facility and physics, chemistry and biology teaching laboratories. The hostel for the students has been provided by Director, NITTTR, Chandigarh, in the vicinity of the transit campus.

Government of Punjab has agreed to allocate 125 acres of land in Sector 81 of Mohali. The advertisement inviting Expression of Interest from architects has been released recently.

#### **15. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs)**

All the 17 Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) were converted into National Institutes of Technology (NITs) by the Central Government by 14<sup>th</sup> May 2003, after being taken over as fully funded institutes of the Central Government. Subsequently, the Central Government also took over 3 other Institutes, namely Bihar Engineering College, Patna; Government Engineering College, Raipur and Tripura Engineering College, Agartala and converted them into National Institutes of Technology (NITs) w.e.f 28<sup>th</sup> January 2004, 1<sup>st</sup> December 2005 and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006, respectively. Thus, total number of NITs has gone up to 20 by the year 2006. These institutes are expected to be at par with other national level technical institutes like IITs, IISc, etc and be able to fulfill the demand of high quality undergraduate and postgraduate level of education in engineering and technology.

The National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 after receiving the assent of President on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2007, has come into effect on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2007. All the NITs are now declared as the Institute of national importance.

Some of the common features of these NITs are follows:

- i) The intake has increased from about 8696 students in 2006 to around 13275 students in 2007 in all courses/disciplines.
- ii) All the NITs have Board of Governors (BOG), responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the Institute. Similarly, these NITs also have their respective Finance Committees and Building & Works Committees to take after specific areas of work.
- iii) Quality Improvement Programmes (QIPs) for faculties have been agreed by the Institutes through which teachers of NITs go for upgradation of their knowledge by visiting Institutes within the Country and abroad.
- iv) Upgradation of infrastructure like construction of Hostels, Classrooms, Libraries, Laboratories, Computer Centre and Sports Activities has been taken up by these Institutes on major scales.

The total budget allocated for all NITs for the year 2007-2008 has increased to Rs.228.00 crore under Plan and Rs.233.10 crore under Non-Plan as compared to corresponding allocation of Rs.110.00 crores and Rs.200.00 crore, during 2006-07, under Plan and Non-Plan, respectively. As these Institutes have taken up developmental/Infrastructure activities on a large scale, more funds would be required during the years to come. Institute-wise activities undertaken during the year under report are as under:

### **15.1. Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad**

Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad was established in 1961 and converted into National Institute of Technology (NIT) on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002. The Institute has eight departments. The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Bio-Technology and information technology. The Institute also offers 13 M.E. programmes and Master of Computer Application (MCA) and Master of Management Studies (MMS). The total intake in the undergraduate stream is around 530 which includes 350 in postgraduate Courses, 60 in MCA and MBA each, and 30 in MMS.

### **15.2. Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal**

Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal was established in 1960 and converted into an NIT on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2002. The Institute has eight Departments. The Institute offers four year's BE Courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Information Technology and a five-year B.Arch. course. The total intake in undergraduate courses is 450. Five new courses have been added during the current year. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in 24 different specializations under regular and part-time mode with an intake of 530. The Institute admitted 120 students in MCA and MBA courses during the year. The Institute has five boys' hostels and one girls' hostel. The Institute has established two problem-oriented research laboratories, first of their kind in India, one in fluid mechanics and hydraulic mechanics, and the other in heavy electrical mechanics to work on live problems in the industry and in the field, and to transmit the useful experience to the students. The Institute is maintaining a good library with about one lakh books. Ninety research papers were published by the staff members in various national and international journals of repute. Seventeen research projects are presently being carried out by the Institute.

### **15.3. National Institute of Technology, Calicut**

Regional Engineering College, Calicut was established in 1961 and converted into National Institute of Technology on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002. The Institute has eight Departments. The Institute offers four-years undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Architecture Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering and Management, Computer Science and Engineering, Information Technology and a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute also offers M.Tech. Degree in 11 different specializations of one and half year duration. In addition, three-year (six-semester) MCA programme is also offered. Four new PG courses have also been approved in the areas of Civil, Information Security, VLSI Design and computer controlled Industrial power. The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all the disciplines. The Institute has a well-equipped library; it has 1,11,544 books and 7,802 BIS specifications. It has subscribed to 261 foreign journals, 156 Indian journals and dailies. CREC Digital Library has been started as a part of the modernization of the library. With the commissioning of NALANDA, i.e. Network of Automated Library an Archives- the library

started to provide latest information to users. More than 100 full-text electronics books, on engineering subjects are accessible to CREC community through NALANDA website.

#### **15.4. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur**

Regional Engineering College, Durgapur was established in 1960 and converted into an NIT, on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2003. The Institute has 15 Departments. The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the discipline of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Bio Technology and Information Technology. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in nine disciplines alongwith MBA and MCA. During the current year, a 120 seater boys hostel for foreign students, three number of 120 seater lecturer galleries, computer centre extension, electrical machine lab and head power lab were constructed. Further, two separate courses were conducted by the Department of Chemistry and Metallurgical Engineering under the aegis of C-NANCE

#### **15.5. National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur**

Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur was established in 1985 and converted into an NIT on 26 June 2002. The Institute has six departments. It offers undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Mechanical Engineering. B.Arch. course was started during 2000-2001. The Institute has started postgraduate courses in five disciplines and was granted approval by AICTE and Ministry of Human Resource Development for five new M.Tech courses. There are four boys' and one girls' hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library. The total intake in UG and PG courses is about 400 students.

#### **15.6. Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur**

Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur was established in 1963 and converted into an NIT on 26 June 2002. The Institute offers nine undergraduate courses and ten full time and five part time postgraduate courses. The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Engineering and a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute offers three-semester full time and five-semester part-time (self-financing) postgraduate degree programmes in ten disciplines. During the session 2006-2007, 700 students were admitted to B.E. courses making total strength of postgraduate students as 180. The Institute has at present 151 faculty members in position out of which 68 possess a Ph.D. degree. The Institute is on the way of Implementing Project REACH on Reverse Engineering under TIFAC-CORE assistance during the current year. The institute is implementing the Project IMPACT for manpower development in Electronics and Computer Engineering funded by the World Bank, Swiss Development Corporation and Government of India. The Central Library is equipped with 1,12,000 books, 12,700 journals, more than 1000 videocassettes with video-viewing facilities, BIS standards and CD-ROM database for its eight Departments.

#### **15.7. Dr, B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandar**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar was established in 1986 and converted into an NIT on 17 October 2002. The Institute has 13 Departments and offers four-year undergraduate courses, in the disciplines of Chemical and Bio-Engineering, Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering and Construction Management), Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering, Leather Technology, Mechanical engineering

(Mechanical Machine Design and Automation), Sugar and Textile Technology. The total enrolment in the undergraduate stream is around 2000. There are five boys' and one girls' hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library. The funds from Department of Science and Technology and National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Cell was established in The Institute for promoting Entrepreneurial culture among students by arranging various programmes.

#### **15.8. National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur**

Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur was established in 1960 and converted as an NIT on 27 December 2002. The Institute has 13 Departments. It offers undergraduate courses, in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering and Computer Science & Engineering with an intake of 285 students. The Institute also offers postgraduate courses with an intake of 61 and MCA with 80 seats.

