

Chapter II : Functioning of Assam University (Ministry of Human Resource Development)

Highlights

- Infrastructure of the University remained underutilized to the extent of ₹ 14.30 crore due to unfilled seats to the extent of 17-39 per cent in 28 PG courses, 26-59 per cent in four UG courses and 17-87 per cent in M. Phil. courses.

(Paragraph 2.3.2.1)

- The average success rate in 22 PG courses ranged between 58 to 87 per cent during the period of 2005-10.

{Paragraph 2.3.2.2(a)}

- Two new courses (B. Tech Agriculture Engineering and B. Tech. Information Technology) were introduced without assessing the requirement of dissemination of knowledge in these streams due to which 63-95 per cent seats remained vacant in B. Tech Agriculture during 2006-10 and 45 to 87 per cent seats in B. Tech. Information Technology remained vacant during 2009-10.

(Paragraph 2.3.2.3)

- Out of total 46 Research Projects, only 12 projects were completed as of June 2010; of which five projects were delayed by two to 20 months. Out of the remaining 34 projects, 13 have crossed their scheduled date of completion as of March 2011.

(Paragraph 2.3.2.4)

- The unutilized Plan grants increased from ₹ 29.10 crore in the year 2005-06 to ₹ 34.80 crore in the year 2009-10.

(Paragraph 2.3.4.1)

- The University had not established any Internal Audit Wing since its inception.

(Paragraph 2.4.1)

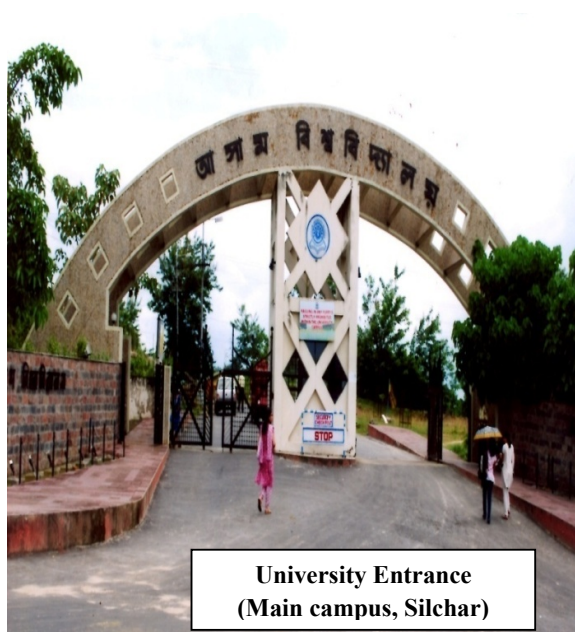
Summary of recommendations

- *The meeting of the various authorities should be held as per norms fixed by the Act and Statute of the University so that core issues may not be left unattended.*

- *The factors causing low intake of students needs to be analysed and addressed suitably.*
- *New courses may be introduced only after proper assessment of the need of dissemination of knowledge in the concerned fields.*
- *University should take appropriate measures to ensure completion of network connectivity in other academic departments.*
- *The University needs to strengthen its internal control mechanism and institutional weaknesses pointed out by NAAC needs to be addressed suitably.*

2.1 Introduction

The Assam University was established in 1989 under “Assam University (AU) Act, 1989 (Act Number XIII). The University has been functioning in two campuses at Silchar and Diphu. The Silchar campus started functioning from January 1994 whereas Diphu campus. started functioning from July 2007. The jurisdiction of the University is spread over in five districts¹ of Assam. As on 31/03/2010, the University has 56 Affiliated Colleges and 9 School of Studies² with 38 Departments and three Study Centres. It also offers different Post Graduate



University Entrance
(Main campus, Silchar)

courses and research facilities. The University has been accredited with B grade with a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.85 in September 2008 by National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

2.1.1 Objectives of the University

The objectives of the university are:

- to make provisions for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences and social sciences in the educational programme;
- to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in various branches;

¹ Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Karbi Anglong and N C Hills.

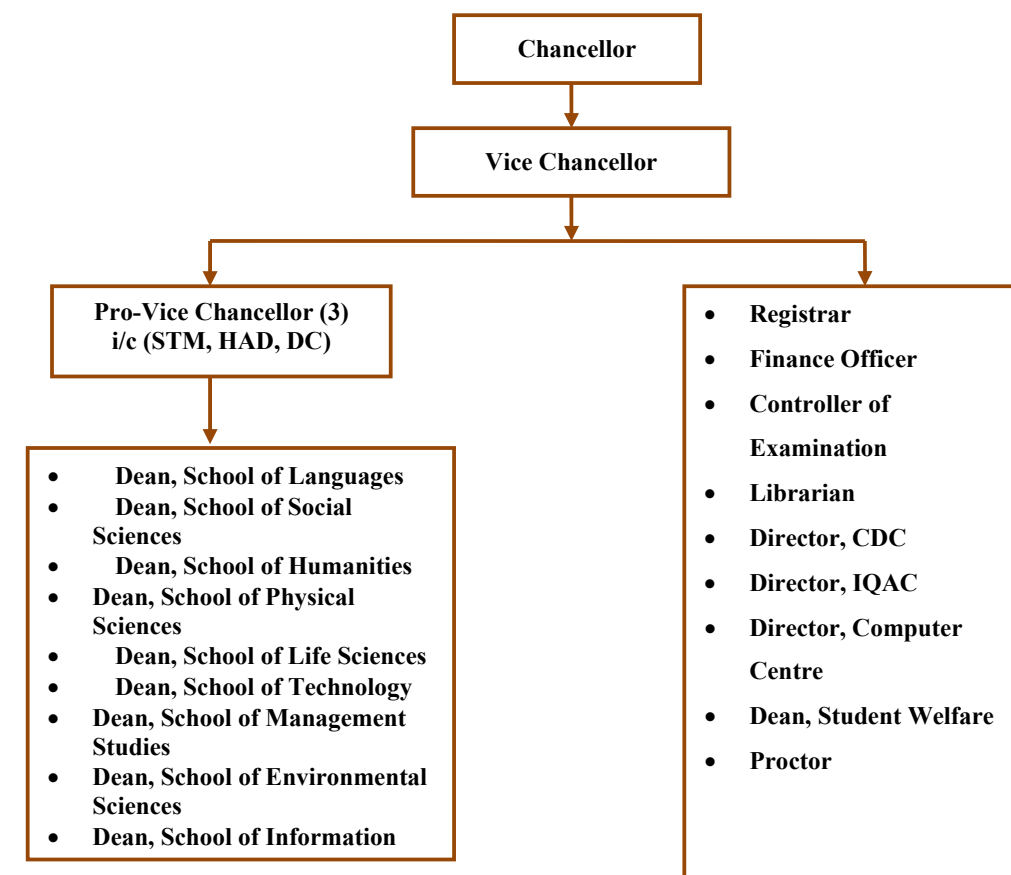
² Social Sciences, Humanities, Languages, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Information Sciences, Management Studies and Technology.

