



OUTCOME BUDGET

2011-12

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As Education has been identified as one of the most important elements of the national development effort, the activities of Ministry of Human Resource Development are of crucial importance. In the year 2009-10 as well as 2010-11, the Ministry attempted to further improve and expand education in all sectors, with a view to eliminate disparities in access and laid greater emphasis on the improvement in the quality and relevance of education at all levels. The endeavor has been that education must play a positive and interventionist role in correcting social regional imbalances, in empowering women and in securing a rightful place for the disadvantaged groups and minorities.

Education being on the concurrent list of subjects (List-III - Entry 25) the Central Government has powers for coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research, and scientific and technical institutions. The Union Government is responsible for major policies relating to higher education in the country. For the purpose of discharging these responsibilities, it has established statutory bodies such as,

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

The role of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, therefore, includes policy formulation, programme implementation, coordination with other sectors, data management, training and capacity building, development of disadvantaged sections, women and minorities, etc. The Department has also established as well as substantially funded a number of premier institutions, which have come to acquire a reputation for excellence. The Department of Higher Education discharges substantial part of its functions through autonomous organizations. Some of these are:

- Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore,
- Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad
- Central Universities, including IGNOU
- Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- National Institutes of Technology (NITs)

- Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)
- School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)

The Outcome Budget 2011-12 of the Department gives an over-view of the objectives, financial outlays, quantifiable deliverables and projected outcomes as well as processes/timelines of the major schemes of this Ministry. The Outcome Budget has been divided into various chapters as outlined below. A brief summary of the chapters and highlights of the details of monitoring mechanism and public information system put in place by the Department is presented below:

- **Chapter I** – It gives a brief introduction on the functions of the Ministry, organizational set up, major programmes, its mandate, goals and policy framework.
- **Chapter II** – It gives in a tabular format the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes for the major schemes of the Department during 2011-12.
- **Chapter III** – It details the policy initiatives and the reform measures undertaken by the Ministry with a view to have better implementation of its schemes.
- **Chapter IV** – It deals with the review of past performances in terms of targets already set scheme-wise.
- **Chapter V** – It gives the financial review scheme-wise, object Head-wise and institution-wise of various schemes of the Ministry along with the position of Utilization Certificates and unspent balances lying with the State Governments.
- **Chapter VI** – It has brief details of the performance of autonomous bodies under the control of the Ministry.

MONITORING MECHANISM

Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass-root level. The Department carries out substantial part of its work through autonomous organizations and the performance of the autonomous bodies is

regularly monitored on a quarterly/half yearly basis in the Department. These organizations enjoy autonomy in the discharge of their functions keeping in view overall policy of the Government. The performance of these bodies is reviewed by respective Boards of Management and Finance Committees to which officers from the respective administrative department, as also representative from AICTE and UGC and Finance are nominated. Sanctions of grant in aid to educational institutions are scrutinized keeping in view the provisions of General Financial Rules and the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time. The annual outlay, institution-wise and the grants released are also posted on the Ministry's website on a monthly basis by the Chief Controller of Accounts.

For the general public at large, Ministry has put all important information on its web-site www.education.nic.in. The official web site of the ministry also provides information on the schemes/ programs and Acts being administered by the Ministry for information to the public.

EDUCATION OF MINORITIES AND SCs, STs

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell of the Ministry is involved in the coordination of various activities relating to educational development of SCs and STs including

- (i) Formulation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) Liaison among various other Ministries like Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Labour, Health & Family Welfare and National Commissions for SCs and STs on the matters relating to educational development of SCs and STs
- (iii) Compilation/updating of the publication "Educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes"
- (iv) Action to be taken on the representations received regarding education of SCs, STs and OBCs
- (v) Examination of reports of various Commissions and Committees.

The Minority cell in the Ministry, oversees implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities. Further, Ministry of HRD has taken several steps to implement the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of Muslim Community of India (Sachar Committee). National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education (NMCME) and National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (NCMEI) have been established for advising the government in this regard.

