Perspective Plan for Technical Education in Maharashtra State

October, 2012

Directorate of Technical Education, Maharashtra

Agenda

1. Background to the Project
2. Vision 2020 of Technical Education
3. Expansion in Technical Education
4. Inclusiveness in Technical Education
5. Quality in Technical Education
6. Research in Technical Education
7. Role of ICT in Technical Education
8. Monitoring & Evaluation Framework & Mechanism
9. Acknowledgements
10. Appendix

Background to the Project

Scope of the Perspective Plan

1. Statistical analysis of current inputs to degree, diploma and Post degree courses
2. Identification & Analysis of problems faced by existing technical system in Maharashtra State
3. Address the problem of lower GER in the State
4. Address the shortage of PhDs
5. Build a global vision of Technical Education of Maharashtra State by comparing it with US, China and Europe models
6. Propose an integrated approach to strengthen the existing technical education institutes
7. Propose a model for excellence in education and a patent culture
8. Provide a Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism

Progress So Far

First Study Group Committee Meeting

Interim Report

Second Study Group Committee Meeting

Presentation to Principal Secretary, Higher & Technical Education Department

Presentation to Hon. Minister, Higher & Technical Education, Maharashtra

Consultations Carried Out

1.	Consultations with Industry Associations	Confederation of Indian Industry(CII), FICCI, TIE, Nasscom
2.	Consultations with Patent Office	Controller General Of Patents, India
3.	Consultations with Professional Councils	AICTE – WRO, Maharashtra state pharmacy council (MSPC)
4.	Consultations with Academicians from renowned institutes in Maharashtra	CoEP, VJTI, Sydenham, Bombay College of Pharmacy, Mumbai College of HMCT, Govt Polytechnic, Bandra etc
5.	Collection of Perspective Plans from Universities & Meeting with Pune University	Universities of Maharashtra
6.	Consultation with State Government Departments for data	Secondary Education Department, Labour Department etc
7.	Collection of Data from NTMIS, DTE Technical Cell etc.	NTMIS Report on Technical Education & DTE information

Vision 2020 of Technical Education

Vision 2020

A Vision is not a project report or a plan target. It is an articulation of the desired end results in broader terms.

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

By 2020,Proposed Vision of Technical Education in Maharashtra is to strive to

- Increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (GER) to 35%
- Enhance the quality of Technical education institutions, programs and systems towards achieving international standards
- Broaden access of Technical education to those who seek it irrespective of caste, gender & financial background
- Efficiently and effectively manage the Technical education system ensuring transparency and integrity
- Elevating research levels in Technical Education system

International Examples

United States of America

U.S. Dept of Education

By 2020, America shall once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world by

- Expanding College Access & Completion
- Raise Standards and improve assessments
- Recruit, Retain and support effective educators, and ensure they are equitably distributed
- Build Robust data systems that track student progress and improve practice
- Turn around low-performing schools, focusing on dropout factories and their feeder schools
- Expand & Improve early learning opportunities

International Examples

Malaysia

Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Vision: To turn Malaysia into a center of excellence for higher education.

Mission: To develop and put in place a higher education environment that encourages the growth of premier knowledge centers and individuals who are competent, innovated with high moral values in order to meet national and international needs

Canada

Department of Human Resources & Skill Development

Vision: To build a stronger and more competitive Canada, to support Canadians in making choices that help them live productive and rewarding lives, and to improve Canadians' quality of life

International Examples

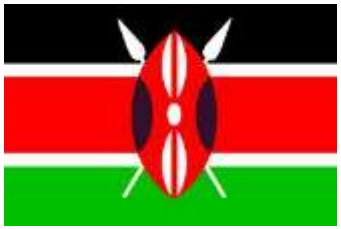
Singapore

Ministry of Education's Vision: "Thinking Schools Learning Nation" : a Vision for Singapore to become a nation of thinking and committed citizens capable of contributing towards Singapore's continued growth & prosperity. Our education system seeks to help our students to become creative thinkers and leaders of change.

The mission of Higher Education Division is to:

- steer and support the development and provision of quality post-secondary education that meets national economic and social objectives;
- facilitate the development of quality informal education at the Science Centre Singapore and Institute of Southeast Asian Studies as well as offer quality services to private education providers

International Examples



Kenya

Ministry of Education

Vision**:** To have a globally competitive quality education, training and research for Kenya's sustainable development.

Commission of Higher Education

Vision: Quality University education that is accessible and sustainable.

Mission: To oversee quality assurance and expansion of University Education ensuring sustainability, affordability and relevance

International Examples

Philippines

COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION (CHED)

Vision: Effectively working in partnership with other major higher education stakeholders in building the country's human capital and innovation capacity towards the development of a Filipino nation as a responsible member of the international community

Objectives:

a) Improve the relevance of higher education institutions, programs, systems, and research to respond to the thrusts of the Philippine Development Plan,
b) upgrade the quality of higher education institutions, programs and systems in the country towards achieving international standards;
c) broaden access to quality higher education of those who seek it;
d) efficiently and effectively manage the higher education system ensuring transparency and integrity in its programs and activities as its commitment to moral ascendancy; and
e) strengthen the Commission on Higher Education and other major stakeholders.

International Examples

South Africa

Department of Higher Education & Training, South Africa

Our **vision** is of a South Africa in which we have a differentiated and fully inclusive post-school system that allows all South Africans to access relevant post school education and training, in order to fulfill the economic and social goals of participation in an inclusive economy and society.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Department of Higher Education and Training to develop capable, well educated and skilled citizens that are able to compete in a sustainable, diversified and knowledge-intensive international economy, which meets the developmental goals of our country.

The department will undertake this mission by reducing the skills bottlenecks, especially in priority and scarce skills areas; improving low participation rates in the post-school system; correcting distortions in the shape, size and distribution of access to post-school education and training; and improving the quality and efficiency in the system, its sub-systems and its institutions

International Examples

China

Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China

The strategic goals to be attained by the year 2020 are to basically modernize education, bring a learning society into shape, and turn China into a country rich in human resources

- Increase Gross enrolment rate in Higher Education from 24.2% to 40% by 2020
- Raising higher education quality in an all-round way
- Bettering cultivation of talents or professionals
- Elevating research levels
- Buttressing social service capacities
- Optimizing a distinctive higher education structure

Expansion in Technical Education

Current Status

As per the Global Competitiveness Report 2011-2012 by World Economic Forum, India ranks 87 out of 142 countries in Higher Education & Training Pillar. One of the factors for determining the ranking was Gross higher education enrolment.

Country	Rank	Gross Higher Education Enrolment
Finland	1	94.4%
Sweden	2	71.1%
Switzerland	3	49.4%
Singapore	4	63.6%
Canada	12	62.3%
United States	13	82.9%
China	58	24.5%
India	87	13.5%
Maharashtra	-	18.35%
Angola	142 (Last)	2.8%

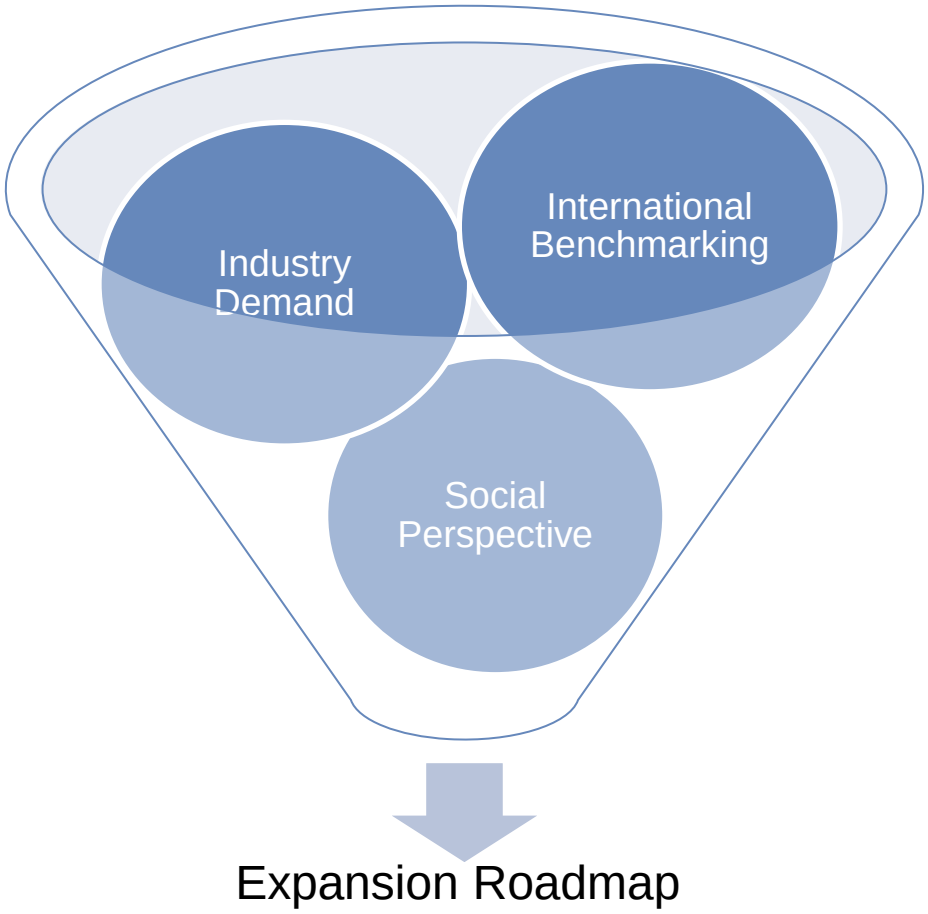
Great Need to increase the enrolment in Higher Education!!!

International Comparison of Structure of Technical Education

Country	Distribution of Engineering Education to Higher Education
Finland	24.3%
Sweden	18.5%
Switzerland	14.8%
Russia	23.3%
Israel	24.6%
Korea	24.0%
United States	11.0%
Germany	15.2%
China	36.1%
Maharashtra	22%

Expansion in Technical Education

- The expansion in Technical Education in Maharashtra was analyzed from viewpoint of three elements of Eco-system
  - International Benchmarking
  - Industry Demand
  - Social Perspective



International Benchmarking – Current Status

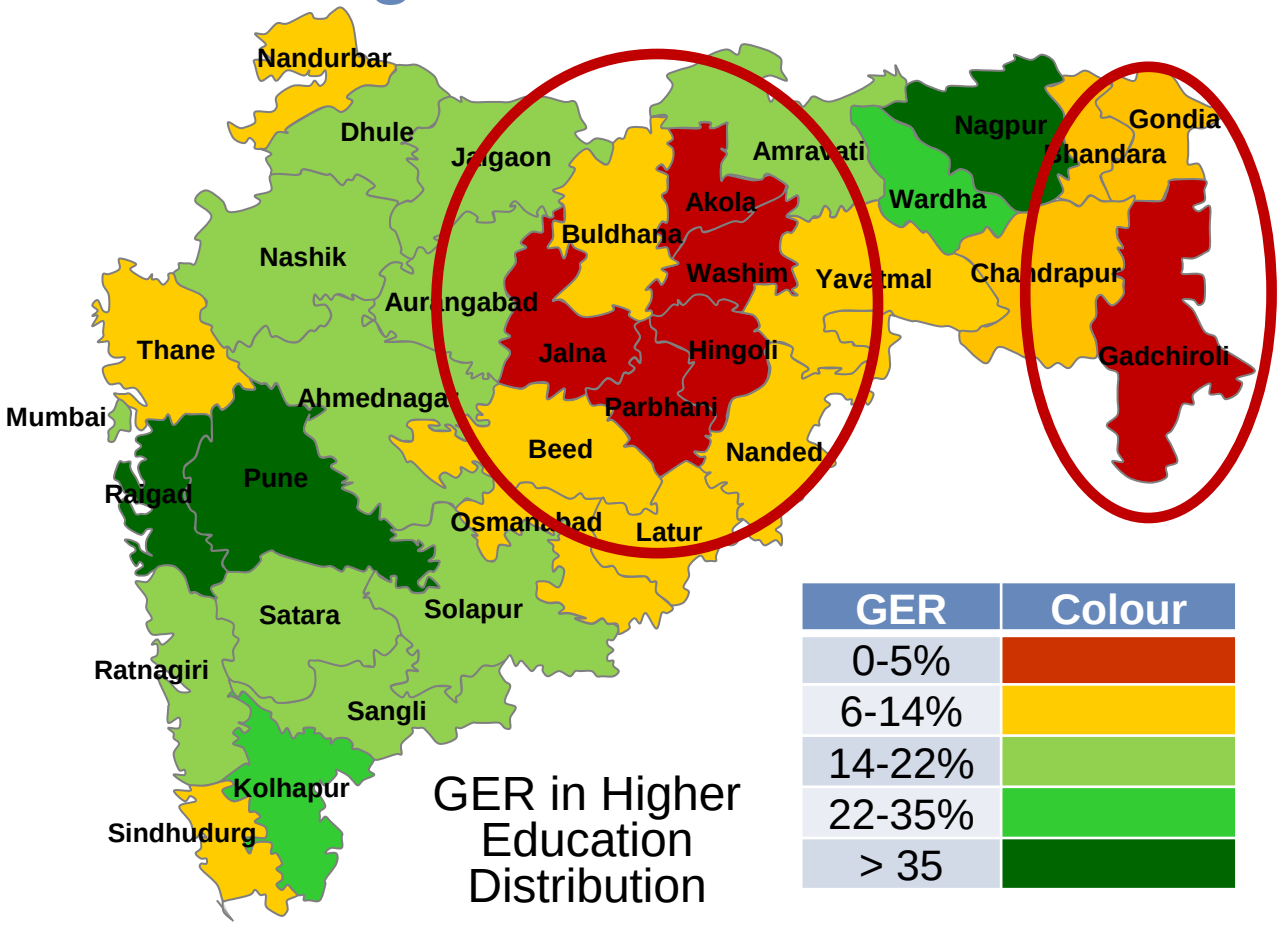
	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015 - 16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Estimated Population of Maharashtra (As per Census, the population is expected to grow at rate of 1.2% till 2019 -2020)	112372972	113721448	115086105	116467138	117864744	119279121	120710470	122158996	123624904	125108403
Estimated Population between 18-23 age group as per Census of India in 2011 in Maharashtra	13099600	13256795	13415877	13576867	13739790	13904667	14071523	14240381	14411266	14584201
GER (To increase annually at a rate of 7.5%)	18	20	21	23	25	26	28	30	33	35
Therefore Total enrolment in Higher Education to achieve the target GER		2615069	2844933	3095003	3367053	3663017	3984997	4335278	4716349	5130916
Total Enrolment in Technical Education		698485	759882	826675	899340	978392	1064393	1157953	1259737	1370468
Total Intake Capacity should be		**324483**	**353005**	**384034**	**417791**	**454515**	**494467**	**537930**	**585214**	**636655**

Growth rate of 8.79% year on year

International Benchmarking – Current Status

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in Maharashtra

18.35%



GER in Higher Education Distribution

GER	Colour
0-5%	
6-14%	
14-22%	
22-35%	
> 35	

International Benchmarking - Target

	Target 2020
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	35%

District wise Targets

In order to arrive at district wise targets:

- The estimated GER in Higher Education for each of the district was calculated
- The targets for each district was then given as per adjoining table

Current GER	Target GER by 2020
0-5%	15%
6-14%	25%
14-22%	35%
22-35%	45%
35-55%	60%
> 55%	70%

International Benchmarking

District	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education		Technical Education	
	Current (2010-11)	Target (2019-2020)	Students Admitted in first year (2011-12)	Target Intake Capacity of first year (2019-2020)
Mumbai				
Mumbai - Suburban	15.15%	35%	20,208	72,967
Thane	6.10%	25%	9,969	52,447
Raigad	60.85%	70%	19,564	26,415
Ratnagiri	17.16%	35%	3,011	9,175
Sindhudurg	7.73%	25%	922	3,823
Nashik	18.22%	35%	18,345	34,289
Dhule	15.44%	35%	4,116	11,930
Nandurbar	8.08%	25%	1,873	7,341
Jalgaon	15.16%	35%	9,459	24,707
Ahmednagar	16.34%	35%	11,640	26,141
Pune	45.98%	60%	62,110	83,301
Satara	21.17%	35%	8,915	16,307
Sangli	21.70%	35%	9,103	15,232
Solapur	15.78%	35%	11,220	25,007
Kolhapur	24.37%	45%	13,744	27,737
Aurangabad	21.05%	35%	11,058	20,092
Jalna	4.15%	15%	1,428	5,428

International Benchmarking

District	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education		Technical Education	
	Current (2010-11)	Target (2019-2020)	Students Admitted in first year (2011-12)	Target Intake Capacity of first year (2019-2020)
Parbhani	4.10%	15%	1,793	5,098
Hingoli	2.78%	15%	655	3,572
Beed	8.20%	25%	3,373	11,499
Nanded	9.16%	25%	5,070	14,551
Osmanabad	9.25%	25%	1,948	7,186
Latur	9.99%	25%	4,959	10,446
Buldhana	5.64%	25%	4,113	12,505
Akola	4.23%	15%	1,464	5,013
Washim	4.28%	15%	831	3,292
Amravati	19.31%	35%	8,696	16,002
Yavatmal	10.18%	25%	3,859	11,760
Wardha	26.29%	45%	5,172	9,122
Nagpur	44.00%	60%	27,542	41,518
Bhandara	9.14%	25%	2,131	5,199
Gondia	9.05%	25%	1,867	5,746
Chandrapur	14.02%	25%	5,077	8,658
Gadchiroli	3.21%	15%	475	3,142
Total	**18.35%**	**35%**	**3,69,992**	**6,36,655**

International Benchmarking

Assumptions:

- *The Target GER for Higher Education by 2019 – 2020 has been considered as 35%*
- *The approximate Dropout rate of 15% in Higher Education per year was found in historical data provided*
- *Also, Vacancy of 10% has been provided for while calculating intake capacity*
- *In order to calculate the district GER, the percentage of Technical Education to Higher Education has assumed to be constant and that of state percentage of 26.71%*
- *The population (state & district) has been taken from provisional data of Census 2011*

Industry Demand

Estimation of Employment in India by 2020 - 2021	
As per India Labour Report 2009 by Teamlease , the Estimated Jobs in 2020 - 2021 is: (In Mn)	645.1 Mn
As per the India Vision 2020 Report by Planning Commission, GoI, estimated jobs in 2020-2021 is: (In Mn)	507.9 Mn
As per Report by FICCI on Skill Development Landscape in India 2010, estimated employment (In Mn)	500 Mn
Average Employment	551 Mn

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015 - 16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total employment in India*	397	411	424	438	453	468	484	500	517	534	551
Total Employment in Maharashtra*	47.34	48.92	50.55	52.24	53.99	55.79	57.65	59.58	61.57	63.62	65.75
Jobs for people with Higher Education in Maharashtra*	5.48	5.86	6.27	6.70	7.17	7.67	8.20	8.77	9.38	10.03	10.73
Additional Jobs	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.70
Vacancies created in existing jobs	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21
Therefore Total Jobs in Higher Education Added year on year	465839	498246	532909	569983	609636	652048	697410	745928	797822	853325	912690
Total Jobs in Technical Education	123494	132085	141274	151102	161615	172858	184883	197746	211503	226217	241954
Therefore Intake Capacity to meet these demands in Technical Education		**402,220**	**417,025**	**432,374**	**448,287**	**464,787**		**481,894**	**499,631**	**518,020**	**554,462**	**593,035**

* Source: Employment and Unemployment Survey, NSSO (2009-2010)

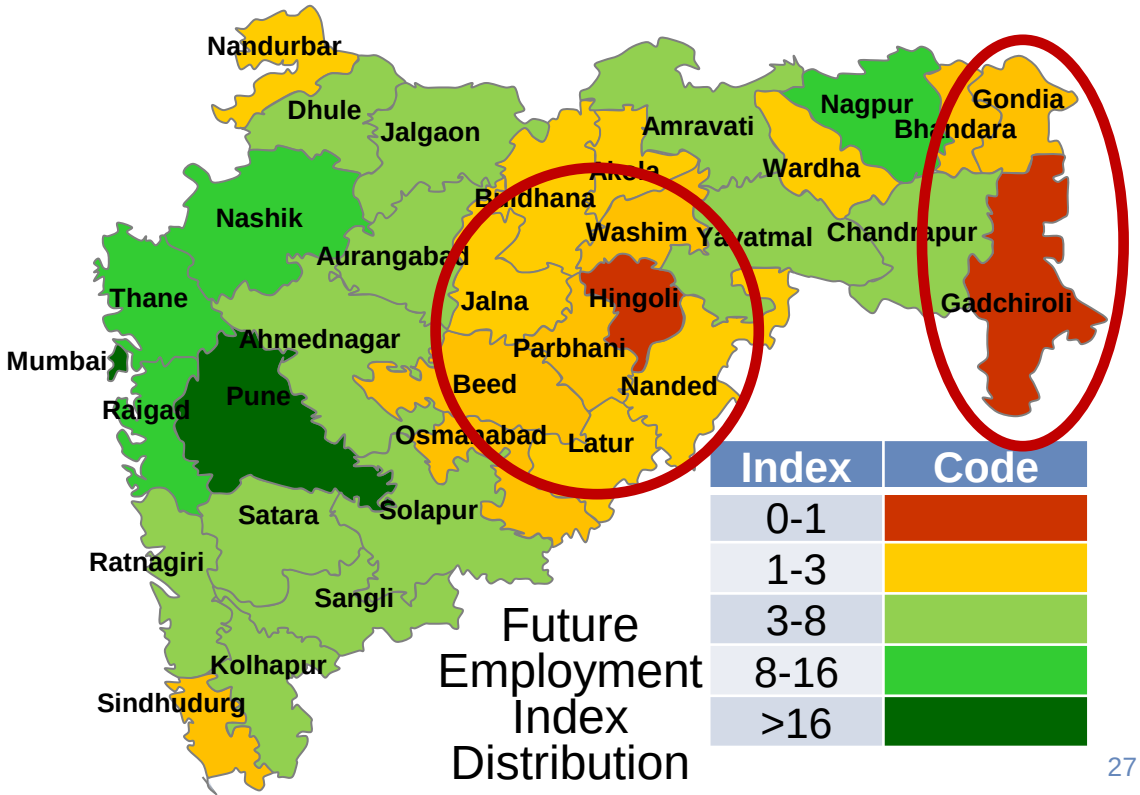
Industry Demand

By 2020, The estimated jobs in India as per various reports is estimated:	551.01 Mn
By 2020, The estimated jobs in Maharashtra:	65.75 Mn
Therefore, Total Intake Capacity to meet the demands of technical jobs in Maharashtra: (2019-20)	5,54,462

District wise Targets

The estimated jobs in the districts was calculated on the basis:

- **Contribution of Districts towards GSDP**
- **MIDC classification of Districts**
- **Number of Industrial areas, SEZs, IT parks in the district**
- **Future Projects like Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) & MIHAN**



Industry Demand

District	MIDC District Classifcation	Number of Industrial Areas, Sezs &IT parks	GDP	DMIC Influence Area	MIHAN influence area	Future Employment Index	Intake Capacity (By 2020)
Mumbai							
Mumbai - Suburban	A	42	203915	Yes	No	22.17	72315
Thane	A	18	112603	Yes	No	13.83	45,119
Raigad	A	18	24197	Yes	No	9.91	32,323
Ratnagiri	C	7	11913	No	No	4.15	13,542
Sindhudurg	D	1	6609	No	No	2.05	6,700
Nashik	B	9	45026	Yes	No	8.44	27,516
Dhule	D	4	9985	Yes	No	4.41	14,371
Nandurbar	D+	1	5709	Yes	No	2.89	9,425
Jalgaon	D	4	26712	No	No	3.48	11,357
Ahmednagar	D	4	25841	Yes	No	5.11	16,666
Pune	A	64	103970	Yes	No	21.66	70,661
Satara	D	11	20504	No	No	4.46	14,535
Sangli	D	11	18208	No	No	4.35	14,203
Solapur	D	7	25268	No	No	3.95	12,895
Kolhapur	D	7	30702	No	No	4.19	13,682
Aurangabad	D	13	26132	Yes	No	6.73	21,950
Jalna	D+	7	8526	No	No	2.42	7,891