- to affiliate, recognize, institute, take over and maintain colleges and institutions to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the State, their intellectual, academic and cultural development; and
- to provide educational facilities through Distance Education.

2.1.2 Organizational set-up

The University is headed by the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor assisted by three pro-vice chancellors, Registrar, Finance Officer and other functionaries. The Schools are headed by Deans. The functionary bodies of the University are the University Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Planning Board, the Boards of Schools and the Finance Committee. Organisational setup is depicted in the chart 1 below:

Chart-I



STM – Science, Technology and Management
HAD – Humanities and Allied Discipline
DC – Diphu Campus.

2.2 Audit Approach

The audit of the university is conducted under section 19(2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

2.2.1 Audit Scope

The performance audit of functioning of the Assam University was undertaken from November 2010 under Section-19(2) of the C&AG's (Duties, Powers and Condition of Service) Act, 1971 covering the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

2.2.2 Audit Objectives

The main objectives of the performance audit were to assess whether:

- academic activities were planned and executed efficiently and effectively;
- management of financial resources were efficient and effective;
- infrastructural facilities and human resource management available were adequate and utilised efficiently and effectively;
- there existed a sound and effective control system.

2.2.3 Audit criteria

The following criteria were adopted while conducting performance audit:

- i) Assam University Act, 1989; Guidelines of UGC and AICTE; Minutes/resolutions of Financial Committee, the Court, the Executive Council, the Administrative Council and the Planning Board etc.;
- ii) Evaluation Reports, if any. Periodical Reports/returns furnished to UGC/Central Government etc;
- iii) Terms and conditions attached to various Grants released;
- iv) Budget Estimates, Annual Audited Accounts, SOEs, University investments; and
- v) CPW Code, Works Manuals with reference to constructional activities.

2.2.4 Audit Methodology

The performance audit of the University was commenced with an entry conference with the authorities of the university in November 2010 in which audit objective, audit criteria and scope of audit were discussed. An exit conference with the University Authorities was held on 7 June 2011 wherein the audit findings and recommendations were discussed. The replies of the University have been suitably incorporated.

2.3 Audit Findings

2.3.1 General Management

The University exercises its powers to fulfil the objectives through various Authorities constituted under the provisions of the Act. Functions of each Authority as per Statute are discussed below:

a) Court

The court is the highest authority of the University which makes broad policies and programmes of the University and suggest measures for the overall improvement and development of the University and discharges its functions through various authorities viz. (i) Executive Council, (ii) Academic Council, (iii) Planning Board, (iv) Finance Committee and (v) Board of Schools. Details indicating strength of the court, number of meetings held viz-a-viz norms etc. are given in table-1.

Administrative Building



Table-1

Year	Prescribed strength of the court	Actual strength of the court	Prescribed number of meetings to be held during a year	Meeting actually held	Number of representatives to be present in each meeting (Quorum)	Actual number of representatives present in the meeting	Whether agenda was prepared & circulated before meeting	Whether minutes prepared	Whether perspective plan prepared & submitted to the Court
2005-06	119	82 (69%)	1	1	30	45 (55%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2006-07	119	95 (80%)	1	1	30	45 (47%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2007-08	133	86 (65%)	1	1	30	47 (55%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2008-09	130	85 (65%)	1	1	30	44 (52%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2009-10	136	107 (79%)	1	1	30	49 (46%)	Yes	Yes	Yes

It may be seen that members of the court remained less than the prescribed strength throughout the period of report. Although the required quorum was fulfilled but the percentage of attendance of members during the meeting was poor as the presence of members reduced from 55 per cent in 2005-06 to 46 per cent in 2009-10.

b) Executive Council (EC)

The EC is the Principal executive body of the University and have the powers of management and administration of the revenue and property of the University and to run all administrative affairs of the University. Details indicating strength of the Council, number of meetings held viz-a-viz norms etc. are given in table-2.

Table-2

Year	Prescribed strength	Actual strength	Number of meetings to be held during a year	Meeting actually held	Number of representatives present in each meeting		Whether agenda prepared & circulated	Whether minutes prepared	Whether Perspective plan prepared & submitted to the Court
					To be present (Quorum)	Actual present (average)			
2005-06	18	15	3	3	7	10	Yes	Yes	Yes
2006-07	18	14	6	6	7	10	Yes	Yes	Yes
2007-08	19	17	5	5	7	10	Yes	Yes	Yes
2008-09	20	17	8	8	7	10	Yes	Yes	Yes
2009-10	18	18	9	9	7	10	Yes	Yes	Yes

The strength of Council remained less than the norms throughout the period of report except in the year 2009-10. Although the required quorum was fulfilled in each meeting, but full strength of Council were not present in any of the meetings.

c) Academic Council (AC)

Principal academic body of the University and responsible for maintaining standards of education and to from academic policies and issue instruction/directions with respect to new courses, examinations, evaluation of research etc. Details indicating strength of the Council, number of meetings held *viz-a-viz* norms etc. are given in table-3.

Table-3

Year	Prescribed strength	Actual strength	Number of meetings to be held during a year	Meeting actually held	To be present (Quorum)	Number of representatives present in each meeting on average	Whether agenda prepared & circulated	Whether minutes prepared	Whether Perspective plan prepared & submitted to the Court
2005-06	74	60(81%)	3	3	30	41(68%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2006-07	74	66(89%)	4	4	33	46(70%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2007-08	86	67(78%)	5	5	34	49(73%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2008-09	83	63(80%)	4	4	32	48(77%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2009-10	89	77(87%)	5	5	39	55(72%)	Yes	Yes	Yes

The strength of Council remained less than the prescribed strength throughout the period of report. Although the required quorum was fulfilled in each meeting, but full strength of Council were not present in any of the meetings.

d) Finance Committee (FC)

The FC looks after overall financial management of the University and to prepare budgets and annual accounts. Details indicating strength of the Committee, number of meetings held *viz-a-viz* norms etc. are given in table-4.

Table-4

Year	Prescribed strength of the committee	Actual strength	Number of meetings to be held	Meeting actually held	Whether the budget was discussed before approval of recommendation considered by the Court	Whether Annual A/cs were discussed and considered by EC	Whether Audit Report discussed in EC and approved by the court
2005-06	7	7	3	Nil	No	No	No
2006-07	7	7	3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
2007-08	10	10	3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
2008-09	10	10	3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes
2009-10	10	10	3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes

During the year 2005-06, no meeting of FC was held and number of meetings held fell short by one in the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2009-10.

e) Planning Board (PB)

The Planning Board is responsible for reviewing educational programmes offered by the University, organising structure at education to create value oriented education and to develop new teaching and learning process. Details indicating strength of the Board, number of meetings held *viz-a-viz* norms etc. are given in table-5.

Table-5

Year	Prescribed strength	Actual strength	Number of meetings to be held	Meeting actually held	Number of members actually present (Quorum)	Whether agenda prepared & circulated	Whether minutes prepared
2005-06	21	21	1	1	10 (9)	Yes	Yes
2006-07	21	21	1	Nil	Nil(9)	N/A	N/A
2007-08	23	23	1	1	14(9)	Yes	Yes
2008-09	23	23	1	1	13(9)	Yes	Yes
2009-10	24	24	1	1	15(9)	Yes	Yes

During the year 2006-07, no meeting was held. Although required quorum was fulfilled in each meeting, but full strength of Council were not present in any of the meetings.