GENDER BUDGETING

A Gender Budget Cell has been created in the Ministry for giving a gender sensitive orientation to the budgeting process. It coordinates the information on gender budgeting for the various reports including Outcome Budget and brings out the Scheme-wise provisions and physical targets benefiting women. A Task Force has been constituted in this Department for achieving convergence and coordination of Government Programmes for Gender Equality and fighting Social evils.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

In pursuance of the provisions of the Right to information Act, 2005, the Ministry has designated subject-wise Public Information Officers (PIOs) at the level of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary/ Director for receipt and disposal of applications received under the Act. In addition, officers at the level of Director/Dy. Secretary have been designated as Appellate authorities for considering appeals against the decisions of the PIOs. The details of Appellate Authority and PIOs/APIOs have been posted on the official web site of the Ministry.

CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

FUNCTIONS

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

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

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

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

At the executive level, the Department of Higher Education is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted by Special Secretary [Technical Education], Additional Secretaries & Financial Advisor, Joint Secretaries and equivalent officers. The work of the Department is divided into six Bureaux as follows:

- University & Higher Education, Minorities Education,
- Technical Education,

- Distance Education & Scholarships,
- Planning, Administration, Languages, and Coordination,
- UNESCO, International Cooperation, Policy, Statistics, Book Promotion & Copyrights
- Integrated Finance Division,

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

1. University & Higher Education

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- 40 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of HRD including
Indira Gandhi National Open University
- Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)
- Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla
- National Council for Rural Institutes, Hyderabad

2. Technical Education

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

- 3 Schools of Planning and Architecture
- Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Punjab,
- National Institute of Foundary & Forge Technology, Ranchi
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar,
- Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar,

3. Languages

- Three Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Maharishi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain
- Kendirya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, TamilNadu.

4. Miscellaneous

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

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

5. Attached Offices

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

6. PSU

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

CHAPTER-II OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
Higher Education									
1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	<p>≡ To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities.</p> <p>≡ To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities.</p> <p>≡ To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group of Universities.</p> <p>≡ To promote expansion of higher education institutions. And to increase enrolment in higher education.</p> <p>≡ To promote</p>	3214.50	1412.96		<p>Development assistance to new State Universities (10) and existing 127 to continue.</p> <p>Additional assistance to already covered State Universities in 2011-12 (57)</p> <p>Plan Development Assistance and Non-Plan grants to Deemed Universities (10)</p> <p>General Development Assistance to Colleges (7759)</p> <p>1009 colleges are to be assisted. 6750 are already being assisted.</p> <p>Assistance to the existing autonomous colleges (366) to be continued and (40) fresh Autonomous Colleges are likely to be identified.</p>	<p>Development of State Universities and colleges eligible for receiving grants for removing regional imbalance and address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education in region as well as providing better quality in higher education.</p> <p>Providing quality education through Central Universities in uncovered States.</p> <p>To promote Autonomy to the Colleges.</p> <p>Promotion of research in selected areas in universities and colleges after identification of</p>	<p>During the period of the financial year 2011-12 funds would be released on required basis to achieve the specified Projected Outcomes</p>	<p>The outputs and outcomes are dependent not only on the availability of financial outlays but also on the relevant higher education policy with regard to public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality. Upward</p>

