

REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

BY
THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

FOR

FORMULATION

OF

REVISED FEE STRUCTURE

IN

THE CENTRAL & DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

IN INDIA

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION FOR FORMULATION OF THE REVISED FEE STRUCTURE IN THE
CENTRAL AND DEEMED UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

Introduction:

In the meeting of the Vice Chancellors of the Central and Deemed Universities held on 16th April, 1998 the following resolution was passed:

0.01 "This item (3) was discussed at length. It was noted that the level of fee charged by different universities for various courses is extremely low and also varies from University to University for the same course. There is a need for its upward revision."

0.02 The following committee was constituted to examine the matter and submit its report to the Commission:-

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Dr. Mahmood-ur Rahman,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh - 202 002. | Chairman |
| *2. Dr. Hari Gautam/Prof. Y.C. Simhadri
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi - 221 005. | Member |
| *3. Prof. S.V. Narayanan/Prof. V.T. Patil
Vice-Chancellor,
Pondicherry University,
Pondicherry - 605 014. | Member |
| 4. Prof. D.K. Sinha,
Vice-Chancellor,
Visva Bharti University,
Santiniketan - 731 235. | Member |
| 5. Prof. Allauddin Ahmad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia Hamdard,
Hamdard Nagar,
New Delhi - 110 062. | Member |

6. Prof. P.S. Satsangi, Member
Vice-Chancellor,
Dayalbagh Educational Institute,
Dayalbagh.
Agra - 282 005.
7. Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyaya, Member
Vice-Chancellor,
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
Katwaria Sarai,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi - 110 016.

Secretariat

UGC

1. Dr. R.K. Chauhan,
Joint Secretary, UGC
2. Shri C.K. Kapahi,
Under Secretary, UGC.

Special invitee

Mr. S. Shafiq Ahmad,
Finance Officer, AMU.

*Dr. Hari Gautam relinquished the charge and Prof. Y.C. Simhadri took over as V.C., BHU. Prof. V.T. Patil took over as V.C., Pondicherry University. Prof. Simhadri and Prof. Patil attended the meetings. Prof. Upadhyaya could not, however, attend any meeting.

Terms of reference:

0.03 The committee was expected to work out the modalities for formulation of fee structure including hostels, electricity, water charges etc., keeping in view various factors connected with this issue.

Programme of work:

0.04 The above decision of the commission was communicated to the V.C., AMU (Chairman of the Committee) vide UGC's letter No. F. 45-1/98(CU) dated 28.7.1998 Appendix (I). Vice-Chancellor, AMU accordingly sent a letter No. 415/VCO, dated 11.8.1998 to the members of the Committee to communicate their views on the subject in the form of a working paper along with the existing fee structure in their universities. One or two universities responded but without sending any working paper or fee structure. Thereafter the Chairman of the Committee circulated a note on the subject. This note was inter-alia considered at the meeting of the committee held on 27th October, 1998 in the office of the UGC. The minutes of this committee were circulated amongst the members. No comments were received. A copy of the minutes is enclosed as Appendix (II).

0.05 In the light of discussion and the decisions arrived at the meeting of the Committee held on 27.10.1998, a draft report was prepared and circulated amongst all the members for consideration vide letter No. 70/VCO, dated 21.6.1999. This draft report was considered formally also by the Committee at its meeting held on 25.6.1999 which was attended by all the members except Prof. Sinha and Prof. Upadhyaya. The Minutes of meeting of the Committee dated on 25.6.1999 were circulated amongst all the members vide letter No. 112-118/VCO, dated 15.07.1999 and a copy thereof is enclosed as Appendix (III)

0.06 The Committee at its meeting held on 25.6.99 authorised the Chairman of the Committee to incorporate the suggestions in the report and the second Draft Report may,

thereafter, be circulated amongst the members of the Committee. A week's time may be given to study the report and send their assent along with observations, if any, to the Chairman so that these may also be incorporated, if considered necessary and, thereafter, the report may be submitted to the U.G.C. for adoption by the Commission. A copy of the report will also be sent to the govt. in as much as the Vice-Chancellors will require whole-hearted support and cooperation of law and order authorities at every step in general and in the implementation of this report in particular.

Dr. P.S. Satsangi, Director, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra and a member of the Committee has suggested that the following be added here:

"The Ministry of Human Resource Development vide its resolution dated 18th March, 1997 (published in the Gazette of India titled as "the scheme in Unnikrishnan" has laid down that deemed Universities if they operate on self-financing basis without receiving maintenance grants from the Central or State Governments or statutory grant disbursing bodies under their control should charge fee as may be determined by a Standing Committee of the UGC (para 4.1 (d) Appendix V)."

0.07 While preparing the second draft report, a number of changes were made to make the report more coherent and intelligible. Dr. Satsangi's views were incorporated at appropriate places. The report was, thereafter, circulated amongst the members again vide letter No. D. 133/VCO. dated 27.7.1999 with the request to send comments, if any, by 16th August, 1999. No comments have been received and the report, being final, is submitted to the UGC through its Chairman for such action as is deemed appropriate by the Commission.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

0.08 The Committee feels indebted to the former Chairperson, Dr. Ms. A. Desai and to the present Chairman, U.G.C., Dr. Hari Pratap Gautam who discussed various matters connected with the resource generation and upward revision in fee and gave valuable suggestions when he met the committee on 25.6.1999.

0.09 The committee is thankful to Dr. R.K. Chauhan, Joint Secretary, Shri C.K. Kapahi, and Shri M.S. Yadav of the U.G.C. for providing required statistical data and the facilities for holding the meetings of the Committee in the office of the University Grants Commission. The Committee is also thankful to Mr. S. Shafiq Ahmad, Finance Officer, AMU for assisting the Committee in a number of ways.

C H A P T E R I

Development of Higher Education in India - A Brief Survey

1.01 The beginning of higher education as seen in today's context can be traced to the spread of education in Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The universities grew out of cathedral and urban schools and provided vocational training to the clergy, lawyers and administrators. There were the Italian universities such as Bologna where the students paid the teachers and had a different relationship with them. Despite the initiative of students at Bologna, we have a glorious tradition of teachers and taught relationship between IRNERIUS and his students. Then there were important Universities in Paris and Salerno where the masters controlled the students. About 70 institutions of higher learning flourished in Europe by 15th century A.D. The development of collegiate system in the 18th and 19th centuries can be seen in Oxford and Cambridge.

1.02 While many centres of pure scholarship and humanistic study have flourished in the past, the great university historian Rashdall has attributed the phenomenal proliferation of Universities in the 14th and 15th centuries to the direct demand of the society for outstanding medical and legal practitioners and even leaders for the state and the church. The early universities were, therefore, vocationally oriented and having adequately met this irrepressible need further multiplication of the Universities became inevitable. Now all material needs of this extremely useful institution are to be met in our time in the most pragmatic manner otherwise the society would be a great loser.

1.03 The higher education has an unbroken tradition that can be traced back to ancient times when the Guru would teach the fundamentals of Vedas to pupils selected from the priestly and ruling classes. The Gurukuls developed into Parishads and parishads later on became the centres of higher learning like Nalanda in Bihar where more than 10,000 students studied various subjects including the Metaphysics and Astronomy. During the medieval period of our history the Muslim institutions like the Madarsas developed on the pattern of West Asian system of Education.

1.04 The institutions of higher learning were wide-spread in China, beginning with the prepatetic nature of scholarship and teaching by the Chinese philosophers. Most of the teachings of confucius in the realm of higher learning provided material for the growth of structured institutions.

1.05 The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857 and this set the trend to develop higher education in India on the western pattern. Thereafter the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University were established in 1916 and 1920 respectively by the active financial assistance of the sons of the soil.

1.06 At present, there are about 243 Universities in India including the I.I.Ts., I.I.M.s, deemed Universities, state Universities and the Central Universities. There are about 46.11 lakhs of students in the country and a little over 2.5 lakhs teachers manning the entire education system.

1.07 The Government was earlier providing grants liberally for higher education to build up a base for scientific

development. Obviously, the resources cannot be provided to ever increasing number of educational institutions in the country, although several forms of dissemination of knowledge like the Open Universities, Distance Education Programmes, correspondence courses and night classes have been started but still the high cost of higher education cannot be borne by the Govt. alone and the society has to bear the cost of higher education as it used to do earlier, if not entirely at least substantially. The factor of cost effectiveness and returns is, therefore, extremely relevant to the present day investment.

1.08 One of the major sources of income is the fee from the students. It has not been revised upward for about forty years in most of the universities and there is need for its upward revision. The UGC has accordingly decided to study this aspect in its entirety and consequently an attempt has been made in the pages that follow to elicit the views of those who are engaged on this extremely exciting adventure. A few suggestions have been put forth after a close scrutiny of the rationale of providing a strong and adequate resource to the universities to enable them to meet the exigencies of rapidly changing social ambience. We can no longer wait and watch the public outcry and avoid students fulminations on the question of garnering resources for the universities without imperilling new discoveries and excitements in the course of academic pursuits.

Genesis for Upward Revision in Fee

2.01 The Constitution of India under the directive principles of state policy inter-alia provides that the State shall, within the limit of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing education. The education including technical education, medical education and University level education (subject to provisions in list-1) vocational and technical trainings have been put under the concurrent list of the Constitution of India.

2.02. It has been mentioned in one of the papers published by the Association of Indian Universities that Higher education systems throughout the world are presently under severe financial constraints. The reasons for this are fairly apparent. First, the higher education sector has undergone unfettered growth rendering it uneconomical. Second, with the expansion of information and widening of the base of knowledge and also the developments in educational technology, education has become costlier. Third, academics, planners and administrators, have not given thought to count costs. Fourth, society has reduced its philanthropic activities and is slowly withdrawing support from the field of education. Fifth, but most importantly, governments are no longer in a position to shoulder the mounting costs of higher education. And last the education has not only become the most neglected sector but countless parasites and drones have taken birth on the soil of education and they are flourishing on this unfortunate sector without any let or hindrance.

2.03. As is to be expected the constraints are the severest in developing countries, like India, where tertiary education had undergone uncontrolled expansion, where inflation rates have been high, and where academic institutions have been totally dependent upon government funding for their functioning. Faced with fiscal crisis our educational institutions have now to look for alternate sources of revenue and find ways and means of reducing costs. The latter calls for an analysis of expenditure and determination of unit costs.

2.04. It has been felt that government funding prior to independence was not more than 50% of the total expenditure of the institutions and the rest was met by private resources by way of fees, donations etc. As the government has to discharge its obligations of imparting education to the boys and girls up to the age of 14 years, some expenditure on higher education will have to be shared by the society and we cannot possibly exempt affluent section of the society from paying reasonable cost of their higher education.

2.05. The education policy of the govt. of India now encourages augmentation of resources by each institution for covering a larger portion of cost of education.

2.06. Access to higher education must, in fact, be made wider than now for the poorer students through tuition fee waivers, scholarships and other means which are not a subject matter of this Committee but we have chosen to make some suggestions in this direction as well.

2.07. The Punnayya Committee had considered the revision of fee by Central Universities/Deemed Universities and

Tuition Fee: Tuition fees have not been revised for a very long time in spite of the costs of all services going up. Tuition fees may be revised upward with immediate effect and may be periodically adjusted, keeping in view the rate of inflation. A mechanism must also be evolved by universities whereby these fees are regularly and periodically adjusted to the rise in the costs. The revised fees should be made applicable to the new entrants to a course of study. The revision of fees must be related in a meaningful manner to the recurring cost of the course of study and employment opportunities offered by the course, that is, that the tuition fees will be different within the university for different courses of study.

Other Fees: The universities must also review all other fees structure. Fees for admission, examination etc. must be so charged as to recover the recurring costs on the operations. Fees for library, laboratory, sports and similar other facilities must be revised upwards to recover a significant part of the recurring cost.

Hostel and Mess Fees: These are not only heavily subsidised but some of the items of subsidy, such as use of electricity, water etc. are often not even quantified. These fees should be revised with immediate effect to meet all the actual recurring costs and in due course of time part of the capital cost as well. The Committee recognises that this is a sensitive issue and recommends that the student community should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected."

The Committee also recommended that the resources generated by the universities should constitute at least 15% of the total recurring expenditure at the end of the first five years and at least 25% at the end of 10 years. (Page 79, para 9.19)

Classification of Fee

2.08 In most of the universities in India the fee is being charged under four groups:

Group 'A' consists of enrolment, admission, tuition, hostel maintenance fee, examination fee, development charges, medical fee and library fines etc. In the affiliating or federal universities there is a different system. Certain amount is being kept by the College and some amount in the form of admission, examination, development fee, union fee etc. is remitted to the University.

Group 'B' consists of games, Union, literary magazine fee etc.

Group 'C' consists of boarding house dues, hostel games, hostel maintenance, food charges, hostel magazine, if any,

etc.

Group 'D' consists of caution money, various types of deposits like science deposit, library deposit, breakages etc.

Existing Fee Structure

2.09' The U.G.C. has circulated a statement showing various types of fee charged in various Universities on the basis of data compiled by A.I.U. A copy is enclosed (Appendix IV). So far as hostel fee, hostel staff, Electricity and room rent etc. is concerned, the U.G.C. issued a letter No. 50-1/62(CUP), dated 25th September, 1963, a copy of which is enclosed as (Appendix V) to this report. It will be noted that room rent and electricity charges have been mixed-up and no electricity charges are being taken separately,

2.10. The All India Council For Technical Education have suggested a fee structure for the Engineering Colleges in private sector. A copy of the Notification dated 30th July 1998 is enclosed as Appendix (VI).

2.11. While considering the fee structure, one has to keep in mind a few bare facts:

- (1) The higher fee gives sobriety to the system and to the institutions and is also helpful in maintaining the law and order. When the fees are adequately and regularly realised the students are inevitably drawn towards their academic goal.
- (2) The revenue to be realised from the revised fee is to be quite substantial so as to meet the requirements of Punnayya Committee. The Universities should generate at least 25% of recurring expenditure at the end of 10 years. It is a really very difficult target to achieve but we may have to strive towards the goal to the extent possible.
- (3) Some of the Universities have courses which are governed by the Regulations of the Medical Council of India or All India Council for Technical Education. In respect of fee for these courses the Supreme Court of India has given a policy judgement and that will have to be kept in mind while considering the revised fee structure.

2.12 A question arises as to how to fix the fee for a particular class at a uniform rate for the central universities and deemed to be universities receiving maintenance grants from the Central or State Governments or statutory grant disbursing bodies under their control as deemed to be universities if they operate on self-financing basis without receiving maintenance grants from the Central or State Governments or statutory grant disbursing bodies under their control are to be dealt with as per Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development notification referred to in para 0.06.

Certain issues and view points relating to fee hike

3.01 Since fee hike is a very sensitive issue, views have been expressed about the political overtoning, competence of the UGC to prescribe regulations governing the fee structure, the policy of the Government on a vexed subject like this vis-a-vis the general feeling that provision for education even at the University is a national obligation and hence many people believe, though mistakenly, that all levels of education from Montessori and kinder garten to all forms of higher education must be easily accessible to all. These inchoate ideals and irrational feelings should no longer be perpetuated. A nation's majesty is reflected in its institutions; these are the crucibles in which the talents are perfected and fashioned into different moulds. We have, therefore, to tend, nurture and manicure our institutions and for this adequacy of funds, maintenance of highest discipline and enforcement of public decency will have to be meticulously ensured.