No records relating to review of educational programmes offered by the university were produced to audit.

f) Board of School

There are nine schools of studies and each school has a School Board and would discharge its functions as per the university ordinances from time to time. No records were produced in support of holding annual meetings by Board of School.

Thus, due to the deficiencies and shortfalls in general functioning of various authorities as stated above, the purpose of formation of such bodies remained largely unfruitful.

The University in its reply (June 2011), attributed the reasons for shortfall in attendance in meetings of various bodies to the remoteness of the University.

g) College Development Council (CDC)

The University had set up a CDC with the objective to provide leadership role and extend all help, guidance and advice to the colleges affiliated to the University. The strength of CDC and periodicity of holding its meetings during 2005-10 are shown in table-6.

Table-6

Year	Prescribed strength	Actual strength	Meetings to be held during a year	Meetings actually held	Members to set Quorum	No. of representative actually present in each meeting
2005-06	25	25	2	1	7	11
2006-07	25	25	2	NIL	7	--
2007-08	25	25	2	1	7	16
2008-09	25	25	2	1	7	17
2009-10	25	25	2	1	7	19

The position tabled above showed that:

- (i) No meeting was held during 2006-07 and only fifty *per cent* of the prescribed meetings were held during 2005-06, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- (ii) Although the quorum was fulfilled, members who participated in the meetings were only 11 to 19 as against the actual strength of 25 members.

Records further revealed that the CDC meetings were not adequately represented by members from 'core' group i.e. affiliated colleges. Absence of members representing State Government was also noticed.

Further, the important measures resolved to be adopted forthwith, in the meetings of CDC, to improve the academic performance of the affiliated colleges by early introduction of Semester System as emphasized by National Assessment and Accreditation Council Peer Team in UG level, introduction of academic audit; E-learning process and research works at UG level in collaboration with the University, setting up of Internal Assessment Cell and exchange of faculties from University to college and vice-versa to make the teaching meaning full were yet to be implemented.

Holding of inadequate number of annual meetings coupled with absence of adequate members and non-adherence to the important suggestion of CDC to uplift the academic quality in affiliated colleges resulted in poor performance of few affiliated colleges. The facts were accepted (June 2011) by the University authorities.

Recommendations

- *The meeting of the various authorities should be held as per norms fixed by the Act and Statute of the University so that core issues may not be left unattended.*
- *The measures suggested in the meetings of CDC for betterment of academic activities may be considered for implementation.*

2.3.2 Academic Activities

In order to achieve its goal the university, as of March 2010, established 38 Departments and three Centres and introduced 28 Post Graduate (PG), four Under Graduate (UG) and three Five Years Integrated Courses in addition to M. Phil, Ph. D courses in various disciplines. The per capita education cost during 2005-10 ranged between ₹ 74000 (2005-06) and ₹ 1.53 lakh (2009-10) detailed in **Annexe-1**.

Short comings noticed in achieving its academic goals are discussed below;

2.3.2.1 Intake capacity vis-a-vis vacant seats

Scrutiny of records revealed that first year enrolment of students in the University as a whole were lower in comparison with the intake capacity of various courses. The overall position of unfilled seats during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is indicated in the table-7.

Table-7

Course level & No. of courses		Total annual intake capacity		Vacant seats (Per cent to capacity)				
		2005-08	2008-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
A. 1) Post Graduate	Main campus-22	646	1045	137 (21)	176 (27)	120(19)	392 (38)	145 (14)
	Diphu campus ³ - 6	150	150	-	-	86(57)	73(48)	58(38)
	Total - 28	796	1195	137 (21)	176 (27)	206(26)	465(39)	203(17)
2) Under Graduate (UG) course - 4 ⁴		107	138	(-) 5 (Nil)	28(26)	41(38)	70(51)	81 (59)
3) Five years Integrated course- 3		104	150	(-) 7 (Nil)	1 (--)	(-) 11 (Nil)	(-) 10 (Nil)	(-) 32 (Nil)
Total 35 Main campus Main campus + Diphu		857 1007	1483	125 (14.58)	205 (23.92)	236 (17.50) (23.44)	525 (33.90) (35.40)	252 (14.55) (17.00)
B.M. Phil (under 20 Deptt.)		202	293	176 (87)	42 (21)	34 (17)	116 (40)	231 (79)

³ Established in 2007-08

⁴ Two UG courses started from 2006-07.

The above table indicates poor intake of students in different level of courses which resulted in vacant seats ranging from 17 per cent to 39 per cent in 28 PG courses during 2005-06 to 2009-10; 26 per cent to 59 per cent in four UG courses during 2006-07 to 2009-10 whereas excess students were admitted in three Five-year Integrated courses almost in all the years of report. Seats in the range of 17 - 87 per cent also remained vacant during 2005-06 to 2009-10 in M. Phil courses. Thus, the infrastructure of the University to the extent of ₹ 14.30 crore⁵ remained underutilised due to low admissions in PG and UG courses alone.

While accepting the observations, the University stated (June 2011) that it had constraints to deny admission to some aspirants because of their poor performance in three years degree course (TDC) level exams and also attributed the reasons for increase in intake on account of implementation of OBC reservation policy since 2008-09.

Recommendation

- The factors causing low intake of students needs to be analysed and addressed suitably.

2.3.2.2 Success Rate and Placements

(a) PG Courses

The year wise and school wise position of eligible students for appearing in final examinations and numbers passed out there against in respect of eight schools having 22 PG departments of the main campus is furnished in table-8.

Table-8

Sl. No.	School of	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			Average Percentage
		E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	
1.	Languages (7 Deptt.)	115	87	76	134	80	60	129	99	77	137	114	83	159	129	81	75%
2.	Social Science (4 Deptt.)	132	66	50	128	69	54	87	69	79	118	63	53	122	105	86	64%
3.	Humanities (2 Deptt.)	43	19	44	30	22	73	43	24	56	44	23	52	31	20	65	58%
4.	Information Science (1 Deptt.)	29	28	97	29	25	86	30	24	80	31	26	84	41	27	66	83%
5.	Mgt. Studies (2 Deptt.)	50	49	98	54	38	70	48	41	85	77	41	53	122	67	55	72%

⁵ 2005-06 - ₹ 92.50 lakh; 2006-07 - ₹ 188.60 lakh; 2007-08 - ₹ 195.88 lakh; 2008-09 - ₹ 567.00 lakh; 2009-10 - ₹ 385.56 lakh

6	Env. Science (1 Deptt.)	19	14	74	21	13	62	21	13	62	25	15	60	17	17	100	72%
7	Life Science (2 Deptt.)	50	27	54	54	40	74	38	37	97	39	36	92	50	44	88	81%
8	Physical Science (3 Deptt.)	59	38	64	57	30	53	64	26	41	55	40	73	88	46	52	87%
Total (22 Deptt.)		497	328	66	507	317	63	460	333	72	526	358	68	630	455	72	

E – Eligible candidate, P – Pass out students.