Industry Demand

District	MIDC District Classifcation	Number of Industrial Areas, Sezs &IT parks	GDP (Cr)	DMIC Influence Area	MIHAN influence area	Future Employment Index	Intake Capacity (By 2020)
Parbhani	D+	2	8265	No	No	1.52	4,942
Hingoli	No Industry District	4	4532	No	No	0.99	3,244
Beed	D+	4	10958	No	No	1.99	6,496
Nanded	D+	6	13438	No	No	2.46	8,020
Osmanabad	D+	4	6840	No	No	1.81	5,900
Latur	D+	6	10270	No	No	2.32	7,561
Buldhana	D+	8	10975	No	No	2.71	8,828
Akola	D+	6	10917	No	No	2.35	7,655
Washim	D+	4	4557	No	No	1.71	5,570
Amravati	D+	13	16137	No	No	3.83	12,488
Yavatmal	D+	11	13859	No	No	3.37	10,993
Wardha	D+	5	8430	No	No	2.06	6,713
Nagpur	D	13	42956	No	Yes	10.81	35,258
Bhandara	D+	4	7472	No	No	1.84	5,992
Gondia	D+	4	7192	No	No	1.82	5,951
Chandrapur	D+	11	14527	No	No	3.40	11,090
Gadchiroli	No Industry District	3	4185	No	No	0.80	2,611
Total		336	901330				554,462

Industry Demand

Assumptions:

- *The Total Employment in India by 2020- 2021 is considered as average of the three reports*
- *The ratio of Total employment in Maharashtra to Total Employment in India is considered to be same throughout the years*
- *Further, As per Employment – unemployment Survey 2010, in Maharashtra, 11.18 % of Labour force has Higher Education Jobs in 2009 – 2010. This percentage has been increased by 3.5% on yearly basis as per India Labor Report 2009*
- *The rate at which vacancies in existing jobs are created due to retirement and other occurences are expected to be 2%*
- *The Labour Force Participate Rate in Higher Education is increased from existing 54% to 76% in 2020 – 2021 (On basis of India Labour Report 2009 & Employment – unemployment Survey 2010*
- *The Dropout rate of 15% in Technical Education has been assumed*

Social Development Perspective

As per the National Skill Development Policy of Govt. of India, Government of India has set itself an ambitious target of developing 500 million (50 Cr.) skilled manpower by 2022

Govt. of Maharashtra has envisaged a target of skilling 4.5 Crore people by 2022 as part of the overall plan of Govt. of India (45 lakhs per year)

As per the policy, Government of India plans to Increase Enrolment in Higher Education in India to:	2008	2022
	18,244,000	77262000

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015 - 16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Enrolment in Higher Education in India	30548820	33866421	37544315	41621627	46141736	51152729	56707915	62866395
Enrolment in Technical Education in Maharashtra	761748	844474	936183	1037853	1150564	1275515	1414036	1567600
Total Intake Capacity should be	359,459	398,496	441,773	489,749	542,936	601,899	667,265	739,730

→ Growth rate of 10.86% year on year

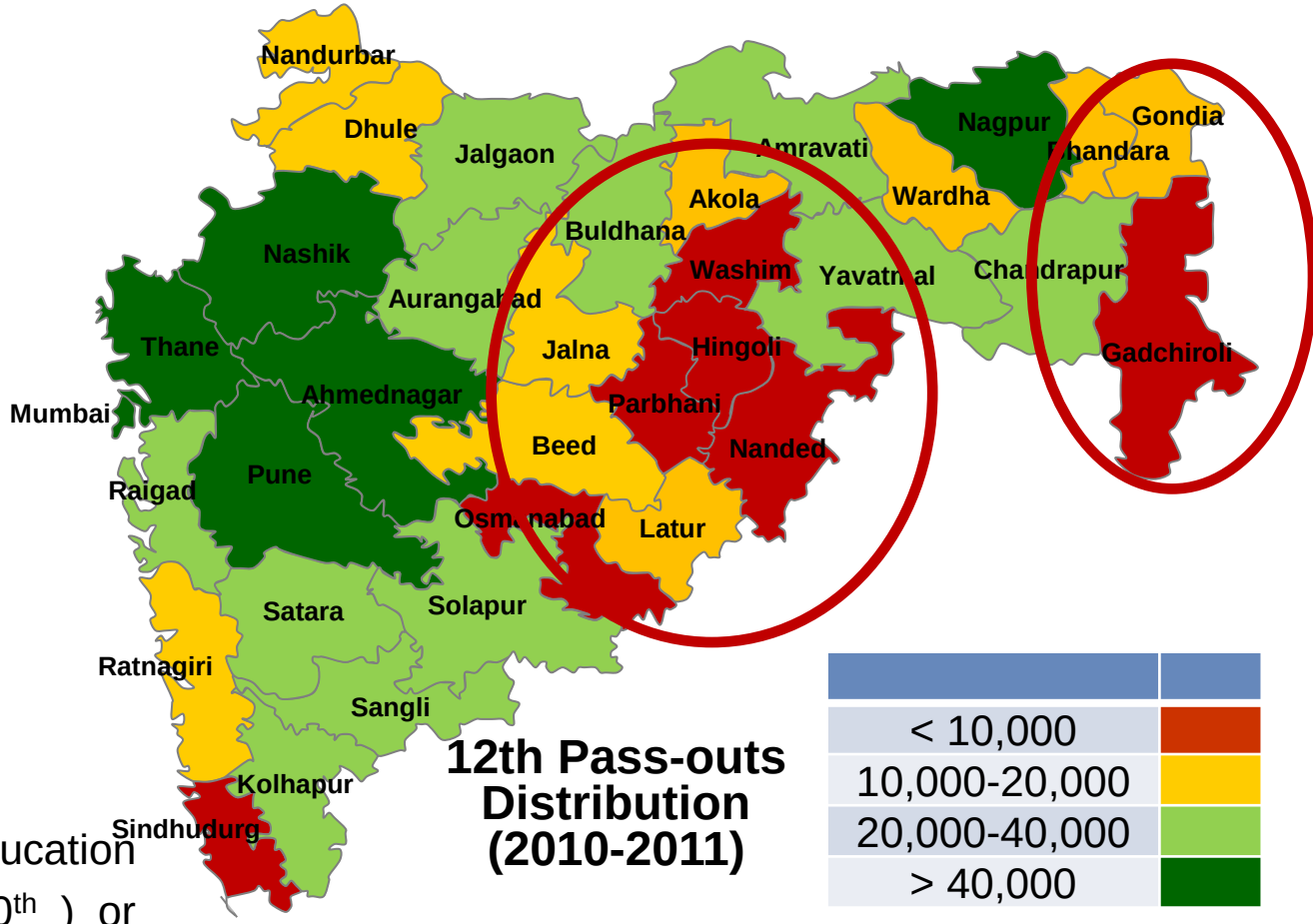
Social Development Perspective

District wise Targets

In order to arrive at district wise targets, the intake capacity was divided among the districts on the basis of

- Number of 12th Pass-outs in that district (2010-11).
- Number of Students Admitted into Technical Education in that district (2010 – 11)

The Input into Technical Education system are primarily SSC (10th) or HSC (12th) passouts.



Social Development Perspective

District	12th Passouts (2011)	Admitted (2011)	Intake Capacity (2019-2020)
Mumbai			
Mumbai - Suburban	1,02,558	20,070	78,745
Thane	70,825	9,864	51,814
Raigad	22,262	19,232	26,645
Ratnagiri	17939	2,960	13,420
Sindhudurg	9506	901	6,683
Nashik	42120	18,288	38,791
Dhule	15731	4,159	12,772
Nandurbar	11094	1,876	8,329
Jalgaon	31616	9,392	26,334
Ahmednagar	40656	11,605	33,560
Pune	56012	61,572	75,506
Satara	31305	8,895	25,814
Sangli	24090	9,015	21,259
Solapur	23197	11,125	22,040
Kolhapur	37458	13,553	32,757
Aurangabad	22634	11,009	21,604
Jalna	15503	1,417	10,865
Parbhani	7695	1,804	6,100
Hingoli	2009	655	1,711
Beed	19295	3,368	14,553
Nanded	8052	5,098	8,445

Social Development Perspective

District	12th Passouts (2011)	Admitted (2011)	Intake Capacity (2019-2020)
Osmanabad	8640	1,943	6,796
Latur	18679	4,933	15,163
Buldhana	26036	4,094	19,348
Akola	18534	1,452	12,834
Washim	9115	828	6,385
Amravati	29654	8,599	24,564
Yavatmal	22788	3,838	17,098
Wardha	12134	5,167	11,110
Nagpur	41009	27,352	43,898
Bhandara	14497	2,125	10,674
Gondia	14910	1,858	10,768
Chandrapur	21147	5,034	16,812
Gadchiroli	9704	473	6,535
Total	8,58,419	2,93,554	7,39,730

Summary Expansion

As decided by the study group committee, the weightage for arriving at the final target are as follows:

	Weightage
Intake Capacity as per International Benchmarking	20%
Intake Capacity as per Industry Demand	60%
Intake Capacity as per Social Development Perspective	20%

State Level Capacity Augmentation

	Weightage	2013-14	2014-15	2015 - 16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Intake Capacity as per International Benchmarking	20%	384034	417791	454515	494467	537930	585214	636655
Intake Capacity as per Industry Demand	60%	432374	448287	464787	481894	499631	518020	554462
Intake Capacity as per Social Development Perspective	20%	398496	441773	489749	542936	601899	667265	739730
Proposed Intake Capacity for Technical Education		415930	440885	467725	496617	527744	561308	607954

Summary Expansion

District level Capacity Augmentation

- In order to arrive at district level capacity augmentation, the same weightage i.e 60% industry demand, 20% International Benchmarking & 20% Social Development Perspective has been used.
- Key consideration:
  - Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban Districts together contribute to 10-15% of the Maharashtra's population & 20% of the Maharashtra's GDP. Therefore, the number of colleges required in these districts is quite high.
  - However, the current intake capacity in these districts is less than 7% of the total intake capacity due to high cost of land, rentals etc. The remaining capacity is being taken care by Pune, which has emerged as the education hub of the Maharashtra.
  - Keeping in line with this, a part of the requirement in Mumbai, Mumbai suburban & Thane of future has been diverted to Pune, Nagpur & other emerging education hubs. Similar such push have been given to emerging education centres in the state.

District wise Augmentation Plan (Revised)

Revised District-wise Plan

Key assumptions in the revised plan:

- **It is assumed that the data inputs used to derive the industry demand, international benchmarking and social development perspective remains same in FY 2012-13.**
- **In order to arrive at district level capacity augmentation, the same weightage i.e 60% industry demand, 20% International Benchmarking & 20% Social Development Perspective has been used while maintaining the target of achieving 35% GER in the state of Maharashtra.**

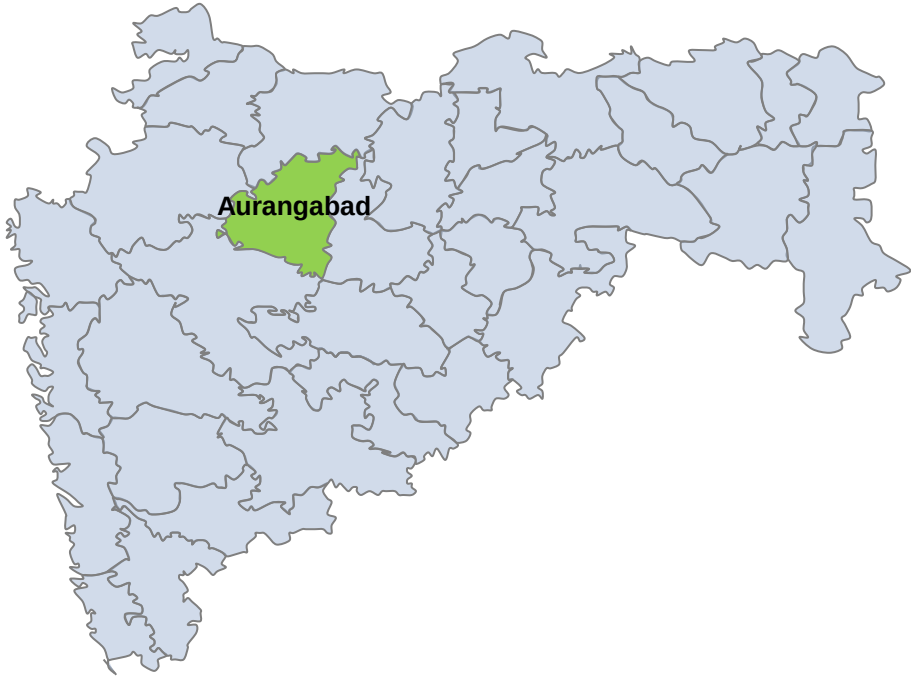
- **Projection for additional one year 2017-18**
- **If the intake for 2012-13 is more than projection for 2012-13 in the original plan (+ve deviation), additional seats added in 2012-13 have been adjusted in subsequent years**
- **If the intake for 2012-13 is equal to the projection for 2012-13, there is no change in the projections for years 2014-2017 and any additional intake projected for 2012-13 is added to 2013-14. The intake capacity planning for fiscal year 2017-18 has been added.**
- **If the intake for 2012-13 is less than the projection for 2012-13, there is no change in the projections for years 2014-2017 and any additional intake for 2012-13 is added to 2013-14. The intake capacity planning for fiscal year 2013-14 has been added.**

Course-level Augmentation

- **Industrial scenario in the district/area**
- **Student's preferences in the district/area**
- **Overall student preferences in the state**

Aurangabad

Aurangabad the only tourist district of India having two-world heritage monuments to its credit. The total population of Aurangabad District is 2,897,013 of which 7.53% is urban as of 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	60
Intake Capacity*	15502
Admitted*	11058
Vacancy*	29%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key Industries in Aurangabad include: Silk & Cotton Textile production, Automotive, Electronics, Pharma, Manufacturing, Agro-processing, Tourism, Financial Services, Retail Industry among others.

Aurangabad - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1320	1560	1139	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1410	1380	812	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	660	780	343	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1560	1380	889	-	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	1020	1020	589	-	-	-	-	60
Chemical Engineering Group	30	30	29	-	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	90	60	38	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	33	-	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	112	112	85	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	420	540	395	-	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	60	100	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 2 HMCT colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2006-11.

Aurangabad - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1380	1530	1245	-	60	30	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	880	1080	577	-	-	-	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	840	840	532	60	60	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	1155	1335	671	-	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	870	900	587	30	-	60	60	-
Automobile Engineering Group	150	90	62	120	60	-	-	60
Production Engineering Group	30	30	20	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	30	30	30	-	60	60	60	-
Pharmacy	420	660	523	-	-	-	-	-
HMCT	120	120	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 220 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 220 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering, 40 Metallurgy engineering, 60 Instrumentation & 130 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

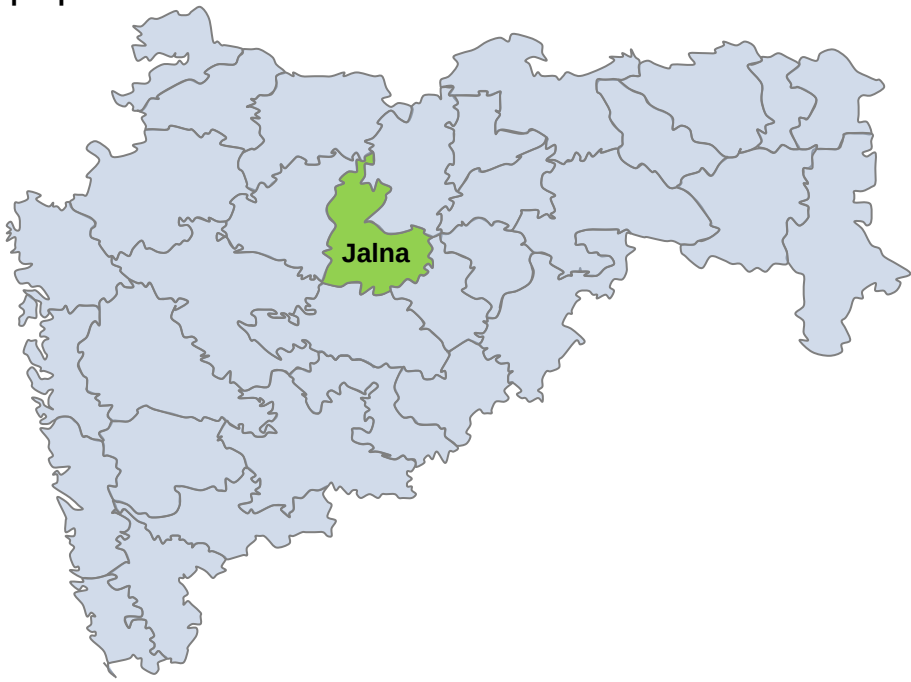
Aurangabad – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	644	851	427	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	171	465	290	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	1500	1440	1140	-	60	60	180	60
MCA	540	600	568	120	60	80	60	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 Management Colleges should be opened in 2006-11.

Jalna

Jalna district is approximately situated at the center part of Maharashtra state. The total population of Jalna district is 1,612,357 with urban population of 19.09% as of 2001.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	10
Intake Capacity*	2028
Admitted*	1428
Vacancy*	30%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Jalna district is well known for it's hybrid seed industries, steel re-rolling mills, beedi industry, Textile & agro based industries. Other emerging industries include bio technology.

Jalna - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	120	90	120	-	60	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	60	60	23	120	60	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	15	120	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	150	120	27	120	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	12	60	-	60	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Pharmacy	60	60	43	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no engineering colleges, 1 pharmacy colleges, no HMCT college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2006-11.

Jalna - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	300	480	393	-	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	180	240	172	-	60	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	300	203	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	300	300	227	60	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	240	420	269	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	30	30	30	60	-	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	120	-	-	60
Pharmacy	168	525	467	-	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 80 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering, 60 metallurgy engineering, 60 Instrumentation engineering & 120 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

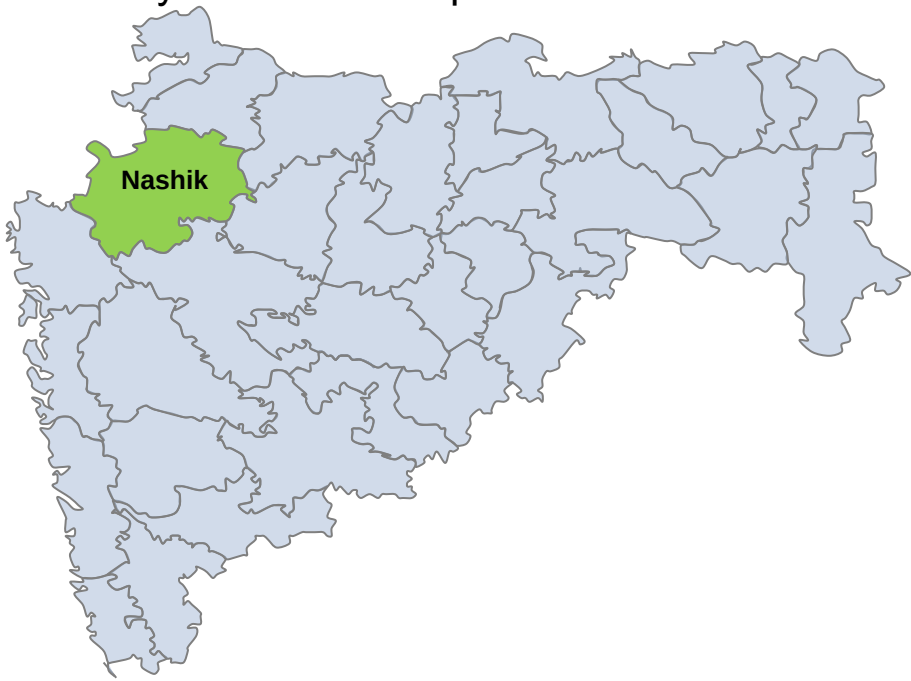
Jalna – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	48	43	60	60	60	60	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	180	180	172	60	60	-	-	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 Management Colleges should be opened in 2006-11.

Nashik

Nashik District, with population of 61,09,052, is 75.64% urban. The capital of the district, Nashik City is also called as the ‘City of Temples’ and most recently the “ Wine Capital of India”



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	86
Intake Capacity*	21168
Admitted*	18345
Vacancy*	13%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Agro Processing (Wine, Sugar factories, cotton mill, Food processing, wood products etc), Engineering, Automobiles, Electronics, Energy, Metal industry, Textiles , IT – ITES, Pharma, among others.

Nashik - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1620	1920	1700	-	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1170	1410	724	-	-	60	120	60
Electrical Engineering Group	600	960	591	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1590	1770	978	-	-	60	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	720	1080	773	-	-	-	-	
Chemical Engineering Group	120	120	112	-	-	60	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	40	40	33	60	-	60	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	61	60	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	-		-	-	-	60	-	60
Pharmacy	1020	1020	946	-	-	60	60	-
HMCT	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	40	60	60	-	-	-	-	60

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 9 engineering colleges, 4 pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2012-13

Nashik - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	2430	2910	2448	-	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1860	2040	937	-	180	60	120	60
Electrical Engineering Group	1320	1800	1142	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	2790	2970	1409	-	60	60	120	-
Civil Engineering Group	1500	1860	1370	-	-	-	120	60
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	19	60	-	-	60	-
Plastics Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	160	280	212	-	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	120	120	77	-	60	120	60	-
Pharmacy	780	780	NA	120	-	60	-	60
HMCT	60	60	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 240 mechanical engineering, 140 electrical engineering, 240 electronics engineering, 280 computer engineering , 180 civil engineering, 60 Instrumentation engineering & 120 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

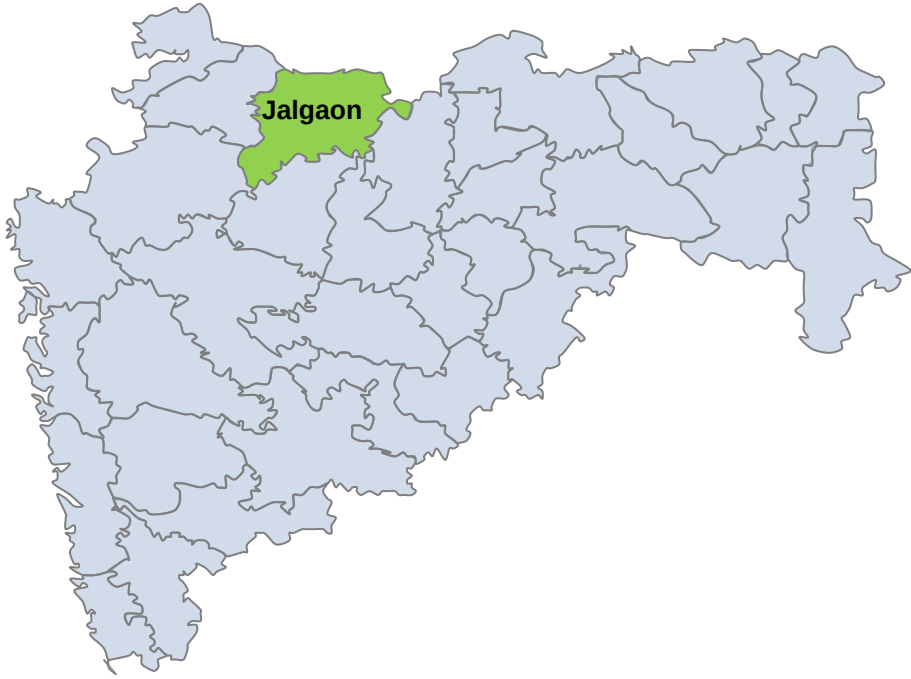
Nashik – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	216	462	458	-	120	120	60	30
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	352	700	403	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	2100	2400	1728	-	-	-	-	60
MCA	300	420	297	-	60	60	60	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	40	40	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 2 Management Colleges should be opened in 2012-13.