3.02 Those who agree with the genesis of fee hike have different perceptions about the methodology of arriving at a figure of fee for a class. Some of them wanted that while working out the unit cost, component of salary should be excluded and only running costs and related other expenditure be taken into account. It has also been suggested that the fee may be indexed to inflation and revised every five years but the impact should be cushioned by an open ended scheme of merit-cum-means and that the unit cost financing system should be linked with uniform

availability of university and undergraduate college education both general and technical throughout the Country. In other words the present free for all, "jostling and rollicking" must continue unabated. If we interfere with the present disposition of the busy bodies and operators on the educational scene, the hell will be let loose and the chief executives will be driven to a humiliating bind.

3.03 We propose to discuss these issues in this chapter. The genesis of raising fee has been given in Chapter II including the constitutional provisions. UGC under its Act is empowered to lay down conditions for the release of grants and also to decide the quantum of grant in aid. Section 12(A) of the UGC Act clearly empowers the commission to prescribe regulations governing the fee structure. It is also not within the purview of this committee to examine this issue as the members of the committee have taken up this assignment in the light of the decision arrived in the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors in the Commission's office itself as referred to in para 0.01. This committee's job is to examine all the aspects of fee hike and submit its views to the Commission for such action as the Commission may like to take within the frame work of its Act.

3.04 Government's policy is already clearly enunciated in the notification of 18th March, 1997. The question of privatisation of education is entirely a different matter which we are not to deal with here. Our aim is to find ways and means to fill the gap between the mounting expenditure on higher education and the limited resources available as they have not been raised for the last about 50 years and hence the client's resistance in the payment of fee has become inexorable.

3.05 The committee, however, gave serious thought to the implementation of the recommendations of the committee and examined the existing vitiated academic ambience in which the centres of higher education are not provided with the needed safeguards and authority to implement their wise and pragmatic decisions. It was considered expedient to recommend that certain mandatory provisions be made to ensure that the revised fee structure being suggested by the Committee is implemented by all the universities concerned.

3.06 While considering the view of indexing fee to inflation as one which merits consideration, the committee is of the opinion that it may be difficult to work out the rate of inflation by each University and indexing it to fee. The committee, however, is definitely of the view that adequate number of scholarships should be made available to the students and that the education should not be made out of the reach of the poor and down trodden. Adequate provision should, therefore, be made for the free-ship, half-fee and other forms of assistance and financial aid to the poor and needy.

3.07 In a meeting of the sub-committee of this committee Joint Secretary, UGC, Finance Officer, AMU and the Coordinator, Information & Statistics Bureau of the UGC met on 1.6.1999 and scanned the data available about the fee level in the country and also examined whether the averages worked out could be used by the committee in analysing the fee structure. The sub-committee found that the data available are subject-wise like humanities, social sciences and so on and not class-wise. In many universities it was found that professional courses like

agriculture have also been indicated in the humanities. There was also no indication whether the fee shown were monthly or annual.

3.08. However, as decided in the meeting of this Committee held on 27th October, 1998 increases have been suggested @ 3% of the unit cost worked out by the Punnayya Committee which does not take into account the element of revised pay as recommended by the Vth Pay Commission. The Committee has constantly kept the academic environment, need for higher institutional maintenance and the public resistance to hike in the existing fees in view before recommending appropriate increase in the fee structure obtaining all over the country.

Principles and Methodology for Determining Fee Structure

4.01 The Ministry of Human Resource Development vide notification in the Gazette of India dated 18th March, 1997 (Appendix VII) have laid down the following general principles arising out of S.C. judgement in Unnikrishnan case. This notification primarily relates to the self financed private colleges but these principles may serve as guidelines for central universities and deemed to be universities as well and are accordingly discussed as follows:

General Principles:

4.02. The policy guide-lines enunciated below seek to ensure a fair fee structure in the relevant institutions. A fee structure in order to be just, has to be fair to all concerned, namely, the students and their guardians, the management, faculty members and employees. The bed-rock of such a policy has to be avoidance of commercialization and profit-making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities and assets.

4.03. Keeping these as prime considerations, the following may be identified as the broad general principles which may form the present policy frame work:

- (i) Prevention of profit making and ensuring, as far as possible, the principle of no-profit-no-loss.
- (ii) To make allowance in the fee so as to provide for replacement and upgradation of facilities;
- (iii) Providing for a transparent and tangible procedure for fee determination; realization and its accounting.

4.04 Fee may have two broad categories- Tuition Fee and Development Fee. Besides, the management of the institutions may realise the actual cost of boarding and messing from the students.

4.05 Tuition Fee will seek to recover the actual cost of imparting education. While assessing a fair tuition fee, we may take into account the following:

- (i) Salary and allowances including bonus, if admissible, to teaching and non-teaching employees;
- (ii) Expenditure on administrative services;
- (iii) Cost of maintenance of laboratories including consumables
- (iv) Contingent expenditure including statutory requirements like audit fee etc.
- (v) Cost of acquisition of books and journals for libraries; and
- (vi) Maintenance of buildings and other assets including rents and tariffs.
- (vii) Additional inputs in the form of :
 - (a) computer, internet, E-mail and fax facilities.
 - (b) games and sports like equestrian, clubs, swimming pools and skating rinks etc.

4.06. Now the following questions arise:

- (1) What should be the indicators or parameters for fixing the fee for a course.
- (2) What should be broad classification of fee; both tuition and other fees?
- (3) Whether mess charges should be uniform and kept separate from the University fee?
- (4) What should be the quantum of subsidy to be provided to the students in the form of facilities in Boarding Houses?

4.07. As pointed out above the Universities are supposed to generate at least 15% of the total recurring expenditure at the end of first five years and at least 25% at the end of ten

years and the U.G.C. is likely to provide funds on the basis of the recommendations of Punnaiyya Committee Report i.e. on the basis of unit cost method. Thus one of the parameters could be to lay down the following formula for determination of tuition fee and other fees related to the imparting of teaching and research:

Suggested Formula:

4.08. 25% of the unit cost worked out on the basis of Punnaiyya Committee divided by 12 months could be one of the alternatives. For instance the Punnaiyya Committee had worked out on page 60 of their report that in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences the unit cost will be Rs. 22,300/- per student. 25% of this works out to Rs. 5575/-. This amount could be the tuition fee for one year. Thus the amount payable works out to Rs. 464.58 say Rs. 465/- p.m. This amount is based on logic and should be normally acceptable. But considering the imponderables in the way of fee fixation and realisation the matter is deeply examined for a logical conclusion in Chapter III para 3.08 & Chapter V.

4.09. It will be seen from the above that it may be difficult to achieve this target as already mentioned above. The Universities may be able to fix-up tuition fee, as decided in the meeting held on 27th October, 1998 not more than 3% of the unit cost; which in the aforesaid case works out to Rs. 669/-p.a and Rs. 55.75 say Rs. 56/- p.m. This is indeed a very paltry sum and hence this could be the last bottom line and in ideal situation, the fees should be well above this mark.

4.10. Since it is Institutional Unit Cost, we could with slight adjustments suggest tuition fee from Class XI to Ph.D. as

under for Arts and Social Science subjects :

	Monthly fee ----- suggested by this committee	Annual Fee ----- suggested by this committee
I. XI - XII	Rs. 45/-	Rs. 540/-
II. B.A.	Rs. 55/-	Rs. 660/-
III. M.A.	Rs. 70/-	Rs. 840/-
IV. M.Phil./Ph.D. (without fellowship)	Rs. 130/-	Rs. 1560/-
With fellowship	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 3600/-

4.11. Similarly as worked out on page 60 of the Punnayya Committee Report, the unit cost for Science Faculty Departments including Life Sciences works out to Rs. 32,200/-. 3% of this works out to Rs. 966/-. The monthly fees works out to Rs. 81/- which may be rounded to Rs. 90/-. As in the case of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences we may fix the following fee for the Faculties of Science and Life Sciences:-

Name of Class	Monthly fee ----- Suggested by this Committee	Annual fee ----- Suggested by this Committee
XI and XII	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 720/-
B.Sc.	Rs. 90/-	Rs. 1080/-
M.Sc.	Rs. 120/-	Rs. 1440/-
M.Phil./Ph.D. (without fellowship)	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 1800/-
With fellowship	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 6000/-

4.12 The formula can be described as under:-

$$\text{Annual fee} = 3\% [(SC+TIC+AMC/E) + (ASCS+SWACS+AdCS+Exam+DEP+StWA)]$$

SC = Cost of salaries (teaching and non-teaching staff in department)

TIC = Teaching Input Cost

AMC = Administration and Maintenance Cost

E = Total Enrolment in the Department.

ASCS = Student Welfare Activities Cost per Student

AdCS = Administrative Cost per Student

Exam = Examination Cost per Student

DEP = Depreciation Cost per student

StWA = Staff Welfare Activities Cost per student

4.13. The unit cost was not worked out for the faculties of Engineering, Management, Commerce, Law, Unani Medicine etc. by Punnayya Committee but we have made an attempt using the above formula.

4.14. As per the calculations the unit cost for the Faculty of Medicine in one of the Central universities works out to Rs. 1,03,372/- 3% of which works out to Rs. 3101/- per annum i.e. Rs. 258.43 per month.

4.15. Similarly in the case of Engineering the unit cost works out to Rs. 56,000/- (approximately) and 3% of this works out to Rs. 1680/- per annum and Rs. 140/- per month.

4.16. The fee structure can be worked out on the same basis as far as the tuition fee is concerned. Similarly the admission fee and examination fee will have to be worked out on the basis of actual expenditure on conducting the examinations and admissions. Similarly, the Universities may be free to fix fee under categories 'B' and 'C', namely, Games Committee, Union Fee, Literary, Magazine fee etc. and boarding house dues

including the hostel games, under category 'C' on the basis of actual cost. The caution money deposits, library deposits, science deposits etc. may not be less than Rs. 150/- per annum. The electricity and water charges may be taken on the basis of pro-rata distribution cost of electricity in the Hostels based on the consumption. Each consumable item must be realistically charged to the consumer for proper financial management, enforcement of discipline and avoidance of wastage.

4.17. The room rent may be fixed on the basis of covered area. If accommodation is shared it may be divided on pro rata basis. This item of fee realisation is to be made increasingly realistic.

4.18. In addition to the above fee, the Universities are separately realising the development charges and fee for the application/admission forms not included as a regular fee. This is a valuable resource and must be carefully garnered.

4.19. Now that the regular fee is suggested to be increased, it is considered expedient that the unit cost as worked out above should be confined to the tuition fee only and Universities should consider charging fee as enumerated under paras 4.16 & 4.17 for groups B, C & D separately.

4.20. The mess charges should be on actual basis and the Universities can continue to provide subsidy in the fee for the staff, furniture, crockery and cutlery with a serious attempt at gradual withdrawal.

4.21 Modified unit cost method suggested above may be considered for approval as the base and certain percentage increase per year or alternate year be levied to achieve a higher rate in five - ten years time. Specific recommendation has been made in this regard in Chapter VI - Para 6.16.

C H A P T E R V

Proposed Revised Fee Structure

5.01 The Committee after carefully considering all the aspects of increase in the existing fee structure recommends the following fees for the central universities, which may also be considered for adoption by the deemed to be universities, the state universities and other institutions of higher education:

Classification	Sr. Sec. level	U.G.	P.G.	M.Phil. Ph.D.	Professional courses
		(Amount per annum)			

Hm. Sc. Hm. Sc. Hm. Sc.

Admission related fee

1. Form fee for all non-test courses		50	50	50	50	75 and above
2. Form fee for all test courses <u>except</u> the following for which fee will be as noted against each:	60	60	60	60	60	60 and above
MBBS/BDS/ BUMS.						100 and above
B.Tech./B.C.A./ B.A.LL.B./ B.Sc. (Engg.)/ BE/BLib Sc.,						100 and above
B.Arch.						150 and above

M.D./M.S./
P.G. Dip.
D.M./M.C.H./
MCA/M.D./
M.S. (Unani)
MSc.Engg./
MFC/MBA/MIBM 150
MTA/MSW/ and above
MLib.Sc./LL.M.

Dip. level
courses:
Dip./Cert
level 60 60 60 60 60
courses and above

PLUS (+)

3. Registration
& Application
fee to be
charged either
with the form
or separately
inclusive of
postal charges:

a) Non-test 150 200 150 200 150 200 200
courses and above

b) test courses 250 300 250 300 250 300 300
and above

Note: Any course considered to be left out may be fitted in the relevant level.

Tuition Fee:
and
Examination fee

	<u>Tuition fee</u>		<u>Examination fee</u>	
	Existing (p.m.)	Suggested (p.m.)	Exist- ing	Sugg- ested

Sr. Sec. level				
Huminitities	15	45*	50	60* and above
Science	15	60	50	75 and above
B.A., B.Com. (Pass)	15-20	55	40-60	75 and above
B.Sc. (Pass)		70	40-60	100 and above
B.A., B.Com. (Hons)	15-50	60	40-60	85 and above
B.Sc. (Hons.)		110		110 and above
M.A., M.Com.	12-50	70	40-60	100 and above
M.Sc.		120		120 and above
M.Phil./Ph.D.				
Huminitities	20-50	130	200-400	400
Science		150		500
(without fellowship)				and above
(with fellowship)		300		500
		500		600
				and above
M.B.B.S./B.D.S.	60	200	100-150	200
				and above
Internship		300		
M.D./M.S./P.G	60	500	400	500
Diploma (with scholarship)				and above
(Med./Unani Med.)				
Ayurved Medicine				
BUMS/BAMS	30	100	25-50	75
Internship		300		and above
B.Tech. (Arch.)	300	300	50-100	100 and above

B.Sc. (Engg.)/ B. Tech.	50	100		100 and above
B.E. (part-time)	100	300		150 and above
M.Sc. (Engg.)/ M.Tech. regular with scholarship	50	300	150-200	300 and above
M.Sc. (Engg.) without sch.	50	140		150 and above
M.Sc. (Engg.) (part-time)	100	300		200 and above
B.Lib.Sc.	30	110	60	100 and above
M.Lib.Sc.	50	120		120 and above
LL.B.	30	110	60	100 and above
B.A.LL.B. (5 years)	30	110	60	100 and above
LL.M.	50	120	60	150 and above
B.B.A.		110		100 and above
M.B.A.	50	120	25pp	75pp and above
M.F.C./MTA	80	120	100	150 and above
MIBM		120	100	200 and above
MIBM(self financed)	500	500	100	300 and above
B.Ed.	20	100	60	75 and above
M.Ed.	30	120	60	100 and above
MSW/M.A Fine Arts/ M.P.E	30	120	60	100 and above
B.Th/M.Th	30	100	60	100 and above
M.C.A.	75	150	100	150 and above

M.Sc.Agr	250	300	60	150 and above
B.Sc.Ag		200		100 and above
Post.Doct.: Huminities	50	200	400	500 and above
Science (without scholarship)		300		600 and above
(with scholarship)		400 600	400	600 700 and above
All Post gra- duate diplomas - Arts/Soc.Sc./Com.	25-50	75	25-50	75 and above
Science	25-50	100	50-100	100 and above
Medicine	50-100	150	50-100	150 and above
Computer based	25-50	100	50-100	150 and above
Certificate courses				
Huminities	5-25	30	20-50	60 and above
Science	5-25	50		75 and above
2. <u>Other fee:</u>				
Admission/Re- admission fee	20-30	50		
Students Aid fee	10-20	50		
Medical fee/ Medical Exam. fee	10-35	40		
Library fee	5	20		
Mid term exam fee	50			75 and above
Migration fee	20			50 and above
Provisional certificate fee	5-20			50 and above
Copies of exam- iners report Doc/Post Doc. level	25-50			200 and above

Duplicate copies of Marksheet	50	75 and above
Duplicate Certificates	75	100 and above
Triplicate copies of certificates	500	600 and above
Duplicate Degree/ Diplomas	200	250 and above
Reevaluation of paper	150	200 and above

Note: (i) Any fee not mentioned above may either be continued at the level of existing rate or increased as may be deemed appropriate by the concerned University.