The overall pass *percentage* of students during 2005-06 to 2009-10 in PG courses ranged between 63 *per cent* (2006-07) and 72 *per cent* (2009-10). In three departments (Information Science and Management Studies) success rate had fallen as compared to the success rate of the year 2005-06.

Further, it was also seen that average 87 *per cent* students being the highest passed out from the School of Physical Science (three departments) and 58 *per cent*, being the lowest, came out successfully from the School of Humanities (two departments).

Keeping in view the average low pass percentage in Social Sciences and Humanities, the University needs to take appropriate measures to bring the performance at par to the other departments.

(b) UG Courses and 5 year Integrated Courses

The position and percentage of pass out students in respect of the remaining one UG course and one "5year Integrated course" of the School of Social Sciences is given in table-9.

Table-9

Name of the course	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage	E	P	Percentage
(LLB)	194	95	49	300	165	55	244	117	48	227	142	63	241	135	56
(BSW/MSW)	25	17	68	45	27	60	46	36	78	56	40	71	59	49	83

Of the four UG courses, two courses were started in the year 2006-07 and thus, first batch would pass out in the year 2010-11 and information in respect of one course (School of Languages) was not provided. For the remaining one course the success rate showed variable performance as it increased from 49 *per cent* in the year 2005-06 to 56 *per cent* in the year 2009-10.

Similarly in three "5 years Integrated Courses", complete data was not made available in respect of two courses whereas success rate in the third course

(Bachelor and Master of Social works) increased from 68 *per cent* in the year 2005-06 to 83 *per cent* in 2009-10.

(c) Drop out students

Scrutiny of records pertaining to number of students eligible for appearing in final examination and drop out students revealed that in 11 PG courses a total number of 265 students dropped out during 2005-10 with highest number in 2009-10 (77) and lowest in 2005-06 (44). The course wise dropped out students ranged from 13 in MA. Philosophy to 47 in M.Com during 2005-10 as indicated in table-10.

Table-10

Name of courses/Exam (PG)	Students Dropped out (Final Exam)										Total drop out
	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		
	Number of final year students	No. of dropped out student	Number of final year students	No. of dropped out student	Number of final year students	No. of dropped out student	Number of final year students	No. of dropped out student	Number of final year students	No. of dropped out student	
1. M.A. English	-	-	-	-	22	8	30	12	-	-	20
2. M.A. Sanskrit	-	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	22	7	17
3. M.A. Philosophy	-	-	-	-	19	4	22	7	15	2	13
4. M.A. Manipuri	13	8	-	-	14	9	-	-	-	-	17
5. M.A. Education	22	10	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	-	14
6. M.A. Sociology	27	6	28	5	29	9	40	19	-	-	39
7. M.A. Linguistic	4	4	9	6	-	-	8	2	12	5	17
8. M.Sc. Chemistry	22	4	-	-	27	12	25	2	31	5	23
9. M.Sc. Physics	22	6	22	8	-	-	-	-	33	16	31
10. M.Com.	21	6	-	-	-	-	17	3	44	29	47
11. MMC	-	-	29	3	30	6	31	5	41	13	27
Total:		44		41		53		50		77	265

The reasons for such abstention in the final examinations were never ascertained by the University. Appropriate action to identify the causes of high drop out in final examinations needs to be taken.

(d) Placements

A Career Counselling and Placement Cell (CCPC) is established in the University to cater the dual needs of students in terms of both career counselling for further academic pursuits and job placement through campus interviews for recruitment in the Private/Corporate sector companies. The number of students' secured placement may be one of the criteria to measure the requirement of the courses offered. The courses for which placements of qualified students were arranged by the University during 2005-10 are indicated in table-11.

Table-11

Sl. No.	Department	Courses	2008 ⁶			2009 & 2010 ⁷		
			Student appeared before Placement Cell	Placement Secured	percentage of placement	Appeared before Placement Board	Placement Secured	percentage of placement
1.	Computer Science	MSc/MCS	40	22	55	40	15	38
2.	IT	B. Tech	----	----	----	22	04	18
3.	Mass Com	MMC	----	----	----	50	12	24
4.	Business Adm.	MBA	----	----	----	60	21	35
5.	Social Work	BSW/MSW	04	04	100	----	----	----

It may be seen that out of total 40 students eligible for placement, only 22 students (55 *per cent*) could get the placement job in 2008 and the position thereafter, further deteriorated when 38, 18, 24 and 35 *per cent* of eligible students of MSc/MCS, B Tech, MMC and MBA respectively were selected through placement cell of the University during the years 2009 and 2010. This indicated poor performance of the Placement cell.

2.3.2.3 Introduction of New Courses

The University introduced two new UG courses of Information Technology and Agriculture Engineering in 2006-07. The Intake capacity, students' admitted etc. in these courses are shown in table-12.

Table-12

Year	B. Tech. Information Technology (4 semesters)			B. Tech. Agri. Engineering (4 semesters)		
	Intake capacity (No.)	Student admitted	Seat vacant No. (Percentage)	Intake capacity (No.)	Student admitted	Seat vacant No. (Percentage)
2006-07	30	27	3(10)	30	11	19 (63)
2007-08	30	28	2(7)	30	11	19(63)
2008-09	38	21	17 (45)	38	2	36 (95)
2009-10	38	5	33 (87)	38	10	28 (74)

The seats against Agriculture Engineering course remained vacant ranging from 63 to 95 *per cent* during the years 2006-10. Similarly, in respect of B.Tech, Information Technology, seats remained unfilled to the extent of 45 *per cent* in 2008-09 to 87 *per cent* in 2009-10. All the 11 students of Agricultural Engineering were allowed to opt for Information Technology course in the second semester. Hence there was no student in the first batch of Agriculture Engineering.

Thus, the University introduced new courses of study without assessing the need of dissemination of knowledge in the concerned fields.

⁶ Data for 2005, 2006 & 2007 are not available.

⁷ Segregated position in respect of 2009 and 2010 was not furnished to Audit.

The University in their reply stated (June 2011) that these two new UG courses were started at the behest of the Government of India and the feasibility of opening such department in the University must have been analysed by the Government of India.

The reply indicated that neither the University nor the Government of India properly assessed and ascertained the need of dissemination of knowledge in the concerned fields before starting these courses.

2.3.2.4 Research Projects

Research and development activities constitute critical components of an academic institution. The projects were funded by various Ministries and other Government organisations. The University has not developed any mechanism to monitor actual progress and outcome of research activities. However, of late in March 2011, a Planning and Development Unit has been created.