Jalgaon

Jalgaon District has an area of 11,765 km², and a population of 3,682,690 (2001 census) of which 71.4% were rural.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	49
Intake Capacity*	12474
Admitted*	9459
Vacancy*	24%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Engineering, Pipe manufacturing, manufacturing, Agro/Food processing, etc

Jalgaon - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	900	960	762	-	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	960	1020	446	-	-	60	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	420	480	245	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1050	1110	479	-	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	510	510	304	-	-	60	60	60
Chemical Engineering Group	90	90	93	-	-	60	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	63	-	60	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	180	120	49	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	30	120	23	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	60	60	63	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	300	300	250	-	60	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	40	80	33	-	-	-	-	40

The University Perspective Plan states that 9 engineering colleges, 6 pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2010-11

Jalgaon - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1390	1690	1452	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1180	1180	673	-	60	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	720	840	556	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1630	1570	914	-	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	840	960	630	-	-	-	-	60
Chemical Engineering Group	40	40	16	-	-	80	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	180	180	72	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-
Pharmacy	540	525	NA	120	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 180 mechanical engineering, 180 electrical engineering, 180 electronics engineering, 280 computer engineering , 180 civil engineering, 120 Instrumentation engineering & 1280 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

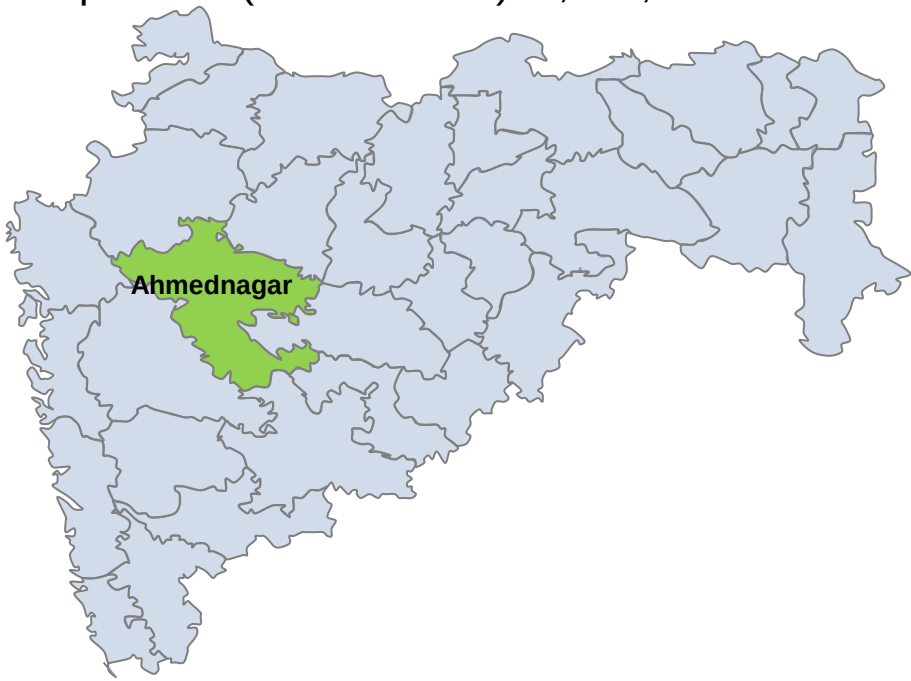
Jalgaon – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	288	414	380	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	106	142	NA	-	-	-	-	30
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	720	720	592	60	60	60	60	60
MCA	240	240	150	60	-	60	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 13Management Colleges to be opened in 2010-11.

Ahmednagar

Ahmednagar district is the largest district of Maharashtra state in western India. The historical Ahmednagar city is the headquarters of the district. Population (2001 census): 4,040,642. The district is 19.89% urban as of 2001.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	62
Intake Capacity*	16691
Admitted*	11640
Vacancy*	30%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Ahmednagar district has been identified as one of the backward districts in Maharashtra. Agriculture is the main profession. Other Sectors include Sugar processing, Agro Processing, IT-ITES etc

Ahmednagar - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1050	1260	979	-	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1020	1140	530	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	360	127	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	990	1110	627	-	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	690	840	497	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	60	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	90	90	55	-	60	-	60	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	59	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	420	420	418	60	-	-	-	60
HMCT	30	30	25	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	30	40	34	-	-	-	60	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 5 engineering colleges, 1 pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2012-13

Ahmednagar - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	2310	2370	1884	-	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1620	1560	730	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	600	660	280	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	2520	2340	933	-	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	1680	1800	1052	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	120	120	73	-	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	330	270	128	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	30	90	6	-	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	600	600	NA	-	60	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 240 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 210 electronics engineering, 220 computer engineering , 140 civil engineering, 220 Instrumentation engineering, 120 Printing Engineering group & 200 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

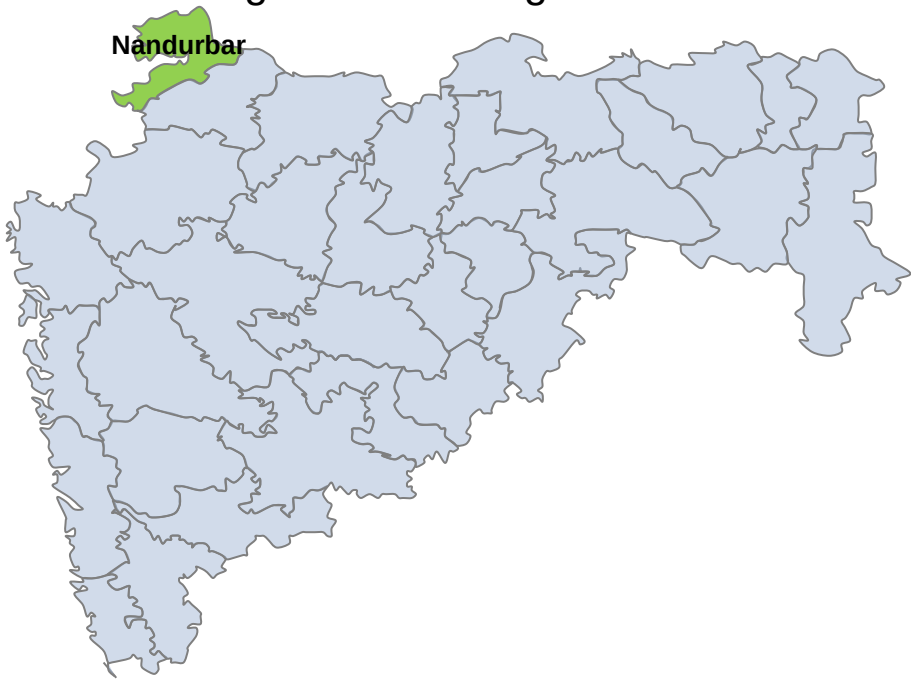
Ahmednagar – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	303	393	NA	-	-	60	60	30
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	208	280	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	1470	1590	1062	-	-	-	60	60
MCA	240	480	301	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 5 Management Colleges should be opened in 2012-13.

Nandurbar

The district occupies an area of 5035 km² and has a population of 1,311,709 of which 15.45% were urban (as of 2001). It has been identified as Backward Region & receiving funds from BRGF.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	13
Intake Capacity*	2322
Admitted*	1873
Vacancy*	19%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Agriculture remains the basic profession of the population in this district. Other Sectors in need of skilled manpower are renewable energy generation, Agro Processing , Leather Industry etc.

Nandurbar - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	120	87	120	60	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	120	120	62	60	60	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	120	62	60	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	180	120	60	120	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	72	60	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	57	60	-	60	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	120	180	150	-	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 4 engineering colleges & 2 pharmacy colleges to be opened in 2010-11

Nandurbar - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	180	180	120	60	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	240	240	163	120	60	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	180	180	179	120	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	240	240	197	120	60	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	-	60	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	300	300	NA	120	-	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 100 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Nandurbar – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	18	36	33	60	-	60	-	30
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	64	82	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	120	-	-	120	60	-	60	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 Management Colleges should be opened in 2010-11.

Dhule

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Dhule one of the country's 250 most backward districts, receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	24
Intake Capacity*	5226
Admitted*	4116
Vacancy*	21%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Agriculture remains the basic profession of the population in this district. Other Sectors in need of skilled manpower are textile & renewable energy generation.

Dhule - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	420	480	337	60	60	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	600	600	342	120	60	-	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	60	120	60	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	540	540	297	120	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	270	270	194	60	60	-	60	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	30	30	1	-	-	60	-	-
Production Engineering Group	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Pharmacy	480	600	473	-	-	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 4 engineering colleges, 2 pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2010-11

Dhule - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	420	420	335	180	60	60	60	30
Electronics Engineering Group	240	300	118	120	-	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	180	120	79	60	60	60	60	30
Computer Engineering Group	550	550	301	60	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	330	330	277	120	60	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	30	30	1	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	100	100	98	120	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	408	468	NA	-	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 160 civil engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

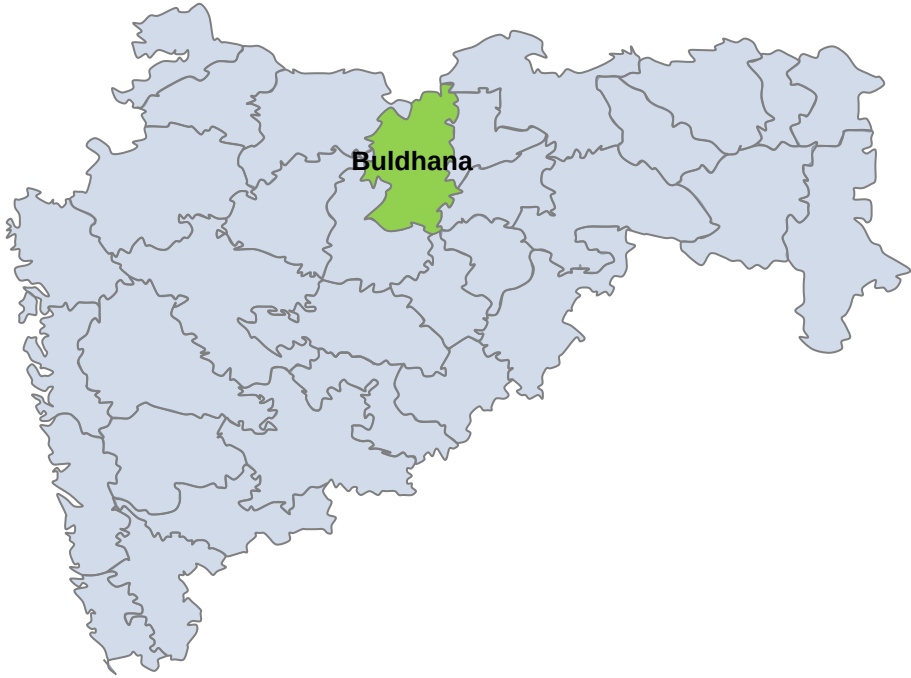
Dhule – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	126	138	77	60	-	60	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	232	258	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	60	60	40	60	60	60	60	60
MCA	120	180	145	-	60	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 4 Management Colleges should be opened in 2010-11

Buldhana

Buldhana district, located in Amravati Region, has total population of 22,32,480, of which Urban population comprises 21.2% as on 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	19
Intake Capacity*	5242
Admitted*	4113
Vacancy*	22%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Buldhana include: Agro based industries, Cotton, Oil, Paper, Chemical, Textile & manufacturing among others

Buldhana - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	600	660	568	-	60	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	540	540	365	60	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	360	360	194	-	60	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	630	630	367	60	-	60	-	60
Civil Engineering Group	180	180	68	-	-	60	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	45	45	43	60	-	60	-	60
Textile Engineering Group	45	45	4	-	60	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	-		-	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	180	240	219	-	60	-	-	60
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering colleges, no pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2007-12

Buldhana - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	540	660	636	-	60	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	580	600	428	120	60	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	240	300	203	120	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	480	540	379	120	60	60	60	120
Civil Engineering Group	300	360	281	60	-	60	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
Textile Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	60	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	180	240	NA	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 140 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Buldhana – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	54	162	NA	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	108	180		-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	60	60	60	120	-	60	60	60
MCA	120	240	53	-	-	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 Management Colleges should be opened in 2007-12.

Akola

Akola district, located in Amravati Region, has total population of 18,18,617, of which Urban population comprises 38.49% as on 2001

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	9
Intake Capacity*	1906
Admitted*	1464
Vacancy*	23%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Akola include: Agro based industries, Textile, Healthcare among others

Akola - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	120	75	60	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	120	120	4	-	-	60	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	8	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	120	120	114	60	60	-	-	60
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	67	-	60	-	-	60
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	60
Textile Engineering Group	30	30	7	-	-	-	60	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	-		-	120	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	25	-	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	40	40	6	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	60	60	60	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	20	140	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering colleges, to be opened in 2007-12

Akola - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	240	210	120	-	60	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	240	240	104	180	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	120	119	60	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	280	340	287	120	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	87	60	-	60	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Textile Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	120	120	NA	120	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 160 computer engineering , 80 civil engineering & 60 textile engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Akola – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	36	36	NA	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	36	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	-	120	-	-	-	-	60	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 Management Colleges should be opened in 2007-12.

Washim

Washim district, located in Amravati Region, has total population of 10,20,216, of which Urban population comprises 17.49% as on 2001

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	7
Intake Capacity*	1740
Admitted*	831
Vacancy*	52%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Washim include: Agro based industries, Engineering services, Electronic Products, Infrastructure among others

Washim - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	120	28	60	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	120	120	4	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	3	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	180	120	28	-	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	28	-	60	-	-	60
Pharmacy	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 2 pharmacy colleges & no architecture college to be opened in 2007 - 12

Washim - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	180	102	120	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	180	180	60	-	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	120	60	60	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	240	240	79	120	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	60	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	240	240	NA	-	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 80 mechanical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 60 computer engineering & 120 civil engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Washim – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	-	-	60	-	30	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 Management Colleges should be opened in 2007-12.

Amravati

Amravati district occupies an area of 12,235 sqkm and has total population of 26,06,063 as on 2001

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	36
Intake Capacity*	9863
Admitted*	8696
Vacancy*	12%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Amravati include: Textile, Sugar, Power Generation, Electronics, IT - ITES among others

Amravati - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	780	780	711	-	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1020	1020	908	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	480	540	442	-	-	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	1530	1440	1180	-	-	-	-	120
Civil Engineering Group	420	420	438	60	-	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	62	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	60	60	61	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	120	120	119	60	-	60	-	60
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no engineering colleges, no pharmacy colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2007-12

Amravati - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	720	840	817	-	60	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	765	795	560	30	60	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	405	405	330	60	60	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	910	941	716	150	-	60	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	640	660	621	150	-	120	-	120
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	46	60	-	60	-	60
Plastic & Polymer Engineering Group	30	30	30	60	60	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	30	30	19	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	180	180	NA	120	-	60	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 160 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 180 computer engineering , 100 civil engineering, 60 Metallurgy engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

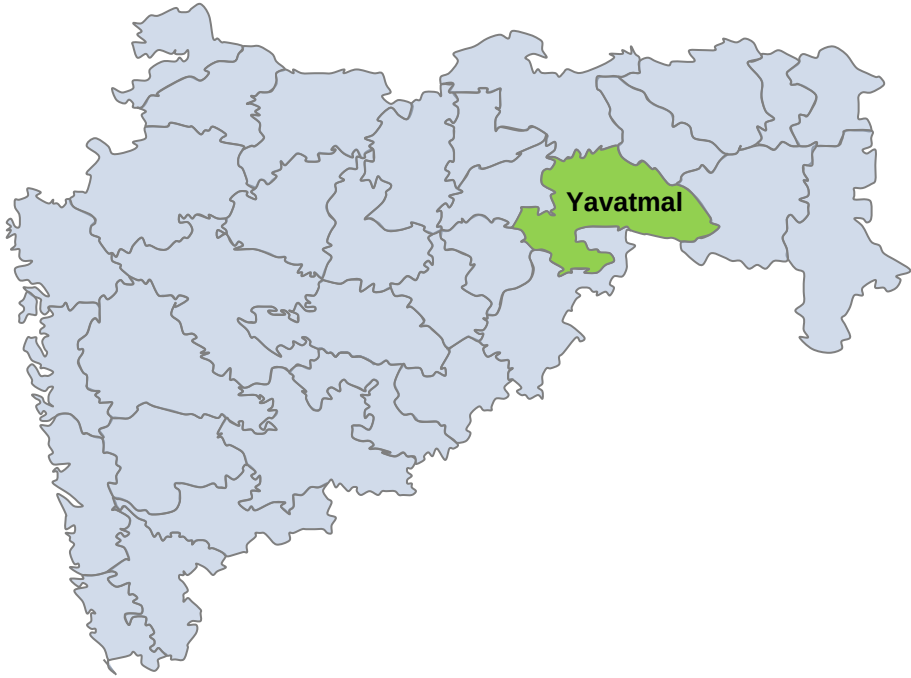
Amravati – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	483	865	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	90	90	27	-	-	30	30	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	600	600	545	120	60	-	60	60
MCA	420	480	389	60	-	-	60	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no Management Colleges should be opened in 2007-12

Yavatmal

Yavatmal district, located in Amravati Region, has total population of 24,60,482 of which Urban population comprises 18.60% as on 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	21
Intake Capacity*	5288
Admitted*	3859
Vacancy*	27%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Yavatmal has been identified as a backward district & receives fund from BRGF. Agriculture is the main profession. The Key industries in Yavatmal include: Agro processing, Textile, Manufacturing, Lime & Coal among others

Yavatmal - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	510	510	328	-	60	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	450	390	383	60	-	-	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	60	120	103	60	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	570	510	451	60	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	180	185	-	60	-	60	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	54	60	-	-	60	60
Textile Engineering Group	30	30	14	60	60	-	-	60
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	29	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-		-	180	-	60	-	60
Pharmacy	120	120	120	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 1 pharmacy college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2007-12

Yavatmal - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	435	435	294	60	-	60	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	510	490	194	60	60	-	-	120
Electrical Engineering Group	265	265	189	60	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	665	485	273	-	60	-	60	120
Civil Engineering Group	340	400	217	-	-	-	60	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	60	-	60
Textile Engineering Group	60	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	100	36	-	-	60	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	30	30	28	60	-	-	-	-
Mining Engineering Group	60	120	110	-	-	60	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	20	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	480	480	NA	60	60	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering 60 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering & 100 civil engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

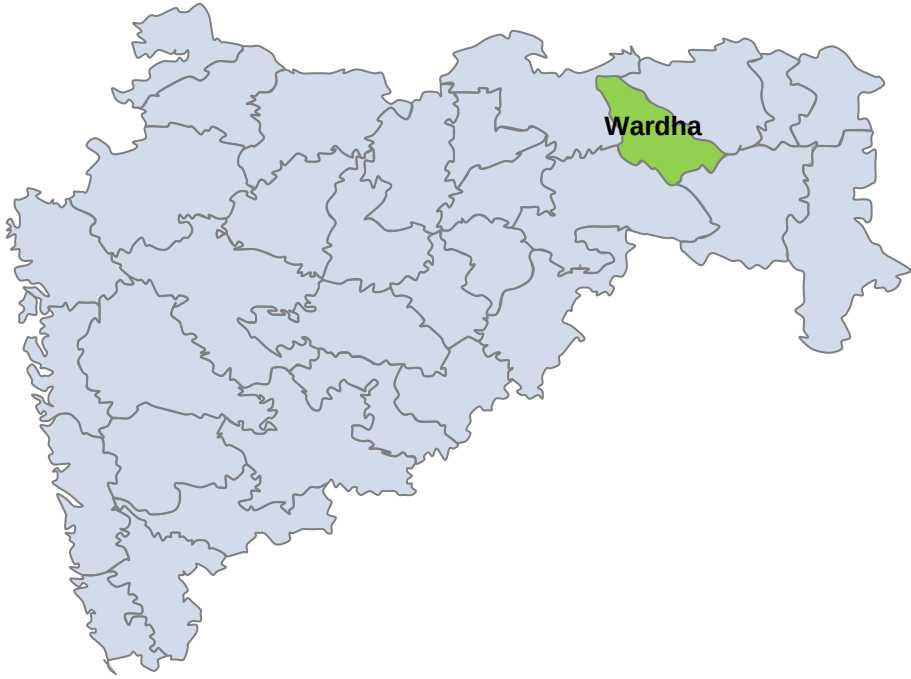
Yavatmal – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	90	90	90	60	-	-	60	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	113	113	92	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	60	60	50	60	60	-	60	60
MCA	60	60	60	120	60	-	120	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no Management Colleges should be opened in 2007-12

Wardha

Wardha district, located in Nagpur Region, has total population of 12,36,736 of which urban population comprises of 26.28% as on 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	30
Intake Capacity*	7556
Admitted*	5172
Vacancy*	32%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Wardha include: Metal, Chemicals, Textiles, Sugar, Chemicals among others

Wardha - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	660	720	534	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	900	900	431	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	330	330	129	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	810	810	358	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	360	360	130	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	180	180	177	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 engineering colleges, 9 pharmacy colleges & 3 architecture college to be opened in 2009-14

Wardha - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	720	840	728	-	-	60	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1020	1080	547	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	480	480	357	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	540	540	396	-	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	540	540	400	-	-	-	60	-
Chemical Engineering Group	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	120	120	120	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	240	180	NA	60	60	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 electrical engineering, 60 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering, 60 Mining engineering, 60 Chemical & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Wardha – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	18	222	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	128	148	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	270	270	219	-	60	-	60	-
MCA	100	100	41	-	60	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14.

Nagpur

Nagpur District has total population of 46,53,171 of which urban population comprises of 64.26% as on 2011

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	137
Intake Capacity*	39072
Admitted*	27542
Vacancy*	30%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Nagpur include Electrical, Electronics, Textile, Power Generation, Metal, manufacturing, Food processing among others

Nagpur - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	3300	3480	3010	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	5040	5055	3814	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	1980	2100	1635	-	-	-	-	60
Computer Engineering Group	4830	4815	3248	-	-	-	-	60
Civil Engineering Group	1740	1680	1460	-	-	-	60	60
Chemical Engineering Group	120	180	126	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	50	-	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	130	250	265	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	390	402	338	-	-	60	-	-
HMCT	160	160	92	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no engineering colleges, 9 pharmacy colleges & 10 HMCT college to be opened in 2009-14

Nagpur - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	2425	2565	2157	-	60	120	120	-
Electronics Engineering Group	3180	3400	1645	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	1440	1560	1098	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	3180	3100	1682	-	-	-	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	1320	1440	1147	-	-	120	120	60
Chemical Engineering Group	120	120	69	-	-	60	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	110	120	30	-	60	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	180	180	137	60	-	60	-	-
Mining Engineering Group	130	130	130	-	-	60	-	120
Metallurgical Engineering Group	40	40	40	60	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	230	150	108	60	-	60	-	-
Pharmacy	840	840	NA	60	60	60	60	-
HMCT	120	120	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 160 electrical engineering, 160 electronics engineering, 200 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

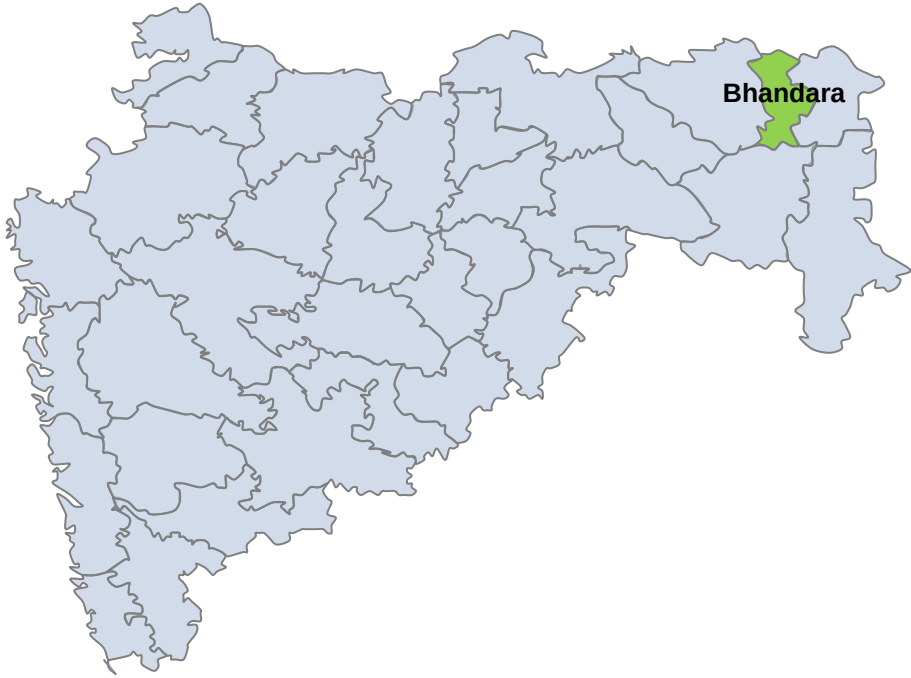
Nagpur – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	931	1567	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	326	356	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	5280	4910	3293	-	-	120	120	-
MCA	1020	900	744	60	-	60	-	120
Architecture – Post Graduate	60	60	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14.