(ii) *The levels suggested under tuition fee are minimum and universities may be free to charge more than the amount suggested above.

Enrolment fee

5.02 Enrolment fee has been generally very low in all the Universities ranging between Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. It is suggested that this fee be increased to Rs. 100 and above. It will be one time fee.

Fee for students activities:

5.03 The students are required to pay games fee, Union fee, literary societies fee, magazine fee and various societies fee. The Committee would suggest that these fees may be kept outside the general fee structure and be fixed by each University as per its requirements, but it should be ensured that the rate of fee should be such as the entire cost of the activity is met from the earnings and no subsidy be provided from the University maintenance budget.

5.04 The above may also be applicable in respect of various types of deposits like Caution money, Science Deposits, Library deposits.

Educational and Excursion tours

5.05 The tours may be categorised as under:

- a) Tours in the nature of field work are compulsory where work done is examined and marks are allotted. The entire expenditure on tours should be charged to the students and may not be less than Rs. 200/- per annum per student. As far as possible the tours may be self sustaining.
- b) For professional courses a fee of Rs. 200/- and above may be charged per student per annum. Here also the tours may be organised on no profit no loss basis.
- c) Tours which are in the nature of excursion may be controlled and as far as possible such tours may be arranged within the vicinity of 500 km. Only railway fare of IInd class may be given out of the fee realised on this score. The remaining expenditure on boarding and lodging etc. may be met by the students themselves. They may be charged Rs. 200/- and above per student per session for supervision provisioning and correspondence. Normally these tours should be self-sustaining.

The tours being a part of the academic course should be integrated with the academic programme and administered seriously by the concerned Depts. with no room for running from pillar to post for additional allocations or detours to exciting places.

Development fee/charges

5.06 Most of the universities are charging development fee ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 15000. In the opinion of the Committee, the following fees should be prescribed:

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------|
| | | (one time at entry point) |
| 1) | All under-graduate courses | - Rs. 200 - 500 and above |
| 2) | All post-graduate courses | -, Rs. 500 - 800 and above |
| 3) | All under-graduate professional courses | - Rs. 2500 - 25000 and above |
| 4) | Ph.D./D.Lit. | - Rs. 3000 - 6000 and above |

5.07 It is suggested that out of this income a Revolving Fund may be created. 75% of the balance available may be allowed to be utilized for development purposes only or meeting the requirements of teaching and research. The interest of 25% which is to be kept invested may be utilized for opening new courses or new facilities for teaching and research. Guidelines for utilizing the amount may be framed by this Committee or any other committees appointed by the U.G.C. A small monitoring committee may also be formed which may be headed by the Vice-Chancellor and whose Member Secretary may be the Finance Officer of the concerned University.

5.08 The Vice-Chancellor may, however, be authorised to give exemption from payment of development fee to the extent of 10% of the intake in each course on the recommendations of the concerned Chairman/Head of the Department, Dean, Students' Welfare and the Proctor, but after due scrutiny and objective analysis of the financial status.

Utilization of enhanced fee

5.09 The UGC has decided that the additional fee realized after 31st March, 1991 may be kept separate by the universities and it will not be deducted from the maintenance grant payable to the universities. A corpus fund, if not created, may be established in each University. Guidelines for operating this corpus fund may be framed and a monitoring committee constituted which may be headed by the Vice-Chancellor and whose Member Secretary may be the Finance Officer. In this committee a representative of the UGC may also be present.

5.10 20% of additional resources by way of enhanced fee may be spent on scholarships, fellowships, freships, financial

assistance and book aid etc. to the poor and deserving students. Additional 5% may be earmarked and given to the students belonging to S.C./S.T. categories. This view is also supported by the Punjaya Committee (para 9.12).

5.11 We also propose that the Students Aid Fund may be revived by the UGC. Till 1974, the UGC used to pay a matching share @ Rs. 2/-. In case the UGC finds it difficult to provide the amount, necessary amount @ Rs. 10/- per student and above may be claimed from the aforesaid corpus fund and provided to the students in the form of financial Aid. The same amount may also be charged to students.

5.12 We also propose that a Students Welfare Fund may be established and gradually it may have substantial amount which could be used for the welfare and betterment of the students. A large number of welfare measures like upgradation of the existing health and sports facilities, Library and Internet, Canteen and provision store etc. can be created.

5.13 We also propose that out of the aforesaid corpus, funds for research may be provided including replacement of equipment in major science engineering and medicine departments.

Hostel/Dining Hall/Mess Fee

5.14 At present, expenditure on salaries of staff appointed in the halls of residences and a portion of other expenditure like crockery cutlery, utensils, electricity and water used in the dining halls and furniture etc. is met by the University out of its Maintenance Budget (UGC's letter F-50-1/62 (CUP), dated 25th September, 1963) as kitchen establishment fee and other related fees were shifted to the university's Maintenance

budget. This expenditure should be gradually charged to the students in stages. To begin with 5% and above of this expenditure may be realised from the students in the first year.

5.15 Punnayya Committee (para 9.10) has observed "These are not only heavily subsidised but some of the items of subsidy, such as use of electricity, water, etc. are often not even quantified. These fees should be revised with immediate effect to meet all the actual recurring costs and in due course of time part of the capital cost as well. The Committee recognises that this is a sensitive issue and recommends that the student community should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected." The electricity tariff must in due course be totally borne by the students. This would also avoid misuse of electricity.

5.16 The fee may be categorised as under:

<u>A</u>	Existing	Suggested
	(Per annum)	<u>Single seated:</u>
Hostel fee/	Single seated 385	Room rent (Rs.) 100 (pm)
Hostel establishment fee covering room rent establishment and electricity	Double seated 330 Triple or more 275 (In one University)	Electricity & water charges to be increased as per tariff 50 (pm) Maintenance charges per st. 50 (pm)
		<u>Double seated:</u>
		Room rent (pm) 75
		Electricity and water charges to be increased as per tariff per student 50 (pm)

- Maintenance charges per student (pm) 50

Triple seated:

- Room rent (pm) 50

- Electricity and water charges (pm) 50
to be increased as per tariff per student

- Maintenance charges per student (pm) 50

Kitchen establishment fee charged for crockery, cutlery, utensils

75

100 and above per annum

(Non-resident students club fee

20

40 and above per annum

Ph.D. students

150

200 and above per annum

B

Halls games

33

50 and above per annum

Hostel amenities

73

100 and above per annum

Identity cards

07

15 and above per annum

Hall magazine

30

50 and above per annum

Coaching guidance/ reading room	15	20 and above per annum
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Maintenance of common room	15	20 and above per annum
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C

Food charges	to be decided by each University in consultation with the students. The food should normally be healthy and the entire cost must be borne by the students. This is an area in which no subsidy of any kind can be provided.
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Generation of Additional Resources

6.01 As mentioned in earlier chapters the University may have to generate additional resources. Some of the measures that have been suggested by the Punnayya Committee under paras 9.13 to 9.17 are reproduced below for the facility of reference:

"9.13 Renting out the facilities such as Auditoria, class rooms, computer services, play ground, guest houses, hostels, lawns and community centres.

9.14 Organization of short term courses/refresher courses

9.15 Seeking of endowment for various purposes

9.16 Starting consultancy services

9.17 Mobilization of resources through alumni"

6.02 Certain number of seats may be reserved for NRI's and foreign national from whom the following fee may be charged:

Foreign national:

6.03 A sum of \$ 350 may be charged to each foreign student as contribution of overseas students for a development of the University.

6.04 A sum of \$ 250 may be charged to foreign students joining any course in the faculties of science, engineering and medicine.

6.05 Some prestigious professional courses may be offered on merit to selffinancing foreign nationals/non-resident Indians

on payment of Institutional Economic Fee in freely convertible currency. The amount of Institutional Economic Fees may be charged as per details given below in addition to other charges:

- i. 50000 U.S. Dollars and above (one time at entry point) for MBBS/BDS Course and this may be systematically raised \$ 75000.
- ii. 8500 U.S. Dollars and above (one time at entry point) for M.Tech. Course
- iii. 5000 U.S. Dollars and above for B.Tech./B.Arch./M.F.C. (per annum), B.A. (Hons.) Communicative English/BCA/B.Sc. (Industrial Chemistry) (one time at entry point)
- iv. 4000 U.S. Dollars and above (per annum) for MIBM Course.
- v. 3000 U.S. Dollars and above for MCA/M.Sc.(Agr.)/MBA Courses (per annum) and MA/MSc/MCom (one time at entry point)
- vi. 2000 U.S. Dollars and above for MTA/MJMC/MFA/BFA/MSW/LLM (per annum) and B.A./LL.B./B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./SSSC (Part I) Courses (one time at entry point)

The above will be in addition to normal fee.

6.06 The above list is illustrative and not exhaustive and any course omitted here may be added in the concerned group. The above fee is minimum and the institutions will be free to charge the amount beyond the indicated limit.

Incentives to the Universities for additional resources:

6.07 The UGC had started a scheme of providing incentives to the universities to the extent of 25% of the additional resources generated. The UGC has not considered fee additionally generated and buildings or equipments received as donations for the purpose of computing incentives. Generally the donations are received for the institution of scholarships and cannot be utilized for any other purpose. The conditions of the incentives may have to be extended to include the above items like buildings & equipment etc. Claims of the universities in this respect also

need to be expedited for which a mechanism at the U.G.C. may have to be evolved. This incentive scheme has already worked well and alumni and donors have felt encouraged to donate liberally so as to secure higher grants for their alma mater. This scheme of incentive can also include additional fee generated from 1999-2000.

6.08 In view of the change brought by the Finance (No.2) Act 1998 Section 10(22) and 10(22-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been omitted w.e.f. 1.4.1999. It means that the income of the institution will be taxable as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act. Therefore, the liability for payment of advance tax will become due from the financial year 1998-99 relevant for the assessment year 1999-2000. The due dates as prescribed Under Section 209 read with Section 211 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are 15th September, 15th December and 15th March of the financial year.

6.09 The Secretary, University Grants Commission vide letter No. F.39/98(CPP-II) dated 15th April, 1999 also circulated the above provisions (Appendix-VIII). For the facility of the reference the text of the letter is reproduced here:-

"I am to inform you that as per the information received from the Finance Ministry, Section 10(22) of the Income Tax Act has been deleted in response to the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament in its 102nd Report on Charitable Trusts. PAC had recommended deletion of blanket exemption to educational institutions as several cases of misuse of this exemption had been noticed. In response to suggestions received from educational institutions, the exemption available to educational institutions existing solely for educational purposes and not for profit have been continued under section 10(23c) for institution that are either funded and managed by State/Central Govt. or if the annual receipts of such institutions do not exceed Rs. 1 crore. For the remaining institutions certain conditions similar to those applicable to notified Trusts

or Institutions established for Charitable purposes or Public religious purposes shall apply. These conditions are as follows :

- a) The institution is required to make an application for claiming exemption of income in the prescribed form for approval.
- b) The institution may be required to produce audited annual accounts.
- c) The institution is required to apply its income or accumulate it for application, wholly and exclusively for the objects for which it is established.
- d) The accumulated income is to be invested in the modes specified in section 11(5) such as Government Securities, Post Office Savings Banks, Deposits with any Scheduled Banks, Unit Trust of India, Debentures issued by any Company or Corporation, investment or deposit in any public Sector Company, Bonds issued by a Financial Corporation engaged in long term finance for industrial development, or for construction or purchase of housing, investment in any immovable property, deposits with IDBI and Mutual Funds.

These educational institutions have been given time upto 1.4.2001 to transfer their existing investments to the specified securities."

6.10 The Universities have also to apply for claiming refund of the tax deducted by various Banks and agencies on investments made in terms of the provisions of Section 10(22) read with Section 197(1) and 143(1) of the Income Tax Act. It delays the matter and creates other complications.

6.11 It may be pertinent to point out that in February, 1993, the Finance Minister had announced tax incentives in order to encourage private funding of higher education and 100% exemption was granted and a new sub-clause III in Section 80-G(2)(A) in the Income Tax Act was added. This was communicated to the Universities as well (Appendix IX)..

6.12 This matter was discussed in the meeting of the Committee at length on 25.6.1999 and it was decided that the

Finance Ministry may be approached to make necessary amendments for the exemption of the Universities in both the matters enumerated in para 6.08, 6.09 and 6.10. It was also suggested that wherever misuse of power is noticed that particular organisation may be dealt with as per the provisions of law. If the Law is not adequate it may be given more teeth rather than withdrawing the exemption from all the universities.

6.13 Under para 9.19 as stated earlier the Punnayya Committee recommended that "the resources generated by the universities should constitute at least 15% of the total recurring expenditure at the end of first five years and at least 25% at the end of ten years."

6.14 The committee gave serious thought to the above recommendation. Almost all the recommendations for increasing the fee have been made keeping in view this recommendation. We are, however, of the firm opinion that this target cannot be achieved in any manner by the central and the deemed to be universities. Let us, however, continue our struggle to achieve the goal and augment the resources presently available.

6.15 Tuition fee and all other fees which are not to be charged on one time basis should be tenable for 12 months.

6.16 Yearly upward revisions may be made at 2% of the suggested rate and after five years the Commission may consider the entire issue again for upward revision in the fee structure.

6.17 The additional amount generated by way of increases in fee will not be utilised for payment of salaries as recommended by the Punnaiyya Committee vide para 5.10 (iii) and will be borne

by the U.G.C. on 100% basis. This point may be once again made known so that the resistance to higher fee realisation gets diluted. The recalcitrants very brazenly argue that if the general grants are to be reduced by the UGC in proportion to the fee realised, then there is no advantage to the institution. But this specious reasoning will be fully exploded, if this additionality is allowed to be utilised for the betterment of the institution in a regulated & monitored way. Necessary guidelines for the utilisation of enhanced fees can be prescribed separately. For the present it is necessary to make this proposition extremely attractive.