#### **15.9. National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra**

Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra was established in 1963 and converted into an NIT on 26 June 2002. The Institution is running seven undergraduate courses in discipline of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Information Technology and Computer Engineering with an annual intake of 540 students. Institute also runs a postgraduate courses in these disciplines with an annual intake of 369 students. The total students strength of the Institute at present is around 3500.

#### **15.10. Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur**

Visvesvaraya Regional Engineering College, Nagpur was established in 1960 and converted into an NIT on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002. The Institute has 13 departments. The Institute offers B.E. courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Structural Engineering and five-year B.Arch., courses. The Institute offers 17 M.Tech. courses under both regular and part-time mode. The Institute also offers one-year diploma in Industrial Management. The total intake in the undergraduate courses is 540 and that in postgraduate is 280.

#### **15.11. National Institute of Technology, Patna**

The National Institute of Technology, Patna is the Eighteenth National Institute created by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India upon rechristening a new name to the erstwhile Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.

The Institute offer degree courses in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering Architecture and Post Graduate course in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering. The Institute is partially residential in nature providing limited facilities for accommodation to some of its students as well as the teaching staff. The Institute has an intake of 340 at undergraduate level and 126 at Post Graduate level.

#### **15.12. National Institute of Technology, Rourkela**

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela started in 1961 and converted into an NIT on 26 June 2002. The Institute has 15 Departments and offers undergraduate course in the disciplines of Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Applied Electronics and Instrumentations Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering and Ceramic Engineering. The total intake in

the undergraduate stream is around 348. The Institute also offers six postgraduate courses and a three-year MCA. During 2007-08, 1500 students were admitted in Undergraduate course and 342 in post-graduate course.

### **15.13. National Institute of Technology, Silchar**

Regional Engineering College, Silchar was established in 1976 and converted into an NIT on 28 June 2002. After transformation into National Institute of Technology, the institute has set up the Senate, Board of undergraduate Studies and Department Undergraduate Programme Committees.

The Institute is offering undergraduate courses leading to B.E./B.Tech. degree in various engineering disciplines like Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering, etc. During the year, the institute admitted 300 fresh students. With new admission, total student strength of the institute has gone upto 1200

### **15.14. National Institute of Technology, Srinagar**

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar was established in 1960 and converted as NIT on 7 August 2003. The Institute offers undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronic and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering and M.E. course in Communication and Information Technology and Mechanical Systems Design. The Institute offers M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in all its science departments and some of the engineering departments. The total intake for undergraduate courses is 410. Various departments, and also the Library and administration have been networked.

### **15.15. Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional Engineering College, Surat was established in 1961 and converted into an NIT on 4 October 2002. The Institute offers B.E. course in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Production Engineering, Computer Engineering Information Technology and Chemical Engineering. The total intake in undergraduate courses is 538.

### **15.16. National Institute of Technology, Surathkal**

Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal was established in 1960 and converted into an NIT on 26 June 2002. The Institute offers undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Computer Engineering and Information Technology. A total number of 450 students were admitted during the year under report,. The Institute also offers 21 PG programmes in which about 438 students were admitted. A total number of 60 candidates were admitted to the MCA programme and 18 students were admitted in Ph.D Programme.

### **15.17. National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli**

Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli was established in 1964 and converted as an NIT on 28 July 2003. The Institute has 13 departments and offer four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Metallurgical Production Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Instrumentation and Control

Engineering and a five year B.Arch. course. The total intake in the undergraduate stream is around 530 and 417 in postgraduate courses.

**15.18. National Institute of Technology, Warangal**

Regional Engineering College, Warangal was established in 1959 and converted into an NIT on 10 September 2002. The Institute was the first among the chain of RECs. The Institute offers eight undergraduate programmes, postgraduate programmes and Ph.D. programmes in all branches of engineering, sciences and humanities. The Institute has so far produced about 10,000 undergraduates, 4,200 postgraduates and 240 Ph.Ds.

**15.19. National Institute of Technology, Raipur**

Government Engineering College, Raipur has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government and converted into an NIT with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2005. Presently the Institute offers 12 courses with an intake of 620 students at its undergraduate level and 6 post-graduate courses with an intake of 132 students. The Institute has the facility of imparting distance education. The total number of UG and PG students comes to 2744.

**15.20. National Institute of Technology, Agartala**

Tripura Engineering College, Agartala has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government and made National Institute of Technology, Agartala with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006. The Institute offers seven courses with an intake of 420 students per annum at undergraduate level. The total number of students during the reporting year is 1064. The Institute has 32 laboratories and a library with 43820 books. There are three hostels including a girls' hostel in the Institute.

**16. SANT LONGOWAL INST. OF ENGG. & TECHNOLOGY (SLIET), LONGOWAL, PUNJAB.**

The institute was established by the Govt. of India in 1989 in the memory of Late Sant Harchand Singh ji Longowal with an objective to provide technical education in emerging areas of Engineering and Technology. SLIET offers 12 certificate, 10 diploma, 8 degree and 3 PG Courses. In the year 2007-08, the Institute has been accorded with Deemed University Status. The Annual Intake of students is 1250

**17. NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL INST. OF SC. & TECHNOLOGY (NERIST), ITANAGAR.**

Established in the year 1985 to cater the educational needs of North Eastern Region. Accorded Deemed University Status in the year 2005 and the Institute started functioning as Deemed University from December, 2005. Offers six Certificates, six Diploma, seven Degree courses & few PG programmes. The courses are of modular pattern having multiple entry and exist system. The Annual intake of student in NERIST is about 1000 students. Management Education.

**18. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES UNIVERSITY (ISMU), DHANBAD.**

The Indian School of Mines University was established in 1926 for providing instructions and research in mining and allied fields. In 1967, ISM was converted into an autonomous Institution with Deemed University status. During this academic session 8 new 5-year dual degree courses and on B.Tech Electrical Engineering programme have started. The total strength of students is 2008. As part of academic curricula, a number of field visits and

excursions are organized to various industries/organizations, research institution, manufacturing and process industries. The School has currently 40 major on-going R&D projects with total external funding of about Rs.10 crores.

**19. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGG. (NITIE), MUMBAI.**

National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai is a National Institute set up by the Government of India in 1963 with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through International Labour Organisation (ILO). Fully funded by the Government of India and registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, NITIE, an autonomous body, is governed by a Board of Governors comprising eminent personalities from the government, industry and academies. Since its inception, National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE) has been providing solutions to the complex problems of industry and business.

NITIE, Mumbai conducts Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering (PGDIE), Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Management (PGDIM), Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Safety & Environmental Management (PGDISEM), Post-Graduate Diploma in Information Technology Management (PGDITM) and also a large number of Management Development Programmes (MDPs) in Productivity Science and Management for the benefits of senior and middle level executives drawn from the Government, public and private sector organizations. It also conducts a fellowship programme equivalent to Ph.D. in the area of Industrial Engineering and Management. The institute is also engaged in applied research in various fields of industrial engineering, energy, safety, environment, marketing, information technology, behavioural science, etc. The Institute conducts Unit Based Programmes (UBPs) which are tailor-made to suit the specific requirements of the industry either at their premises or in the Institute.