A total 46 research projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 6.99 crore were assigned to the University during the period of report. Details indicating the name of the project, scheduled *viz-a-viz* actual date of completion, name of the funding agency and their present status is given in **Annexe-II**. A scrutiny of these research projects revealed the following:

- As of June 2010 only 12 projects involving expenditure of ₹ 86.15 lakh were completed.
- Of the completed projects, five projects were completed with a delay ranging from two to 20 months.
- As of date, the remaining 34 projects are still in progress of which 13 projects have crossed their scheduled date of completion. Reasons for delay in respect of six projects were attributed to non-receipt of fund, change of Principal Investigator (PI) etc. whereas no reasons for delay of the remaining seven projects were assigned by the management.
- Expenditure on 12 completed projects included capital expenditure of ₹ 45.08 lakh towards procurement of equipments, computer etc. The assets so procured were retained with the PIs of the respective departments without transferring to the books of the University.

In reply (June 2011), the University stated that the authority would take up the matter with all the concerned Principal Investigators.

Recommendations

- *Appropriate measures may be taken to open more avenues for placement of students from various disciplines through campus selection.*
- *New courses may be introduced only after proper assessment of the need of dissemination of knowledge in the concerned field.*

2.3.3 Human Resource Management

In order to maintain academic standards in education institutions, the availability of qualified and experienced faculty is a pre requisite; otherwise shortage on this account may adversely affect the quality of education. The position of sanctioned posts and men-in-position of teaching as well as non-teaching staff as on 31 March 2010 is indicated in table-13.

Table-13

Designation	Sanctioned Posts		Men-in-position		Vacant post and its percentage to sanctioned post	
	Main Campus	Diphu campus	Main Campus	Diphu campus	Main Campus	Diphu campus
Professor	32	6	28	5	4 (12.5)	1(16.6)
Reader	94	9	84	8	10(10.63)	1(11.1)
Lecturer	199	17	183	19	16(8.04)	-
Total	325	32	295	32	30(9.23)	2(6.25)
Non-Teaching staff	274	25	260	15	14(5)	10(40)

It may be seen that there was a shortage of 30 teaching staff (9.23 per cent) against the sanctioned strength of 325 in main campus whereas, though there was a shortage of one Professor and one Reader in Diphu campus but the overall position of teaching staff was as per total sanctioned strength as the vacancy in Professor and Reader cadre has been compensated by excess of two Lecturers over the sanctioned strength.

In case of non-teaching staff, there was a shortage of 14 and 10 persons comprising 5 per cent and 40 per cent over the sanctioned strength of main campus and Diphu campus respectively.

2.3.3.1 Skill up-gradation of Non teaching staff

Against the existing staff strength of 260 (31 March 2010) in main campus training was imparted only to 50 non-teaching personnel during 2005-10 out of which 38 had undertaken training in the field of administration. No training was imparted to staff in the field of Accounts till March 2011. It was further seen that percentage of non teaching trained staff ranged between 1.33 and 5.86 per cent during 2005-10.

Moreover, information relating to evaluation of the effect of training imparted to the trainees and their deployment in respective fields for which they were trained up were not made available to audit due to which impact of training cannot be ascertained.

In reply (June 2011), it was stated that the University was in the process of developing a mechanism for training of non-teaching staff.

2.3.4 Financial Management

2.3.4.1 Budget and expenditure

The University is financed through grants received from UGC and other Central Government Organizations such as Ministry of Environment & Forests, Department of Science & Technology (DST), Indian Council of Historical Research etc. Besides, University generates its own revenue by way of fees from students, sale of publications, interest from investment and saving accounts etc.

The year wise position of grants received and utilisation there against is shown in table-14.

Table-14

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Grants received	Other Income	Total fund available	Total of fund utilised	Un-utilised fund
Plan						
2005-06	15.29	24.50	0.00	39.79	10.69	29.10
2006-07	29.10	8.53	1.40	39.03	18.28	20.75
2007-08	20.75	15.00	1.23	36.98	15.97	21.01
2008-09	21.01	27.66	1.23	49.90	30.30	19.60
2009-10	19.60	43.00	2.31	64.91	30.11	34.80
Total		118.69	6.17	230.61	105.35	
Non-Plan						
2005-06	1.85	4.43	4.03	10.31	9.71	0.60
2006-07	0.60	9.20	1.99	11.79	10.80	0.99
2007-08	0.99	12.51	2.60	16.10	12.64	3.46
2008-09	3.46	21.17	3.81	28.44	21.81	6.63
2009-10	6.63	17.72	4.45	28.80	27.88	0.92
Total		65.03	16.88	95.44	82.84	
Others						
2005-06	0.57	0.74	0.00	1.31	0.54	0.77
2006-07	0.77	0.93	0.00	1.70	0.98	0.72
2007-08	0.72	1.29	0.01	2.02	1.32	0.70
2008-09	0.70	2.74	0.05	3.49	0.71	2.78
2009-10	2.78	3.39	0.00	6.17	2.30	3.87
Total		9.09	0.06	14.69	5.85	

Note: Plan funds include amounts received under Non-lapsable Central Pool Resources (₹22.50 crore) during 2005-06, OBC expansion (₹26.11 crore) during 2008-09 and 2009-10, Diphu Campus (₹15.00 crore) during 2009-10 and School of Technology (₹10.00 crore) during 2009-10.

The University could not utilise the total of the receipts and carried over balance of the previous year under Plan Grants; resultantly the un-utilised grants increased from ₹ 29.10 crore in the year 2005-06 to ₹ 34.80 crore in the year 2009-10.

Receipts and Expenditure under Non-Plan head, which mainly consists of Establishment, Administrative and other Academic expenses have continuously depicted an increasing trend as receipt of grants increased from ₹ 4.43 crore in the year 2005-06 to ₹ 21.17 crore in the year 2008-09 and expenditure also increased from ₹ 9.71 crore in the year 2005-06 to ₹ 27.88 crore in the year 2009-10. Non-utilisation of substantial amount of fund ranging from ₹ 29.10 crore in the year 2005-06 to ₹ 34.80 crore in the year 2009-10 indicated deficient financial management during the period of report.

A detailed scrutiny of un-utilised fund of ₹ 34.80 crore under Plan head at the end of financial year 2009-10 revealed the following irregularities and shortcomings:

- Non-lapsable Central Pool Resources (NLCPR) fund amounting to ₹ 3 crore, received in the year 1999-2000 for setting up Diphu campus was kept unutilised.
- Out of UGC grant of ₹ 7.50 crore received in May 2005 under NLCPR and ₹ 15 crore in November 2009 for development works of Diphu campus, the University did not utilise ₹ 4.06 crore and ₹ 10 crore respectively due to non selection of suitable executing/construction agency.
- Fund amounting to ₹ 10 crore meant for School of Technology was received at the fag end of the year (February 2010) and remained unutilised.

The University accepted the observations as no comments were offered in this regard.

2.3.4.2 Non adjustment of long outstanding advances

Scrutiny revealed that an amount of advance totalling to ₹ 119.73 lakh (including outstanding balance of ₹ 99.26 lakh) was paid to Architect Consultant Pvt. Ltd. (ACPL), Kolkata as of May 2006 for architectural design of buildings. Out of this, an amount of ₹102.66 lakh was adjusted till May 2008 leaving a balance of ₹ 17.07 lakh pending adjustment as of June 2011. No concrete action was taken by the University Authority either to adjust the said outstanding advance or to affect recovery of the same as ACPL was no more involved in any activities of the University since long. In reply the University stated (June 2011) that effective steps would be taken for adjustment of advances.