C H A P T E R VII

Summary of Recommendations

1. Level of fee charged by different universities for various courses being extremely low, the fee needed upward revision. (0.01)
2. Higher education systems through out the world are presently under severe financial constraints due to mounting costs of higher education reduction of philanthropic activities by society and slowly withdrawal of support from the field of education. (2.02)
3. Faced with fiscal crisis educational institutions are looking for alternate sources of revenue and finding ways and means of reducing costs and analysis of expenditure on unit cost method. (2.03)
4. Affluent Section of the society should pay reasonable cost of the higher education. (2.04)
5. Institutions be encouraged for augmentation of resources but access to higher education must, in fact, be made wider than now for the poorer students through tuition fee waivers, scholarships. (2.06)
6. The higher fee gives sobriety to the system and to the institutions and is also helpful in maintaining the law and order. (2.11)
7. Powers of the Govt. and the UGC to increase the level of fee. (3.03, 3.04) Certain mandatory provisions be made to ensure

that the revised fee structure being suggested by the Committee is implemented by all the universities concerned. (3.05)

8. The fee structure can not be indexed to rate of inflation in view of non-availability of data in each University. (3.06)

9. A fee structure in order to be just, has to be fair to all concerned, namely, the students and their guardians, the management, faculty members and employees. The bed-rock of such a policy has to be avoidance of commercialization and profit-making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities and assets. (4.02)

10. Tuition will seek to recover the actual cost of imparting education. (4.05)

11. Modified unit cost method i.e. 3% of the unit cost worked out by Punnayya Committee should be the basis of fee structure which may be increased every year to the extent of 2%. (4.12, 4.21 & 6.16)

12. Unit cost for faculties of Medicine & Engineering. (4.14 & 4.15)

13. Suggestions for fixing fee for extra curricular activities like magazines, games, caution money, room rent, electricity and mess charges. (4.16 - 4.20)

14. Suggested levels of various types of fee. (5.01, 5.02)

15. Subsidies for educational and excursion tours. (5.03)

16. Levels of development fee. (5.06)

Increased resources to be utilized for development purposes and monitored through a committee. (5.07)

V.C. may be authorised to give exemption from payment of development fee. (5.08)

17. Utilization of enhanced fee, formation of a corpus fund award of scholarships, fellowships revival of students Aid Fund establishment of students Welfare Fund, replacement of equipment (5.07 to 5.11)

18. Hostel/Dining Hall/Mess fee, room rent, electricity charge and maintenance charges - levels of fee suggested. (5.14 to 5.16)

19. Generation of additional resources - various methods levels of fee from foreign nationals and N.R.I.s. (6.03 to 6.06)

20. Incentive to University for generating additional resources (6.07)

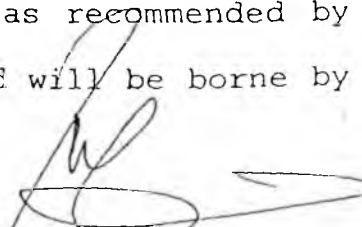
21. Exemption from payment of Income Tax by the universities due to abolition of Section 10(22). (6.08 to 6.12)

22. The target of increasing resources to the extent of 25% of the budget by the end of 10 years as recommended by Punnayya Committee cannot possibly be achieved. (6.13 & 6.14)

23. All fees to be charged for 12 months. (6.15)

24. Yearly upward revisions be made at 2% of the suggested rate and after five years, the Commission may consider the entire issue again. (6.16)

25. The additional amount generated by way of increases in fee will not be utilised for payment of salaries as recommended by the Punnayya Committee vide para 5.10 (iii) and will be borne by the U.G.C. on 100% basis. (6.17)


VICE-CHANCELLOR
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX - I

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110 047



Dr. R. K. CHAUHAN
Vice-Chancellor
Aligarh Muslim University

DAO/BO/1.7-1/98 (CU)

July 23, 1998

Dear Shri Rahman,

20 JUL 1998

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the Minutes of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities and Deemed Universities held on 16th July, 1998 at Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi. You are requested to take follow up action as agreed in the above meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(R.K. Chauhan)

Encl : As above

Shri Mahmood-ur-Rahman
Vice-Chancellor
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh-202 002.

Item No.3: To consider the uniform fee structure for Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities.

This item was discussed at length. It was noted that the level of fee charged by different universities for various courses is extremely low and also varies from University to University for the same course. There is a need for its upward revision. After detailed discussion, a Committee with Shri Mahmood-ur-Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University in the Chair, was constituted with Dr. Harf Gautam, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Prof. S.V. Narayanan, Vice-Chancellor, Pondicherry University, Prof. D.K. Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati, Prof. Allauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard, Prof. P.B. Batsangi, Vice-Chancellor, Dayalbagh Educational Institute and Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyaya, Vice-Chancellor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, as Members, to work out the modalities for formulation of fee structure including hostel, electricity, water charges etc. keeping in view the various factors connected with this issue. It was agreed that the Committee would give its recommendations by 30th June, 1978.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE FEE STRUCTURE AND MAKE NECESSARY SUGGESTIONS IN RESPECT OF INCREASE IN THE FEES HELD ON 27TH OCTOBER 1998 AT 11.00 AM IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI.

Present:

1. Dr. M. Rahman,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh - 202002
2. Prof. Alauddin Ahmad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia Hamdard,
New Delhi - 110062
3. Prof. D.K. Sinha,
Vice-Chancellor,
Visva Bharti,
Shanti Niketan - 731235
4. Prof. V.T. Patil,
Vice-Chancellor,
Pondicherry University,
R. Venkataraman Nagar,
Pondicherry - 604014

Special Invitees:

5. Mr. Manzoor Ahmad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Agra University,
Agra
6. Mr. S. Shafiq Ahmad,
Finance Officer,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh - 202002.

U.G.C.'s Secretariat:

7. Dr. R.K. Chauhan,
Joint Secretary,
8. Shri M.S. Yadav,
Coordinator, Information and Statistics Bureau, UGC,

9. Shri Vasudeva Talreja,

1. Dr. Rahman, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University and Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the members to the first meeting of the Committee constituted by the UGC to examine the fee structure in the Universities and suggest extent and measures for upward revision in the rate of fee. He also drew attention of the members of the Committee towards a note circulated by him on the uniform fee structure for the central Universities of India.

2. He clarified that because of the constitutional provision and the Government policy as well as the resource crunch it appears necessary that the existing fee structure should be revised upwards. The in-built subsidies should be curtailed in order to squeeze in funds for other important and urgent needs.

3. At the same time access to the higher education must be made wider than now for the poor students through tuition waivers, scholarship and other means which are not a subject matter of this Committee but we may make suggestion in this direction as well.

4. The existing rates as seen from the statistics made available by A.I.U. and the UGC it was noticed that the level of fee charged by different Universities for various courses is extremely low and also varies from University to University for

the same course. While considering the fee structure one has to keep in mind a few bare facts:

- (i) Higher fee gives sobriety to the system and to the institutions and it is also helpful in maintaining law and order.
- (ii) The revenue realised has to be quite substantial so as to meet the recommendations of Punnaiya Committee appointed by UGC which says that by the end of IX-Plan the Universities should generate 25% of their total budget.
- (iii) General principles will be prevention of profit making, non commercialisation of education and that the entire process should be transparent.

5. He mentioned that one of the parameters for determining the fee for a course would be the unit cost method taking into account the components of salary, allowance, expenditure on administrative services, cost of maintenance of Labs., Library buildings and Computer Internet, E-Mail, Fax facilities and Games and Sports like Equestrian Clubs, Swimming Pool etc. The formula for determination of fee as mentioned in para 25 on page 9 of note circulated may be considered for adoption. The formula may be as under:

Annual
Tuition Fee = 5% [(SC+TIC+AMC/E)+(ASCS+SWACS+AdCS+Exam+DEP+StWA)]

SC = Cost of salaries (Teaching and Non-Teaching staff in department)
TIC = Teaching Input Cost
AMC = Administration and Maintenance Cost
E = Total Enrolment in the Department
ASCS = Students Welfare Activities Cost per Student
AdCS = Administrative Cost per Student
Exam = Examination Cost per Student
DEP = Depreciation Cost per Student
StWA = Staff Welfare Activities Cost per Student
The fee may be increased @ 5% every alternate year.

6. The Committee felt that aforesaid paper has been well drawn and covered almost all aspects of the problem. It was, however, felt that it is a very sensitive issue and has political overtones and, therefore, the Committee has to proceed in a very cautious way and make recommendations very carefully which may be realistic and could be implemented.

7. Some of the members felt that the report to be prepared by the Committee should contain inter-alia the following points:

- (i) It should specify the provision of the UGC Act under which it has the power to make regulations for the increase in fee.
- (ii) It should clearly specify the Government policy that the Universities have to generate revenues upto a certain level and that it is linked with the payment of the grants to the Universities.
- iii) Almost 80% expenditure in universities is on 'salaries' alone. With the implementation of recommendation of Vth

Pay Commission the salary component will further bulge out and naturally it will increase very substantially the unit cost. We should, therefore, take only other Departmental expenditure mentioned in para 5.

8. The Committee also considered the letter of Mr. Shahabuddin, M.P , dated 21st March 1998 addressed to the Minister for Human Resource Development in which he has made certain suggestions. The paras relating to this Committee are reproduced as under:

- (a) "The fee may be indexed to inflation and revised every 5 years but the impact should be cushioned by an open-ended scheme of merit-cum-means scholarships".
- (b) "The unit cost financing system should be linked with uniform availability of University and under-graduate college education, both general and technical, throughout the country".

9. The Committee felt that different fee structure for traditional courses and 'dying courses' or less attractive courses should be worked out.

10. The Universities should revise fee structure and generate income in a substantial manner provided Govt. does not adjust it against the committed expenditure like Bonus, ADAs etc. The Committee felt that the during the last three years the Government has not released the grants on account of ADA, Bonus etc. on the plea that the Universities have sufficient funds with them.

11. Those Universities who revise fee structure should be provided with incentives.

12. Although the UGC has decided that it will provide 25% incentive on income from donations subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lacs but very small amounts have been paid and that the UGC should also take into account the donation given in the form of building and other moveable or immoveable assets.

13. The Committee felt that it may not be possible for the Universities to generate income to meet 10% expenditure on salaries and an other 10% by way of savings.

14. The Committee suggested that only 3% as against 5% of the proposed unit cost should be considered for the traditional courses and 10% for professional courses.

15. The Vice-Chancellor of Pondicherry University mentioned that he has drawn up a plan for generating additional resources and that he would circulate the paper in due course.

16. The Joint Secretary, UGC mentioned that certain information relating to fee has been further tabulated which may be gone through by the Committee before making recommendations.

17. Following decisions were taken in the light of the discussions:

(1) The paper should be revised and the above points incorporated or dealt with suitably. It may be circulated amongst the members through the UGC. Next meeting may be convened when all aspects discussed have been covered.

(2) If necessary the Chairman may discuss the fee structure and other matters relating to Deemed and state Universities separately but these universities may also be covered in the paper.

(3) Attempt may also be made to examine and suggest measures and extent of fee other than tuition fee and subsidies allowed to hostels as per UGC's letter No. F.50-1/62 (CUP) dated 25.9.1963 particularly electricity and room rent etc.

(4) Joint Secretary, UGC; F.O., AMU and Coordinator, Information & Statistics Bureau, UGC may examine the data received and suggest to Chairman of the Committee how averages worked out can be used by this Committee in analysing the fee structure.

(Dr. R.K. Chauhan)
Joint Secretary, UGC.

(Dr. M. Rahman)
Vice-Chancellor, AMU.

APPENDIX - III

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission to examine the fee structure in the Central and Deemed to be Universities in India and make necessary suggestions for its upward revision held on 25th June, 1999 at 11 A.M. in the office of the U.G.C., New Delhi.

PRESENT:

1. Dr. M. Rahman,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh-202002
(in the Chair)
2. Prof. Y.C. Simhadri,
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-221 005.
3. Prof. V.T. Patil,
Vice-Chancellor,
Pondicherry University,
Pondicherry-605 014.
4. Prof. D.K. Sinha*
Vice-Chancellor,
Vishwa Bharti University,
Shantiniketan-731 235.
5. Prof. Allauddin Ahmad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia Hamdard,
Jamia Nagar,
New Delhi.
6. Prof. P.S. Satsangi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Dayalbagh Educational Institute,
Dayalbagh,
Agra-282005.
7. Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyaya*
Vice-Chancellor,
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
Katwaria Sarai,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-110 016.

*Could not attend the meeting.

Special Invitee:

Mr. S. Shafiq Ahmad,
Finance Officer,
A.M.U., Aligarh-202002.

U.G.C.

Dr. R.K. Chauhan,
Joint Secretary,
U.G.C.

Shri C.K. Kapahi,
Under Secretary,
U.G.C.

Shri M.S. Yadav,
Coordinator, Information & Statistics Bureau,
U.G.C.

Before taking up the items of the agenda for consideration the Chairman, Dr. M. Rahman welcomed Prof. Y.C. Simhadri and Prof. P.S. Satsangi who attended the meeting for the first time and expressed the hope that their presence in the meeting will help the Committee in its deliberations immensely.

Item No.1-

Confirmed the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held earlier on 27th October, 1998 at 11 A.M. in the office of the U.G.C., New Delhi.

Item No.2-

Considered the Draft Report on the formulation of fee structure in the Central and Deemed Universities in India which was prepared in the light of the decisions arrived at in the meeting held on 27th October, 1998.

The Chairman explained the salient features of the report including the genesis, principles and methodology for determining the fee structure as well as the quantum of various types of fee suggested to be fixed. The members of the Committee felt that the report has been well crafted and covered almost all the aspects of the problem.

The members agreed with the suggestions made in the report. A few suggestions were, however, made to make the recommendations

more clear in respect of the following :-

Chapter-II- Para 2.01-

1. It may be made clear that the guidelines circulated by the Ministry vide notification in the Gazette of India dated 18th March, 1997 relate to self-financed private Colleges. These guidelines can, however, be adopted for consideration by this Committee.

Chapter-II- Para 2.03-

2. The words "Involving the State Governments concerned in the process of fee determination" may be deleted from here and may be added at any other suitable place in a different form stating that in case the State Governments so decide, the recommendations made by the Committee may also be adopted by them.

Chapter-III - Para 3.03-

3. It needs to be mentioned that the Central Government may take suitable steps to provide that the policy decisions taken by the U.G.C. in respect of fee structure will be mandatory and will have to be followed by each University.

Chapter-IV - Para 4.01-

4. At some places the words "and above" have been added and in the note on page 20 it has been mentioned that increases suggested under tuition fee are minimum and may be fixed at a rate above the amount shown. The word "increases" may be substituted by the word "levels" and a clear note indicating that the fee suggested is the minimum and the words "and above" may be added whenever some level of fee has been suggested.

Chapter-IV- Para-4.03-

5. It should be added that the Development Fee indicated can be one time at the entry point and can also be realised in subsequent years as per the financial needs of the University.

Chapter-IV - Para 4.08-

6. In the first line on page 22 the words "additional resources" may be added after 25%.

Chapter-IV- Para 11-

7. The sentence "at least a sum of Rs.15 lakhs may be earmarked for the purpose" may be deleted.

Chapter-IV- Para 4.14-

8. The Committee felt that the words "establishment fee" may be replaced by Maintenance Charges and level of hostels fee and electricity charges etc. be fixed as under:-

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Single seated</u>	<u>Double seated</u>	<u>Triple seated</u>
Room rent	@ Rs.100/- p.m. or Rs.1200/- p.a. per student	@ Rs.75/- p.m. per student or Rs.900/- p.a.	@ Rs.50/- p.m. per student or Rs.600/- p.a. per student
Electricity and Water Charges	Rs.50/- p.m. per student or Rs.600/- p.a. per student	Rs.50/- p.m. per student or Rs.600/- p.a. per student	-do-
Maintenance Charges	Rs.50/- p.m. per student or Rs.600/- p.a. per student	Rs.50/- p.m. per student or Rs.600/- p.a. per student	-do-
	Rs.200/- p.m. or Rs.2400/- p.a. per student	Rs.2100/- p.a. per student X 2 =Rs.4200/- per room Pa.	Rs.1800/- p.a. per student or Rs 5400 per room Pa.

The above rates are proposed as a minimum base level and the actual realisation could be well above the proposed amounts.

Chapter-V- Para 5.05-

9. The words "in the beginning of the course" occurring in this para may be substituted by the words "one time and it may be indicated that this is the minimum amount and if Institutions can charge more, they will be at liberty to *do so.*"

GENERAL:

10. The following may be added at appropriate places:

(a) The additional amount generated by way of increase in fee will not be utilised for payment of salaries as recommended by the Punnaayya Committee vide para 5.10(iii) as the salary, maintenance and other over-heads are being borne by the U.G.C. and this system of financing will continue.