**20. NATIONAL INST. OF FOUNDRY & FORGE TECHNOLOGY (NIFFT), RANCHI.**

The National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established in the year 1966 in collaboration with UNESCO-UNDP, taking into cognizance the pivotal role of foundry & forge industries in the development of core sector in the country. NIFFT is an autonomous body, fully funded by the Government of India and registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute's mission is to provide highly specialized training to personnel for operation and management of the industries. The Institute offers courses at different levels to achieve this goal. These are M. Tech. Course in Foundry and Forge Technology and Manufacturing Engineering; B. Tech. Course in Manufacturing Engineering and Metallurgy and Material Engineering; Advanced Diploma Courses in Foundry and Forge Technology; short term refresher courses in specified areas for participants sponsored by the industries and unit based programme of short duration on request from the industries, R&D organisations and institutions.

It also offers consultancy services to the Industry in the form of preparation of feasibility report; evaluation of equipment and machinery; Testing of Raw materials and quality control products.

**21. SCHOOL OF PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE (SPA), NEW DELHI.**

It is proposed to establish four more Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPAs) in western, eastern, southern and central part of the country. The Planning Commission has accorded 'in-principle' approval for setting up of two new Schools of Planning & Architecture in

the first instance. These two new Schools of Planning and Architecture are proposed to be set up at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh). EFC proposal for setting up of these schools has been approved.

## **22. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING & RESEARCH (NITTTRS).**

Four National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata were established in mid 1960s for training of polytechnic teachers to undertake activities in the areas of Education, Planning & Management, curriculum development for implementation and Research etc. for overall improvement of polytechnic education. The Institutes offer long term training programmes of 12/18 months duration to degree and diploma level teachers of Polytechnic in addition to providing short term training courses, designing of curriculum and providing consultancy services to the industry.

## **23. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (IIMS):**

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

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

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

### **Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2007-08:**

<b>Name of the Institute</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>*Ph.H</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>IIM Ahmedabad</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>IIM Bangalore</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>IIM Calcutta</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>IIM Lucknow</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>IIM Indore</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>IIM Kozhikode</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>192</b>

**\*Physically Handicapped.**

### **23.1. Indian Institute of Management(IIM), Ahmedabad.**

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was established in 1961. The Institute has now established its presence in all major segments of management education by offering five long duration programmes catering to five different segments: two-year PGP with general management focus, two-year PGP with focus on agri-business management(PGP-ABM), one-year PGP for executives with substantial work experience (PGPX), one-year PGP for



Government officers and public enterprise managers with focus on public management and policy (PGP-PMP), and the four-year doctoral programme in management(FPM). While the first two programmes train young men and women for entry level positions, the two one-year programmes train executives with substantial experience for senior positions in public and private sectors and for various fields in public management. The Institute also undertakes Research and Consultancy Projects.

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

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

### **23.2. Indian Institute of Management(IIM), Bangalore:**

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

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

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

### **23.3. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta:**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta was established in 1961. The Institute currently offers six diploma programmes catering to different segments of management education. These are Two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Management(PGDM), two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Aided Management(PGDCM), Fellow Program in Management and Related Areas(Equivalent to Ph.D of Indian Universities), three year part-time Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management PGDBM), one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives(PGPEX), one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing(PGPEX-VLM) supported by Japanese Government.

The Institute is equipped with an excellent library and state-of-the-art hardware and software resources capable of providing support for diverse computing requirements.

### **23.4. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow:**

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow was established in 1984. The Institute offers Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP), Management Development Programme (MDP), Fellow Programme in Management (FPM), Three year Post Graduate Programme

(working Managers Programme ) at Noida Campus, Research Programme and International Exchange Programme.

The Institute has Information Technology and Software Management Laboratory to provide the state-of-the-art software development methodologies including net-based application to the students.

### **23.5. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode:**

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

IIM, Kozhikode also conducts custom designed Faculty Development Education Programme of one-two weeks duration for teachers of various academic institutions.

The Institute offers Executive Management Education Programme(EMEP), the first of its kind to be offered in Asia-pacific region through Interactive Distance Learning mode (IDL) conceived in the year 2001, it is a new model of Management education for practicing executives who are unable to join long duration residential programmes.

### **23.6. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore:**

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

To promote entrepreneurship, the Institute has set up a Business Incubator Unit (BIU) in the campus. The unit provides the necessary infrastructure facilities to enable conversion of new business ideas into viable business ventures.

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

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

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

The PGDBM programme will commence from the academic session 2008-09 in the temporary accommodation at Mayurbhanj Palace, Shillong which has been renovated by the State Government for the purpose.

## 24 INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Indian Council of Historical Research, hereinafter, referred to, as the Council is a registered Society under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1869). The Council receives Grant-in-Aid from the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for meeting its aims and objective.

The Indian Council of Historical Research has been established with the aims of promotion of historical Research. The Council provides funds for research and publications with a rigorous assessment of quality and a close monitoring of the results, as its prime responsibility. During the year under report, as in the preceding years, this has been done through the grant-in-aid schemes of the Council which include (1) approval of research projects; (2) award of junior, senior, post-doctoral, salary protection fellowships and National (3) grant of assistance towards study/travel/contingent expenditure; (4) release of subsidy for publishing doctoral theses, research studies, source materials, journals, proceedings, etc; (5) grants to various professional organization of historians for holding seminars, symposia, conferences and workshops; (6) awarding financial assistance to the scholars for attending International Conference/Seminars and to collect source material from abroad under FTG scheme and (7) Implementing cultural exchange programmes signed by the Government of India under the aegis of the Council,(8) the council will be holding Seminar, Symposia and Conferences in different topics in the remote areas of the Country specially North East Region.

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**OVERALL TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES / REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARS (SCHEME WISE)**