Bhandara

Bhandara District, Located in Nagpur region, has total population of 11,35,835 of which urban population comprises of 15.47% as on 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	13
Intake Capacity*	2665
Admitted*	2131
Vacancy*	20%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Bhandara include Automotives, Metal , Mining, Paper, Electronics among others

Bhandara - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	120	122	120	60	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	180	180	183	120	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	240	240	221	120	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	120	123	180	-	-	-	-
Metallurgical Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	60	-	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	120	120	52	-	60	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 8 engineering colleges, 9 pharmacy colleges & 3 HMCT college to be opened in 2009-14

Bhandara - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	300	300	224	120	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	420	420	226	60	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	240	240	189	60	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	390	390	258	120	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	240	240	136	60	60	-	-	-
Mining Engineering Group	30	30	30	60	-	-	60	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	60	120	NA	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 60 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering & 40 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

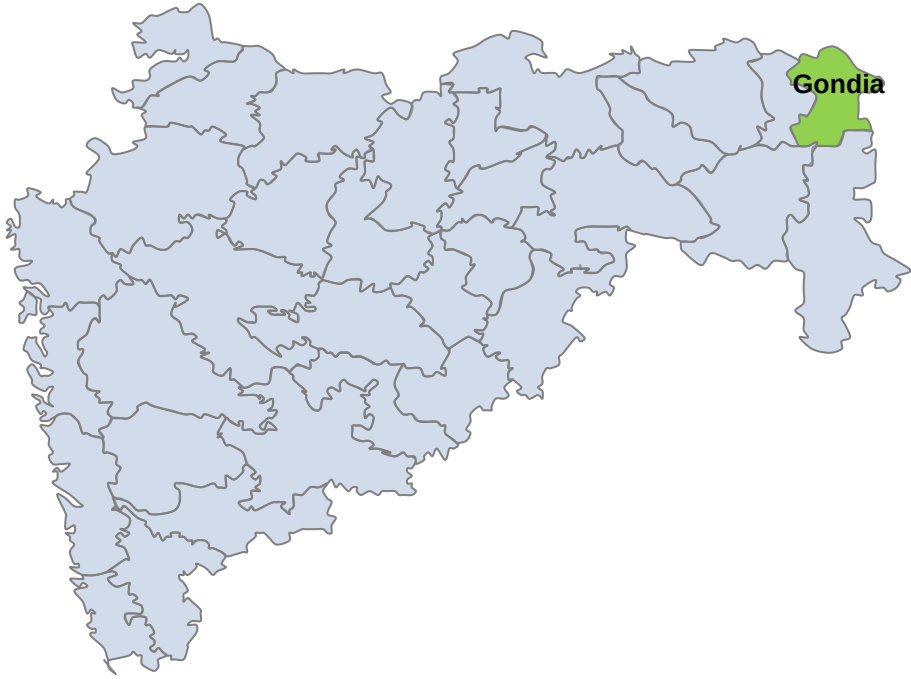
Bhandara – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	180	180	172	60	60	-	60	60
MCA	25	25	10	60	-	60	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 4 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14

Gondia

Gondia District, Located in Nagpur region, has total population of 12,00,707 of which urban population comprises of 11.95% as on 2001



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	13
Intake Capacity*	2338
Admitted*	1867
Vacancy*	20%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The main profession of people is Agriculture. Gondia City is also known as “Rice City”. The Key industries in Gondia include Power Generation, Cement, Textile among others

Gondia - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	90	90	90	120	60	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	240	240	240	180	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	90	90	89	120	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	-	60	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	40	40	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 10 engineering colleges, 10 pharmacy colleges & 3 HMCT college to be opened in 2009-14

Gondia - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	180	154	60	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	300	300	129	120	120	-	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	120	120	69	60	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	540	540	246	180	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	180	180	153	120	-	-	60	60
Mining Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	-	60	-	-
Metallurgical Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	240	240	NA	-	60	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 120 computer engineering & 80 civil engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

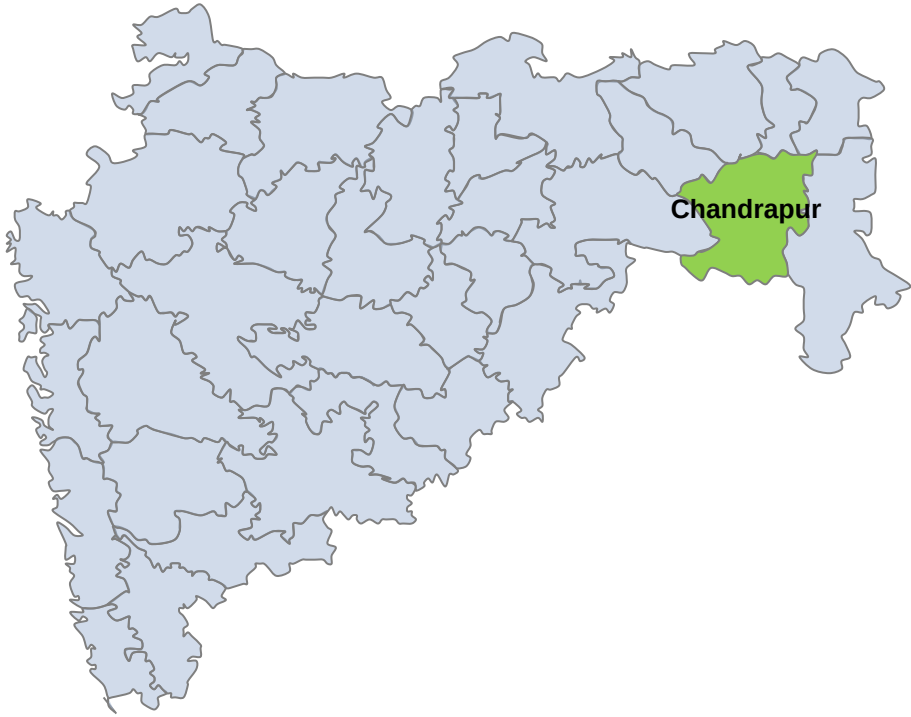
Gondia – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	18	18	NA	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	240	240	141	-	60	-	60	-
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 4 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14

Chandrapur

Chandrapur District, located in Nagpur region, has a population of 2,071,101 of which 32.11% is urban as of 2001.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	22
Intake Capacity*	6089
Admitted*	5077
Vacancy*	17%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

It is famous for its superthermal power plant and its vast reserves of coal. Chandrapur also has large reservoirs of limestone & coal and has many cement factories in the district.

Chandrapur - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	300	300	278	60	60	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	270	270	214	60	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	240	240	226	180	-	-	60	60
Computer Engineering Group	310	310	239	120	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	240	240	191	60	60	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	40	40	40	120	-	-	-	-
Mining Engineering Group	60	120	120	60	60	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	120	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 8 engineering colleges, 9 pharmacy colleges & 5 HMCT colleges to be opened in 2009-14

Chandrapur - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	720	720	682	180	60	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	720	780	464	120	60	60	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	660	660	545	120	-	60	-	60
Computer Engineering Group	820	820	485	60	60	-	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	660	840	552	-	-	60	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	9	-	-	60	-	-
Construction Engineering Group	-	-	-	120	-	-	60	-
Mining Engineering Group	90	150	146	-	60	-	60	60
Miscellaneous Group	40	40	15	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	240	180	NA	180	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 100 electronics engineering, 160 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Chandrapur – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	54	72	54	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	420	360	360	-	-	60	-	60
MCA	25	85	21	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 10 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14.

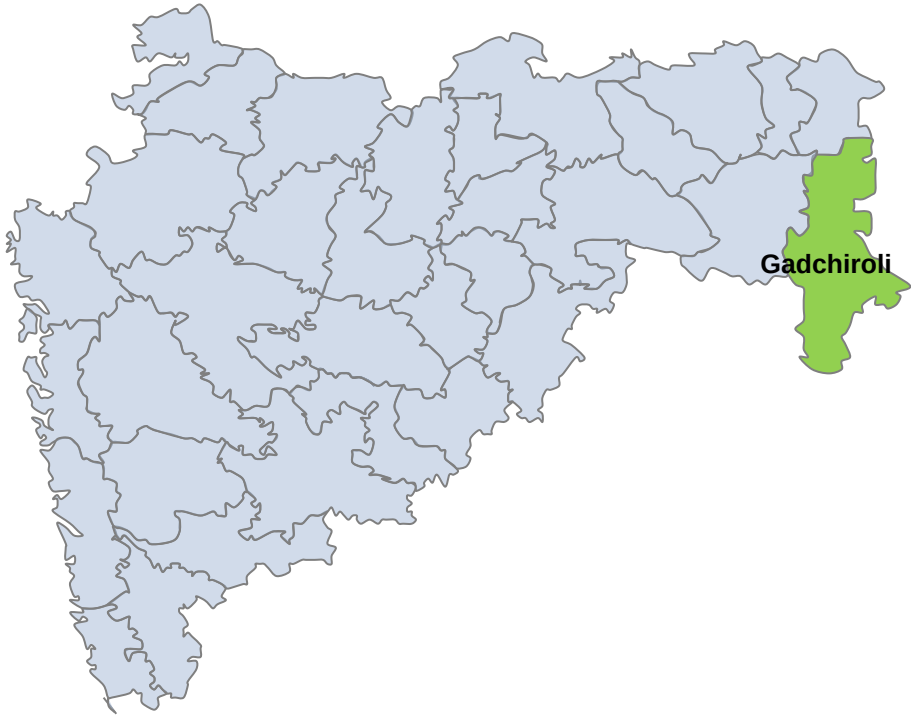
Gadchiroli

Gadchiroli District is categorized as a tribal and undeveloped district and most of the land is covered with forest and hills. Forests cover more than 75.96 % of the geographical area of the district. The district is infamous for Naxalite activities;

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	2
Intake Capacity*	600
Admitted*	475
Vacancy*	21%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses



Industry View & Skills Requirements

The main profession of people is Agriculture & few Agro-processing industries like a paper mill, pulp factory, rice mills, silk worm centre are present in the district

Gadchiroli - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	60	60	22	120	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	60	60	4	60	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	24	60	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	60	60	14	60	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	57	60	-	60	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	60
Pharmacy	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 9 engineering colleges, 10 pharmacy colleges & 3 HMCT colleges to be opened in 2009-14

Gadchiroli - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	-	60	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	60	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	60	180				
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 60 computer engineering & 60 civil engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Gadchiroli – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	-	-	-	120	-	-	60	-
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 Management Colleges should be opened in 2009-14.

Parbhani

Parbhani district earlier also known as Prabhavatinagar, is one of the eight districts in the Marathawada region of Maharashtra State of India. The district had a population of 1,527,715 of which 31.76% were urban as of 2001.

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	13
Intake Capacity*	2972
Admitted*	1793
Vacancy*	40%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Parbhani include Seed Processing, Agro Industry, Electronic Industry and Instrumentation among others.

Parbhani - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	60	120	44	-	60	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	60	60	17	60	-	-	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	3	60	-	-	-	60
Computer Engineering Group	60	60	19	-	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	13	-	60	-	-	-
Pharmacy	60	-	-	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 engineering colleges & 1 pharmacy college to be opened in 2011-16.

Parbhani - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	480	600	364	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	480	420	154	-	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	180	240	88	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	660	600	189	60	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	300	300	140	-	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	58	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	180	180	NA	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 30 computer engineering , 60 Instrumentation engineering & 20 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Parbhani – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	32	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	120	120	37	-	-	-	60	60
MCA	60	60	30	60	-	60	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state about number of post graduate Colleges.

Hingoli

Hingoli District, Located in Aurangabad Region, occupies an area of 4,526 km² and has a population of 987,160 of which 15.60% were urban (as of 2001).

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	5
Intake Capacity*	1278
Admitted*	655
Vacancy*	49%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Hingoli has been recognised as one of the backward districts & receives funds from BRGF. The main profession of the population is agriculture & emerging industries include: Agro Indsutries, Electronics , Manufacturing among others.

Hingoli - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	120	16	60	60	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	120	120	12	-	-	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	60	4	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	120	60	7	60	-	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	60	4	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	-	-	NA	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 engineering colleges, & 1 pharmacy college to be opened in 2011-16.

Hingoli - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	240	211	-	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	60	120	71	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	120	100	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	180	120	120	60	-	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	58	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	60	120	NA	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 100 computer engineering & 60 civil engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

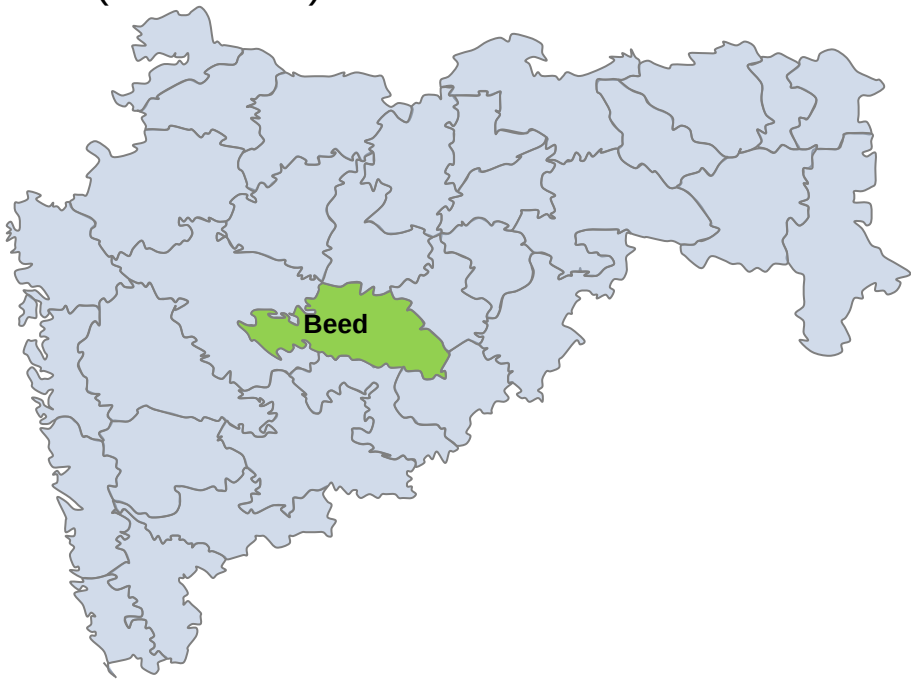
Hingoli – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	18	54	NA	30	-	-	-	30
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state about number of post graduate Colleges.

Beed

Beed district, located in Aurangabad Region, occupies an area of 10,693 km² and has a population of 2,161,250 of which 17.91% were urban (as of 2001).



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	22
Intake Capacity*	4848
Admitted*	3373
Vacancy*	30%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Agriculture is the main profession in Beed. There are some small scale industries of ginning, PVC and plastic pipes, wood cutting , Agro processing among others

Beed - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	180	143	120	-	60	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	210	210	127	60	60	-	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	60	120	120	-	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	270	270	190	60	-	60	-	60
Civil Engineering Group	180	180	130	60	60	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	60	-	-
Food Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 2 pharmacy colleges & 2 architecture colleges to be opened in 2006-11.

Beed - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	630	630	531	60	-	60	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	540	600	364	-	-	60	120	-
Electrical Engineering Group	300	360	266	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	960	960	614	-	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	420	480	320	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	60	60	60	-	-	120	-	-
Pharmacy	408	360	NA	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering, 60 Printing engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

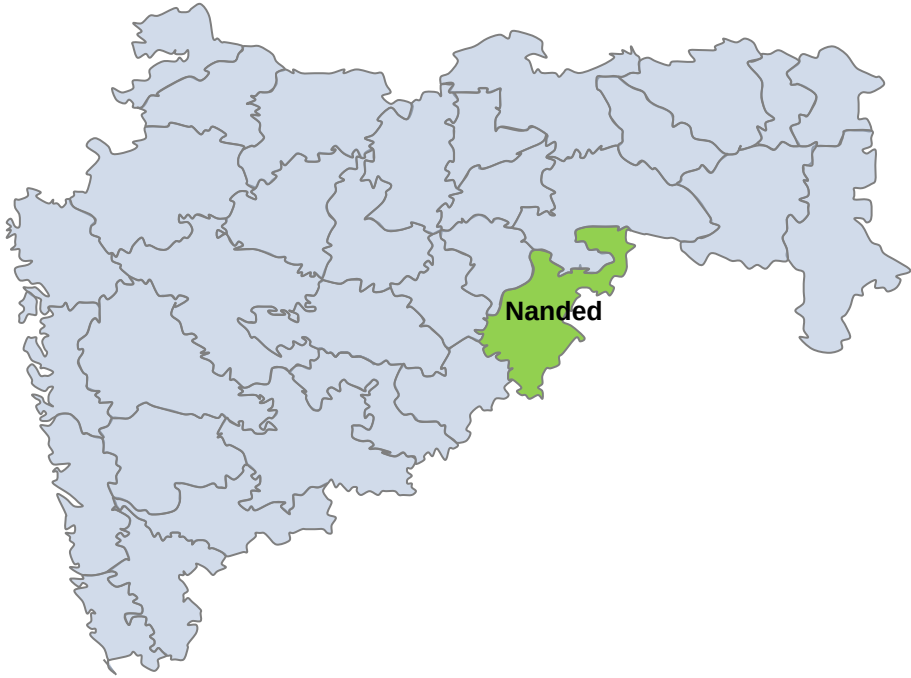
Beed – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	72	108	NA	-	-	-	60	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	18	18	NA	-	-	30	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	300	360	240	-	-	-	-	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 Management Colleges & 2 MCA colleges should be opened in 2006-11.

Nanded

Nanded district, located in Aurangabad Region, has an area of 10,502 km² while according to 2001 census its population is 2,876,259 of which 23.96% were urban



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	26
Intake Capacity*	6427
Admitted*	5070
Vacancy*	21%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key districts in Nanded include: Textile, Sugar, Pharma, Chemical, Agriculture & allied indsutries, IT – ITES, construction, services industries etc.

Nanded - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	180	240	217	-	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	360	360	320	60	60	-	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	90	90	51	-	-	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	420	420	404	60	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	160	160	134	60	-	-	60	60
Chemical Engineering Group	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	60
Textile Engineering Group	30	30	30	-	60	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	40	40	40	60	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	60	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	-		-	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	160	160	155	-	60	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	40	80	3	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 engineering colleges & 2 pharmacy colleges to be opened in 2011-16

Nanded - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	840	900	631	-	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	630	630	254	60	-	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	420	540	338	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	880	880	406	-	60	60	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	540	600	398	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	180	180	66	-	-	-	60	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	90	90	22	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	240	240	NA	60	60	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 180 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering & 180 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

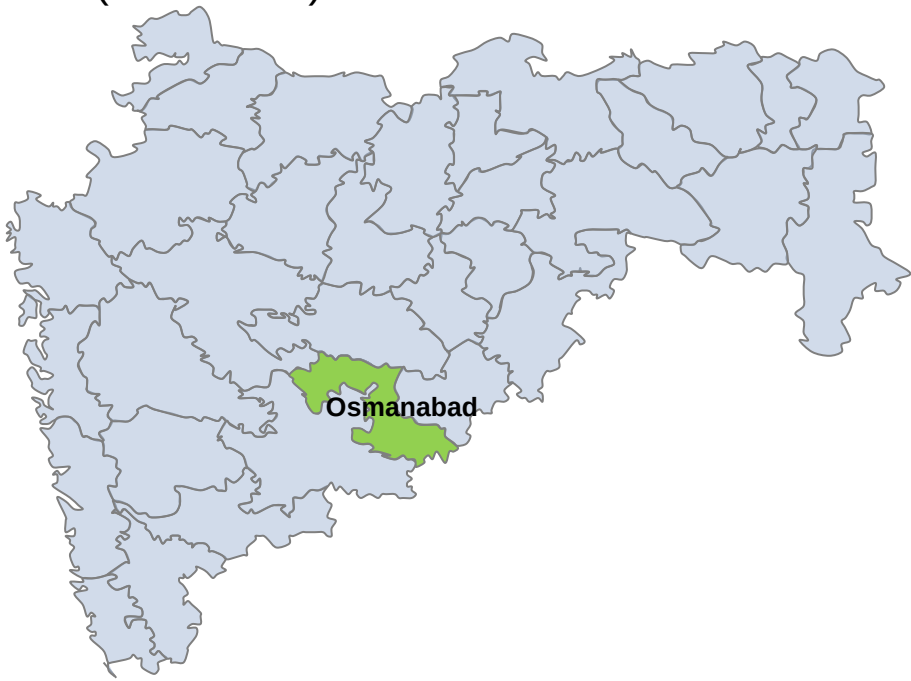
Nanded – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	205	241	NA	-	-	-	30	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	162	180	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	480	480	275	-	60	-	60	-
MCA	90	90	79	60	60	-	60	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state the number of post-graduate colleges to be opened.

Osmanabad

Osmanabad district, located in Aurangabad Region, occupies an area of 7512.4 km² and has a population of 1,486,586 of which 15.69% were urban (as of 2001)



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	15
Intake Capacity*	3040
Admitted*	1948
Vacancy*	36%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key profession is agriculture. The Industries include: Agro-based industries, Sugar Industries, plastics, Paints, pipes, Engineering etc.

Osmanabad - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	300	420	234	-	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	360	420	148	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	3	-	60	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	270	330	93	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	180	56	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60
Pharmacy	60	60	60	60	60	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that no engineering college, no pharmacy college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2006-11

Osmanabad - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	360	420	276	60	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	300	300	108	60	-	60	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	120	44	-	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	240	240	130	60-	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	300	300	198	60	-	-	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	40	40	39	120	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	180	240	NA	60	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 90 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering & 180 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Osmanabad – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	54	72	NA	60	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	36	36	NA	-	-	-	30	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	120	120	102	-	60	-	60	60
MCA	120	120	58	-	-	-	60	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 5 Management Colleges & 5 MCA colleges should be opened in 2006-11

Latur

Latur district, located in Aurangabad Region, has total population of 2,080,285, of which Urban population comprises 20.08% as on 2001

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	34
Intake Capacity*	6458
Admitted*	4959
Vacancy*	23%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key industries in Latur include: Agro based industries, plastic processing, Metal, Edible Oil, Manufacturing, Electronics among others

Latur - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	360	360	213	-	-	-	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	360	360	144	-	-	60	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	180	180	66	-	-	-	60	120
Computer Engineering Group	420	300	104	-	-	-	-	120
Civil Engineering Group	300	300	175	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy	300	300	300	-	-	60	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering colleges, & 2 pharmacy colleges to be opened in 2011 – 16.