(b) Yearly upward revisions may be made at 2% of the suggested rate and after five years the Commission may consider the entire issue again for upward revision in the fee structure.

(c) At many places it is not clear whether the level of fee indicated is per month or per annum or one time. It should be made more explicit at all places.

(d) The Committee authorised the Chairman of the Committee to incorporate the above suggestions in the report. The Draft Report may, thereafter, be circulated amongst the members of the Committee. A week's time may be given to study the report and formulation of assent along with observations, if any, to the Chairman so that these may also be incorporated, if considered necessary and, thereafter, the report may be submitted to the U.G.C. for adoption by the Commission.

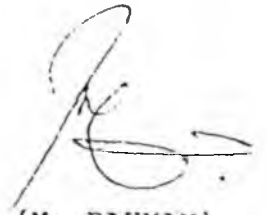
A copy of the report may also be sent to the Government in as much as the Vice-Chancellors need support of law and order authorities at every step. The Committee is fully conscious of the fact that revenue generation by way of fee revision is fraught with sensitivities, likely to be exploited by the academic parasites, admission dons and other criminal elements and hence it is essential to create a social resistance against any invidious move of these entrenched groups and consequently utilisation of additionally generated revenue by way of fee revision and hike in the electricity and maintenance charges on the new constructions will have a counter-vailing influence on the wanton behaviour and provocative speeches almost certainly to be indulged in by the hawks operating on the academic scene.

(e) All fees will generally be charged for the entire academic session. But the fees can also be fixed and realised quarterly and six-monthly. Some dues can be realised monthly.

(f) The Committee considered that the provisions of Section 10(22) of the Income Tax Act have been deleted and that the exemption Under Section 10(23)(C) is now available to the educational institutions existing solely for educational purposes and not for profit and which are either funded and managed by the State/Central Government or if the annual receipts of such institutions do not exceed Rs.1 crore^{p.a.}. It was felt that the Universities do not fall under the above categories but even then some of them have received notices from the Income Tax Authorities.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that adequate legal provisions be made to take appropriate action against institutions which misuse the powers, rather than withdrawing the exemptions given as the institutions of higher learning have now to depend partly, if not substantially on various sources other than Government funding.

11. The Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. had also in informal discussion with the members of the Committee in the afternoon. The Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. appreciated the efforts made by the Committee particularly by its Chairman, Dr. M. Rahman and expressed the views on some of the aspects of the problem and also points raised by the members. On behalf of the Committee. Dr. M. Rahman thanked the Vice-Chairman for sparing time from his extremely busy schedule and also for articulating his expert knowledge on the subject.



(M. RAHMAN)

Chairman,

U.G.C. Fee Structure Committee

Selected Statistical Data on Indian Higher Education – II

**Fees for General Education
In Indian Universities
(Data for 1995-96)**

**Data Base Unit
Research Division
Association of Indian Universities
New Delhi 110 002**

Table 1: Annual Tuition and other fees for B.A.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library & Culture	Sports & Medical	Welfare	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University		20		20	20		60	100	20	80	200	260
Chandigarh												
Punjab University	30	25	60	116	30	40	301	225	35	-	260	561
Delhi												
Jamia Milia Islamia	20	80	25	150	40	-	315	60	10	-	70	385
Jawaharlal Nehru University	180	10	6	33	14	-	243	NA	NA	NA	-	243
Gujarat												
Gujarat Vidyapith	500	20	35	-	20	200	775	70	-	50	120	895
M.S. University of Baroda	200	10	10	9	25	-	254	160	-	30	190	444
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	240	-	150	30	10	-	430	140	-	-	140	570
Karnataka												
Bangalore University	NA	120	-	20	3	-	143	NA	150	NA	150	293
University of Mysore	165	70	10	50	20	-	315	55	15	-	70	385
Kerala												
University of Calicut	300	25	-	50	10	15	400	45	5	-	50	450
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	140	10	-	150	180
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	800	150	60	80	5	50	1145	160	5	150	315	1460
University of Pune	800	10	50	50	21	-	931	450	15	-	465	1396
Shriji University	800	10	10	-	-	25	845	95	20	75	190	1035
SNDT Women's University	800	30	80	45	20	-	975	150	-	-	150	1125
Orissa												
Dika University	108	9	10	25	NA	46	198	26	NA	NA	26	224
Punjab												
Guru Nanak Dev University	600	50	100	50	35	5	840	200	NA	NA	200	1040
Rajasthan												
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	500	2090	140	15	-	155	2245

Table 1 contd

University of Rajasthan	120	40	20	55	55	115	405	18	-	-	18	423
Tamil Nadu												
Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)**	400	20	60	50	50	215	795	400	20	150	570	1365
University of Madras	575	60	10	10	10	125	790	30***	15	15	60	850
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	220	20	5	115	10	12	382	60	-	-	60	442
Banaras Hindu University	120	8	3	11	-	-	142	40	2	12	54	196
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	132	50	40	110	26	529	887	250	-	30	280	1167
Open University												
Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University	700	-	-	-	-	45	745	145	5	60	210	955
IG National Open University	750	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	750
Kota Open University	695	-	-	-	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	695
YCM Open University	50	-	-	-	-	45	95	115	-	-	115	210

NA = not available

* Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

**RIM = Rural Industrial Management

***each paper

Table 2: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.A.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh												
University of Hyderabad	250	50	50	-	20	20	390	100	10	-	110	500
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University	360	50	60	20	-	340	830	100	20	80	200	1030
Assam												
Tezpur University	500	150	50	-	-	100	800	100	25	-	125	925
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	30	25	60	131	30	40	316	350	35	-	385	701
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	20	20	25	150	40	-	255	80	10	-	90	345
Jawaharlal Nehru University	216	10	6	33	14	13	292	NA	NA	NA	-	292
Gujarat												
Gujarat Vidyapith	600	20	35	-	10	200	865	170	10	50	230	1095
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	9	5	-	224	240	-	20	260	484
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	720	25	-	30	45	495	1315	110	-	-	110	1425
Himachal Pradesh												
Himachal Pradesh University	240	15	NA	14	10	NA	279	80	NA	NA	80	359
Karnataka												
Bangalore University	120	120	NA	20	NA	7	267	NA	150	NA	150	417
University of Mysore	300	70	10	50	20	70	520	145	15	-	160	680
Kerala												
University of Calicut	563	25	50	50	10	15	713	29-73	5	-	107	820
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	200	30	-	-	15	-	245	180	10	-	190	435
Jiwaji University	144	20	50	120	20	-	354	90	10	-	100	454
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	80	5	50	1345	300	5	150	455	1800
Deccan College P G & R I	2000	100	200	100	50	200	2650	1000	-	150	1150	3800
University of Pune	1000	10	50	50	21	30	1161	145	15	-	160	1321
Shivaji University	1000	10	20	10	-	9	1049	280	-	75	355	1404

Table 2 contd

SNDT Women's University	1000	30	150	52	10	125	1367	300	20		320	1687
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	2000	250	100	40	30	1250	3670		100	50	150	3820
Meghalaya												
North Eastern Hill University	600	100	80	20	40	-	840	100	10	-	110	950
Orissa												
Utkal University	144	32	30	31	17	40	294	NA	NA	NA		294
Pondicherry												
Pondicherry University	720	-	100	50	-	435	1305	576	-	75	651	1956
Punjab												
Guru Nanak Dev University	720	60	100	50	35	20	985	250	NA	NA	250	1235
Rajasthan												
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	500	2090	130	15	-	145	2235
University of Rajasthan	200	40	50	40	-	100	430	NA	NA	NA	-	430
Tamil Nadu												
Gandhigram Rural University (R.I.M.)**	500	20	60	50	50	15	695	240	20	200	460	1155
University of Madras	805	90	60	10	10	125	1100	70***	15	15	100	1200
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	330	20	5	45	10	-	410	60	-	-	60	470
Banaras Hindu University	140	6	3	12	1	-	162	32	2	-	34	196
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	180	50	60	110	10	429	839	250	-	30	280	1119
Open University												
Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	150	10	NA	160	1760
IG National Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
YCM Open University	1200	160	-	-	-	600	1960	375	-	-	375	2335

NA = not available

* Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

**R I M = Rural Industrial Management

***each paper

Table 3: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.Phil (Arts & Social Sciences)

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh												
University of Hyderabad	400	50	100		20	20	590	225	10		235	825
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University	100	500	100				700	300			300	1000
Assam												
Tezpur University	500	250	100			100	950	1100			1100	2050
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	480	100	60	131	30		801	225	35		260	1061
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	300	20	25	150	70		565	150	10		160	725
Jawaharlal Nehru University	240	10	6	33	14		303	25			25	328
Gujarat												
Gujarat Vidyapith	800	20	35		10	200	1065	300	10	50	360	1425
M S University of Baroda	200		10	9	5		224	NA	NA	20	20	244
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	720			30	45	495	1290	150			150	1440
Karnataka												
University of Mysore	400	200	10	50	20	200	880	500	15		515	1395
Kerala												
University of Calicut	210	25					235	155	5		160	395
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	300	145		120	15	20	600	310	10		320	920
Jwapi University		20					20	300	10		310	330
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	5	5		1220		5	150	135	1375
Deccan College P G & R I	2000	100	200	100	50	200	2650	1100		150	1250	3900
University of Pune	1500	110	50	50	2	70	1782					1782
Shriya University	1000	10	20	10		9	1049	1000	20	75	1095	2144
Fata Institute of Social Sciences	1600	100	100		30		1830	500	100	50	650	2480

Table 3 contd

***Meghalaya**

North Eastern Hill University	600	100	100	20	45		865	500	10		510	1375
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Orissa

Utkal University	240	40	30	31	17	40	398	-	-	-		398
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Pondicherry

Pondicherry University	1440	-	100	50	-	500	2090	576	-	75	651	2741
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Punjab

Guru Nanak Dev University	900	100	100	-	-	-	1100	350	NA	NA	350	1450
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Rajasthan

Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	-	1590	210	15	-	225	1815
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University of Rajasthan	225	40	100	40	-	100	505	NA	NA	NA		505
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Tamil Nadu

Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)**	600	20	70	50	50	215	1005	150	10	200	360	1365
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University of Madras	865	230	115	10	10	125	1355	250	15	15	280	1635
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Uttar Pradesh

Aligarh Muslim University	550	20	5	45	10	-	630	150	-	-	150	780
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Banaras Hindu University	125	8	3	12	-	130	278	40	2		42	320
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Open University

Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	110	110
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YCM Open University	1600	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	1760	1500	NA	NA	1500	3260
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NA = not available

*Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

**R.I.M. = Rural Industrial Management

Table 4: Annual Tuition and other fees for Ph.D. (Arts & Social Sciences)

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library & Culture	Sports & Medical	Welfare	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh												
University of Hyderabad	500	50	100	-	20	20	690	300	-	-	300	990
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University	-	1000	100	-	-	-	1100	2250	-	-	2250	3350
Assam												
Tezpur University	500	500	200	-	-	-	1200	2000	100	-	2100	3300
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	400	200	60	131	30	-	821	900	35	-	935	1756
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	600	20	25	-	-	-	645	350	-	-	350	995
Jawaharlal Nehru University	240	10	6	33	14	-	303	100	-	-	100	403
Gujarat												
Gujarat Vidyapith	800	20	35	-	10	200	1065	200	10	50	260	1325
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	9	5	-	224	NA	-	20	20	244
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	-	1000	-	-	45	-	1045	NA	NA	NA	-	1045
Karnataka												
University of Mysore	600	200	10	50	20	-	880	1100	15	-	1115	1995
Kerala												
University of Calicut	-	-	60	-	-	100	160	-	5	-	5	165
Madhya Pradesh												
Jwaji University	600	400	240	-	-	-	1240	500	10	NA	510	1750
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	5	5	-	1220	2500	5	150	2655	3875
Deccan College P G & R I	2000	200	200	100	100	500	3100	2000	-	150	2150	5250
University of Pune	4000	10	50	50	21	9	4140	1500	20	75	1595	5735
Shivaji University	1500	100	100	10	-	9	1719	1500	20	75	1595	3314
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1600	100	100	-	30	-	1830	500	100	50	650	2480
Meghalaya												
North Eastern Hill University	400	100	100	20	45	-	665	750	10	-	760	1425

Table 1 contd.

Pondicherry												
Pondicherry University	300	200	-	50	-	200	750	300	-	75	375	1125
Rajasthan												
Banasthali Vidyapith	NA	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Tamil Nadu												
Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)*	500	150	-	50	50	415	1165	1500	-	250	1750	2915
University of Madras	-	345	115	10	10	125	605	1000	15	15	1030	1635
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	550	20	5	45	10	-	630	400	50	-	450	1080
Banaras Hindu University	125	28	3	8	-	12	176	200	-	-	200	376
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	180	50	180	-	-	-	410	500	-	-	500	910
Open University												
Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	3150	190	-	-	190	3340
IG Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	3775	-	-	-	-	3775
Kota Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
YCM Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	3000	-	-	3000	3525

NA = not available

*R.I.M. = Rural Industrial Management

Table 5: Annual Tuition and other fees for B.Sc.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Labora- tory	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Arunachal Pradesh													
Arunachal University		20	-	-	20	20	-	60	100	20	80	200	260
Assam													
Tezpur University	168	168	10	10	-	-	171	527	-	-	-	-	527
Chandigarh													
Punjab University	25	25	60	120	116	30	40	416	260	35	-	295	711
Delhi													
Jamia Millia Islamia	180	80	25	50	150	70	-	555	60	10	-	70	625
Gujarat													
M S University of Baroda	200	10	10	50	9	25	38	342	180	-	30	210	552
Haryana													
Kurukshetra University	240	-	150	120	30	10	-	550	160	-	-	160	710
Karnataka													
Bangalore University	NA	120	NA	40	20	3	7	190	NA	150	NA	150	340
University of Mysore	165	70	10	45	50	20	-	360	60	15	-	75	435
Kerala													
University of Calicut	300	25	25	50	50	10	15	475	65	5	-	70	545
Madhya Pradesh													
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	40	100	-	-	100	140
Maharashtra													
University of Mumbai	800	150	60	350	80	5	50	1495	300	5	150	455	1950
University of Pune	800	10	50	125	50	21	30	1086	180	15	-	195	1281
Shivaji University	800	10	10	125	-	-	-	945	110	20	75	205	1150
SNDI Women's University	1000	10	-	1000	50	-	-	2060	300	-	-	300	2360
Orissa													
Utkal University	120	10	10	80	25	3	46	294	26	NA	NA	26	320
Punjab													
Guru Nanak Dev University	600	50	100	-	50	35	5	840	350	NA	NA	350	1190

Table 5 contd

Rajasthan													
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	50	500	2140	140	15	-	155	2295
University, of Rajasthan	120	40	20	15	55	-	100	350	NA	NA	NA	-	350
Tamil Nadu													
Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)**	400	20	60	300	50	50	15	895	325	20	150	495	1390
University of Madras	575	60	10	-	10	10	25	690	75***	10	15	100	790
Uttar Pradesh													
Aligarh Muslim University	220	20	5	50	45	10	-	350	60	-	-	60	410
Banaras Hindu University	120	8	3	-	12	-	16	159	40	2	-	42	201
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	132	50	40	80	110	10	529	951	250	-	30	280	1231
Open University													
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	700	-	-	450	-	-	85	1235	325	5	60	390	1625
IG National Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000

NA = not available

*Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

**R I M = Rural Industrial Management

***each paper

Table 6: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.Sc.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Labora- tory	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh													
University of Hyderabad	250	50	100	200	-	20	20	640	100	10		110	750
Arunachal Pradesh													
Arunachal University	360	100	60	300	20	20	50	910	130	20	10	160	1070
Assam													
Tezpur University	500	150	50	100	-	-	100	900	300	25	-	325	1225
Chandigarh													
Punjab University	40	25	60	100	131	30	40	426	395	35	-	430	856
Delhi													
Jamia Millia Islamia	20	20	25	125	150	40	-	380	80	10	-	90	470
Gujarat													
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	50	9	5	-	274	300	-	20	320	594
Haryana													
Kurukshetra University	720	25	360	NA	30	45	495	1675	130	-	-	130	1805
Himachal Pradesh													
Himachal Pradesh University	300	15	NA	300	14	10	18	657	100	NA	NA	100	757
Karnataka													
Bangalore University	120	120	NA	40	20	3	7	310	NA	150	NA	150	460
University of Mysore	300	70	10	70	50	20	-	520	145	15	-	160	680
Kerala													
University of Calicut	563	25	50	250	50	10	15	963	53-177	5	-	235	1198
Madhya Pradesh													
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	350	45	-	150	120	-	-	665	310	10	-	320	985
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	180	-	500	500	120	55	-	1355	500	-	-	500	1855
Jiwaji University	144	20	50	100	120	-	-	434	120	10	-	130	564
Maharashtra													
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	350	80	5	50	1695	300	5	150	455	2150
University of Pune	1000	10	50	600	50	21	30	1761	320	15	-	335	2096
Shivaji University	1000	10	20	200	10	9	-	1249	440	20	75	535	1784

Table 6 contd.