PLAN

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. SECRETARIAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	120.00	33.00
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION	66900.00	65943.00	63799.40	69300.00	58824.00	65229.00	78751.00	75940.00	87487.60	106700.00	106700.00	102007.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	61500.00	56622.00	56043.52	57300.00	65065.00	74400.00	73546.00	73480.00	81333.79	130350.00	130350.00	125126.96	241600.00	183837.00	138560.66
4. LANGUAGES	11400.00	10540.00	10366.76	12129.00	10330.00	9898.00	11255.00	10274.00	10745.54	16500.00	16835.00	16472.80	17250.00	17006.00	7801.00
5. SCHOLARSHIPS	800.00	100.00	14.64	700.00	90.00	72.19	990.00	790.00	835.69	1300.00	1300.00	716.88	1400.00	1400.00	0.00
6. BOOK PROMOTION	1200.00	1091.00	628.99	671.00	468.00	366.00	954.00	1404.00	1123.93	2700.00	2250.00	1855.64	1150.00	1150.00	418.00
7. INC/UNESCO UNIT	200.00	433.00	184.98	259.00	236.00	185.00	388.00	248.00	144.99	430.00	344.00	329.38	647.00	619.00	456.00
8. PLANNING NORMS	415.00	271.00	274.54	356.00	338.00	314.00	321.00	321.00	324.59	620.00	1095.00	1010.66	883.00	883.00	410.00
9. DISTANCE LEARNING				6700.00	6030.00	6665.00	5400.00	5400.00	3024.00	10000.00	9505.00	9505.00	61000.00	10800.00	4000.00
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	70000.00	65000.00	62506.08	75000.00	59792.00	61574.00	73340.00	58093.00	71118.24	93000.00	93221.00	86498.84	324000.00	110320.00	79400.00
10. LUMPSSUM PROVISION FOR NER & SIKKIM *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21242.00	0.00	26105.00	25050.00		**35393.00	**35393.00				
<b>TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION.</b>	<b>212415.00</b>	<b>200000.00</b>	<b>193818.91</b>	<b>222415.00</b>	<b>222415.00</b>	<b>218703.19</b>	<b>271050.00</b>	<b>251000.00</b>	<b>256138.37</b>	<b>361600.00</b>	<b>361600.00</b>	<b>343523.27</b>	<b>648050.00</b>	<b>326135.00</b>	<b>231078.66</b>
BE - Budget Estimates	NER- North Eastern Region			* Expenditure incurred in the concerned Schemes/ Programmes											
RE- Revised Estimates				** This amount does not include the provision of for NER but the amount for NER as shown against the general is already included in the General amount.											

PLAN

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>															
N C E R T	1400.00	1800.00	1790.29	1900.00	1710.00	1776.00	1710.00	1710.00	1900.00	3500.00	3500.00	3305.15			
Navodaya Vidyalayas	36000.00	43956.00	43956.00	39200.00	38520.00	44900.00	49500.00	47400.00	57100.00	65000.00	65350.00	65350.00			
Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan	8500.00	10357.00	10357.00	8500.00	10080.00	11200.00	16470.00	16470.00	18300.00	23500.00	23500.00	23500.00			
Vocationalisation of Education*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00								
Information Communication Technology in Schools (ICT in Schools)	11100.00	2500.00	900.00	9700.00	2430.00	1939.00	4500.00	4500.00	4510.43	6700.00	6700.00	3558.42			
Integrated Education for Disabled Children	3500.00	3850.00	3846.01	3900.00	3420.00	3649.00	4050.00	4050.00	4144.56	6000.00	6000.00	5128.61			
Quality Improvement in Schools	2600.00	780.00	1113.09	2000.00	1260.00	513.00	900.00	400.00	368.71						
Educational Facilities to Tibetan Refugee Children (CTSA)	300.00	297.00	293.12	300.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	450.00	450.00	450.00			
Population Education Project (EAP)**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00						
National Institute of Open Schooling	1500.00	700.00	900.00	700.00	540.00	540.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	450.00	450.00	415.00			
Access & Equity	2000.00	1651.00	591.89	3000.00	540.00	372.00	900.00	640.00	393.90	1000.00	650.00	299.93			
Joint Indo Mongolian School	0.00	52.00	52.00	100.00	54.00	40.00	1.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	0.00			
Promotion of Yoga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									
<b>Total - Secondary Education</b>	<b>66900.00</b>	<b>65943.00</b>	<b>63799.40</b>	<b>69300.00</b>	<b>58824.00</b>	<b>65229.00</b>	<b>78751.00</b>	<b>75940.00</b>	<b>87487.60</b>	<b>106700.00</b>	<b>106700.00</b>	<b>102007.11</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION</b>															
U G C	51675.00	51675.00	51675.00	54175.00	62527.00	71975.00	70882.00	70972.00	78630.00	126980.00	126980.00	121872.00	237400.00	180510.00	137225.00
I G N O U	6700.00	2000.00	1656.00												
Indian Council of Social Science Research	1750.00	1750.00	1729.96	1750.00	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00	1780.00	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2220.00	1945.00	658.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	280.00	280.00	250.39	280.00	252.00	260.00	252.00	252.00	250.43	380.00	380.00	354.97	400.00	400.00	300.00
Association of Indian Universities	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	49.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	37.50
Establishment of Rural Universities	80.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	90.00	24.00	24.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	145.00	145.00	83.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	39.60	150.00	150.00	85.43	150.00	150.00	0.00
IIAS, Shimla	275.00	275.00	251.29	275.00	247.00	184.00	180.00	180.00	164.00	200.00	200.00	194.56	240.00	240.00	60.00
Grants to Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance	130.00	130.00	73.23	100.00	30.00	60.00	90.00	90.00	99.00	90.00	90.00	70.00			
I C P R	240.00	240.00	198.56	240.00	180.00	131.00	180.00	180.00	144.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	110.00
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	190.00	190.00	169.09	190.00	171.00	170.00	126.00	126.00	152.60	160.00	160.00	160.00	175.00	175.00	87.16
National Programme for women in Secondary & Higher Edu.	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00						
Setting up of Refinance Coporation / Students Loan Scheme													100.00	1.00	0.00
National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib													500.00	1.00	0.00
Other Programmes															
<b>Total - University &amp; Hr. Edn.</b>	<b>61500.00</b>	<b>56622.00</b>	<b>56043.52</b>	<b>57300.00</b>	<b>65065.00</b>	<b>74400.00</b>	<b>73546.00</b>	<b>73480.00</b>	<b>81333.79</b>	<b>130350.00</b>	<b>130350.00</b>	<b>125126.96</b>	<b>241600.00</b>	<b>183837.00</b>	<b>138560.66</b>

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>															
Directorate of Hindi	550.00	650.00	634.10	734.00	661.00	699.00	661.00	661.00	687.20	800.00	800.00	751.79	900.00	900.00	510.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	210.00	170.00	146.86	210.00	188.00	192.00	189.00	207.00	189.35	350.00	350.00	281.58	400.00	361.00	141.00
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	575.00	250.00	250.00	300.00	270.00	288.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	1700.00	600.00	280.00
Appointment of Language Teachers	1150.00	1150.00	1110.28	1300.00	1440.00	1487.00	1440.00	1440.00	1538.00	2000.00	2000.00	2573.71	0.00	1500.00	608.00
Assistance to Agencies for Education in Human Values	900.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	274.00	270.00	270.00	287.23	300.00	375.00	278.93	0.00	300.00	146.00
Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programmes	3150.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2160.00	2205.00	2610.00	2610.00	2646.13	5000.00	5000.00	4498.93	5500.00	5000.00	1019.00
Regional Language Centres **	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	975.00	1025.00	975.00	1100.00	990.00	1100.00	990.00	990.00	1153.01	1400.00	1660.00	1660.19	1740.00	1740.00	1295.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	598.00	650.00	607.12	795.00	806.00	790.00	806.00	806.00	837.31	1100.00	1183.00	1099.59	2410.00	2025.00	936.00
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	40.00	40.00	40.00	85.00	76.00	76.00	77.00	77.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	170.00	90.00
Scheme of Financial Assistance to English Teaching Institutes and District Centres for English ***	100.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Financial Assistance to Regional Institutes of English ***	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
English Language Teaching Institutes and other Organisations ***	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
CIEFL Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	360.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	377.50	400.00	400.00	376.00	400.00	90.00	90.00
Development of Tamil Language	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	50.00	47.72	100.00	282.00	282.25	500.00	500.00	339.00
National Commission for Indian Language.	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00								
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	1507.00	1550.00	1550.00	1950.00	1530.00	1530.00	1557.00	1557.00	1557.00	2730.00	2629.00	2629.00	3300.00	3300.00	2077.00
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	300.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	135.00	135.00	225.00	25.00	25.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	300.00	520.00	270.00
Development of Sanskrit Education in States/UTs	1300.00	1500.00	1473.40	1800.00	1440.00	722.00	1710.00	951.00	1040.09	1600.00	1436.00	1320.83			
<b>Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>	<b>11400.00</b>	<b>10540.00</b>	<b>10366.76</b>	<b>12129.00</b>	<b>10330.00</b>	<b>9898.00</b>	<b>11255.00</b>	<b>10274.00</b>	<b>10745.54</b>	<b>16500.00</b>	<b>16835.00</b>	<b>16472.80</b>	<b>17250.00</b>	<b>17006.00</b>	<b>7801.00</b>
<b>GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS</b>															
National Scholarships Schemes **	500.00	60.00	12.42	400.00	54.00	30.19	0.00								
Scholarships for Talented Children **	300.00	40.00	2.22	300.00	36.00	42.00	0.00								
National Merit Scholarship Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	990.00	790.00	835.69	1300.00	1300.00	716.88			
Scholarship for College & University Students													1400.00	1400.00	0.00
<b>Total - SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14.64</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>72.19</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>790.00</b>	<b>835.69</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>716.88</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>DISTANCE LEARNING</b>															