2.3.4.3 Diversion of unutilized fund under SC Girls Hostel

Against the Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's sanction and release of fund (1999-2000 to 2003-04) of ₹ 2.14 crore for construction of S C Girls' Hostel, the work was completed by incurring a total expenditure of ₹ 2.13 crore during 2005-06. The balance amount of unutilized fund of ₹ 15.08 lakh (including earned interest of ₹ 13.65

lakh) was transferred to Plan head of Account during 2008-09 without surrendering the same, thereby violating the terms and conditions of the sanction order.

In reply (June 2011), it was stated that the funding agency had not sought for refund of the unutilised fund. The reply is not in consonance with the terms and conditions of the sanction order.

Recommendation

- *The University should take up adequate steps to avoid diversion of funds from other heads of accounts and should obtain necessary approval before untoward payment from the UGC fund.*

2.3.5 Infrastructure Management

2.3.5.1 Works Management

The constructions of academic and administrative buildings, hostels, residential quarters etc. were got executed in 'deposit work' basis through Government agencies. Estimates of works were prepared as per schedule of Rates of CPWD.



As per information furnished to Audit, total 41 building projects (estimated value ₹ 80.47 crore) were taken up for construction during 2005-10, of which 23 projects were completed and remaining 18 works were in progress as of March 2011 out of which nine works costing ₹ 25.62 crore had already lapsed its stipulated period of completion against which University had already released ₹ 16.14 crore as of March 2010. Details indicated in **Annexe-III**.

Scrutiny of records pertaining to award and execution of various works, however, revealed the following irregularities:

(a) Award of works without tender

All civil works were awarded without floating tenders. The executing agencies were selected by the Building Committee of the University. Award of works without competitive bidding process deprived the University to get the works done at more competitive rates. Reasonableness of expenditure incurred on construction works including payment of agency charges⁸ remained unverified/un-assessed.

⁸ For 26 civil works awarded to MGCC, the University paid ₹110.98' lakh as agency charges till March 2010.

In reply (June 2011), it was stated that the local geographical and socio-economic conditions had not permitted a different methodology to build the campus expeditiously. The reply is not acceptable as the National Institute of Technology, Silchar has been following the practice of open tendering.

(b) Wasteful and extra expenditure

Four construction works⁹ under OBC expansion scheme were awarded to National Building Construction Company (NBCC) in September and November 2008 at an estimated cost of ₹ 11.77 crore to be completed within 18 months and 15 months respectively. An amount of ₹ 2.60 crore was paid as advance in September 2008.

The works were awarded according to a memorandum of understanding (MoU) of February 2008 between University and the NBCC. The MoU, though contained clause for levy of liquidated damages for delay in the part of contractor, the important clause of CPWD manual to get the incomplete work done through other contractor at the Risk and cost of NBCC, in case of failure of NBCC was not inserted.

NBCC, without commencing the work, on the plea that their employees were not willing to work in the region, refunded the advance amount in August and November 2009 after deducting ₹ 15.08 lakh being the expenditure towards consultancy fees and agency charges. As the drawings submitted by the contractor were not found useful on proof checking due to some reported defects and absence of records for survey, the entire expenditure of ₹ 15.08 lakh was rendered wasteful.

The University subsequently re-allotted two works¹⁰ to CPWD and two works¹¹ to Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation Limited (MGCC) in November 2009 at revised estimated cost aggregating to ₹ 15.04 crore. The escalation of ₹ 3.27 crore in the cost of work which was due to rise in material cost could not be claimed from earlier contractor due to absence of standard clause relating to completion of work at the 'Risk and cost' of defaulting contractor was not included in the MoU with NBCC.

The University stated (June 2011), that there was no financial loss as the work was subsequently undertaken by other Government agencies. The reply is not acceptable as the fact remained that the university had to incur excess expenditure of ₹ 3.27 crore due to cancellation of work order with NBCC.

⁹ Construction of 10 nos. Teacher's quarter (Estimated cost ₹ 1.62crore); construction of History, Political Science & Sociology Department (Estimated cost ₹ 5.15 crore); construction of Economics & Commerce department building (Estimated cost ₹ 3.62 crore) and Day care & women's facility centre (Estimated cost ₹ 1.38 crore)

¹⁰ Economics & Commerce building (Estimated cost ₹ 4.79 crore); History, Political Science & Sociology building (Estimated cost ₹ 6.55 crore)

¹¹ Day care & Women's facility centre (Estimated cost ₹ 1.62 crore); 10 nos. Teachers quarters (Estimated cost ₹ 2.08 crore)

(c) Non-commencement of building works

Scrutiny revealed that for infrastructure development and other activities at Diphu Campus, UGC released ₹ 15 crore in November 2009. Of which ₹ 10 crore was allocated by the Building Committee for construction of academic building (₹ 5 crore), extension of administrative building (₹ 1.25 crore), 2 hostels (₹ 2 crore) and quarters for teachers and staff (₹ 1.75 crore). The works were, however, not allotted for construction as of March 2011 for reasons stated to be the excess estimated cost worked out by CPWD. Failure on the part of the University in selecting suitable executing agency for so long and retaining huge amount of grant without utilisation had deprived the stake holders from its intended benefit.

In reply (June 2011), the University stated that due evaluation and approval of the Building Committee was awaited.

2.3.5.2 Computerisation of departments

The University Grants Commission, New Delhi, accorded sanction (March 2005) of ₹ 2.00 crore to Assam University for Campus Development and Networking. The sanctioned amount was received by the University through swift transfer in April 2005.

Scrutiny revealed that out of ₹ 2.00 crore, an amount of ₹ 1.51 crore was spent during August 2007 to March 2010 for procurement and installation of Network equipments, computers, batteries etc. Reasons for non utilization of fund for 27 months (May 2005 to July 2007) were neither available on records nor intimated to audit.

Scrutiny revealed that out of 32 departments, one library, three hostels, Examination Centres and Administration, only 14 locations in eight¹² academic departments had been brought under networking connection whereas the remaining departments were still under the process of networking. Thus, the delay in network connectivity mainly in academic departments in spite of availability of fund, deprived the students and faculty members from the intended benefits.



Internet locations in Central Library

¹² Chemistry, Physics, Life Science, Computer Science, Ecology, Environmental Science, Business Administration and School of Technology

During exit conference, University stated that, networking in all the academic departments has been completed as of May 2011; however, no supporting document was produced by the Management in this regard.

Recommendations

- *Concerted efforts should be made for awarding contracts for construction of building works without delay.*
- *Suitable mechanism may be devised to monitor the works to avoid delay in completion.*
- *University should take appropriate measures to ensure completion of network connectivity in other academic departments.*

2.4 Internal Control and Monitoring

Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the objectives of an organisation with regard to efficiency and effectiveness of operations, compliance of applicable rules and regulations and sound financial reporting.