SNDT Women's University	1000	10	-	1000	50	20	183	2263	300	-	-	300	2563
Meghalaya													
North Eastern Hill University	600	100	80	240	20	40	30	1110	100	10		110	1220
Orissa													
Utkal University	168	34	30	50	31	17	40	370	NA	NA	NA		376
Pondicherry													
Pondicherry University	720	-	100	500	50	-	435	1805	576	-	75	651	2456
Punjab													
Guru Nanak Dev University	900	60	110	-	50	35	20	1175	300	NA	NA	300	1475
Rajasthan													
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	-	500	2090	150	15	-	165	2255
University of Rajasthan	200	40	50	100	40	-	100	530	NA	NA	NA		530
Tamil Nadu													
Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)**	500	20	60	600	50	50	15	1295	360	20	200	580	1875
University of Madras	805	90	60	575	10	10	25	1575	170***	-	15	185	1760
Uttar Pradesh													
Aligarh Muslim University	330	20	5	50	45	10	72	532	60	-	-	60	592
Banaras Hindu University	140	8	3	-	12	-	16	179	32	2	-	34	213
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	180	50	60	150	110	10	429	989	250	-	30	280	1269
Open University													
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	1600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	150	10	-	160	1760
YCM Open University	1200	160	-	-	-	-	600	1960	375	-	-	375	2335

NA = not available

*Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

**R I M = Rural Industrial Management

***each paper

Table 7: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.Phil. (Science)

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Labora- tory	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh													
University of Hyderabad	400	50	100	-	-	20	-	570	225	10	-	235	805
Arunachal Pradesh													
Arunachal University	100	500	100	350	-	-	-	1050	300	-	-	300	1350
Assam													
Tezpur University	500	250	100	-	-	-	100	950	1100	50	-	1150	2100
Chandigarh													
Panjab University	480	100	60	-	131	30	-	801	225	35	-	260	1061
Delhi													
Jamia Millia Islamia	300	20	25	-	150	40	30	565	150	10	-	160	725
Gujarat													
Gujarat Vidyapith	800	20	10	-	-	10	100	940	300	10	50	360	1300
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	-	9	5	5	229	1250	-	20	1270	1499
Haryana													
Kurukshetra University	720	-	-	-	30	45	495	1290	160	-	-	160	1450
Kerala													
University of Calicut	210	25	-	-	-	-	-	235	155	5	-	160	395
Karnataka													
University of Mysore	500	200	10	-	50	20	200	980	500	15	-	515	1495
Madhya Pradesh													
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	350	45	-	150	120	-	-	665	310	10	-	320	985
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	200	-	500	500	-	-	-	1200	500	-	-	500	1700
Jiwaji University	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	300	10	-	310	330
Maharashtra													
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	-	5	5	-	1220	-	5	150	155	1375
University of Pune	2000	110	50	-	50	21	70	2301	NA	15	-	15	2316
Shivaji University	1000	10	20	200	10	-	9	1249	1000	20	75	1095	2344
Meghalaya													
North Eastern Hill University	600	100	100	400	20	45	10	1275	500	10	-	510	1785

Contd

Table 7 contd.

Orissa														
Utkal University	240	40	30	50	31	17	40	448	NA	NA	NA	-	448	
Pondicherry														
Pondicherry University	1440	100	100	-	50	-	500	2190	576	-	75	651	2841	
Punjab														
Guru Nanak Dev University	900	100	100	-	-	-	100	1200	500	NA	NA	500	1700	
Rajasthan														
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	-	-	1590	210	15	-	225	1815	
University of Rajasthan	225	40	100	-	-	-	100	465	NA	NA	NA	-	465	
Tamil Nadu														
University of Madras	865	230	115	575	10	10	25	1830	400		15	415	2245	
Uttar Pradesh														
Aligarh Muslim University	550	20	5	-	-	-	38	613	150	-	-	150	763	
Open University														
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	110	110	
YCM Open University	1600	160	-	-	-	-	-	1760	1500	-	-	1500	3260	

NA = not available

*each paper

Table 8: Tuition and other fees for Ph.D. (Science)

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Labora- tory	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh													
University of Hyderabad	500	50	100	-	-	20	20	690	-	300		300	990
Arunachal Pradesh													
Arunachal University	-	1000	100	1000	-	-	-	2100	2250	-	-	2250	4350
Assam													
Tezpur University	550	400	200	-	-		50	1200	2000	100	-	2100	3300
Chandigarh													
Panjab University	650	200	60	-	131	30	-	1071	900	35	-	935	2006
Delhi													
Jamia Millia Islamia	600	20	25	-	-	-	-	645	350	-	-	350	995
Gujarat													
Gujarat Vidyapith	800	20	10	-	-	10	100	940	200	10	50	260	1200
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	-	9	5	5	229	1500	-	20	1520	1749
Karnataka													
University of Mysore	750	200	10	-	50	20	-	1030	1350	15	-	1365	2395
Kerala													
University of Calicut	-	-	60	-	-	-	100	160	-	5	-	5	165
Madhya Pradesh													
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	460	550	-	-	550	1010
Jiwaji University	600	240	100	600	-	-	-	1540	500	-	-	500	2040
Maharashtra													
University of Mumbai	4000	150	60	-	5	5	-	4220	2500	5	150	2655	6875
University of Pune	5000	25	50	-	50	21	30	5176	-	-	-	-	5176
Shivaji University	1500	100	100	300	10	-	9	2019	1500	20	75	1595	3614
Meghalaya													
North Eastern Hill University		100	100	400	20	45	10	675	750	10		760	1435
Pondicherry													
Pondicherry University	500	200	-	-	50	-	200	950	500	-	75	575	1525

Contd

Table 8 contd

Rajasthan													
Banasthali Vidyapith	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
Tamil Nadu													
Gandhigram Rural Institute (R.I.M.)*	500	150	-	400	50	50	15	1165	1500	-	250	1750	2915
University of Madras	-	345	115	750	10	10	25	1255	1850	100	15	1965	3220
Uttar Pradesh													
Aligarh Muslim University	550	20	5	50	-	-	-	625	400	-	-	400	1025
Banaras Hindu University	125	32	3	-	8	-	16	184	200	-	-	200	384
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	180	50	180	240	-	-	-	650	500	-	-	500	1150
Open University													
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	190	190
Kota Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
YCM Open University	NA	525	NA	NA	-	-	-	525	3000	-	-	3000	3525

NA = not available

*R.I.M = Rural Industrial Management

Table 9: Annual Tuition and other fees for B.Com.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University		20	-	20	20		60	100	20	80	200	260
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	30	25	60	116	30	40	301	225	35		260	561
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	80	20	25	150	40	30	345	60	10	-	70	415
Gujarat												
M. S. University of Baroda	200	10	10	9	25	73	327	180	-	30	210	537
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	240	-	150	30	10	-	430	125	-	-	125	555
Karnataka												
Bangalore University	NA	120	NA	20	NA	7	147	NA	150	NA	150	297
University of Mysore	165	70	10	50	20	5	320	60	15	-	75	395
Kerala												
University of Calicut	300	25	-	50	10	15	400	55	5	-	60	460
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	200	30	-	120	15	-	365	140	10	-	150	515
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	800	150	60	80	5	50	1145	160	5	150	315	1460
University of Pune	800	10	50	50	21	20	951	190	15	-	205	1156
Shivaji University	800	10	10	-	-	-	820	95	20	75	190	1010
SNDI Women's University	800	30	80	45	20	-	975	150	-	-	150	1125
Orissa												
Utkal University	108	10	10	25	3	46	202	26	NA	NA	26	228
Punjab												
Guru Nanak Dev University	600	50	100	15	35	5	805	250	NA	NA	250	1055

Contd

Table 9 contd

Rajasthan												
University of Rajasthan	120	40	20	55	50	115	400	100	NA	NA	100	500
Tamil Nadu												
University of Madras	-	140	10	10	10	125	295	30*	10	15	55	350
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	220	20	5	45	10	12	312	60	-	-	60	372
Banaras Hindu University	120	8	3	12	-	16	159	40	2	-	42	201
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	132	50	40	110	10	529	871	250	-	30	280	1151
Open University												
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	85	785	145	5	60	210	995
IG National Open University	750	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	750
Kota Open University	695	-	-	-	-	-	695	NA	-	-	-	695
YCM Open University	600	50	-	-	-	45	695	115	-	-	115	810

NA = not available

*each paper

Table 10: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.Com.

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University	360	50	60	20	20	340	850	100	20	80	200	1050
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	50	25	60	131	30	40	336	350	35		385	721
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	20	20	25	150	40	-	255	80	10	-	90	345
Gujarat												
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	9	5	-	224	240	-	20	260	484
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	720	25	-	30	45	645	1465	120	-	-	120	1585
Himachal Pradesh												
Himachal Pradesh University	240	15	NA	14	10	NA	279	80	NA	NA	80	359
Karnataka												
Bangalore University	120	120	NA	20	NA	7	267	NA	150	NA	150	417
University of Mysore	300	70	10	50	20	5	455	145	15	-	160	615
Kerala												
University of Calicut	563	25	50	50	10	15	713	105	5	-	110	823
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	200	30	-	120	-	-	350	200	10	-	210	560
Jiwaji University	144	20	50	120	20	-	354	90	10	-	100	454
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	80	5	50	1345	300	5	150	455	1800
University of Pune	1000	10	125	50	2	30	1217	380	30		410	1627
Shivaji University	1000	10	20	10	-	9	1049	320	20	75	415	1464
SNDT Women's University	1000	30	150	50	10	100	1340	300	-	-	300	1640

Contd

Table 10 contd

Orissa												
Utkal University	144	32	30	31	17	40	294	NA	NA	NA		294
Pondicherry												
Pondicherry University	720	-	100	50	-	435	1305	576	-	75	651	1951
Punjab												
Guru Nanak Dev University	900	60	100	50	35	20	1165	300	NA	NA	300	1465
Rajasthan												
University of Rajasthan	200	40	50	40	-	140	470	100	NA	NA	100	570
Tamil Nadu												
University of Madras	805	170	60	10	10	125	1180	70*	10	15	95	1275
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	330	20	5	45	10	12	422	60			60	482
Banaras Hindu University	140	8	3	12	-	16	179	32	2		34	213
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	180	50	60	110	10	429	839	250		30	280	1119
Open University												
YCM Open University	1200	160	-	-	-	600	1960	375	-	-	375	2335

NA = not available

*each paper

Table 11: Annual Tuition and other fees for M.Phil (Commerce)

University	Tuition	Enrol- ment	Library	Sports & Culture	Welfare & Medical	Other	Total	Exam.	Mark- sheet	Convo- cation	Total	Grand Total
Arunachal Pradesh												
Arunachal University	100	500	100	-	-	-	700	300	-	-	300	1000
Chandigarh												
Panjab University	480	100	60	131	30	-	801	225	35	-	260	1061
Delhi												
Jamia Millia Islamia	300	20	25	150	40	30	565	150	10	-	160	725
Gujarat												
Gujarat Vidyapith	800	20	10	-	10	100	940	300	10	50	360	1300
M S University of Baroda	200	-	10	9	5	5	229	1000	-	20	1020	1249
Haryana												
Kurukshetra University	720	-	-	30	45	495	1290	150	-	-	150	1440
Karnataka												
University of Mysore	400	200	10	50	20	200	880	500	15	-	515	1395
Kerala												
University of Calicut	210	25	-	-	-	-	235	155	5	-	160	395
Madhya Pradesh												
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	300	65	-	120	-	-	485	185	10	-	195	680
Jiwaji University	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	300	10	-	310	330
Maharashtra												
University of Mumbai	1000	150	60	5	5	-	1220	-	5	150	155	1375
University of Pune	1500	110	100	-	21	70	1801	NA	-	-	-	1801
Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya	1000	10	20	10	-	9	1049	1000	20	75	1095	2144
Meghalaya												
North Eastern Hill University	600	50	100	20	20	235	1025	500	-	-	500	1525
Orissa												
Utkal University	240	40	30	31	17	40	398	NA	NA	NA	-	398
Pondicherry												
Pondicherry University	1440	-	100	50	-	500	2090	576	-	75	651	2741

Contd

Table II contd ..

Punjab												
Guru Nanak Dev University	900	100	100	-	-	-	1100	350	NA	NA	350	1450
Rajasthan												
Banasthali Vidyapith	1550*	40	-	-	-	-	1590	210	15		225	1815
Rajasthan University	225	40	100	40	-	140	545	100	NA	NA	100	645
Tamil Nadu												
University of Madras	865	230	115	10	10	125	1355	350	100		450	1805
Uttar Pradesh												
Aligarh Muslim University	550	20	5	-	10	38	623	150			150	773
Open University												
Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University	-		-	-	-	-	-	110			110	110
YCM Open University	1600	160	-	-	-	-	1760	1500			1500	3260

NA = not available

*Laboratory and Library fees included in tuition fee

Appendix X

~~U.C. Res. No. 17, dated 15-10-1963~~

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Mathura Road, NEW DELHI-11

No. U. 50-1/62 (CUP)

25th September, 1963

To

The Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.

Subject: Aligarh Muslim University Staff strength of
Hostels and the fees that may be charged from the
students at Hostel fees.

Sir,

In continuation of this office D.O. letter of even number dated 3rd March, 1963 on the above subject, I am directed to forward a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to look into the staff strength of the Hostels in the Aligarh Muslim University as well as the fees that may be charged from the students as hostel fees. The recommendations contained in the above report of the Committee have been accepted by the University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 4th September, 1963, which may now please be implemented by the University.

2. It is further requested that a list of the employees of the Halls, who would be brought on the University strength, now, indicating their revised salary, duly certified by the Internal Auditor, may please be sent at an early date for the approval of the Commission.

3. It is also requested that the Revised Budget of the Halls may please be prepared in the light of the recommendations made in the above Report of the Committee and sent to the University Grants Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
Sd-R. CHHABRA
Asstt. Secretary.