**PLAN**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
National Mission in Education through IC													50200.00	0.00	0.00
<b>IGNOU</b>				6700.00	6030.00	6665.00	5400.00	5400.00	3024.00	10000.00	9505.00	9505.00	10800.00	10800.00	4000.00
<b>Total - DISTANCE LEARNING</b>				<b>6700.00</b>	<b>6030.00</b>	<b>6665.00</b>	<b>5400.00</b>	<b>5400.00</b>	<b>3024.00</b>	<b>10000.00</b>	<b>9505.00</b>	<b>9505.00</b>	<b>61000.00</b>	<b>10800.00</b>	<b>4000.00</b>
<b>BOOK PROMOTION</b>															
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	670.00	670.00	300.00	300.00	180.00	180.00	324.00	974.00	950.00	2000.00	1797.00	1650.00	715.00	715.00	418.00
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies	100.00	120.00	109.67	120.00	108.00	107.00	180.00	130.00	132.76	200.00	53.00	28.67			
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies (Contribution)												2.87			
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	280.00	300.00	219.32	250.00	180.00	79.00	450.00	300.00	41.17	500.00	400.00	174.10	433.00	433.00	
Educational Libraries	50.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Scheme of Financial Assistance on WTO Studies *	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Others													2.00	2.00	
<b>Total - BOOK PROMOTION</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1091.00</b>	<b>628.99</b>	<b>671.00</b>	<b>468.00</b>	<b>366.00</b>	<b>954.00</b>	<b>1404.00</b>	<b>1123.93</b>	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>2250.00</b>	<b>1855.64</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>418.00</b>
<b>INC/UNESCO</b>															
Auroville Management	135.00	370.00	155.00	194.00	174.00	170.00	331.00	229.00	129.25	367.00	281.00	280.75	367.00	367.00	367.00
Strengthening of External Academic Relation	50.00	50.00	28.97	50.00	50.00	15.00	45.00	15.00	14.28	50.00	50.00	38.84			
Re-organisation of the INC Library	10.00	10.00	0.03	10.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	1.00	0.21	10.00	10.00	8.79			
Holding of Meetings of Committees/ Conference etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Strengthening of Vol. Orgns. engaged in UNESCO's Programme and Activities	5.00	3.00	0.98	5.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	3.00	3.00	1.00			
UNESCO related activities													280.00	252.00	89.00
Bharat Shiksha Kosh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
<b>Total - INC/UNESCO</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>433.00</b>	<b>184.98</b>	<b>259.00</b>	<b>236.00</b>	<b>185.00</b>	<b>388.00</b>	<b>248.00</b>	<b>144.99</b>	<b>430.00</b>	<b>344.00</b>	<b>329.38</b>	<b>647.00</b>	<b>619.00</b>	<b>456.00</b>
<b>SECRETARIAT</b>															
<b>Scheme for e-governance</b>													120.00	120.00	33.00
<b>PLANNING NORMS</b>															
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	225.00	235.00	234.91	265.00	284.00	261.00	239.00	239.00	243.71	500.00	500.00	484.07	883.00	883.00	410.00
Scheme of Studies Seminars/Evaluation etc.	90.00	35.00	39.63	90.00	54.00	53.00	81.00	81.00	80.88	120.00	100.00	76.59			
Strengthening of Statistical Machinery in States	100.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00								
Statistics								1.00							
Grants to Development of Education Portal											495.00	450.00			
<b>Total - Planning Norms + Statistics</b>	<b>415.00</b>	<b>271.00</b>	<b>274.54</b>	<b>356.00</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>314.00</b>	<b>321.00</b>	<b>321.00</b>	<b>324.59</b>	<b>620.00</b>	<b>1095.00</b>	<b>1010.66</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>883.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>															
Community Polytechnics	7000.00	2000.00	1975.54	2923.00	3171.00	2078.00	2610.00	1510.00	1308.77	2900.00	1000.00	890.55	2000.00	201.00	22.00