Latur - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	720	840	703	-	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	900	900	611	180	-	60	60	60
Electrical Engineering Group	420	420	325	60	60	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	900	960	583	60	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	720	720	621	60	60	-	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	40	40	36	-	-	60	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	240	240	NA	120	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 100 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering, 40 Printing engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

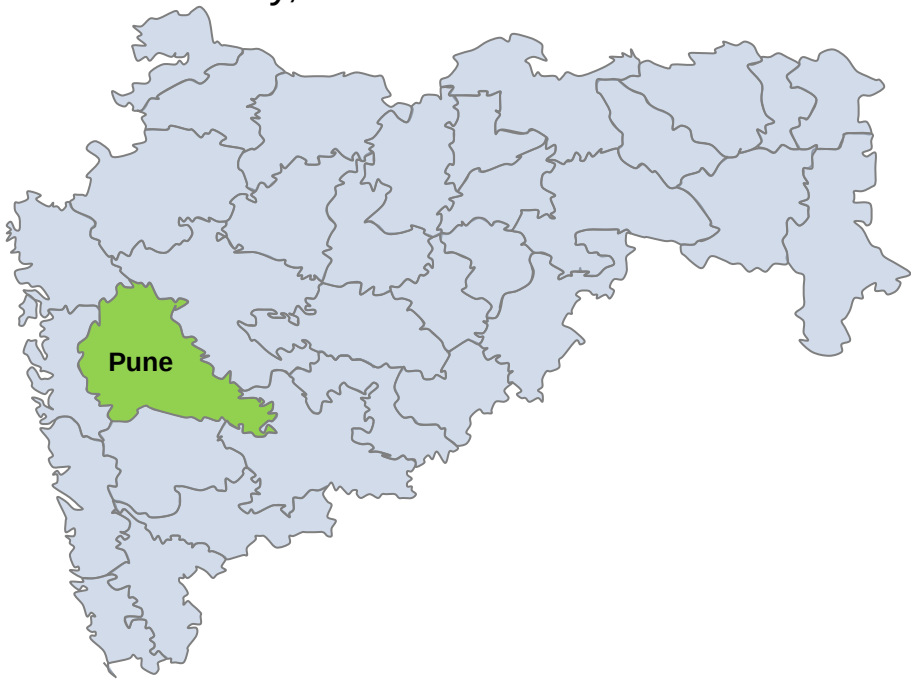
Latur – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	36	NA	60	-	-	60	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	18	54	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	240	240	105	-	60	-	60	60
MCA	240	240	111	60	-	60	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state the number of post-graduate colleges to be opened.

Pune

Pune District, with total population of 72,32,555, comprising of 58.08% of urban population is known for its education facilities. Its headquarters are in Pune city, which is also known as “Oxford of the East”.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	321
Intake Capacity*	81661
Admitted*	62110
Vacancy*	24%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

It is one of the main IT destinations of India. Apart from IT – ITES, it has well established industries in manufacturing, glass, sugar, forging, automotives, engineering, Food processing etc.

Pune - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	7080	9180	8415	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	7560	8370	5750	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	1560	1620	1055	-	60	120	120	-
Computer Engineering Group	9370	10600	7856	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	2760	3840	2854	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	240	300	295	-	-	60	60	-
PetroChemical Engineering Group	90	90	92	-	-	-	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	420	420	385	-	60	60	60	60
Automobile Engineering Group	360	600	224	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	54	60	-	60	60	-
Production Engineering Group	400	400	279	-	120	60	60	60
Miscellaneous Group	330	210	203	180	60	120	180	120
Pharmacy	1920	1860	1769	60	-	-	120	60
HMCT	300	300	158	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	790	1030	664	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 11 engineering colleges, 7 pharmacy colleges & 6 architecture college to be opened in 2012-13

Pune - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	4170	5010	4247	-	-	-	-	120
Electronics Engineering Group	3390	3390	1832	240	120	180	180	120
Electrical Engineering Group	940	600	441	60	120	120	120	-
Computer Engineering Group	5010	5070	2857	300	180	180	180	180
Civil Engineering Group	2095	2660	2048	-	-	-	-	120
Chemical Engineering Group	30	30	22	120	60	60	60	-
Metallurgical Engineering Group	120	60	60	60	-	60	60	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	30	30	11	60	60	60	60	-
Automobile Engineering Group	840	900	589	-	-	60	60	60
Production Engineering Group	90	90	65	60	60	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	210	300	96	-	180	120	180	120
Pharmacy	1440	1500	NA	-	-	60	120	60
HMCT	120	120	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 180 mechanical engineering, 180 electrical engineering, 180 electronics engineering, 180 computer engineering , 180 civil engineering, 180 metallurgy engineering, 180 Instrumentation engineering, 180 printing engineering, 180 textile engineering, 280 chemical engineering & 320 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Pune – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	2313	3921	3643	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	968	1517	664	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	21890	26220	13204	-	-	-	-	-
MCA	4545	6060	4190	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	220	240	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 5 Management Colleges should be opened in 2012-13.

Satara

Satara District, located in Pune Region, has an area of 10,480 km² and a population of 2,808,994 of which 14.17% were urban (as of 2001)

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	54
Intake Capacity*	13321
Admitted*	8915
Vacancy*	33%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The main profession of people is Agriculture. Industries: Engineering, Manufacturing, Beverages, Auto-components etc.

Satara - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	780	900	629	-	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	780	780	394	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	240	240	83	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	780	840	196	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	480	540	234	-	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	480	600	403	-	-	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 1 engineering college, 3 pharmacy colleges, 5 HMCT colleges & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2012-16

Satara - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1920	2040	1492	-	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1440	1560	632	-	-	-	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	720	660	417	-	-	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	1860	1680	574	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	930	1050	616	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	120	42	-	-	-	60	-
Machine Engineering Group	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	420	480	136	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	840	840	NA	-	60	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 180 mechanical engineering, 80 electrical engineering, 80 electronics engineering, 180 computer engineering , 80 civil engineering, 60 Instrumentation engineering & 80 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

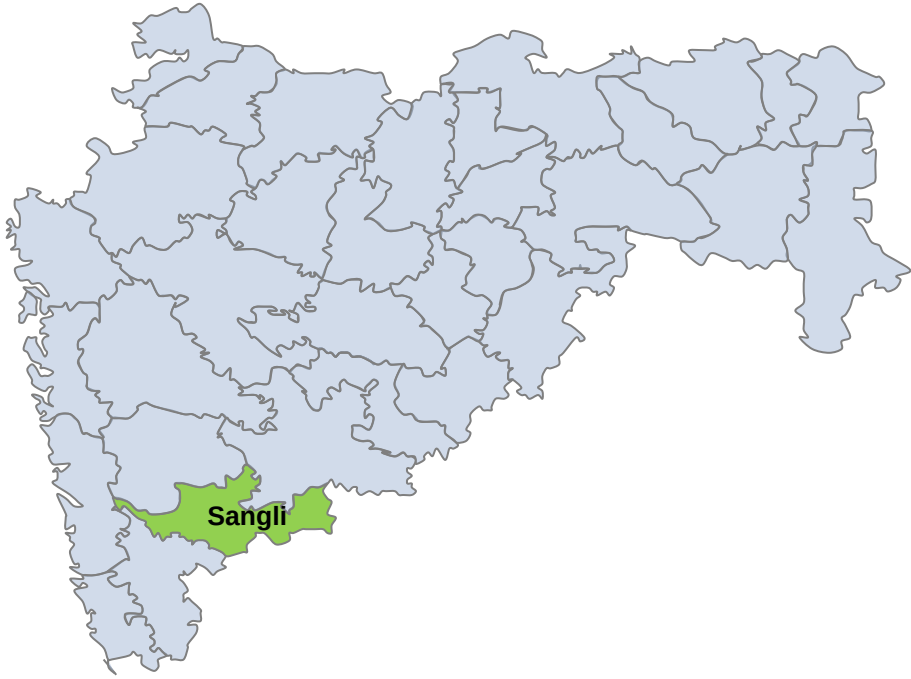
Satara – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	125	251	146	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	146	284	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	840	840	475	-	-	-	60	60
MCA	330	330	182	60	-	60	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state the number of post-graduate college to be opened.

Sangli

Sangli district, located in Pune Region, has a population of 25,83,524 with 24.51% urban population. Sangli and Miraj are the largest cities



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	37
Intake Capacity*	11182
Admitted*	9103
Vacancy*	19%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Agriculture is the main thrust of the District with it being a prominent market place for Turmeric and housing many sugar factories. Other sectors include energy generation, Textile, Electronics etc.

Sangli - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1020	1140	885	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	780	900	523	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	360	480	230	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	810	750	421	-	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	540	720	384	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	60	-	-	-	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	60	37	-	-	60	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	120	120	114	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	240	240	199	-	60	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	30	30	28	-	-	-	-	30

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 2 engineering colleges, 3 pharmacy colleges, 3 HMCT colleges & 2 architecture colleges to be opened in 2012-16

Sangli - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1380	1740	1352	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1060	1180	438	-	-	120	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	660	780	374	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	1200	1200	463	60	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	940	1180	709	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	27	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	59	60	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	100	100	83	-	60	-	-	-
Pharmacy	480	420	NA	-	-	60	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 80 civil engineering, 60 Textile engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

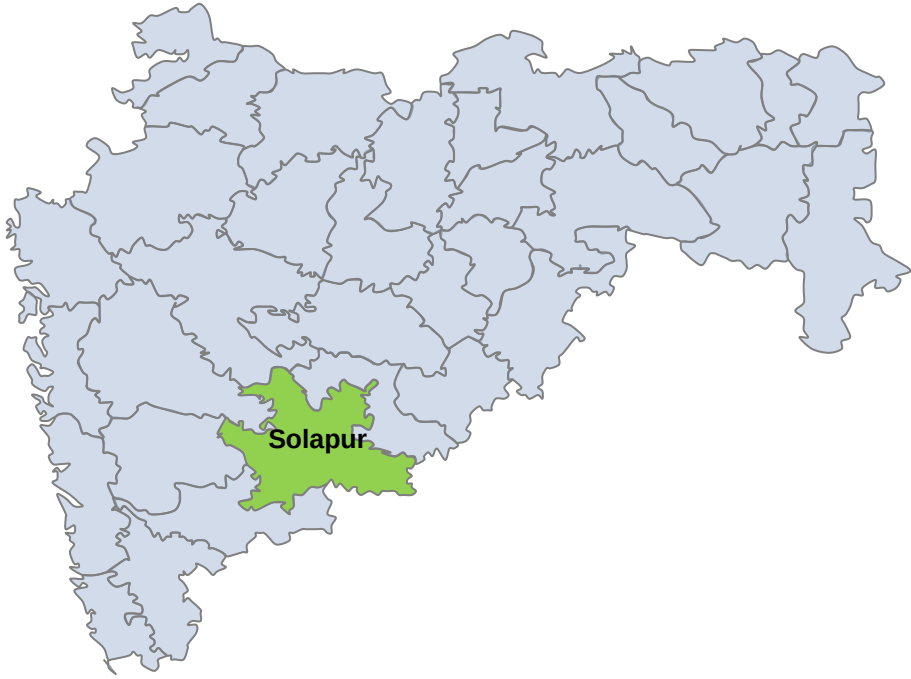
Sangli – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	414	480	475	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	88	88	NA	-	-	30	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	540	540	335	-	60	-	60	60
MCA	120	120	96	60	-	60	-	120
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state the number of post-graduate colleges to be opened.

Solapur

Solapur district, located in Pune Region, is spread across 14844 sq.kms with population of 38,49,543 (2001 Census)



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	55
Intake Capacity*	15362
Admitted*	11220
Vacancy*	27%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key Industries in Solapur include: Handloom & Powerlooms, Beedi Manufacturing, IT-ITES.

Solapur - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1530	1770	1214	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1260	1380	663	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	480	480	152	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1350	1410	538	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	900	840	419	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	8	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	240	240	239	-	60	-	-	60
HMCT	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that no engineering college, 1 pharmacy college & 4 HMCT colleges to be opened in 2012-13

Solapur - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1980	2430	2112	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1410	1680	954	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	360	540	404	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	2070	2190	1110	-	-	60	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	1140	1260	933	-	-	60	60	-
Textile Engineering Group	40	40	16	-	-	60	60	-
Automobile Engineering Group	120	120	90	-	60	-	-	-
Pharmacy	300	360	NA	60	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 120 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 120 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering, 120 Textile engineering & 120 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Solapur – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	241	391	365	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	126	144	NA	-	-	-	-	60
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	1185	1245	516	-	-	-	60	120
MCA	540	780	235	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan, which is under revision & finalization, states that 11 Management Colleges & 1 MCA college should be opened in 2012-13.

Kolhapur

Kolhapur district, Located in Pune Region, is the southernmost district of Maharashtra. The district had a population of 3,523,162 of which 29.81% were urban as of 2001

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	49
Intake Capacity*	15834
Admitted*	13744
Vacancy*	13%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

The Key Industries in Kolhapur include: Foundrys, Textile, Mechanical Industries, Metal among others.

Kolhapur - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1560	1560	1361	-	60	60	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1380	1620	1207	-	-	-	-	60
Electrical Engineering Group	300	360	192	-	-	-	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	1380	1380	864	-	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	960	1140	737	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	180	180	151	-	60	-	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	180	180	136	-	-	-	120	60
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	26	-	-	-	-	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	90	90	58	-	-	-	-	-
Production Engineering Group	120	180	110	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	210	150	109	-	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy	300	280	275	60	60	-	60	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	70	120	112	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 engineering colleges, 3 pharmacy colleges, 1 HMCT college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2012-16

Kolhapur - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1830	2310	2198	-	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1240	1420	963	-	-	60	120	-
Electrical Engineering Group	720	960	664	-	60	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	1460	1580	700	-	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	990	1350	1002	-	-	-	-	-
Metallurgical Engineering Group	40	40	40	60	60	60	-	-
Textile Engineering Group	90	90	89	60	-	60	60	-
Construction Technology Group	60	60	59	60	-	-	-	-
Automobile Engineering Group	270	330	259	-	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	60	60	51	-	-	60	-	-
Pharmacy	600	600	NA	-	-	60	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 140 mechanical engineering, 120 electrical engineering, 160 electronics engineering, 220 computer engineering , 120 civil engineering, 120 Metallurgy engineering, 120 Textile Engineering & 160 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Kolhapur – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	414	576	516	-	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	110	220	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	1020	1020	605	-	-	60	120	60
MCA	120	120	105	60	60	60	60	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan doesn't state the number of post-graduate colleges to be opened.

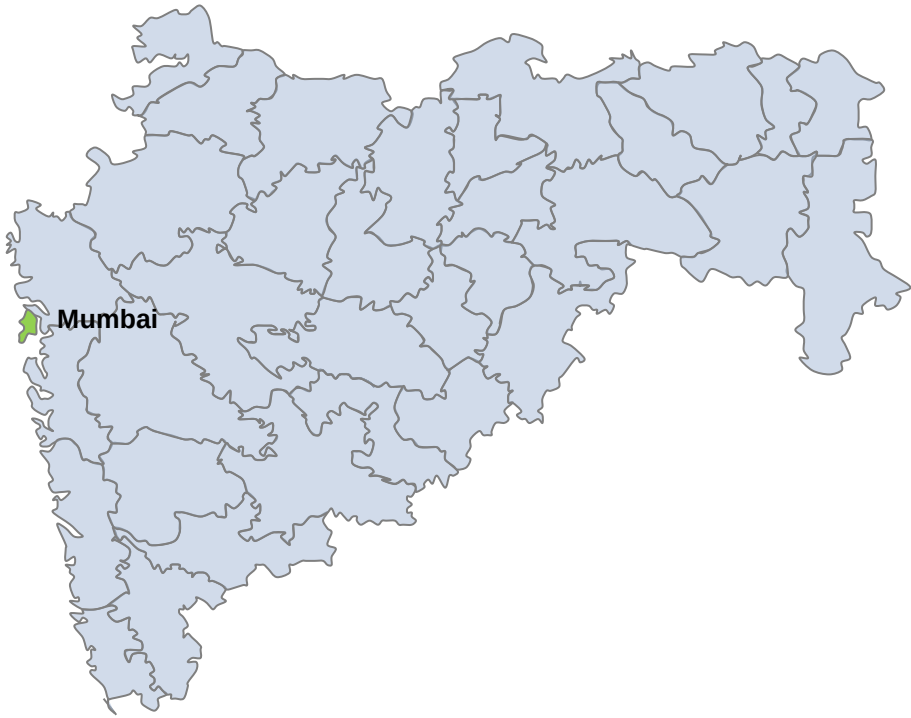
Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban

Mumbai is the financial and commercial capital of the country with being the highest GDP generating city in India. Mumbai is home to important institutions such as the RBI, BSE, NSE, SEBI and the corporate headquarters of numerous companies and multinational corporations.

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	109
Intake Capacity*	24808
Admitted*	20208
Vacancy*	19%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses



Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Financial Services, Managerial & Corporate Level Functions, Engineering, Gems & Jewellery, Healthcare, IT – ITES, Entertainment etc.

Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	620	780	826	240	120	180	180	120
Electronics Engineering Group	2620	2880	2870	120	180	180	180	280
Electrical Engineering Group	120	180	190	180	120	120	60	120
Computer Engineering Group	3550	3450	3550	360	120	240	240	360
Civil Engineering Group	270	270	284	300	120	120	60	120
Chemical Engineering Group	120	120	121	120	60	120	60	60
Textile Engineering Group	60	60	56	120	60	60	60	-
Instrumentation Engineering Group	150	150	154	120	60	60	60	120
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	68	60	60	60	60	120
Bio Medical Engineering Group	210	270	249	60	60	60	60	240
Production Engineering Group	150	150	154	120	60	-	60	140
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	360	120	60	60	120
Pharmacy	390	390	387	120	60	60	60	180
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	587	587	226	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 6 engineering colleges, 2 pharmacy colleges & 3 architecture college to be opened in 2011 -12

Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	720	660	645	300	120	120	120	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1775	1715	1607	360	120	120	120	120
Electrical Engineering Group	425	325	325	240	120	120	120	220
Computer Engineering Group	1890	1890	1715	360	120	120	120	-
Civil Engineering Group	495	555	552	240	120	120	120	-
Chemical Engineering Group	30	30	29	180	60	-	60	-
Textile Engineering Group	220	220	199	120	60	-	60	120
Instrumentation Engineering Group	140	140	140	60	-	60	60	120
Automobile Engineering Group	60	120	102	60	-	60	60	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	-
Production Engineering Group	105	60	60	60	-	-	60	165
Miscellaneous Group	600	600	449	240	120	120	120	-
Pharmacy	160	NA	159	240	120	120	120	
HMCT	120	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 340 mechanical engineering, 280 electrical engineering, 380 electronics engineering, 300 computer engineering , 240 civil engineering, 120 Metallurgy engineering, 280 Instrumentation engineering, 180 printing engineering, 300 textile engineering & 200 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

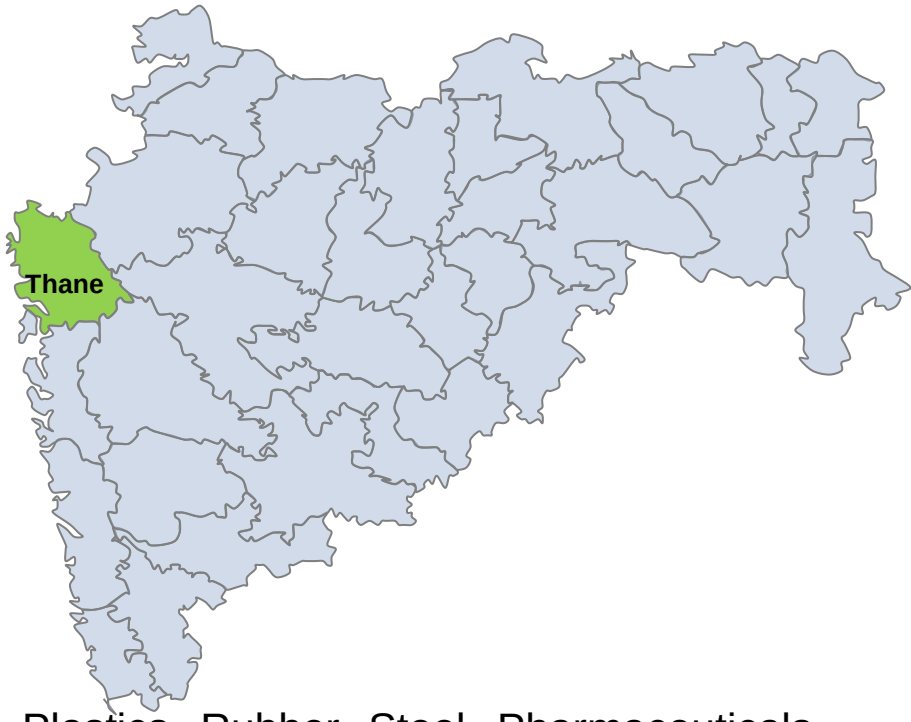
Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	853	1103	843	-	60	120	120	120
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	168	379	293	-	-	-	30	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	7350	7985	4678	-	-	-	120	120
MCA	660	720	714	240	120	60	60	120
Architecture – Post Graduate	130	130	NA	-	-	-	20	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 10 Management Colleges & 7 MCA colleges should be opened in 2011-12.

Thane

Thane, one of the most populous districts of the state is also among the most industrialized districts of the state.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	55
Intake Capacity*	12022
Admitted*	9969
Vacancy*	17%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Drugs, Textiles, Adhesives, Plastics, Rubber, Steel, Pharmaceuticals, Engineering, Fertilizers, Electronics, Chemicals and Iron & Steel. The Thane-Belapur-Kalyan industrial belt is the centre of highly sophisticated modern industries.