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		<p>inclusiveness by removal of imbalances on account of regional, geographical, caste, ethnic, religious, gender and physical disability and increase access opportunities for the disadvantaged.</p> <p>≡ To promote quality in higher education and strengthen research</p>			<p>Fresh Universities with Potential for Excellence (6) are to be identified & assistance to (9) existing universities (UPE) are to be continued.</p> <p>New Centres with Potential for excellence (25) are to be identified and the existing centres (13) are to be continued</p> <p>Fresh Colleges with Potential for Excellence (113). Existing (246) are to be assisted.</p> <p>Special Development Assistance to young universities (16) and rejuvenation of old universities</p> <p>Upgradation of 7 technical institutions to continue in the next year.</p> <p>Plan assistance to Delhi Colleges (64 colleges)</p> <p>Non-Plan assistance to Delhi Colleges (57</p>	<p>their potential.</p> <p>Promotion and strengthening of research and knowledge growth.</p> <p>Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrollment of women as well as provide quality higher education opportunities to women.</p> <p>Increase in number of women hostels would ensure higher access to education among women.</p> <p>Removal of gender disparities in access to higher education.</p> <p>For pursuing studies</p>		<p>harmonization of standards in higher education at the global level which are (ever) evolving yet unforeseen may effect the outputs and outcomes.</p> <p>The Department may increase or decrease depending upon the recommendation of the Expert Committee .</p> <p>University Grants Commissi</p>	

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						colleges) Special assistance programme for upgradation of science departments in universities and colleges (932 Departments). Existing DRS-22, DSA-100, CAS-130. New Departments DRS-130, DSA-10, CAS-10. Innovative Programme induction (90) Existing ongoing departments/colleges (239). No. of fresh departments depends on the recommendations of the final induction committee. 70 new departments are likely to be assisted in the year 2011-12. Development grants to management departments (9).	for dissemination of teachings and philosophy of great social thinkers of India. To expand the scope of Adult Education and life long learning Promotion of quality education through the programmes. To provide an opportunity to acquire skills and broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform transiting into cross disciplinary areas. Promotion of the multiple objectives of increasing enrolment of students coming from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities as well as provide quality		on (UGC)

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						Women Hostel for colleges. Development of Women Studies Centres (149 universities and colleges). Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges (600 Universities and colleges) Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India (443 Universities and colleges) Life long learning and extension (65 universities) PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders (2375 students per annum and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child (1200)	higher education opportunities to them. To provide assistance for setting up on Model Degree College in 374 districts identified as zdistricts with GER less than the national average. To provide one – special time assistance to the Universities and colleges recognized under Section 2 (f) but not declared fit for central assistance in terms of Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956 in order to make them eligible for central assistance.		
						PG Merit Scholarship for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in Universities and Colleges (1000 slots)			

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						Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST (2000). Research Awards to Teachers (100) Emeritus Fellowships (100) Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship under BSR (472). Meritorious fellowship for doing Ph.D. (Non-Net-JRF (OBSR) (3000). Major Research Projects in Humanities (1170) Major Research Projects in Science (2000) Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals (1000) and JRF for Foreign Nationals (20 JRF+7 RA per annum) Engineering & Technology JRFs (50)			

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						Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students (4309 JRF) Faculty Improvement Programme Bilateral Exchange Programmes Cultural Exchange Programme (130 visits) Area Studies (46) Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women (100 slots per annum) Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students (1200 slots per annum). Travel Grant (1800 college teachers and VCs) Academic Staff Colleges (66 ASC) Refresher Course Centres (15) Orientation Programme (223)			

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						<p>Refresher Course (702). Work Shops (77). IUCs (6)</p> <p>National Facilitation Centres (4)</p> <p>Media Centres (22)</p> <p>INFLIBNET Digital Repository (160)</p> <p>New Model Degree Colleges (12). 100 more are likely to be included.</p> <p>New Uncovered (Non 12 B) Universities (14) were identified. About 140 are to be identified for assistance in 2011-12.</p> <p>New Uncovered (Non 12B) Colleges (20) Remaining 6000 are to be identified.</p>			
2.	Central Universities (CUs) & Deemed Universities (DU)	To provide Plan grants to 39 existing Central Universities including 16 new Central Universities.	2040.00	2705.93		<p>Development assistance to Central Universities (39) Including 16 new Central Universities.</p>	The Central Universities have continued to impart high quality education at undergraduate, postgraduate, and	The regular flow of funds, followed by	1. Timely approval of competent authority.