**PLAN**

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	14000.00	21440.00	21440.00	20000.00	18000.00	20000.00	19800.00	23600.00	29200.00	30000.00	30000.00	31000.00	128900.00	40400.00	26280.00
Grants to National Institutes of Technology	8000.00	9000.00	8000.00	8000.00	7200.00	7800.00	8100.00	8100.00	8787.95						
BOATs- Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	1500.00	1100.00	1100.00	1500.00	1350.00	1350.00	1825.00	1825.00	1825.00	2025.00	3795.00	3595.00	2025.00	1875.00	1506.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Management	2500.00	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	2250.00	2500.00	3151.00	3151.00	3151.00	4001.00	4001.00	3050.00	11300.00	4650.00	3806.00
National Institutes of Tech.Teachers Trg. & Research.	1200.00	800.00	767.50	1200.00	1080.00	970.00	1080.00	1170.00	1170.00	1200.00	1570.00	1466.65	2400.00	1491.00	580.00
National Instt.of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	500.00	500.00	500.00	300.00	270.00	100.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	350.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	200.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1200.00	400.00	300.00
School of Planning & Architecture	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	360.00	255.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1600.00	400.00	250.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	200.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	2600.00	150.00	100.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1700.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	2700.00	2700.00	2800.00	3300.00	8900.00	7300.00	8500.00	7300.00	19600.00	4000.00	2500.00
Investment in Educational Consultant India Ltd. (EdCIL)	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00			1.00	1.00				
All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	10000.00	5000.00	5000.00	6000.00	5400.00	5400.00	9148.00	7648.00	9148.00	21000.00	22905.00	24058.92	99300.00	32800.00	29100.00
Technology Development Mission	800.00	400.00	20.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	170.00	21.83	500.00	1.00				
North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	300.00	900.00	900.00	300.00	225.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	400.00	500.00	910.00	909.19	550.00	1000.00	550.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta , Madras and Kanpur	150.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	135.00	135.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	225.00	364.00	248.00	225.00	225.00	123.00
Payment for Professional and Special Services	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	112.00	0.00	217.00	217.00	60.00	242.00	47.00	42.00		85.00	85.00
Govt. College of Science & Technology, Jammu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00				
IIIT, Allahabad	250.00	800.00	800.00	500.00	450.00	450.00	900.00	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	1500.00	1500.00	4200.00	2200.00	900.00
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	600.00	500.00	500.00	400.00	180.00	188.00	360.00	360.00	345.00	400.00	400.00	142.00	400.00	261.00	0.00
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management , Gwalior	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00	135.00	485.00	540.00	340.00	340.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	1800.00	600.00	100.00
Direct Central Assistance to Central Institutions and RECS/ NITs	5000.00	3510.00	3510.00	3500.00	990.00	3315.00	3.00								
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	600.00	600.00	600.00	300.00	270.00	299.00	450.00	650.00	650.00	1000.00	1700.00	1700.00	6698.00	3214.00	3214.00
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	5000.00	10047.00	10047.00	10000.00	10000.00	8250.00	10000.00	500.00	499.00	8000.00	8000.00	5078.00	8000.00	6000.00	1981.00
National Programme for HRD in IT	3000.00	100.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00				
Research & Information Services	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			1.00	1.00				



**PLAN**

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	Actual UPTO December, 2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence of Engineering Laboratories & Workshops										1.00	1.00				
Thrust Areas of Technical Education										1.00	1.00				
Support to New and Emerging Technology Areas	500.00	500.00	492.00	376.00	100.00	112.00	0.40		300.40	1.00	1.00				
Informal sector Development	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Support for Distance Education and Web-based Learning	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	440.00	500.00	0.30				597.00	597.00			
Support for Networking of Institutions for optimization of Resources	14.00	1.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.30								
Support for National Level Entrance Examination and Competency Based Assessment Services	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Support for Development of Education Administration	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
National Mission for Technology Education	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
International Technical Co-operation	100.00	100.00	44.18	100.00	63.00	63.00	90.00		74.60	100.00	80.00	31.00			
Vocationalisation of Education	5000.00	1500.00	709.86	5000.00	1080.00	2814.00	1800.00	1300.00	1086.69	2000.00	2000.00	265.53			
New Indian Institute of Information Technology										500.00	1.00		100.00	2.00	0.00
New Indian Institute of Technology													8000.00	1.00	0.00
New School of Planning & Architecture										500.00	1.00		100.00	1.00	0.00
Assistance to States for upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics										500.00	41.00		5000.00	2.00	0.00
Indian Instt. Of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing, Kanchipuram	0.00	50.00	0.00	1000.00	90.00	0.00	900.00			100.00	1.00		200.00	200.00	100.00
Indian Instt. Of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	0.00	50.00	0.00	1000.00	90.00	400.00	900.00	600.00	600.00	1000.00	1000.00	800.00	2500.00	1100.00	550.00
Setting up of New Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1440.00	0.00	5400.00	1.00							
Infrastructure Development Programme in Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	810.00	0.00	1350.00	1.00							
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		500.00	500.00	500.00	550.00	810.00	437.00
Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (IISER) at Pune & Kolkata								600.00	600.00	5000.00	2000.00	1025.00	12500.00	6000.00	4716.00
Other Programmes								396.00					52.00	52.00	0.00
<b>Total - Technical Education</b>	<b>70000.00</b>	<b>65000.00</b>	<b>62506.08</b>	<b>75000.00</b>	<b>59792.00</b>	<b>61574.00</b>	<b>73340.00</b>	<b>58093.00</b>	<b>71118.24</b>	<b>93000.00</b>	<b>93221.00</b>	<b>86498.84</b>	<b>324000.00</b>	<b>110320.00</b>	<b>79400.00</b>



## NON-PLAN

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	Rs. In Lakhs												Rs. In Lakhs		
	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS UPTO DECEMBER 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>3. SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>															
N C E R T	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3625.00	3600.00	4613.00	5613.00	5613.00	5903.00	5903.00	5903.00			
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	55900.00	55800.00	55800.00	55949.00	58149.00	58149.00	59894.00	63994.00	63994.00	64600.00	65936.00	65936.00			
Navodaya Vidyalayas	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	13100.00	13966.00	13966.00	14385.00	15085.00	15085.00	15515.00	16515.00	16515.00			
Educational Facilities to Tibetan Refugee Children (CTSA)	1300.00	1300.00	1399.00	1340.00	1340.00	1340.00	1380.00	1530.00	1530.00	1530.00	1560.00	1560.00			
Other Programmes	138.00	138.00	102.53	138.00	138.00	97.00	138.00	167.00	164.79	160.00	190.00	186.39			
<b>Total - Secondary Education</b>	<b>73938.00</b>	<b>73838.00</b>	<b>73901.53</b>	<b>74127.00</b>	<b>77218.00</b>	<b>77152.00</b>	<b>80410.00</b>	<b>86389.00</b>	<b>86386.79</b>	<b>87708.00</b>	<b>90104.00</b>	<b>90100.39</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
PHYSICAL EDU(Promotion of Yoga)	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	0.00	0.00				
<b>Total-Secondary &amp; Physical Edu.</b>	<b>74003.00</b>	<b>73903.00</b>	<b>73966.53</b>	<b>74192.00</b>	<b>77283.00</b>	<b>77217.00</b>	<b>80475.00</b>	<b>86454.00</b>	<b>86451.79</b>	<b>87708.00</b>	<b>90104.00</b>	<b>90100.39</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION</b>															
U G C	111380.00	111230.00	113230.00	111380.00	118285.00	118285.00	121835.00	138961.00	138961.00	146070.00	156070.00	156070.00	163875.00	194887.00	163875.00
I G N O U	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00		100.00	1.00	0.00
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	100.00	3039.00	3039.00	100.00	5900.00	5900.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	1000.00	0.00		1.00	1.00	0.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2370.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2500.00	954.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	500.00	500.00	396.91	500.00	480.00	396.00	500.00	500.00	460.93	500.00	500.00	499.97	525.00	580.00	394.00
Establishment of Rural Universities													50.00	50.00	25.00
Association of Indian Univ.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust, Delhi	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	22.50	48.00	48.00	116.00
Grants to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	193.00	193.00	193.00	193.00	213.00	213.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	176.93	245.00	250.00	148.00
IIAS, Simla	400.00	400.00	329.72	400.00	380.00	374.00	400.00	400.00	330.00	400.00	400.00	377.64	400.00	425.00	299.00
Grants to Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00				
Refund of Income-Tax	30.00	30.00	30.40	30.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	42.00	42.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	
National Research Professors	45.00	10.00	2.16	45.00	45.00	15.00	45.00	45.00	7.15	40.00	40.00	30.86	52.00	52.00	
Other Items	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	1.00	1.00	0.20	1.00	1.00	
Short Term Americal Edn. Programme							0.00								
I C P R	240.00	240.00	214.44	240.00	235.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	222.96	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	157.00
Irrecoverable Loan written off	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	775.00	774.00	0.00								
Setting up of Commonwealth University (COL)	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	400.00	400.00
<b>Total - University &amp; Hr. Edu.</b>	<b>115664.00</b>	<b>118318.00</b>	<b>120110.63</b>	<b>115664.00</b>	<b>129022.00</b>	<b>128835.00</b>	<b>131880.00</b>	<b>148959.00</b>	<b>148784.30</b>	<b>151356.00</b>	<b>160256.00</b>	<b>160134.10</b>	<b>168253.00</b>	<b>199505.00</b>	<b>166368.00</b>