In this regard, Audit observed the following:

2.4.1 Absence of Internal Audit

Considering the size and volume of transactions, an Internal Audit Wing in the University is required to be set up for conducting proper checks of all financial affairs so as to avoid financial mismanagement/irregularities and ensure checks and balances. The University has not set up any Internal Audit Wing despite pointing out consistently to the University through Separate Audit Reports year after year.

In absence of Internal Audit mechanism, control over financial irregularities and deficiencies in annual accounts etc. cannot be ensured.

The University stated (June 2011) that the creation of Internal Audit Wing was under process.

2.4.2 NAAC recommendations (Peer Report)

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in its Peer Report (August 2008) observed the following institutional weaknesses:

- Lack of choice based credit system in the University departments/colleges to facilitate innovative curriculum delivery.
- Non existence of University Industry interaction centre to facilitate structured consultancy programme and industry interactions.
- Lack of participatory teaching methods and computer assisted technologies in the teaching-learning process.

- Lack of effective and mechanized feedback system from stake holders and students for quality improvement.

University in pursuance of NAAC recommendation/guidelines established nine schools of studies, Internal Quality Assurance Cell besides partial implementation of networking system as of March 2011. Major areas of institutional weaknesses, however, remained unattended.

2.4.3 Asset register & physical verification

As per Rule 192 of the General Financial Rules, assets acquired by the University are required to be entered in the Asset register and physically verified at least once in a year to ascertain the damage/obsolete/unserviceable assets due to normal wear and tear. The University, however, did not maintain any asset register and thus, no physical verification of assets was ever conducted. In absence of asset register, details of assets acquired and their status could not be ascertained.

Similarly, as per the requirement of Rule 194 of General Financial Rules, physical verification of the library books was also not conducted since 2003-04 despite the fact that (i) Library procured 32,004 books and journals during the period 2005-10 at a total cost of ₹ 5.04 crore. (ii) shortages/damage of books valuing ₹ 20.82 lakh was detected during the last physical verification conducted in the year 2002 and (iii) there was a total 94483 books and journals as of March 2010.

Recommendations

- *The University needs to strengthen its internal control mechanism*
- *Institutional weaknesses pointed out by NAAC needs to be addressed suitably.*

2.5 Conclusion

The performance audit of the University revealed the following deficiencies in its functioning:

- Due to poor intake of students in different courses, the infrastructure of the University to the extent of ₹ 14.30 crore remained underutilised during the period of report.
- A total of 265 students dropped out in 11 (eleven) PG courses during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10.
- Due to poor pursuance of the University's placement cell, only fifty five *per cent* of the total eligible students could get the placement job in 2008, thereafter the position further deteriorated when 38, 18, 24 and 35 *per cent* of eligible students of MSc/MCS, B Tech, MMC, MBA and BSW/MSW respectively were selected during the years 2009 and 2010.

- University introduced new courses of study without assessing the need of dissemination of knowledge in the concerned fields due to which 60 to 95 *per cent* of seats remained vacant in these courses.
- Of the 46 research projects of the total estimated cost of ₹ 6.99 crore only 12 projects involving expenditure of ₹ 86.15 lakh were completed as of June 2010.
- Of the completed research projects, five projects were completed with a delay ranging from one to 22 months.
- Five *per cent* in main campus and 40 *per cent* in Diphu campus of the teaching posts were vacant as of March 2010.

2.6 Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the co-operation and assistance rendered by the University Authority to Audit during the course of Audit.

The matter was referred to the Ministry in July 2011; their reply was awaited.

Annexe-1

(refer to paragraph 2.3.2)

Cost of Education per student per annum (Main campus & Diphu Campus)

(₹ in lakh)

S.No	Expenses	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Main campus	Diphu Campus	Main campus	Diphu Campus	Main campus	Diphu Campus	Main campus	Diphu Campus	Main campus	Diphu Campus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Establishment Expenses	892.45	---	1274.82	---	1115.39	20.61	1840.61	97.80	3000.68	187.27
2	Academic expenses	89.40	---	101.18	---	116.65	2.15	229.65	2.78	385.49	5.32
3	Administrative Expenses	166.49	---	247.87	---	273.97	16.02	357.59	16.11	441.74	20.17
4	Repair & Maintenance expenses	30.91	---	32.69	---	87.10	0.11	84.97	4.75	62.85	6.89
	Total	1179.25	---	1656.56	---	1593.11	38.89	2512.80	121.44	3890.76	219.65
	Total (Main + Diphu)					1632.00		2634.24		4110.41	
1	Total student enrolment (excluding Ph. D student)	1593	---	1798	---	1892	64	2315	121	2549	135
	Total (Main + Diphu)					1956		2436		2684	
2	Cost of Education per student per annum	0.74	---	0.92	---	0.84	0.61	1.09	1.00	1.53	1.63
	Total (Main + Diphu)					0.83		1.08		1.53	

Annexe-II

(refer to paragraph 2.3.2.4)

Statement showing name of the projects, scheduled *viz-a-viz* actual date of completion, and their present status

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Schedule date of completion	Actual date of completion	Name of the funding agency	Present status of the project
1	Ecology & Management of bamboos in home gardens of Barak Valley, NE India magnetic, liquid crystals	5.50	April 2008	31.3.2009	G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Env. & Development	Completed
2	Design synthesis, characterization and study of rare earth and transition metal-containing magnetic, liquid crystals	14.64	October 2008	23.4.2009	Deptt. Of Science and Technology	Completed
3	Engaging communities in Waste management	0.30	December 2005	25.12.2005	Shastri Applied Research Project(SHARP).	Completed
4	Mapping & Quantitative Assessment of Geographic Distribution & Population Status of Plant Resources of eastern Himalayan Region	13.23	November 2009	-	Department of Biotechnology, GOI.	Ongoing
5	A study on the distorted structure of porphyrin in mettalloporphyrinss	8.04	September 2009	31.8.2009	Department of Science and Technology	Completed
6	Chemistry of ruthenium with some new azoheterocycles: Synthesis, Characterization & electrochemical properties	20.34	December 2009	30.11.2009	Department of Science and Technology	Completed
7	Study of minor bodies of Solar System by stimulating laboratory data to match with spacecraft observation	9.25	2009	-	Department of Space, GOI.	Ongoing
8	Habitat Mapping of Mahseer fishes and development of spatial database for North Eastern aquatic biodiversity	11.09	2009	21.2.2009	Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)	Completed
9	Synthesis & mesogenic properties of mono & binuclear metal complexes derived from salicyldilimine Schiff bases	5.19	April 2009	-	UGC	Ongoing
10	H-bonded effects on bent liquid crystalline supramolecular organizations	14.96	November 2009	-	Department of Atomic Energy (BRNS)	Ongoing
11	Tradition & Trends in the field of Literary, Linguistics & Cultural theotization: Mapping the Non Western space	6.50	June 2009	31.7.08	UGC	Completed