Thane- Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	825	960	974	120	120	180	120	120
Electronics Engineering Group	1215	1800	1680	-	-	-	60	120
Electrical Engineering Group	120	180	183	120	60	60	60	60
Computer Engineering Group	1390	1870	1797	-	-	60	120	60
Civil Engineering Group	345	540	545	-	60	60	60	60
Chemical Engineering Group	60	60	55	60	60	-	60	60
Textile Engineering Group	-		-	-	60	60	60	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	105	240	251	-	60	60	60	60
Bio Medical Engineering Group	-		-	60	-	60	60	60
Production Engineering Group	60	60	59	60	60	-	60	60
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Pharmacy	360	420	419	60	60	-	60	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	120	120	80	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 11 engineering colleges, 3 pharmacy colleges & 4 architecture colleges to be opened in 2011-12

Thane - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	765	1500	1429	-	-	-	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	1135	1440	1174	-	120	180	180	-
Electrical Engineering Group	300	420	378	60	120	120	180	120
Computer Engineering Group	1695	1920	1558	60	180	120	180	180
Civil Engineering Group	585	960	924	-	-	-	120	-
Chemical Engineering Group	150	210	146	60	60	-	-	60
Construction Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	60	-	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	60	120	112	60	-	60	60	60
Automobile Engineering Group	180	180	150	60	-	60	-	60
Bio Medical Engineering Group	60	60	38	60	-	-	-	60
Production Engineering Group	60	60	59	120	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	60	120	90	120	120	120	180	120
Pharmacy	180	180	NA	180	-	60	-	60
HMCT	60	60	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 240 mechanical engineering, 240 electrical engineering, 280 electronics engineering, 280 computer engineering , 280 civil engineering, 180 Metallurgy engineering, 80 Instrumentation engineering, 80 Printing engineering, 80 textile engineering, 80 chemical engineering & 120 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

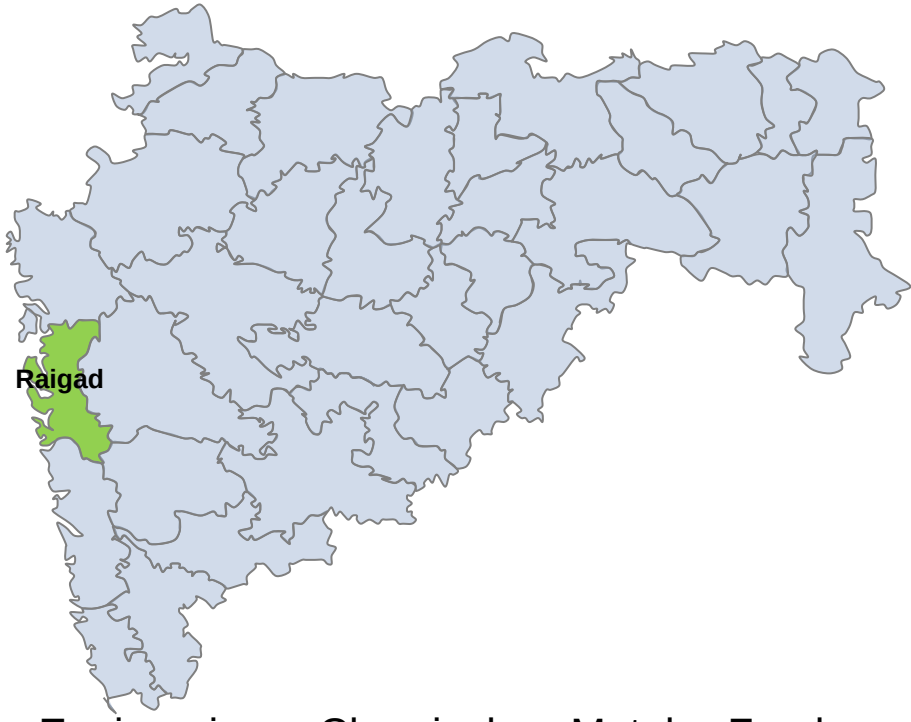
Thane – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	234	196	60	60	60	60	120
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	92	132	NA	-	30	30	-	30
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	1860	1920	1027		60	-	180	120
MCA	120	180	167	120	60	60	60	120
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 14 Management Colleges & 6 MCA colleges should be opened in 2011-12.

Raigad

Raigad is located in Konkan Region of Maharashtra State. The District Head Quarter of Raigad District is Alibag.



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	85
Intake Capacity*	24037
Admitted*	19564
Vacancy*	19%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Textile, Manufacturing, Engineering, Chemicals, Metal, Food Processing, IT – ITES among others

Raigad- Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1770	1800	1791	90	60	60	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	2610	2280	1966	120	60	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	720	600	569	60	-	60	-	60
Computer Engineering Group	2830	2370	2166	120	60	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	810	780	795	60	-	60	-	60
Chemical Engineering Group	240	240	249	-	-	-	60	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	300	180	156	-	60	-	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	120	120	124	-	-	-	60	-
Bio Medical Engineering Group	210	210	158	-	60	-	60	-
Production Engineering Group	60	60	49	-	-	60	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	120	120	90	-	60	-	60	60
Pharmacy	480	360	360	60	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	420	420	224	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 1 pharmacy college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2011-12

Raigad - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	1380	1260	1228	240	60	60	60	-
Electronics Engineering Group	1530	1230	928	240	120	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	360	360	347	120	-	60	60	60
Computer Engineering Group	1822	1612	992	180	120	120	60	60
Civil Engineering Group	825	900	880	60	-	60	80	-
Chemical Engineering Group	190	190	155	60	-	-	60	
Petrochemical Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
Instrumentation Engineering Group	160	100	99	120	60	60	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	60
Miscellaneous Group	180	120	80	180	60	-	60	60
Pharmacy	288	288	NA	120	-	60	60	60
HMCT	220	220	NA	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 mechanical engineering, 60 electrical engineering, 60 electronics engineering, 160 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering, 60 Chemical engineering & 60 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

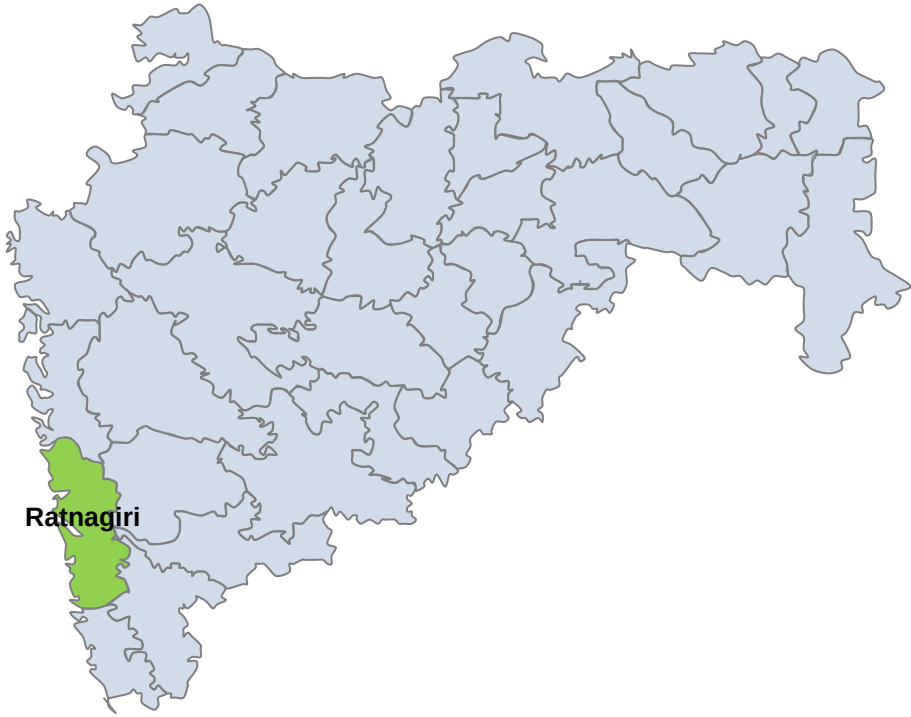
Raigad – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	684	654	518	120	-	-	60	-
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	78	64	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	4830	4410	1908	-	-	-	-	-
MCA	660	660	496	180	-	60	-	-
Architecture – Post Graduate	20	20	NA	-	20	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 Management Colleges & 1 MCA college should be opened in 2011 – 12.

Ratnagiri

Ratnagiri district is located in konkan region, with district headquarters in Ratnagiri city. The district is 11.33% urban



Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	16
Intake Capacity*	3586
Admitted*	3011
Vacancy*	16%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses

Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Energy, Port Based, Metal Industry, Pharma, Biotech & Infrastructure.

Ratnagiri- Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	300	360	332	120	-	60	-	60
Electronics Engineering Group	360	420	294	120	-	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	180	114	60	60	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	360	420	235	120	-	60	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	60	60	120	60	-	-	-
Chemical Engineering Group	120	120	113	60	-	-	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	60	2	-	60	-	60	60
Pharmacy	160	160	160	60	-	-	60	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 2 engineering colleges & 1 pharmacy college to be opened in 2011-12

Ratnagiri - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	390	390	367	180	-	60	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	270	270	108	180	-	60	60	-
Electrical Engineering Group	90	90	87	60	60	60	60	-
Computer Engineering Group	420	360	170	60	60	-	60	-
Civil Engineering Group	270	300	286	90	-	60	-	60
Automobile Engineering Group	120	180	129	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	60
Pharmacy	150	150	NA	120	-	60	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 80 electronics engineering, 120 computer engineering , 60 civil engineering, 60 Metallurgy engineering & 60 chemical engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Ratnagiri – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	18	18	18	120	-	60	-	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	18	54	13	-	-	-	-	60
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	240	240	214	120	-	-	60	120
MCA	60	60	51	120	-	-	60	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 Management College & 2 MCA colleges should be opened in 2011 – 12.

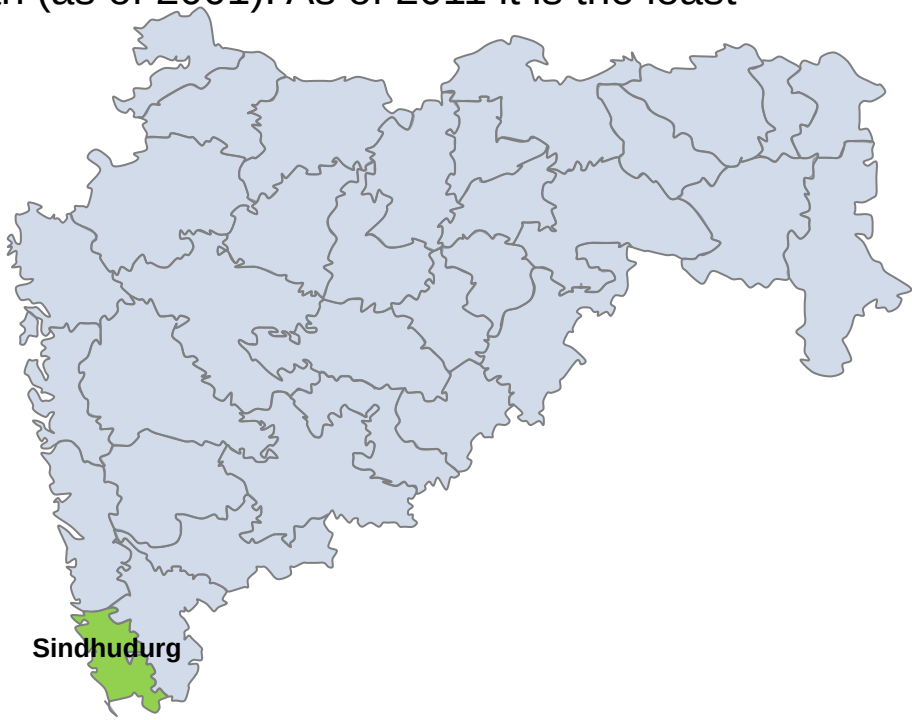
Sindhudurg

Sindhudurg district, located in Konkan Region, occupies an area of 5207 km² and has a population of 868,825 of which 9.47% were urban (as of 2001). As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Maharashtra

Technical Education Overview

No. of Institutes*	5
Intake Capacity*	1400
Admitted*	922
Vacancy*	34%

* Excluding Non - AICTE Diploma Courses



Industry View & Skills Requirements

Skilled Manpower in Agro Processing (Food processing, wood products etc), Tourism, Rubber & Plastic industries & Metal Industry.

Sindhudurg - Degree

Degree	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	180	176	180	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	240	240	141	60	60	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	60	60	58	120	-	-	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	180	180	117	60	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	60	120	82	60	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Pharmacy	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The University Perspective Plan states that 1 engineering college, 1 pharmacy college & 1 architecture college to be opened in 2011-12.

Sindhudurg - Diploma

Diploma	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering								
Mechanical Engineering Group	120	60	60	180	-	-	60	60
Electronics Engineering Group	120	60	60	180	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering Group	120	60	60	120	-	60	-	-
Computer Engineering Group	120	60	60	120	60	-	-	-
Civil Engineering Group	120	60	60	120	-	-	60	-
Miscellaneous Group	20	20	20	-	-	60	-	60
Pharmacy	120	120	NA	60	60	-	-	-
HMCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The MSBTE Perspective Plan states that 60 electronics engineering, 60 computer engineering , 80 civil engineering & 150 special engineering group seats should be added in 2012.

Sindhudurg – Post Graduate

Post Graduation	Intake (2011-12)	Intake (2012-13)	Admitted (2012-13)	Category wise Augmentation				
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering – Post Graduate	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Pharmacy – Post Graduate	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Management (MBA/MMS/PGDM)	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	60
MCA	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Architecture – Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

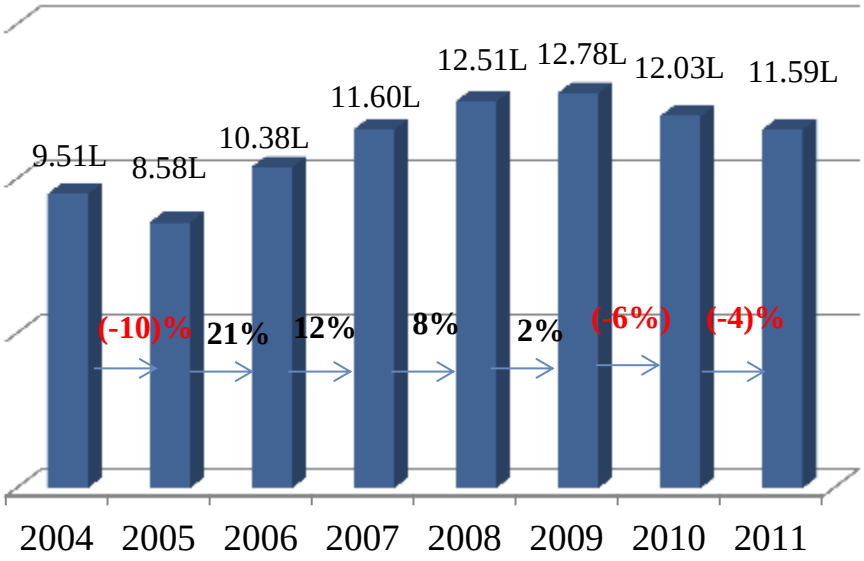
The University Perspective Plan states that 2 Management Colleges & 1 MCA college should be opened in 2011 – 12.

Issues & Recommendations in Expansion of Technical Education

Issues in Expansion

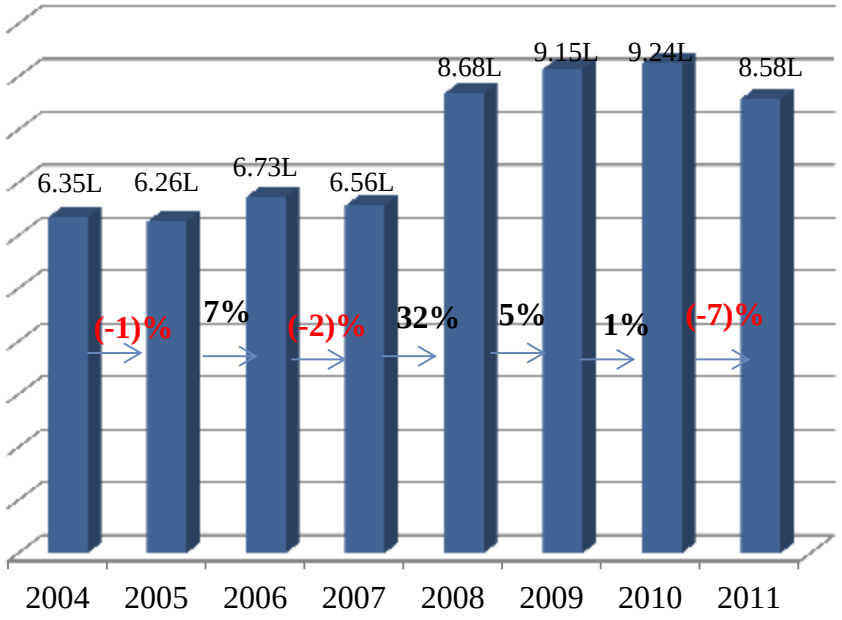
One of the major issue in expansion is that Increase in enrolment of Technical Education is largely dependent on SSC & HSC pass-outs & the growth of SSC – HSC passouts needs enhancement

SSC Pass out from Maharashtra State Board



Avg Growth rate of 3.36% year on year

HSC Pass out from Maharashtra State Board



Avg Growth rate of 5.03% year on year

Recommendations in Expansion

1) In order to increase capacity of technical education, the existing capacities of quality institutes should be increased to serve more students. The underutilization may be due to lack of resources, faculty and infrastructure. These gaps may be overcome for enhanced capacity.

Institutes	Number of Engineering Degrees granted (Bachelors & Masters)
College of Engineering, Purdue University, US	1872
College of Engineering, Illinios, US	1738
Georgia Tech, US	2578
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan	2825
Tsinghua University, China	3500
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	4035
IIT , Mumbai	1673
College of Engineering Pune	1152 (Intake Capacity)
VJTI	975 (Intake Capacity)

2) The Existing Capacities could further be utilized by introducing multiple shifts, evening shifts and so on

Recommendations in Expansion

3) In order to increase expansion different types of colleges , keeping in mind the local & specific needs, should be established like Community Colleges. These Community Colleges should especially be opened in rural areas.

In United States, Community colleges educate 46 percent of U.S. undergraduates

- Community Colleges are located near high school & provide heavily subsidized 2 yr education to students
- After completing two year course from a community college, students have the option of Transferring to a four-year college for two more years to complete a bachelor's degree or Entering the workforce directly with the associate degree
- Very Flexible Education: Students can take take anywhere from one to six classes at a time and many classes are even offered at night

Recommendations in Expansion

4) “Special Education Zone” to promote education should be setup. Institutes set up in such zones maybe free to run with complete autonomy, having following benefits:

- Subsidized land & facilities, Easy & speedy regulatory approvals
- Freedom in terms of framing of syllabus for academic courses, determination of student intake, fees, Fixation of fees, salaries etc

In the Industrial Townships been developed in Dighi & Shendra Bidkin under DMIC, an Special Knowledge zone may be included.

Dubai International Academic City (‘DIAC’)

- DIAC is spread across 18 million sq ft and is located in a Free trade zone
- DIAC has around 28 institutions catering to over 16,000 students
- Benefits of DIAC partners include 100% tax exemption, 100% foreign ownership, 100% repatriation of profits, Easy visa and licensing issuance procedures for students, staff and faculty
- Unique features include facility of start-up campus, allowing Schools to set up without much capital investments and creation of industry clusters like the internet city, media city around the education city to provide employment opportunities

Gujarat Special Knowledge Zones (‘SKZ’)

- Gujarat is planning to set up SKZ
- Private players would be encouraged to set up Institutes for technical education
- Institutes will be given land and facilities at subsidized rates
- The land would be allotted to institutes“for retail educational purposes only”, i.e., for colleges, technical Institutes, and for Institutes giving training in specialized courses

Recommendations in Expansion

5) Private Sector Participation should be further encouraged. States like Assam, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Punjab have already introduced State Private University Regulation.

Azim Premji University

- The Azim Premji University has already been established as a state private university under the laws of Karnataka.
- Under the legislation incorporating the Azim Premji University, the Chancellor of the University (Who is the chairperson of the sponsoring body) is empowered to take key decisions regarding operation of the University including fees decisions. While the Government of Karnataka still retains the option of providing inputs on aspects such as admission and reservation, providing operational freedom will go a long way in attracting private sector players to establish a HEI in the state.

6) ICT/ Technology can also be effectively used to increase the reach of education. This shall be covered in detail in rest of the sections.

Equity / Inclusiveness in Technical Education

Issues in equity / inclusiveness

While the GER continues to be low for the overall population of the state, there are large variations among the various categories of population based on urban or rural habitation, gender, reach and poor.

- As seen in the previous sections, the urbanized districts have far more enrolments when compared to rural districts
- Further the disparity in terms of enrolment by Gender is shown below:

(2011-12) Admitted	Girls	Boys
Engineering Degree	29%	71%
Engineering Diploma	25%	75%
HMCT	18%	82
Pharmacy degree	50%	50%

- Enrolment Disparities due to poor financial background is also high. Poor families often expect children to contribute to family income either by working in the field or engaging in child labor. The main cost of sending a child to school is forgone earnings

Recommendations

1) To enhance rural access, Brazil has taken initiative of **“interiorization of Higher Education”.** Through this initiative, Brazil is especially setting up Institutes in rural areas which have no Institutes. This has brought great benefits to students who had been excluded on a regional basis. Many who had not been able to move to the state capital to study at the higher level and now have the chance to do so in their hometown. Similarly , State Government may follow interiorization of technical education
2) Gender disparity is rooted in Social beliefs and poverty. No one step but combination of may steps can only reduce it. Those steps include: Awareness campaigns , subsidies/grants, support in terms of timeframes (afternoon classes etc), infrastructure (toilet facilities, creches) etc. should be used

In order to reduce Gender disparity, China launched multiple awareness campaigns in rural areas to success. Since late 1970s, the implementation of the “One Child Policy” has further helped to bridge the gender gap. With only one child in a typical household, gender becomes largely irrelevant in parental decisions on children’s schooling.

Recommendations

3) Further, “No student should be deprived technical education due to lack of financial aid”. State Government focus on affordability of education through subsidized loans, scholarships, subsidy in fees for students for financial backward background among other steps. The links with educational institutes & banks should be strengthened.

China: The government launched Government Subsidized Student Loan Program, subsidizing commercial interest rates for education loans to the tune of 50%. It also facilitated repayment of the loan 4 years after graduation

UK: A student loan scheme is under consideration to the extent that the repayment of the loan will depend upon the repayment capacity of the student. The repayment will start only after the income of the student reaches a predetermined amount. If student's income never reaches that cut off amount, he will not have to repay at all.

In US: Pell Grant Programme is the largest need based aid programme for post secondary students. In 2004 President Bush requested over $12.8 billion to fund some 5.3 million college students through the Pell Grant. Eligibility is based on a variety of income and tax information and if a student is eligible the maximum grant is $4050 per year.

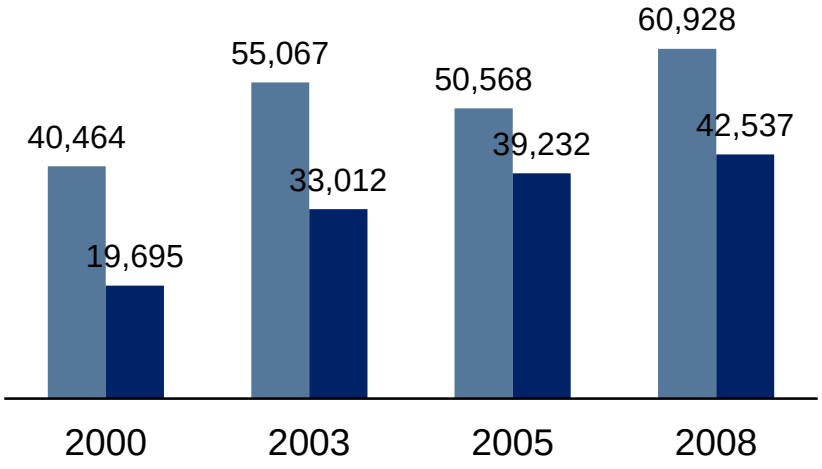
Recommendations

Further Steps taken by Other Govts to ensure affordability:
China: "25 percent policy" The tuition fee should be determined as a certain percentage of per student educational training costs. Further, The percentage of tuition fee in per student educational training costs should not exceed 25 percent

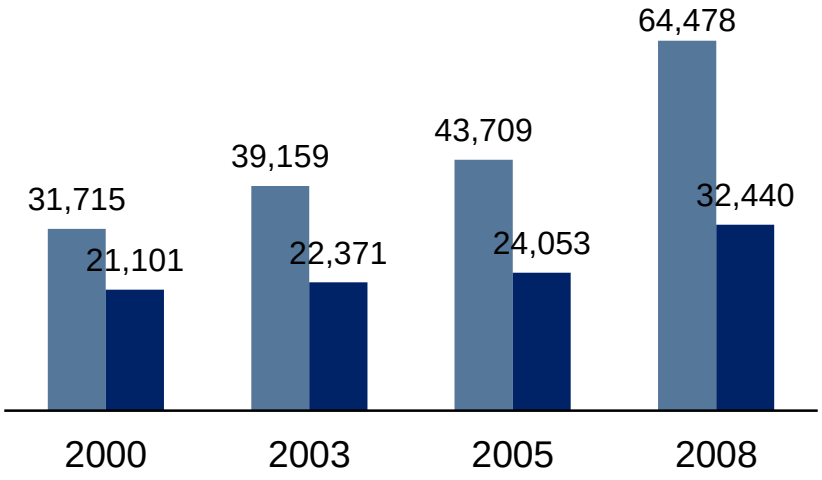
4) Further, In order to ensure that meritorious students are not deprived of education due to lack of financial aid, The Institutes should encourage participation of students in research projects that are funded by Government Agencies & Industry. This funding may used to paying stipend to the students involved to meet their academic expenditure.