## NON-PLAN

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	Rs. In Lakhs												Rs. In Lakhs		
	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS UPTO DECEMBER 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES</b>															
<b>A) HINDI</b>															
Directorate of Hindi	550.00	491.00	474.69	524.00	553.00	516.00	572.00	572.00	538.76	576.00	576.00	535.30	604.00	616.00	407.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	140.00	128.00	124.11	140.00	142.00	131.00	147.00	163.00	146.23	157.00	157.00	146.97	165.00	175.00	128.00
Grants to Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	670.00	670.00	690.00	690.00	655.85	705.00	705.00	705.00	740.00	820.00	555.00
<b>Total - Hindi Division</b>	<b>1340.00</b>	<b>1269.00</b>	<b>1248.80</b>	<b>1314.00</b>	<b>1365.00</b>	<b>1317.00</b>	<b>1409.00</b>	<b>1425.00</b>	<b>1340.84</b>	<b>1438.00</b>	<b>1438.00</b>	<b>1387.27</b>	<b>1509.00</b>	<b>1611.00</b>	<b>1090.00</b>
<b>B) M I L DIVISION</b>															
Regional Language Centres *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	762.00	733.00	715.29	780.00	780.00	742.00	820.00	820.00	782.38	787.00	787.00	756.90	826.00	785.00	532.00
Production of Books in Regional Languages	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	65.00	75.00	75.00	10.00
<b>Total - M I L DIVISION</b>	<b>842.00</b>	<b>813.00</b>	<b>795.29</b>	<b>860.00</b>	<b>860.00</b>	<b>822.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>862.38</b>	<b>862.00</b>	<b>862.00</b>	<b>821.90</b>	<b>901.00</b>	<b>860.00</b>	<b>542.00</b>
<b>C) SANSKRIT DIVISION</b>															
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1650.00	1750.00	1650.00	1785.00	1785.00	1785.00	1875.00	2000.00	1293.00
<b>Total - SANSKRIT DIVISION</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>1650.00</b>	<b>1750.00</b>	<b>1650.00</b>	<b>1785.00</b>	<b>1785.00</b>	<b>1785.00</b>	<b>1875.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>1293.00</b>
<b>Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE</b>	<b>3782.00</b>	<b>3682.00</b>	<b>3644.09</b>	<b>3774.00</b>	<b>3825.00</b>	<b>3739.00</b>	<b>3959.00</b>	<b>4075.00</b>	<b>3853.22</b>	<b>4085.00</b>	<b>4085.00</b>	<b>3994.17</b>	<b>4285.00</b>	<b>4471.00</b>	<b>2925.00</b>
<b>GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS</b>															
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs	150.00	49.31	10.37	148.31	150.00	82.00	150.00	150.00	101.13	150.00	150.00	51.69	150.00	150.00	0.00
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	0.00
National Scholarship for Studies Abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments	65.99	69.99	50.21	69.99	60.30	37.00	70.00	80.00	49.78	70.00	82.00	21.24	74.00	100.00	14.00
Other Items	0.01	1.70	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	7.00						
Other Charges- YMCA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	3.69	0.00	1.99	8.99		8.00	17.00	4.41	9.00	9.00	0.00
<b>Total - SCHOLARSHIPS</b>	<b>218.00</b>	<b>123.00</b>	<b>61.58</b>	<b>222.00</b>	<b>216.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>224.00</b>	<b>241.00</b>	<b>157.91</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>251.00</b>	<b>77.34</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>261.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>
<b>BOOK PROMOTION</b>															
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	900.00	860.00	860.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	960.00	960.00	752.22	850.00	850.00	813.04	890.00	1030.00	660.00
International Copyright Union - India's Contribution to WIPO	40.00	32.00	31.35	40.00	40.00	33.00	40.00	40.00							
<b>Total - BOOK PROMOTION</b>	<b>940.00</b>	<b>892.00</b>	<b>891.35</b>	<b>740.00</b>	<b>740.00</b>	<b>733.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>752.22</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>813.04</b>	<b>890.00</b>	<b>1030.00</b>	<b>660.00</b>
<b>INC/ UNESCO</b>	<b>790.00</b>	<b>802.00</b>	<b>766.11</b>	<b>748.00</b>	<b>737.00</b>	<b>670.00</b>	<b>843.00</b>	<b>913.00</b>	<b>721.45</b>	<b>811.00</b>	<b>848.00</b>	<b>821.69</b>	<b>851.00</b>	<b>976.00</b>	<b>585.00</b>

## NON-PLAN

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	Rs. In Lakhs									Rs. In Lakhs					
	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS UPTO DECEMBER 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>PLANNING NORMS</b>															
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	255.00	255.00	253.25	265.00	275.00	275.00	265.00	277.00	271.94	270.00	270.00	268.13	284.00	284.00	213.00
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	64.00	227.00	205.00	158.40	210.00	210.00	181.54	210.00	216.00	135.09
<b>TOTAL- PLANNING NORMS</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>253.25</b>	<b>265.00</b>	<b>339.00</b>	<b>339.00</b>	<b>492.00</b>	<b>482.00</b>	<b>430.34</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>449.67</b>	<b>494.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>348.09</b>
<b>Administration</b>															
EXP. UPTO on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc. TA/DA to Non-official Members	35.00	35.00	28.53	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	14.58	35.00	35.00	24.48	37.00	40.00	
Educational Institutions Abroad	436.00	436.00	337.99	436.00	436.00	315	436.00	436.00	309.43	436.00	436.00	327.90	458.00	485.00	20.00
<b>Total - ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>366.52</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>324.01</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>352.38</b>	<b>495.00</b>	<b>525.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>															
Community Polytechnics	200.00	200.00	87.10	200.00	80.00	0.00	100.00			0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	44902.00	44902.00	43515.00	44902.00	43702.00	43862.00	42800.00	41800.00	41759.00	43000.00	42100.00	42042.00	44200.00	49000.00	31685.00
Grants to Regional Engineering Colleges/ National Institutes of Technology	13669.00	13669.00	13669.00	15642.00	19560.00	19560.00	19566.00	19546.00	19258.50	0.00	0.00				
BOATs- Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	1000.00	1000.00	997.96	1000.00	1049.00	1000.00	1080.00	1080.00	1080.00	1080.00	1220.00	1220.00	1280.00	1330.00	950.00
Grants to Indian Institutes of Management	4973.00	4973.00	2505.00	3000.00	2200.00	1302.00	3000.00	1791.00	1790.17	3000.00	3900.00	3900.00	4100.00	4220.00	1210.00
Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions - Assistance to Institutes /Cells in States	2.00	62.00	61.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8300.00	8200.00	8200.00	8300.00	8300.00	8200.00	8715.00	8600.00	6150.00
A I C T E	3000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	448.00	0.00	21000.00	22183.00	22182.00	23410.00	26301.00	17355.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	200.00	200.00	186.02	200.00	218.00	218.00	218.00	258.00	257.44	258.00	318.00	318.00	335.00	400.00	240.00
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	25.00	25.00	19.98	25.00	25.00	13.00	26.00	35.00	6.80	26.00	36.00	13.18	36.00	36.00	5.00
International Technical Cooperation	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
N.I.I.E., Mumbai	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	567.00	800.00	800.00	705.41	1100.00	1700.00	1628.64	1785.00	1300.00	771.00
N.I.F.F.T., Ranchi	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	495.00	810.00	495.00
S.P.A., New Delhi	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	620.00	600.00	600.00	630.00	630.00	500.00