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12	Economic well being under the rural development programme: reality & expectation	2.80	June 2008	3.10.2008	UGC	Completed
13	Feasibility studies for fisheries development in Tipaimukh HE(M)	2.50	August 2008	June 2010	NEEPCO	Completed
14	Habitat Mapping of mashers for river Barak and its tributaries using GIS Tools	2.47	November 2009	18.9.2009	National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources	Completed
15	Influence of perfluoro, siloxane & carbosiloxane moieties in the ent alkyl chain of W-shaped molecules with reference to chirality & mesomorphic properties	20.40	April 2010	13.4.2010	Department of Science and Technology	Completed
16	Red rust disease in tea plants of Barak Valley (Southern Assam) by Cephaleurus alga: caused Eco biological status, problems and option for effective control measures	7.73	January 2010	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
17	Investigation on the genotoxic & tumorigenic inorganic potential of two important metabolites of arecoline the major area nut alkaloid	8.88	January 2010	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
18	Biochemical and Molecular approaches to drought stress tolerance in Tea	9.06	September 2010	-	National Tea Research Foundation, Kolkata.	Ongoing
19	Endangered Ethnomedicinal Plants of Southern Assam with reference to Phytochemical screening & Germplasm conservation through in-vitro propagation & Ex-situ cultivation	7.37	March 2010	31.5.2010	UGC	Completed
20	Design synthesis & physico-chemical characterization studies of isotropic & anisotropic media for enabling high permittivity applications	15.83	June 2011	-	Naval Research Board	Ongoing
21	Studies on the diversity & distribution of soil microarthroped Fauna of grassland, cultivated fields & subtropical ecosystems of Cachar, Assam.	11.35	December 2011	-	Ministry of Environment and Forest	Ongoing
22	Characterisation & utilization of Cyanobacterial bioresource in Southern Assam, North East India	35.43	August 2011	-	Department of Biotechnology	Ongoing
23	Electronic structure calculation of Metal carbides and nitrides using wien 2K code	3.00	June 2011	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
24	Molecular cloning & Functional analysis of a NA ⁺ /H ⁺ Antiporter gene in Cowpea	44.81	July 2011	-	Department of Biotechnology	Ongoing
25	Development of framework for logging & analysis of Network traffic for securing network infrastructure- Part A	45.50	October 2010	-	Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication & IT.	Ongoing
26	Vegetation Carbon Pool Assessment	6.42	March 2011	-	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun.	Ongoing
27	British relations with the Frontier Tribes: A case study of the Anglo-	1.00	2010	-	Indian Council of Historical	Ongoing

	Naga relations between 1832-1878				Research, New Delhi.	
28	A critical review of the British Policy Towards the Frontier Tribes : A case study of the Anglo-Naga Affairs, 1832-1948	4.54	2011	-	UGC	Ongoing
29	A study of the English Teachers' beliefs about and practices in grammar pedagogy in the higher secondary schools and junior colleges of the Cachar District of Assam	1.28	July 2010	-	UGC	Ongoing
30	Impact of radio listening on Socio cultural life of the rural masses: A study of Narsingpur and Nayabil villages in Cachar District of Assam	5.29	January 2011	-	UGC	Ongoing
31	Biochemical characterization and therapeutic potentials of Cleome Gyanandra L (Cleomaceae)	11.11	April 2012	-	UGC	Ongoing
32	Ecological studies on the chatla wetland in Barak Valley, Assam	8.91	April 2012	-	UGC	Ongoing
33	Development of N.E. wordnet: An integrated wordnet for NE languages – Nepali	23.10	May 2011	-	Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication & IT	Ongoing
34	Dielectric studies on novel banana & W-shaped molecules exhibiting liquid crystalline behaviour	10.19	May 2012	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
35	A study of warm inflationary scenario in string cosmology	10.02	December 2012	-	Department of Atomic Energy	Ongoing
36	Programme on strengthening & upgradation of biotechnology teaching, training & research in the Department of Biotechnology of AU in the North-East	128.00	August 2014	-	Department of Biotechnology	Ongoing
37	Development/ upgrading infrastructure in Medical Colleges in North-Eastern States of India	88.94	September 2014	-	Department of Biotechnology	Ongoing
38	Tree diversity and ecology in traditional home gardens of Barak Valley, North East India using Remote Sensing and GIS	15.66	April 2012	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
39	Amino acid Polymorphisms in the conserved Motifs of HMA Proteins and Heavy Metal Tolerance in Plants	4.17	June 2011	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
40	Interaction vanadate, molybdate & tungstate with hydrogen peroxide & hydroxylamine: synthesis characterization, reactivity, aqueous & solid state properties	17.66	October 2012	-	Department of Science and Technology	Ongoing
41	Education of the Children of Tea Garden workers of Assam: An Explorative Study	7.00	March 2010	-	NCRI (MHRD), Hyderabad.	Ongoing
42	Restructuring the past: The nineteenth & early twentieth century Assamese historiography	3.05	April 2011	-	UGC	Ongoing
43	Terrorism Problem in North East India, its legal solution for protection of Human rights: A Socio Legal Study of Cachar Region of Assam	4.54	January 2012	-	UGC	Ongoing

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44	An analytical study of Modern Arabic Nobel and Short Story of Nobel Laureate Naguib Mahfouz	1.00	July 2011	-	UGC	Ongoing
45	Acute and chronic toxicity of selected pesticides on fish and amphibian tadpoles in Barak Valley, Assam	9.29	January 2013	-	UGC	Ongoing
46	Development of process technology for production of bamboo shoot based nuggets	11.19	January 2012	-	UGC	Ongoing
		698.53				

Annexe-III

(refer to paragraph 2.3.5.1)

Statement showing the position of Building projects not completed after expiry of stipulated time

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Building/Projects	Estimated value	Executing Agency	Date of commencement	Due date for completion	Percentage of physical progress up to November 2010	Total fund released up to March 2010	Period of delay up to March 2011	Stated reasons
1	Capacity expansion of 3 storied MBA Building	3.39	MGCC	May/09	29.3.10	95%	2.81	12 months	Not stated
2	Capacity expansion of two storied Mathematics Building	3.74	MGCC	January/09	29.3.10	94%	2.91	12 months	Not stated
3	Microbiology Building	3.87	MGCC	August/09	25.9.10	72%	1.79	6 months	Not stated
4	90 Bedded Boys' Hostel	3.10	MGCC	August/09	25.9.10	65%	1.18	6 months	Not stated
5	Library & Information Science Building	3.38	CPWD	June/09	16.9.10	99%	3.03	6 months	Not stated
6	Capacity expansion of English & Foreign Language Building	4.52	MGCC	July/09	16.9.10	72%	1.96	6 months	Not stated
7	Administrative Building Annex-III	1.76	MGCC	January/09	16.9.10	72%	0.96	6 months	Not stated
8	Horizontal Extension of Social Work Building	0.66	MGCC	July/09	16.3.10	97%	0.46	12 months	Not stated
9	8 nos. Non-teaching quarters	1.20	MGCC	July/09	16.3.10	98%	1.04	12 months	Not stated
		25.62		Total			16.14		