Excellence in Technical Education

Actual Admitted and Outturn (passing) at Degree



Actual Admitted & Outturn (passing) at Diploma

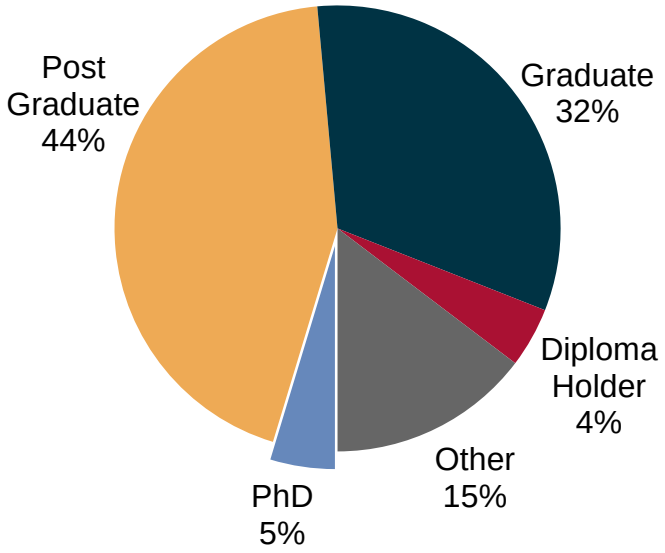


- The actual student intake at Diploma level have increased comparatively over a year while degree level seen moderate growth in total intake number compare to Diploma
- **The outturn (passing) ratio compare to actual student intake have increased from 48% in 2000 to 70% in 2008 while in Diploma the ratio of outturn to actual intake decreased drastically from 66% in 2000 to around 50% in 2008**

Degree & Diploma Teacher's to Student Ratio

Teacher to Student Ratio
1 : 19

Teacher's Qualification (2008)



- Teacher to student ratio in degree and diploma combined was 1:19 in 2008
- Around 44% teacher were post graduate while only 5% were PhD

 Source: NTMIS

International Benchmarking

Parameters	Harvard University	Boston University	Cambridge University	Maharashtra State
Student Faculty Ratio	6.7 : 1	4 : 1	11.7 : 1	19:1
Student gender distribution (M: F)	50 : 50	42:58	52:48	73:27
Placement Rate	83%	82%	95.2%	44%

International Benchmarking

Rank	School Name	Country
1	Showa University	Japan
2	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Japan
3	Beijing Foreign Studies University	China
4	Yokohama City University	Japan
5	University of Hyderabad	India
6	Chiba University	Japan
7	Jawaharlal Nehru University	India
8	National Yang Ming University	Taiwan
9	Donghua University	China
10	The University of Tokyo	Japan

Study of **Top 10 Universities in Asia in terms of Teacher – Student Ratio** depict that no institute from Maharashtra is in Top 10, and thus needs improvement

Source: www.university-list.net

Key Issues-Technical Education

Faculty

- Availability of quality faculty is an area of concern
- Faculty qualification is also an area of concern with only 5% faculty being PhDs
- Lack of quality linked monitory incentives make it difficult to retain good quality faculty

Class Room based approach

- Most of the colleges and Polytechnics follows classroom based method which generally translate default solution approach within students other than strategic approach which can be generated by case study approach
- Technical education in most of Degree and Diploma colleges in Maharashtra doesn't adhere to practical orientation of the subject or case study based approach; instead more emphasize is being put on bookish knowledge
- The use of latest AV aids in teaching needs to be incorporated in teaching

Evaluation methodology

- Most of the colleges in Maharashtra follows written exam based approach , instead of practical exam based which is more helpful in building bridge between technical knowledge and industrial expectation
- Need for a continuous evaluation system instead of a terminal examination system may be looked at

Obsolescence of Learning Resources:

- Lack of regular upgrade in infrastructure, equipments, course curriculum makes it difficult for latest trends in technical education to be taught in classes.
- Lesser use of ICT based education, e-Learning resources, Digital library

Industry Interaction

- There is scope for further involvement with the industry

Recommendation for Improving quality

Curriculum and Program

1. Curriculum update frequency should be more regular with large amount of industry inputs
2. Need for curricula reform to include compulsory exposure and engagement with different kinds of work, in the form of summer jobs or internships, and should include a certain minimum set of occupational exposure compulsory for all students, irrespective of discipline.
3. Cross discipline learning should be possible and should be encouraged and education should allow the student to study subsidiary subjects other the major one that the student is studying
4. Scope to enter/exit into the technical education system through multiple channels
5. Curriculum should also focus on soft skill development including ethics, social responsibility, leadership and personality development
6. Colleges with proven record to be given more autonomy in academic self governance.
7. Look at opportunities for Financial and Administrative autonomy
8. Accreditation of institute and courses to be taken up on priority

Some inputs have been taken from Yashpal Comm. report

Recommendation for Improving quality

Faculty Development

- The State may look at specialized Doctoral program for faculties in technical institutes to promote and expedite PhDs in faculty
- Design and Develop full-fledged orientation program for newly recruited teachers in colleges and universities: Orient teachers towards the proposed curriculum framework and Impart communication and assessment skills.
- Enhance quality of Academic Staff Colleges to promote better skill enhancement of faculty
- Continuous learning and education of the faculty is of utmost importance and classroom training on a continuous basis may not be feasible. ICT based education, including web based training program, ICT based training content for anytime, anywhere learning, VC based classroom training program may be made available by the State for continuous learning
- Promote use of adjunct faculty taken from industry and corporate
- There is a strong need to attract and retain quality faculty by providing incentives for quality performance and ensure that a minimum teacher student ratio of 1:15 is maintained

Recommendation for Improving quality

Infrastructure

- Upgrade of classroom and educational infrastructure
- Upgrade of the laboratories, libraries is of importance to ensure that the latest learning material and equipments are made available to enhance learning
- Sharing of resources in institutes in a same cluster can be promoted in a meaningful manner to ensure maximum utilization
- Develop strong capabilities in Distance Learning to facilitate learning of specialized skill sets.
- Creation of Digital library and interlinking the libraries across the State
- Networking of institutions to ensure that sharing of content, digital library, resources
- Establishment of educational counseling center at every institute, especially to cater to the needs of students with learning difficulties or from socio-economic backward sections
- Focus should also be on maintenance and upkeep of infrastructure in institutes
- Design and Develop and implement a Education Management Information System for better management of education institutes, including their infrastructure

Recommendation for Improving quality

Examination System

- Introduction of system of regular and continuous assessment instead of more focus on annual/ terminal examination system
- The system should promote student self learning
- Examination should stress on concepts and practical application than on theory.
- Granting autonomy to the faculty/institute for deciding the evaluation parameters and methodology, either partial or complete (e.g. In IIMs, professors have complete autonomy on student evaluation process and methodology)
- Look at modern and innovative techniques like open book examination, case studies, project based scoring (although it may not be relevant in all type of institutes)
- Introduction of Course Credit System and promote Transfer of course credits among Universities
- Introduce System of Learning at their own pace through accumulation of credits

Recommendation for Improving quality

Learning Resources and Research

- Establishment of Learning Resource Development Centers
- Provide facility for one to one usage of LRs
- Development/procurement of learning resources such as video films, multimedia packages
- Training of teachers/faculty in development of learning resources
- Creation of LRs storage facility for ready access to teachers and students and acquisition and installation of appropriate hardware for class room projection and self learning from audio-visual resources
- Provision of Internet, campus networking and networking between institutions for enhancing access to and sharing of LRs available in a cluster
- Focus on Research and Consultancy, with development of Center of Excellence or School for research and study in specific areas in lead institutions

Recommendation for Improving quality

Establishment of Quality Assurance Cell

- Each institute should have a quality assurance cell for monitoring of the following, which in turn may be reported to the State Govt. on a periodic basis:
  - Regularity of academic sessions and conduct of program
  - Attendance during lecture, tutorial, and laboratory classes
  - Timeliness of the evaluation process and evaluation mechanism
  - Planning, update and implementation of curricula design
  - Student involvement and participation in research and industry interaction
  - Promoting harmonious interaction between students, faculty and management
  - Grievance redressal
  - Academic/personal counseling mechanisms

Recommendation for Improving quality

Transparency in Institutes

- Stringent Information Disclosure norms for all educational institutes: Physical facilities, Financial Situation, Admissions Criteria, Faculty positions etc
- State of Physical Infrastructure like labs, ICT infrastructure, recreational facilities to be assessed, scored and published. Targets to be given to bring them up to a defined standard.

Student, Faculty and Knowledge Exchange

- Tie-ups with Indian and International institutes of repute to promote collabortion and research
- Platforms for interaction, exchange and collaboration of Faculty and students between state, country and international universities. E.g. Student exchange programs.
- Online knowledge exchange networks for the above.

Recommendation for Improving quality

Industry Interaction

The institutes should strive to intensify the collaboration of industry & institutes for mutual benefits through following approaches:

- Collaboration in training: industry specific training in topics of interest for industry.
- Collaboration for establishment of Centre of Excellence and Industry Chair
- Collaboration through student internships
- Collaboration for Mentorship of Students
- Encouraging talent from industry to participate in teaching & research
- Collaboration for Entrepreneurship Development & Technology incubation
- Collaboration for research, Collaboration for Consultancy etc.

Diversity in Education

- Diversity in terms of student intake should be encouraged.

Research in Technical Education

Research in Technical Education

Basis for Analysis

Focus on Research in Technical Education has been ascertained based on the following parameters:

- Focus on PhD in Technical education
- Focus on R&D spending in Technical education
- Focus on innovation, including Patents

There is a need to improve the overall focus on Research in Technical Education in the State

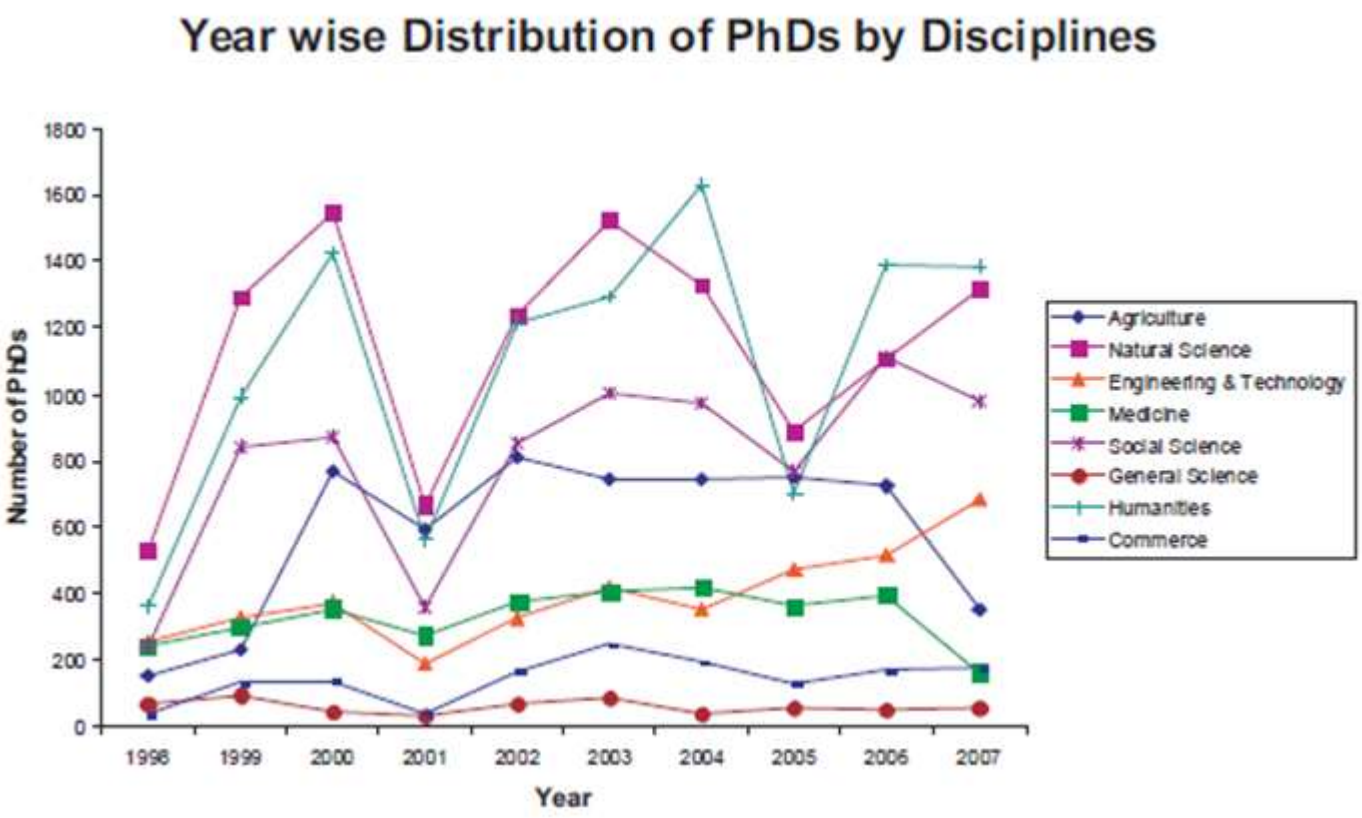
Research in Technical Education

Need to improve Focus on PhDs

1. The number of students who enter at the doctoral education level is still low
    1. Only 0.65% of the total number of students in higher education are enrolled at the PhD. Level
    2. Only 0.25% of the total number who enrolled at the graduate level enroll at the PhD level
2. The density of research personnel in India is only 1.49 when compared to 139.5 in USA, 122.4 in China, 71.0 in Japan, 28.0 in Germany and 20.4 in France.
3. The highest number of PhDs between 1998 and 2007 has been awarded in the Natural Sciences (25.1% of the total number of PhDs) followed by Humanities (24.1%).
4. Engineering (8.6 percent of total PhDs) and Medicine (7.2 percent of total PhDs), which are important sectors of the economy show a lower performance in comparison.

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education



The total number of PhDs in Technical Education is lesser in comparison to Humanities, natural Sciences, Social Sciences and needs to be focused on.

There is definitely a Scope for Improvement in terms on focus on PhDs in Technical Education

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education

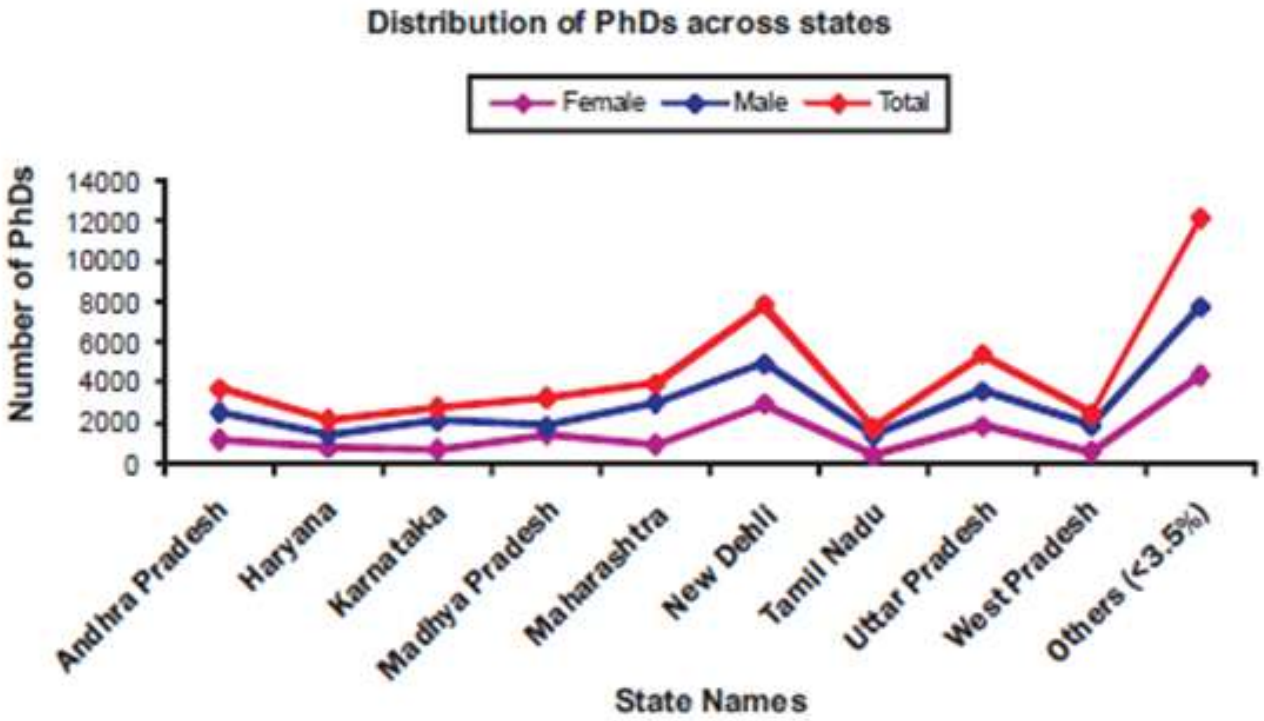
Sub Disciplines	Female	Male	Total
Electronic & Electrical Engineering	109	378	487
	13.7%	12.1%	12.4%
Mechanical Engineering	23	563	586
	2.9%	18.0%	14.9%
Architecture	9	25	34
	1.1%	.8%	.9%
Bioscience and Engineering	47	56	103
	5.9%	1.8%	2.6%
Chemical Engineering	81	203	284
	10.2%	6.5%	7.2%
Civil Engineering	63	438	501
	7.9%	14.0%	12.8%
Computer science engineering	60	224	284
	7.6%	7.2%	7.2%
Energy studies and Engineering	16	66	82
	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Engineering and Allied Operations	266	654	920
	33.5%	20.9%	23.5%
Industrial Engineering	9	60	69
	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Metallurgical & Material Engineering	17	110	127
	2.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Science and Technology	62	193	255
	7.8%	6.2%	6.5%
Others	32	157	189
	4.0%	5.0%	4.8%
Total	794	3127	3921
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Within Technical Education, the focus is on subjects like Electronics and Electrical, Mechanical and Civil.

Focus on Computer Science and IT is much lesser in comparison

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education

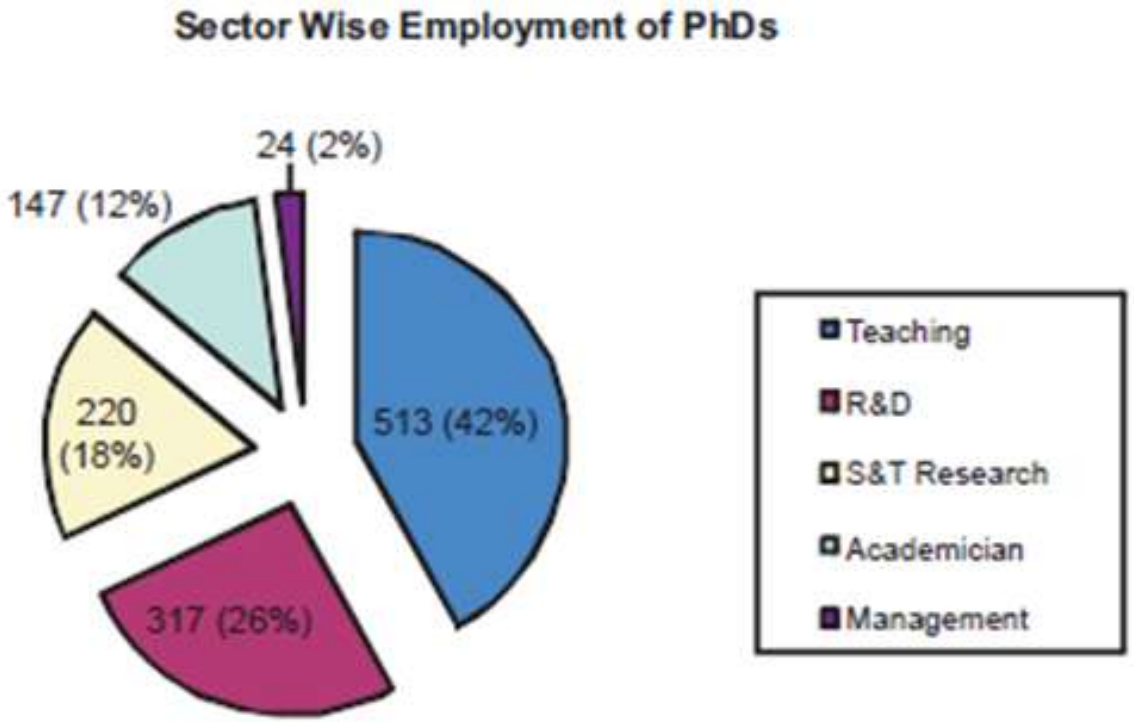


Delhi tops the chart in number of PhD students. Maharashtra has a favorable position in comparison with the National average.

However, the number of female PhD students in the State is lesser than peer states and may need attention.