## NON-PLAN

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	Rs. In Lakhs												Rs. In Lakhs		
	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS UPTO DECEMBER 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1640.00	1640.00	1700.00	1675.00	1672.24	1770.00	1770.00	1672.24	1855.00	1709.00	1256.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1545.00	1561.00	1561.00	1600.00	1665.00	1665.00	1750.00	1750.00	1171.00
I.I.I.T, Alahabad	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	486.00	600.00	364.00
S.L.I.E.T., Sangrur	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	900.00	1200.00	900.00	830.00	1200.00	1000.00	1000.00	1050.00	1050.00	525.00
I.I.I.T..M., Gwalior	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	113.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	493.00	493.00	520.00	550.00	390.00
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Tewchnology Consortium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2300.00	2500.00	2300.00
N.E.R.I.S.T., Itanagar	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1100.00	1025.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1155.00	1250.00	998.00
<b>Total - Technical Education</b>	<b>84492.00</b>	<b>81552.00</b>	<b>77512.71</b>	<b>84490.00</b>	<b>84346.00</b>	<b>82596.00</b>	<b>86733.00</b>	<b>83392.00</b>	<b>82342.56</b>	<b>87652.00</b>	<b>89520.00</b>	<b>89168.06</b>	<b>94103.00</b>	<b>102037.00</b>	<b>66365.00</b>

## OBJECT HEAD-WISE EXPENDITURE

2006-07

*(Amount in Cores of Rupees)*

Object Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	% to Total Expenditure
Salaries	0.43	29.07	29.50	0.43%
OTA	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00%
Medical Treatment	0.01	0.74	0.75	0.01%
Domestic Travel Expenses	0.53	1.35	1.88	0.03%
Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.01%
Office Expenses	3.18	9.51	12.69	0.18%
Publication	2.79	0.18	2.97	0.04%
Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00%
Other Administrative Exp.	0.84	0.42	1.26	0.02%
Advertising & Publicity	0.03	0.27	0.29	0.00%
Professional Services	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.01%
Grants in Aid	3378.48	3416.47	6794.95	98.14%
Contribution	0.00	9.47	9.47	0.14%
Scholarship/ Stipends	35.95	12.20	48.15	0.70%
Lump-Sum Provision	0.80	0.94	1.74	0.03%
Other Charges	11.78	6.73	18.50	0.27%
Write Off	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3435.23</b>	<b>3488.44</b>	<b>6923.67</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**  
**TREND OF EXPENDITURE DURING 2006-07 & 2007-08**

	2006-07				2007-08			
	PLAN		NON PLAN		PLAN		NON PLAN	
<i>Budget Estimates</i>	3616		3366.28		6480.50		2729.00	
<i>Revised Estimates</i>	3616		3500		3261.35		3136.01	
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of BE</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of BE</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of BE</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of BE</i>
	<i>Rs. In cr</i>		<i>Rs. In cr</i>		<i>Rs. In cr</i>		<i>Rs. In cr</i>	
Apr-07	443.25	12.26%	430.24	12.78%	417.75	6.45% <b>12.73%</b>	154.21	5.65%
May-07	530.85	14.68%	539.01	16.01%	457.35	7.06% <b>13.94%</b>	422.54	15.48%
Jun-07	645.05	17.84%	893.28	26.54%	633.35	9.77% <b>19.31%</b>	614.09	22.50%
Jul-07	661.92	18.31%	1062.13	31.55%	644.86	9.95% <b>19.66%</b>	900.06	32.98%
Aug-07	1226.79	33.93%	1251.28	37.17%	1134.02	17.50% <b>34.57%</b>	1086.26	39.80%
Sep-07	1379.97	38.16%	1314.71	39.06%	1349.94	20.83% <b>41.15%</b>	1330.68	48.76%
Oct-07	1413.54	39.09%	1759.97	52.28%	1385.25	21.38% <b>42.23%</b>	1744.25	63.92%
Nov-07	1935.51	53.53%	1893.05	56.24%	1435.98	22.16% <b>43.77%</b>	1848.25	67.73%
Dec-07	2309.05	63.86%	2402.04	71.36%	2309.95	35.64% <b>70.41%</b>	2400.85	87.98%

FIGURES IN 'BOLD' INDICATE % OF EXPN EXCLUDING OSC ALLOCATIONS [Rs.3200 cr]



**Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released****-Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004.**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2004	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstandings as on 31.12.05	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
4652	5510.85	1749	4975.23	2903	535.62

**-Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2005	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstandings as on 31.12.06	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
6906	10460.53	4422	10165.94	2484	294.59

**-Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2006	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstandings as on 31.12.07	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
5241	7736.66	2928	7538.68	2313	197.98

**-Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2006	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstandings as on 31.12.07	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2877	4229.03	509	4052.28	2368	176.75

**DEMAND NO. 57****Position of Unspent Balances with State Governments & other Implementing Agencies for  
2005, 2006 and 2007****As on 1-4-2005 & 30.09.2005**

(Rs. in crores)

	01.04.2005			30.09.2005		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	164.93	0.00	164.93	180.07	0.00	180.07
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	241.89	98.71	340.60	503.91	244.88	748.79
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>406.82</b>	<b>98.71</b>	<b>505.53</b>	<b>683.98</b>	<b>244.88</b>	<b>928.86</b>

**As on 1-4-2006 & 30.09.2006**

(Rs. in crores)

	01.04.2006			30.09.2006		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	282.78	0.00	282.78	143.65	0.00	143.65
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	252.75	162.29	415.04	326.68	399.88	726.56
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>535.53</b>	<b>162.29</b>	<b>697.82</b>	<b>470.33</b>	<b>399.88</b>	<b>870.21</b>

**As on 1-4-2007 & 30.09.2007**

(Rs. in crores)

	01.04.2007			30.09.2007		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	40.22	0	40.22	0	0	0
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	410.76	72.51	483.27	351.85	39.8	391.65
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>450.98</b>	<b>72.51</b>	<b>523.49</b>	<b>351.85</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>391.65</b>