प्राविधिक शिक्षा अनुभाग - 1

संख्या: 3271/98-सोलाह-प्रा0शि0-1-226/94

संलग्नक: दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 1998

कार्यालय ज्ञाप

प्रदेश के निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित डिग्री स्तरीय व्यवसायिक/ प्राविधिक शिक्षण संस्थाओं में स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के लिए कार्यालय-ज्ञाप संख्या-116/96-सोलाह-1-226/94, दिनांक 08 मार्च, 1996 के क्रम में अधोहस्ताक्षरी को यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्, नई दिल्ली के पत्र संख्या-329-III/सी.सी.एफ./पी/96, दिनांक 16 जुलाई, 1998 द्वारा प्राविधिक शिक्षा विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन प्रदेश के निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित डिग्री स्तरीय अभियांत्रिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं में शिक्षण शुल्क के पुनर्निर्धारण हेतु नियुक्त समिति की दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 1998 को सम्पन्न हुई बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयानुसार शिक्षा सत्र 1998-99^{द्वि}तीय वर्ष तक अर्थात् हेतु निम्नवत् शुल्क निर्धारित किया जाता है :-

निःशुल्क चीट

1	शिक्षण शुल्क	रु० 6,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
2	अन्य शुल्क	रु० 10,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
3	विकास शुल्क	रु० 3,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
4	प्रतिभूति जमा	रु० 3,000.00
5	प्रतिभूति जमा पुस्तकालय हेतु	रु० -2,000.00

शुयतान चीट

1	शिक्षण शुल्क	रु० 45,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
2	अन्य शुल्क	रु० 10,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
3	विकास शुल्क	रु० 8,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
4	प्रतिभूति जमा	रु० 3,000.00
5	प्रतिभूति जमा पुस्तकालय हेतु	रु० 2,000.00

एम0आर0आर0सीट

1	शिक्षण शुल्क	डालर 4,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
2	विकास शुल्क	डालर 1,000.00 प्रतिवर्ष
3	प्रतिभूति जमा	रु० 3,000.00
4	प्रतिभूति जमा पुस्तकालय हेतु	रु० 2,000.00

- (d) Fee structure by Institutions referred to in 5.4 will be decided by a Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission consisting of:
- (i) A Member of the Commission—Chairperson;
 - (ii) One Vice-Chancellor to be nominated by the Commission—Member;
 - (iii) Three experts, one each in Economics, Cost Accounting and Institutional Finance to be nominated by the Commission—Members;
 - (iv) Where a deemed university conducts courses in Technical/Medical Education, a nominee of the All India Council of Technical Education/Medical Council of India as the cases may be—Member;
 - (v) State Secretary Higher/Technical/Medical education (depending on the field of specialization of the institution) or his nominee will be co-opted as the Member for the purposes only of determining the fee structure for 'deemed universities' in the State concerned;
 - (vi) An officer of the UGC of the Rank of Additional Secretary—Member Secretary.

5.5 Procedure to be Adopted by the Committees

- (a) Secretarial Assistance to the Committees referred to in 5.4 will be rendered by the Directorates of Technical and Higher education respectively of the State Government concerned. The Standing Committee referred to in 5.4 will be assisted by the Secretariat of the UGC.
- (b) Members of the Committee, other than ex-officio Members, will hold office for a period of three years. The recommendations of the Committee will also be valid for three years.
- (c) Each Committee will be free to devise its own procedure. The procedure will however, compulsorily include giving opportunity to the institutions concerned to furnish such material as they consider relevant; The Committee will also have power to call for such information and details as it considers relevant. To carry out its functions smoothly, the bodies would lay down timebound 'action-calendars' and 'dead-lines' for compliance of the institutions concerned and for completing the Committees' own tasks.
- (d) Fee once determined shall be in force for three years. The Committees may determine different rates of fee for institutions falling in different classes, if a classification is justified on intelligible and objective criteria. In particular the Committees will be free to fix different rates for institutions located in rural areas.
- (e) The UGC and the AICTE, as the case may be, will have power to call for information and clarifications from the Committees under their purview.
- (f) While determining the fee charges, it will be the duty of the Committee to ensure that Fee does not become a source of profit or commercialization for the institutions concerned. This approach would be in conformity with the pronouncements of the Court in cases dealing with fee determination.

6.6 Fee Determination :

- (a) Fee will have two broad categories—Tuition Fee and Development Fee.

Besides, the management of the institutions may realize the actual cost of boarding & messing from the above students subject to the relevant Committee being satisfied about the reasonableness of such costs.

- (b) Tuition Fee will seek to recover the actual cost of imparting education. While assessing a fair tuition fee the Committee will take into account the following:
 - (i) Salary and allowances including bonus, if admissible, to teaching and non-teaching employees;
 - (ii) Expenditure on administrative services;
 - (iii) Cost of maintenance of laboratories including consumables;
 - (iv) Contingent expenditure including statutory requirements like audit fee etc.
 - (v) Cost of acquisition of books and journals for libraries; and
 - (vi) Maintenance of buildings and other assets including rents and tariffs.

Keeping the above parameters in view, suitable rates will be fixed for holders of 'free', 'payment', and 'NRI/Foreign Students' categories.

- (c) The UGC and AICTE will forthwith prepare norms relating to staffing and scales of expenditure for other items wherever such norms have not so far been worked out, to the extent feasible. In cases where it is difficult to lay down specific quantified norms the relevant Committee shall satisfy themselves about the adequacy and reasonableness of the expenditure involved. Care will be taken to ensure that the projected expenditure does not become a source of profit to the sponsors.
- (d) As the scheme in Unnikrishnan prohibits commercialization and profit-making, it will not be open to the institutions concerned to claim any return on investments. This should, however, not come in the way of the institutions in mobilizing resources for replacement and upgradation of assets. Further, while earning return on investment

6.1 General Principles:

The policy guidelines envisaged below seek to ensure that the structure in the matter of maintenance of standards in order to be fair, has to be fair to all concerned, namely the students and their parents, the management, faculty and employees. The bed-rock of such a policy has to be avoidance of commercialization and profit-making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities and ~~facilities~~ keeping these as prime considerations, the following may be identified as the broad general principles which ~~is~~ form the present policy framework :

- (i) Prevention of profit making and ensuring, as far as possible, the principle of no-profit-no-loss which underlines the scheme in Unnikrishnan;
- (ii) Without diluting the fundamental concern of avoiding commercialization, to make allowance in the fee so as to provide for replacement and upgradation of facilities;
- (iii) Providing for a transparent and intelligible procedure for fee determination;
- (iv) Bringing all private unaided institutions within the purview of the scheme—not merely confining it to 'Colleges'; and
- (v) Involving the State Governments concerned in the process of fee determination.

6.2 Applicability:

These policy guidelines will apply to the following :

- (a) Self-financing institutions imparting technical education as defined under the All India Council of Technical Education Act, 1987 (Act 52 of 1987), including institutions imparting Post-Graduate Education in Management whether by awarding degrees or otherwise;
- (b) Colleges, affiliated to the universities, operating on 'no grant-in-aid' basis; and
- (c) Institutions "deemed to be universities" under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956), if such institutions operate on self-financing basis without receiving maintenance grants from the Central or State Governments or statutory grant disbursing bodies under their control.

3.2 Even though 'deemed universities' are not expressly included in the Scheme in Unnikrishnan, their inclusion within the purview of this policy is considered necessary on the grounds treating such institution at par with private colleges will be just and appropriate.

6.3 Admissions :

4.1 In the scheme in Unnikrishnan, the manner and method of admissions form part and parcel of the fee determination procedures. The admission procedure incorporated in that scheme will, therefore, apply to the institutions covered under the present policy. As the UGC Act does not empower the Commission to issue regulations relating to 'Admissions', the judgment in Unnikrishnan and the present Resolution will be construed as enabling the Commission to make suitable provisions relating to admissions in accordance with the scheme in Unnikrishnan.

6.4 Determination of Fee :

- (a) Fee chargeable by various categories of institutions shall be determined by the Committees prescribed below :
- (b) Fee in institutions imparting technical education will be determined by State Level Committees consisting of the following :
 - (i) Vice-Chancellor of one of the universities in the State to be nominated by the State Government concerned—Chairperson.
 - (ii) Secretaries in-charge of the Technical Education and Finance Departments of the State Government concerned or their nominees—Members;
 - (iii) Three experts, one each in Economics, Cost Accountancy, and Institutional Finance, to be nominated by the All India Council of Technical Education—Members;
 - (iv) Director Technical Education of the State concerned the Members-Secretary;
- (c) Fee chargeable in affiliated colleges operating on 'No-Grant-in-aid' basis shall be determined by state level Committee consisting of :
 - (i) Vice-Chancellor of one of the universities in the State nominated by the state Government concerned—Chairperson;
 - (ii) Secretaries in-charge of the Higher Education and Finance Departments or their nominees—Members;
 - (iii) Three experts one each in Institutional Finance, Cost Accountancy and Economics to be nominated by the University Grants Commission—Members;
 - (iv) Finance Officers of one of the Universities to be nominated by the State Government—Members; and
 - (v) Director in charge of Higher or Collegiate Education of the State concerned—Member Secretary.

- (d) Fee chargeable by Institutions ~~concerned~~ will be determined by a Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission consisting of:
- A Member of the Commission—~~Chairperson~~;
 - One Vice-Chancellor to be nominated by the Commission—Member;
 - Three experts, one each in Economics, Cost Accounting and Institutional Finance to be nominated by the Commission—Members;
 - Where a deemed university conducts courses in Technical/Medical Education, a nominee of the All India Council of Technical Education/Medical Council of India/Dental Council of India as the cases may be—Member;
 - State Secretary Higher/Technical/Medical education (depending on the field of specialization of the institution) or his nominee will be co-opted as the Member for the purposes only of determining the fee structure for 'deemed universities' in the State concerned;
 - An officer of the UGC of the Rank of Additional Secretary—Member Secretary.

6.5 Procedure to be Adopted by the Committee

- Secretarial Assistance to the Committees referred to ^{6.4(b), 6.4(c)} and ^{6.4(d)} will be rendered by the Directorates of Technical and Higher education respectively of the State Government concerned. The Standing Committee referred to in 5.4 will be assisted by the Secretariat of the UGC.
- Members of the Committee, other than ex-officio Members, will hold office for a period of three years. The recommendations of the Committee will also be valid for three years.
- Each Committee will be free to devise its own procedure. The procedure will however, compulsorily include giving opportunity to the institutions concerned to furnish such material as they consider relevant; The Committee will also have power to call for such information and details as it considers relevant. To carry out its functions smoothly, the bodies would lay down timebound 'action-calendars' and 'dead-lines' for compliance of the institutions concerned and for completing the Committees' own tasks.
- Fee once determined shall be in force for three years. The Committees may determine different rates of fee for Institutions falling in different classes, if a classification is justified on intelligible and objective criteria. In particular the Committees will be free to fix different rates for institutions located in rural areas.
- The UGC and the AICTE, as the case may be, will have power to call for information and clarifications from the Committees under their purview.
- While determining the fee chargeable, it will be the duty of the Committee to ensure that Fee does not become a source of profit or commercialisation for the institutions concerned. This approach would be in conformity with the pronouncements of the Court in cases dealing with fee determination.

6.6 Fee Determination :

- Fee will have two broad categories—Tuition Fee and Development Fee.

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- Tuition Fee will seek to recover the actual cost of imparting education. While assessing a fair tuition fee the Committee will take into account the following :
 - Salary and allowances including bonus, if admissible, to teaching and non-teaching employees;
 - Expenditure on administrative services;
 - Cost of maintenance of laboratories including consumables;
 - Contingent expenditure including statutory requirements like audit fee etc.
 - Cost of acquisition of books and journals for libraries; and
 - Maintenance of buildings and other assets including rents and tariffs.

Keeping the above parameters in view, suitable rates will be fixed for holders of 'free', 'payment', and 'NRI/Foreign Students' categories.

- The UGC and AICTE will forthwith prepare norms relating to staffing and scales of expenditure for other items wherever such norms have not so far been worked out, to the extent feasible. In cases where it is difficult to lay down specific quantified norms the relevant Committee shall satisfy themselves about the adequacy and reasonableness of the expenditure involved. Care will be taken to ensure that the projected expenditure does not become a source of profit to the sponsors.
- As the scheme in Unnikrishnan prohibits commercialization and profit-making, it will not be open to the institutions concerned to claim any return on investments. This should, however, not come in the way of the institutions in mobilizing resources for replacement and upgradation of assets. Further, while earning return on investment

6.1 General Principles:

The policy guidelines envisaged below seek to ensure that the structure in the matter of payments of fees in order to be fair, has to be fair to all concerned, namely the students and their parents, the institutions and employees. The bed-rock of such a policy has to be avoidance of commercialization and profit-making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities. Keeping these as prime considerations, the following may be identified as the broad general principles which lay down the present policy framework:

- (i) Prevention of profit making and ensuring, as far as possible, the principle of no-profit-no-loss which underlines the scheme in Unnikrishnan;
- (ii) Without diluting the fundamental concern of avoiding commercialization, to make allowance in the fee so as to provide for replacement and upgradation of facilities;
- (iii) Providing for a transparent and intelligible procedure for fee determination;
- (iv) Bringing all private unaided institutions within the purview of the scheme—not merely confining it to 'Colleges'; and
- (v) Involving the State Governments concerned in the process of fee determination.

6.2 Applicability:

These policy guidelines will apply to the following:

- (a) Self-financing institutions imparting technical education as defined under the All India Council of Technical Education Act, 1987 (Act 52 of 1987), including institutions imparting Post-Graduate Education in Management whether by awarding degrees or otherwise;
- (b) Colleges, affiliated to the universities, operating on 'no grant-in-aid' basis; and
- (c) Institutions "deemed to be universities" under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956), if such institutions operate on self-financing basis without receiving maintenance grants from the Central or State Governments or statutory grant disbursing bodies under their control.

3.2 Even though 'deemed universities' are not expressly included in the Scheme in Unnikrishnan, their inclusion within the purview of this policy is considered necessary on the grounds treating such institution at par with private colleges will be just and appropriate.

6.3 Admissions:

4.1 In the scheme in Unnikrishnan, the manner and method of admissions form part and parcel of the fee determination procedures. The admission procedure incorporated in that scheme will, therefore, apply to the institutions covered under the present policy. As the UGC Act does not empower the Commission to issue regulations relating to 'Admissions', the judgment in Unnikrishnan and the present Resolution will be construed as enabling the Commission to make suitable provisions relating to admissions in accordance with the scheme in Unnikrishnan.

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- (a) Fee chargeable by various categories of institutions shall be determined by the Committees prescribed below:
- (b) Fee in institutions imparting technical education will be determined by State Level Committees consisting of the following:
 - (i) Vice-Chancellor of one of the universities in the State to be nominated by the State Government concerned—Chairperson.
 - (ii) Secretaries in-charge of the Technical Education and Finance Departments of the State Government concerned or their nominees—Members;
 - (iii) Three experts, one each in Economics, Cost Accountancy, and Institutional Finance, to be nominated by the All India Council of Technical Education—Members;
 - (iv) Director Technical Education of the State concerned the Members-Secretary;
- (c) Fee chargeable in affiliated colleges operating on 'No-Grant-in-aid' basis shall be determined by state level Committee consisting of:
 - (i) Vice-Chancellor of one of the universities in the State nominated by the state Government concerned—Chairperson;
 - (ii) Secretaries in-charge of the Higher Education and Finance Departments or their nominees—Members;
 - (iii) Three experts one each in Institutional Finance, Cost Accountancy and Economics to be nominated by the University Grants Commission—Members;
 - (iv) Finance Officers of one of the Universities to be nominated by the State Government—Members; and
 - (v) Director in charge of Higher or Collegiate Education of the State concerned—Member Secretary.

would not be permissible the court had, in the *Unnikrishnan* judgment left the question of recovering investment on the Central Government and the statutory bodies. It is therefore, considered desirable that the Development Fee could provide for an element of partial capital cost recovery to the Management (but not a return on investment), and to serve as a resource for upkeep and replacement.