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education

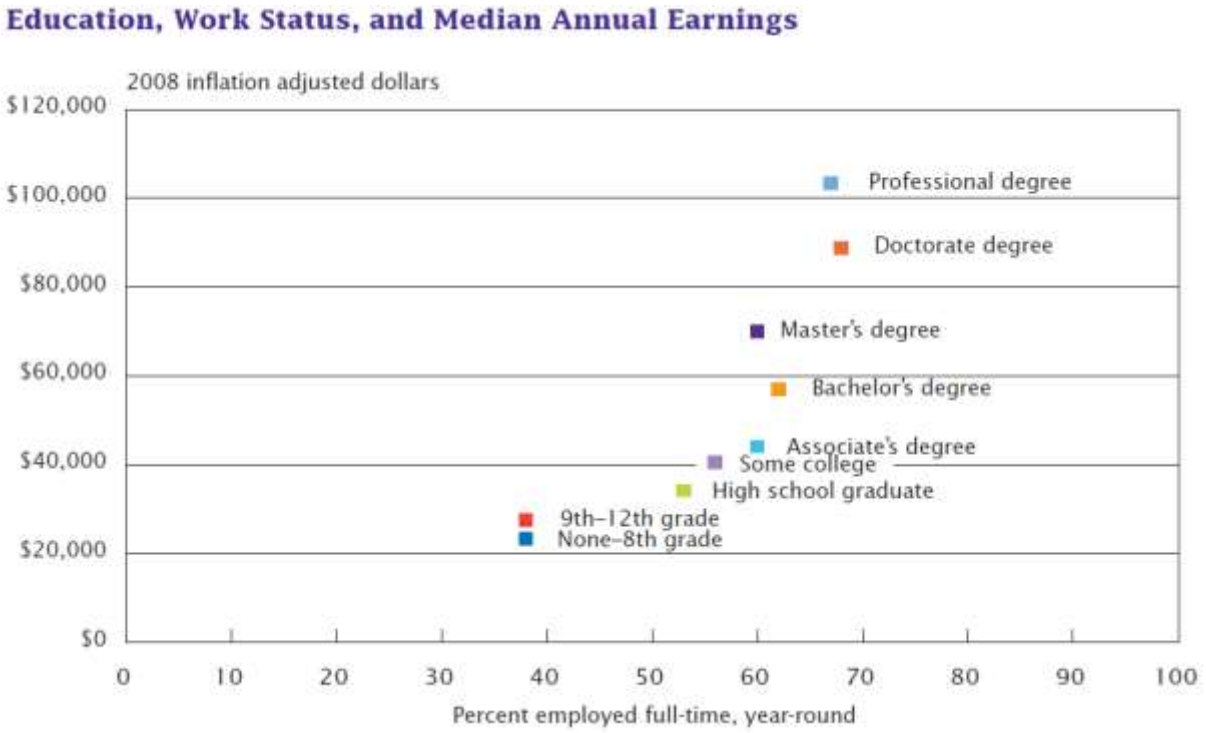


Most of the job for PhDs are in the academic field with less opportunity to work in the Corporate Sector

However, when this is compared with other countries, the median pay on offer after PhDs is much lesser in India in comparison to other segments

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education

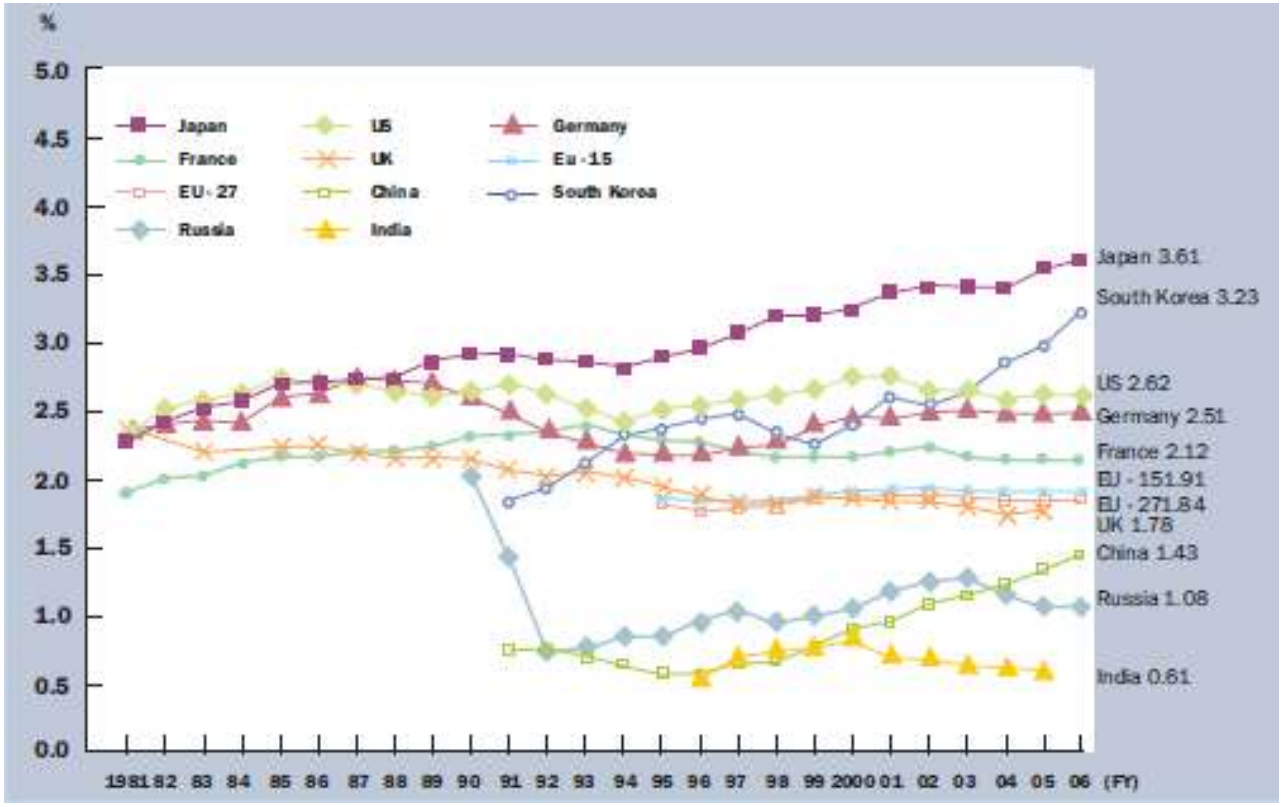


When we look at the Median Pay in USA based on the education level, we see a marked difference in pay packet once a student has obtained a PhD.

The same is not seen in the case of India

Source: US Census Bureau

Research in Technical Education



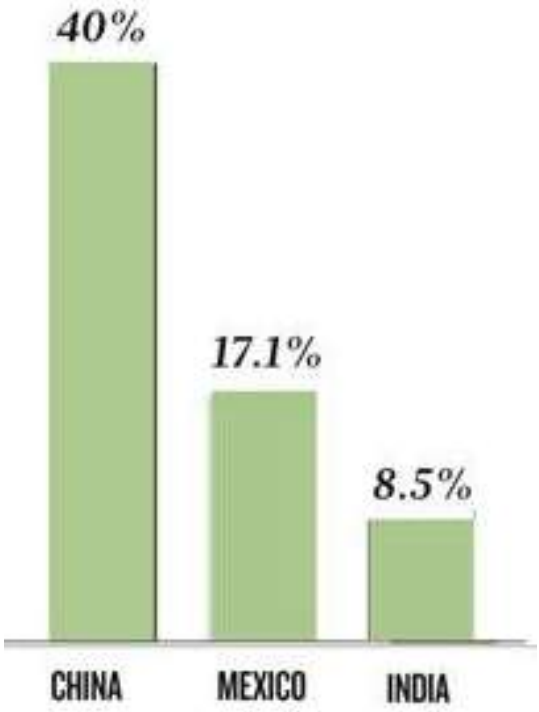
Comparison of R&D Expenditures for Selected Countries as a Percentage of the GDP

Countries such as the USA, Japan and other European nations such as Finland and the UK that have invested a larger share of GDP in R&D.

Countries like China, which increased its research personnel base from 40,000 in 1998 to over 1.2 million in 2006.

Source: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Research in Technical Education



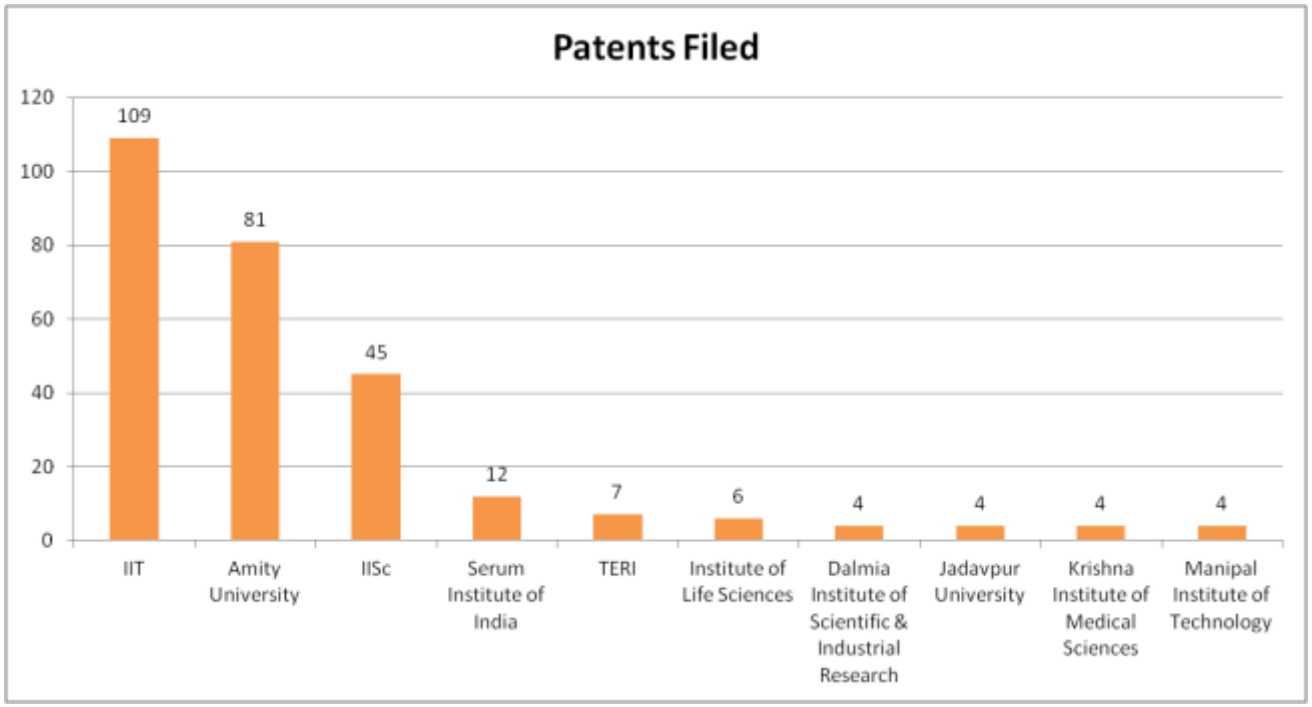
Comparison of expansion of PhDs across all disciplines between 1998 and 2006

Developing countries are focusing on increasing the number of PhDs to fuel economy growth.

India needs to improve on this aspect considerably

Source: OECD, Chinese Ministry of Education

Research in Technical Education



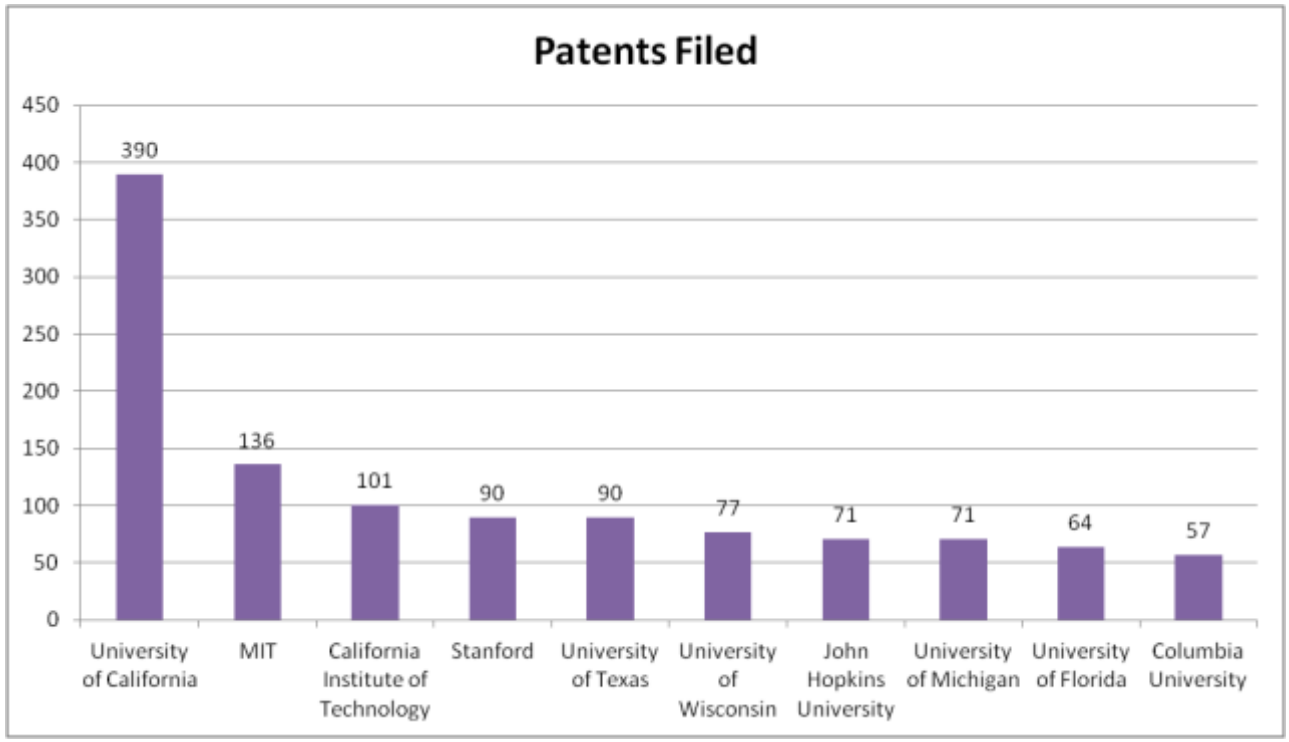
No Institute from Maharashtra figures in the Top 10 institutes across the country in terms of Filing of Patents in 2010.

The total patents filed by the Top 10 institutes is 276.

The key issues which are hindering the filing of Patents are lack of awareness/sensitization about the subject, lack of a culture promoting innovation and R&D, lack of availability of legal services for filing of patents and lack of understanding of patent search in database

Source: Annual Report 09-10 by Controller General of Patents, Design and Trademarks

Research in Technical Education



In 2005, the total patents filed by University of California was 36% higher than the total filed by Top 10 institutes for patents in India in 2010.

The total patents filed by the Top 10 institutes in 2005 is 1147.

Source: www.uspto.gov.in

Research in Technical Education

Recommendations

1. Need for Improving Productivity by Establishing Linkages between PhD Output and Changing Job Market and making the PhD program in tune with the needs of the industry
2. The State Government may study the occupational profiles of PhD holders and understand to what extent there exist a gap between demand for and supply of doctorates and fine tune the program accordingly
3. There is a need to support and enhance research in newly emerging areas of study of interdisciplinary nature through new organizational arrangements and policies
4. Application oriented research projects and consultancy centres, tuned to needs of industrial and rural development needs to be developed. The infrastructure of existing institutes may be strengthened to turn them into Center of Excellences in particular domains

Research in Technical Education

Recommendations

5. There is a need to Improve Women's Representation in Research and the State Government may look at incentivizing the same
6. Research is a resource incentive exercise and to focus on that successfully, there is a need to strengthen individual institutional libraries and create a network of libraries with common access
7. The State Government may look at industry participation in the research programs
8. The State Government may look at promoting Part time PhD programs which the students can work on while doing job
9. The State Government may look at introducing lectures as part of the curriculum to sensitize the students regarding IP, patents etc. These can be introductory sessions and need not be part of evaluation process. Institutes like NIFT, Delhi has introduced the same as part of the curriculum

Research in Technical Education

Recommendations

10. The universities may appoint 1-2 staff members specializing in providing legal support in filing patents, which can help the students/faculties in filing for patents
11. The State Government may look at a mechanism of promoting IP, patent applications from the projects undertaken by students at various technical institutes. Recently NIF has taken the lead in the same
12. The State Government may look at industry participation in the research programs. The State may look at symbiotic tie-up of corporate bodies with academic institutions which can promote IP, Innovation etc which needs to be tapped by them
13. The State Government may seek the help of the Office of the Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks to provide training to staff members in filing of patents, handling of database search etc.

Role of ICT in Technical Education

ICT to increase reach of Technical Colleges

- Through the use of ICT
  - the access of higher education can be greatly increased.
  - Enables imparting education to those who couldn't join regular education due to various reason (medically unfit, handicapped, rural, women etc)
  - Reduces cost of education

The various modes in which online education can be provide

- Distance Study Centres
- Online Universities / Courses

IIM Ahmedabad has tied up with NIIT Ltd to deliver it executive development program through virtual classrooms. Under this program, an instructor operates from an in-house design studio located in IIM Ahmedabad. Students operate through learning centre & experience interactive sessions through ICT-enabled tools for audio, video and other technology enabled learning mechanisms.

ICT to increase reach of Technical Colleges

United States is now the leader in e-education. Phoenix University, the leading online University, has the largest number of on-line students enrolled. In the early 1990s it became the first university to offer degrees online, and the internet is now an integral to all its teaching.

16 of the world's better ranking universities have got together and set up a $ 50 million joint venture called **Universitas 21 Global**, an online MBA business school. These universities include McGill, British Colombia, Virginia, Edinburgh, Sweden and Melbourne of Australia. Universitas 21 Global aims to tap markets of potential students from UAE, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Korea and China. It has already enrolled 1000 professionals from 45 countries for its graduate programme. It has also offered an M.Sc. in Tourism and Travel Management recently. The online degree of Universitas 21 has been well received in the world market and the degree certificate awarded by it bears the crest of all the 16 top ranked participating universities.

ICT to increase quality of education & research

- ICT can be extensively used to improve the quality of education & effectiveness.
  - Knowledge network to share, disseminate, collaborate & generate information
  - Virtual / Simulated Classrooms with Audio Visual aids
  - Use of ICT for quality teaching, learning, effective management, examinations etc.
  - Online Student / Teacher Training resources/ modules

National Knowledge Network

The objectives of NKN :

- Establishing Connectivity for Knowledge and information sharing.
- Enabling Collaborative Research in emerging areas such as Climate Modelling.
- Facilitating distance education in specialized fields such as medicine, emerging high tech areas covering info-bio-nano technology.
- Facilitating an ultra high speed e-governance backbone for information sharing

NKN has already connected **640** institutions and aims to connect over 1500 Institutions / Organizations / Laboratories under various categories throughout the country

ICT to improve Governance & transparency

- ICT can also be used to improve the transparency, efficiency & effectiveness of institutes:
  - Software Solutions with Admissions Management Module, Employee Module, Examination Management Module, Library Management Module, Hostel Management, Finance Management, online application etc can greatly reduce the tedious work of administrative force providing them quality time for value adding intiatives.
  - Email solutions for students & faculties bridges the communication gap
  - Online Website broadcasting updated notifications, schedules, events can greatly help various stakeholders including parents, students etc.

Indian School of Business (ISB) went live with "Higher Education & Research" Module of SAP in 2006-07. The objective of the solution was to:

- Provide a single-point of access to all organizational data
- Provide real-time data anytime and anywhere
- Implement collaborative and systematic operational management
- Improve service delivery
- Integrate data seamlessly across business units
- Automate business processes

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework in Technical Education

Directorate of Technical Education, Maharashtra

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Present Scenario

Monitoring and Evaluation of the performance of technical institutes on a continuous basis is of paramount importance

Presently, there are 2 organizations which look into evaluation and accreditation, as follows:

1. National Board of Accreditation (NBA), which was constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), as an Autonomous Body, under Section 10(u) of the AICTE Act,1987
2. NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India

However, a definite framework for Monitoring the performance of technical institutes is not there in the State

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Private Players in this space

1. In the recent times, CRISIL has entered into the evaluation and accreditation space by launching its Education Grading service offering, beginning with business schools
2. It evaluated 10 institutes in Maharashtra and gave the following grading:

Institute Name	Location	Programme Name	National Grade	State Grade
Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	Mumbai	MBA	National A★★★	MH A★★★
SP Jain Institute of Management and Research	Mumbai	PGDM	National A★★★	MH A★★★
Sydenham Institute of Management Studies, Research and Entrepreneurship Education	Mumbai	MMS	National A★★	MH A★★★
		PGDBM	National A★★	MH A★★★
Institute of Business Studies and Research	Navi Mumbai	MBA	National B	MH B
ITM Institute of Financial Markets	Navi Mumbai	PGDM (Financial Markets)	National A	MH A★
Alard Institute of Management Sciences	Pune	MBA	National B★★★	MH A★
Alard School of Business Management	Pune	PGDM	National B★★	MH B★★★
Flame School of Business	Pune	PGDM (Business)	National A★	MH A★★
Flame School of Communication	Pune	PGDM (Communication)	National A★	MH A★★
Indus Business School	Pune	PGDM	National B★★	MH B★★★

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Industry Participation

1. In recent times, CII, along with its industry members have visited some of the private technical education institutes for evaluation

2. The industry members have also engaged with the institute in improving the quality of education through guest lectures, workshops, teacher training programs, industry visits etc.

3. However, the total participation from the industry partners have not been sufficient enough to meet the demand of the entire state

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

International benchmarking

1. The United States based Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) (a non-governmental organization) maintains an International Directory which contains contact information about 467 quality assurance bodies, accreditation bodies and Ministries of Education in 175 countries
2. Globally, accreditation is a relatively older phenomenon and have been in place in countries like USA for about half a century
3. There are 52 recognized national accrediting bodies in USA
4. The “National Accreditors” in USA include:
    1. Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (ABHES)
    2. Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC)
    3. Accrediting Council for Continuing Education and Training (ACCET)
    4. Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (ACICS)
    5. Distance Education and Training Council (DETC)
    6. American Academy for Liberal Education (AALE)

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

International benchmarking

4. The “Accreditors” for Technical Education in USA include:
    1. Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET)
    2. Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE)
    3. Accreditation Council for Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP)
    4. Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB)
    5. International Assembly for Collegiate Business Education (IACBE)
    6. Joint Review Committee on Education Programs in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT)
    7. Joint Review Committee on Educational Programs in Nuclear Medicine Technology (JRCNMT)
    8. National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)
    9. National Association of Industrial Technology (NAIT)

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Recommendations

1. The State Government may also propose an evaluation framework based on the following parameters to be evaluated by an independent third party on a periodic basis (after a self assessment has been completed by the institute):
    1. Curriculum
    2. Teaching and Pedagogy
    3. Physical Infrastructure and Learning Resources
    4. Organization, Governance and Management
    5. Industry Linkages, Research and Consultancy
    6. International Linkages

2. The results of the evaluation may be available in public domain for easy reference

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Recommendations - Detailed Framework

1. Curriculum – 20% weightage
    1. Quality of the curriculum
    2. Regular curriculum refresh
    3. Focus on mix of theory, lab. work, case study
    4. Industry participation in curriculum design

2. Teaching and Pedagogy – 30% weightage
    1. Qualification and Competence of the Teaching Staff, including publications
    2. No. of permanent teaching staff on rolls
    3. Healthy teacher – student ratio in the institute
    4. Teaching methodology
    5. Use of modern learning aids
    6. Utilization of Feedback on teaching and pedagogy

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Recommendations - Detailed Framework

3. Physical Infrastructure and Learning Resources – 15% weightage
    1. Adequacy of classrooms, laboratories and other facilities
    2. Adequacy of libraries and availability of digital content
    3. Hostels
    4. Modern Learning resources
    5. Institute Publications and Case Studies

4. Organization, Governance and Management – 15% weightage
    1. Adequate Governing Board in place
    2. Appointment of staff as per AICTE and State Government norms
    3. Transparency and efficiency in functioning of the institute
    4. Maintenance of updated Financial Statements
    5. Regular Audit of Process, System and Finance

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Recommendations - Detailed Framework

5. Industry Linkages, Research and Consultancy – 10% weightage
    1. Industry Interaction
    2. Focus on Research, Patents and IP
    3. Focus on Doctoral education
    4. Consultancy projects for faculty

6. International Linkages – 10% weightage
    1. Faculty exchange program
    2. Student exchange program
    3. MoUs with reputed international institutions

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    - Shri Deepak Jadiye, Section Officer, Higher & Technical Education Department
- Directorate of Technical Education
    - Dr. S.K.Mahajan, Director, Directorate of Technical Education
    - Shri. V. M . Mohitkar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Technical Education
    - Shri. Bhamare, OSD, Directorate of Technical Education
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- Special Thanks to Shri. P. H. Kurien, Controller General of Patents for his priceless insights & inputs.

Appendix

Appendix

The study group committee further discussed that the primary reasons for vacancy in Technical Education Institutes at first glance seems to be the following:

- Students select quality courses (from employment standpoint) in quality institutes declining other institutes
- Students prefer institutes in urban areas to rural areas
- Students don’t get admitted into courses with low employment opportunities
- Pune & Mumbai universities/ affiliated colleges are students first preference
- Institutes which provide good placements are only preferred by students
- In un-aided institutes, poor students are unable to afford tuition fees
- Rural institutes are distant from urban areas and also lack communication facilities
- Lack of adequate hostel facilities for girls and boys
- In common admission test, the admissions in institutes is based on merit hence enough students are not available for institutions below a particular level
- The new institutes which lack experienced faculty and adequate infrastructure have high vacancies
- Other states are establishing MBA institutes, due to which students from other states are decreasing year on year leading to greater vacancies

International Benchmarking – Current Status

Calculation of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Higher Education in Maharashtra	
GER for Higher Education is Calculated as:	= Total Enrollment in Higher Education / Total population between 18-23 age group
Estimated Enrollment in Higher Education in Maharashtra (2010 - 2011) as per Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2010 - 2011	2404071
Total Population of Maharashtra as per Census 2011 provisional Data	112372972
Estimated Population between 18-23 age group as per Census of India in 2011 in Maharashtra	13099600
Estimated GER of Higher Education in Maharashtra	18.35%