- (c) Development Fee may be at flat rates to be determined every three years by the AICTE and UGC as the case may be. Different rate may be prescribed for "Payment", "Free/Work", and "Foreign/NRI" seat holders. These bodies could also classify institutions in different categories for the purposes of prescribing different slabs provided such categorization is based on intelligible and objective criteria.
- (f) In the first ten years, it would be open to the managements to appropriate upto half of the proceeds of the development fee or the actual capital cost, whichever be lower. The remaining half will have to be utilised for upgradation and replacements in the first ten years and thereafter the entire proceeds will have to be so utilised.
- (g) As the fee chargeable will be notified by the relevant Committee, it will be the duty of the Statutory body concerned to communicate the rate of Development Fee to such bodies well in advance to enable the appropriate Committees to suitably incorporate such rates in their Notification. The UGC/AICTE will take into account the views and suggestions of the private institutions, the State Governments and interested members of Public while determining these rates.

7 Maintenance of Fee Accounts :

- (a) Institutions will maintain two accounts—Maintenance Accounts and Development Accounts.
- (b) The proceeds of Tuition Fee and 'cost recoveries' of boarding and messing etc. will be credited to the Maintenance Accounts. This account will be maintained in two parts—(a) Pay and allowances and (b) other expenditure. All recurring expenditure will be met from this account and brought to account under these two parts.
- (c) At least half the proceeds of Development fee will be credited to the Development Account in the first ten years, after which this Account will receive the entire proceeds of this fee; Miscellaneous receipts of the institution would also be credited to the same account. The proceeds of this fee would be utilised for procurement of equipments, books and journals and acquisition of assets. It will be also be open to the management to debit expenditure on improvement of faculty also to this account.
- (d) The regulations of UGC and the AICTE will provide for Audit of accounts of the relevant institutions, to ensure that the financial managements conforms to the broad framework of these guide-lines and the regulations.

8 Other procedural matters connected with levy of fee:

- (a) Fee once fixed will be valid for a period of three years. Fee will be payable in advance for a semester, each Committee will notify for general information the total fee payable per semester in the month of December every year, for the next year, in two News papers having wide circulation in the State concerned. This exercise shall be carried out annually notwithstanding the fact that the rates once fixed will be in force for three years.
- (b) While fixing fee, once every three years, the Committees will take into account the unspent balance, if any in the maintenance and development accounts while fee for the next three years.
- (c) Institutions which levy fee at rates higher than those fixed, or fail to maintain accounts in the manner laid down or are otherwise found to contravene the provisions of the appropriate Regulations are liable to have their permission/affiliation cancelled. The appropriate regulations will incorporate these guidelines.

Resolved that the above be suitably incorporated in regulations of the University Grants Commission and the All India Council of Technical Education.

Resolved further that for the above purposes this resolution be deemed to be instructions issued by the Central Government the University Grants Commission under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the UGC Act 1956 and under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the AICTE Act—1987.

P. R. DASGUPTA, Secy.

डॉ. जी. डी. शर्मा
Dr. G. D. SHARMA

सचिव
SECRETARY



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग University Grants Commission

TELEX 31-65913
GRAMS UNIGRAMS
PHONE OFF 3230111
FAX 3232707
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110 002

D.O.No.F.1-22/93 (CPP-II)

11 September 1997
ISA

Dear Sir/Madam,

Kindly find enclosed a copy of the policy document on fee fixation in private unaided educational institutions imparting higher education including management education prepared by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and published in the gazette India on 18th March, 1997. The UGC is in the process of framing its own regulation based on the above policy guidelines. Regarding approval of UGC regulations the MHRD has directed that UGC should take steps as per the policy guidelines of MHRD for determining the fee in private unaided educational institutions.

We are in the process of appointing committees for fee determination. In the mean time you are requested to give the information as per para 6.6 of the enclosed policy documents to enable the Committee to determine the tuition fee and development fee for the courses run by private unaided educational institutions affiliated to your university. Any other information, which you think would be relevant for the Standing Committee, may also be sent to the UGC.

Since the fee determined now would have to be operative from the year 1998-99 you are requested to send the information at the earliest but not later than 31st October, 1997.

This pertains to private unaided educational institutions affiliated to your university which is not covered by AICTE, MCI and DCI.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(G.D. Sharma)

At present at the Aligarh Muslim University, the hostels are grouped together into Halls of Residence, which are autonomous in administration. A Hall works under the supervision of the Provost, and Wardens are also appointed to look after individual hostels. A statement indicating the different Halls, the hostels provided under each and the number of students residing as on 1-11-1962 is enclosed (Appendix I). Normally, all the resident students are expected to join the Dining Hall, except in a few cases where facilities are provided for running private messes.

2. The Halls derive their income from the following sources.

1. Admission fee
2. Establishment fee
3. Games fee
4. Amenities fee
5. Electricity fee.

3. Till now the Hall accounts were kept separately from the University accounts. The resident students paid the fees on account of the room rent directly to the University, while the Hall Establishment fee, the Electricity fee, Hall games and amenities fee were paid to the Halls. Out of this income, the Halls pay the salaries of the Boarding House staff, the electricity charges, 10% of the salaries of the staff of the Provost's office, provide amenities to the students, and incur various other expenses. The expenditure on the Provost's office i. e. the salaries of the office staff, contingencies, Printing and Telephone, etc. is met by the University. For many years past, the Provosts have been finding it difficult to balance the budget of the Halls. They have, therefore, been compelled to resort to over admission to the Halls to increase the Hall revenues. This has resulted in overcrowding in hostel rooms and has made living conditions appalling.

4. The Aligarh Muslim University had represented to the U.G.C. that as in the case of other Central Universities Hall establishment i.e. the staff attached to the hostels may be taken over by the University as they form a natural part of the University administration. It was also impressed that the scales of pay of this staff should be the same as for the similar corresponding staff of the University. The University also desired that the fees charged from the students for the hostel also needed reduction and that they should be brought on par with the fees charged in other Central Universities, particularly the Residential Universities.

5. The Commission considered the proposal and decided that the Class IV staff in the Halls of Residence be treated as staff of the University in the same way as in the Banaras Hindu University. It was also decided that a Committee consisting of the following be appointed to look into the staff strength of the hostels and the fees to be charged:

1. Dr. Ram Behari, Director, Correspondence Course, University of Delhi.
2. Prof. Nurul Hassan, Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Shri R.K. Chhabra, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission.

6. The Committee collected the material regarding the fees charged at present and the staff strength, etc., and also visited Aligarh on 24th June, 1963. The Committee went round the different hostels.

7. The Committee makes the following recommendations keeping in view the pattern of hostels at Banaras Hindu University:

- (i) All Halls accounts except (a) those for food including Dining Hall establishment; (b) Hall amenities and games should be the responsibility of the University.

(ii) The University should charge consolidated Hostel fees, which will include :

- (a) Room Rent
- (b) Establishment
- (c) Electricity

(iii) The consolidated hostel fees referred to above may be charged per annum as indicated below in Men's Hostels :—

All Halls except Abdullah Hall

Single	Rs. 120 per seat
Double	Rs. 102 per seat
Three or more	Rs. 55 per seat

In the case of Women's Hostel the fees may be as follows :—
Women's Hostel (Abdullah Hall)

Double seated Room	Rs. 97 per seat
Three or more seated Room	Rs. 55 per seat

The above fees may be paid by the students in suitable instalments to be determined by the University.

(iv) The establishment of the Halls be determined and taken over by the University as follows:

- (a) Block Servants 1:30 Total 96
(Room Bearers and cleaners) This includes marginal adjustments.

(b) Bhistis. It was observed that it was necessary to have Bhistis as the sanitary system was not working properly in the University. It is recommended that one Bhisti may be provided for each hostel where the modern sanitary system is provided and two per hostel where such system is not yet available. The distribution, however, to be decided according to nature and volume of work—total 25.

(c) Sweepers

41

(c) Gatekeepers. Distribution to be reviewed after the boundary walls which are proposed to be (provided are constructed).

- (c) Malis 20
- (d) Common Room Hall Games Reading Rooms 15

In this connection, the Committee regrets to note that no proper Common Room and Reading Room facilities are at present provided in the Women's Hostel. These need immediate attention.

8. As already decided the scales of pay of the Class IV staff to be taken over by the University will be the same as for the other corresponding university staff. Since the staff that may be taken over, will now be University employees, they will be entitled to the benefit of the Contributory Provident Fund.

9. It is suggested that the Hall Accounts as indicated above be taken over w. e. f. 1st July, 1963, i. e., the beginning of the academic year. It is further suggested that the staff which may be taken over, be paid the revised grade with effect from 1-4-1963 i. e. the difference between the salaries in the revised scale and the old scale be a charge on the University.

10. The Committee regrets to record that though it recommends the taking over of the administration of Halls of Residence to the extent indicated above, it is not possible to indicate the existing assets and liabilities of the Halls as the accounts of the Halls for the last several years were not available. The Committee was informed by the Honorary Treasurer that the Accounts were not yet ready. In view of this, it is desirable that the University Grants Commission

डॉ. जी. डी. शर्मा
सचिव
D. G. D. SHARMA
SECRETARY

1. 6.3 2/98
27/4/98
D. G. D. SHARMA
19.5.97



APPENDIX - VIII

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-110 002
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110 002

27/4/98

2-17
17.1

F.1-39/98 (CPP-II)

March, 1999

Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh-202 002.

Subject : Exemption of Income Tax under Section 50 B-2(a)(iii) of the Income Tax - deletion of Section 10(22) of the Income Tax Act.

Sir/Madam,

I am to inform you that as per the information received from the Finance Ministry, Section 10(22) of the Income Tax Act has been deleted in response to the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Parliament in its 102nd Report on Charitable Trusts. PAC had recommended deletion of blanket exemption to educational institutions as several cases of misuse of this exemption had been noticed. In response to suggestions received from educational institutions, the exemption available to educational institutions existing solely for educational purposes and not for profit have been continued under section 10(23c) for institution that are either funded and managed by State/Central Govt. or if the annual receipts of such institutions do not exceed Rupees One Crore. For the remaining institutions, certain conditions similar to those applicable to notified Trusts or Institutions established for Charitable purposes or Public religious purposes shall apply. These conditions are as follows :

a) The institution is required to make an application for claiming exemption of income in the prescribed form for approval.

The institution may be required to produce audited annual accounts.

The institution is required to apply its income or accumulate it for application, wholly and exclusively for the objects for which it is established.

Contd to..

REGISTRAR

दूरभाष : Telephone : (0) : 3238849 तार : Grams : UNIGRANTS टैलेक्स : Telex : 31-65913

फैक्स : FAX : 91-11-3232783, ई मेल E.Mail : gdsharma@del2.vsnl.net.in

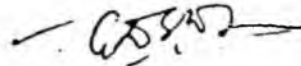
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i) The accumulated income is to be invested in the modes specified in section 11(5) such as Government Securities, Post Office Savings Banks, Deposits with any Scheduled Banks, Unit Trust of India, Debentures issued by any Company or Corporation, investment or deposit in any Public Sector Company, Bonds issued by a Financial Corporation engaged in long term finance for industrial development, or for construction or purchase of housing, investment in any immovable property, deposits with IDBI and Mutual Funds.

These educational institutions have been given time upto 4.2001 to transfer their existing investments to the specified securities.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,



(G.D. SHARMA)
SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INCOME-TAX (EXEMPTIONS)
आयकर

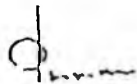
Calcutta, the 15th December, 1993

NOTIFICATION
(INCOME-TAX)

No. 1 To 191 (F.No.DG(E)/800/93-94): In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-clause (ii)f of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the prescribed authority hereby notifies the following universities and educational institutions of national eminence for the purpose of the said sub-clause, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) the university or, as the case may be, the educational institution of national eminence will apply the amounts of donations received, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) in respect of the donations received under the aforesaid provisions and expenditure made therefrom, the university or, as the case may be, the educational institution of national eminence shall maintain separate accounts
- (iii) a copy of the accounts of each accounting year shall be submitted to the prescribed authority by the 31st December next following the last date of the accounting year.




(B. K. DIWAN)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INCOME TAX (EXEMPTIONS)

Sl. No. of order } 3, Aligarh Muslim University

B.K. DIWAN, I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR GENERAL

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, **APPENDIX - I**
10, MIDDLETON ROAD, (5th floor),
CALCUTTA-700 071 (24/11/1993, 25/12/93)

D.O.No. DCIT(E)/ 666/93-94/ 334/2

Dated : 15-12-93

Dear 

In his Budget speech in this year in February, 1993, the Finance Minister had announced tax incentives in order to encourage private funding of higher education. He had stated

Hitherto our institutions of higher learning have been almost entirely dependent on Government funds. As Government funds are limited, we must find ways of funding these institutions from industry. This will also bring them closer to industry and more responsive to its needs. I, therefore, propose to raise the income tax deduction given to contributions to approved universities, institutes of technology, institutes of management and equivalent institutions from 50 per cent at present to 100 per cent.

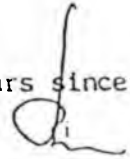
2. To give effect to above mentioned proposal, the Finance Act, 1993 introduced a new sub-clause (iiif) in section 80G(2)(u) in the Income-tax Act. Consequently, the Income-tax Rules notified the Director General of Income-tax (Exemptions) as the prescribed authority for approving universities and institutes of national eminence under the aforesaid provision.

3. You will be glad to know that, in concurrence with the Secretary, University Grant Commission, it has been decided to approve your university for the purposes of section 80G(2)(u)(iiif). Persons making donations to your university will, henceforth, be entitled to claim 100 per cent deduction of the donations made to the university, in computing their total taxable income.

4. In consonance with the spirit of the new provision, you may take this opportunity to mobilise financial resources from local business houses, philanthropists and your alumni in India and abroad for the promotion of higher education in your university.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(B.K. DIWAN)

Shri M.N. Faruqi,
Vice Chancellor,
Aligarh University,
Aligarh-202 002.

INCHARGE,
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT,
10, MIDDLETON ROW, (Sub-Office),
CALCUTTA-700 071 (कलकत्ता/कलकत्ता-700 071)

FOR GENERAL

D.O.No. DCIT(E)/ 80G/93-94/ 3242

Dated : 15-12-93

Dear Sir,

In his Budget speech in this year in February, 1993, the Finance Minister had announced tax incentives in order to encourage private funding of higher education. He had stated :

Hitherto our institutions of higher learning have been almost entirely dependent on Government funds. As Government funds are limited, we must find ways of funding these institutions from industry. This will also bring them closer to industry and more responsive to its needs. I therefore, propose to raise the income tax deduction given to contributions to approved universities, institutes of technology, institutes of management and equivalent institutions from 50 per cent at present to 100 per cent.

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With regards,

Yours sincerely
(Signature)
(B.K. DIWAN)

Shri M.N. Faruqi,
Vice Chancellor,
Aligarh University,
Aligarh-202 002.



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