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		To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.				Developmental Assistance to Deemed Universities (25)	postgraduate and Ph.D levels to students selected on all-India basis. However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlay of any specific year, but cumulative effect of the past several years' outlays. 16 new Central Universities established recently which have become functional would provide a model for academic reforms as provided in the Central Universities Act, 2009. Further, increase in intake in various courses, creation of new Faculties and Departments and introduction of new courses, apart from the quantitative and qualitative growth in terms of research activities, organization of	constant monitoring of utilization of funds will definitely improve the performances of the CUs in a time bound manner.	2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.

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3.	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	To coordinate research in social sciences, encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research and to take necessary measures such as providing financial and technical assistance, guidance, advice, review progress of research in social sciences and bring out publications etc. are vital activities of the Council for promotion of social sciences in the country. To achieve its objectives, the Council provides financial assistance to institutes involved in social science research, enter into international	34.00	37.89		1. Research Grant Plan -170 (on going 250) 2. Fellowship Plan - 255 (on going fellowship 200) 3. Maintenance of Research Institutes P/NP - 25 4. Regional Centres – P/NP - 6 5. International Collaboration Plan - 300 6. Training Courses & Data Bank Plan - 25 7. Publication Division Plan - 85 8. Documentation Services including study grants	Conferences and Seminars is expected. The activities of the Council would help in exploring new areas of research in social sciences. The outcome of the research projects undertaken or financed by the Council are likely to be of use for giving a new direction to the policies in socio-economic sector of the country.	The application of proposals for fellowships, research grants, seminars, workshops courses etc. would be invited in the beginning of the financial year. The financial assistance to the ongoing projects and fellowships shall be provided after reviewing their progress;	The activities are carried out as per the work plan proposed by the scholars. During the period, some scholars have submitted their projects/Fe llowships report to the Council. Some activities are Ongoing as per work schedule and the report will report will

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		collaborations, awards fellowships, provide research grant, study grants, publication grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes abstracts in journals in different social science disciplines alongwith the proceedings of the seminars and workshops.				Plan - 4500 9. Other Programmes Plan - 100 10. North East Programme Plan - 80		providing maintenance grant to the grantee institutions is an ongoing process. The Council proposes to undertake its activities in accordance with the Annual Action Plan.	be submitted in due course
4.	Indian Council Historical Research (ICHR)	The Government of India established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The broad aims of	7.00	7.80		1 Research Project 30 2 Fellowships 300 (JRF, PDF, SAF & National 3 Study cum Travel Grant - 150 4 Foreign Travel Grant - 65 5 Pub. Subsidy - 80 6 CEP - 2 7 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. - 4	The Council reiterates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in History and its progress. The Council's publications, which are quite many every year, projects		

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		<p>the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research; and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of</p>				<p>8 Assis. to professional - 100 organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences</p> <p>9 ICHR own publications - 15</p> <p>10 Computerization of the ICHR library</p> <p>Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2011-12 would be</p> <p>Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols. of the projects)</p> <p>Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions</p> <p>Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India</p> <p>The work of the Towards Freedom Project will be</p>	<p>Indian expertise in history both in the country and the world at the highest levels. The promotion of research in history especially Indian history to the outside world is done through international collaboration and academic linkages for the enrichment of knowledge in the vast domain of history.</p>		

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1		3		4		5	6	7	8
5.	National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad (NCRI)	history so as to include in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects. To promote rural higher education modeled upon Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of Nai Talim through the process of education, research, training and extension. To consolidate network and develop Rural Institutes and endow them for recognition. The objectives also include encouraging educational institutions for higher studies in	5.00	1.37	--	completed during the year 2011-12 and the major part of the work of the other projects will be completed during 2011-12	Rural higher education is promoted on Gandhian principles.	The time for completion of these projects ranges from 1 years to 3 years	

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		rural areas and voluntary agencies, and to promote concepts in conformity the Gandhian philosophy of education.				development, etc.) 6. Extension Services. 7. Programmes relating to Place & Conflict Resolution. 8. Micro Planning (preparation, application and training, etc.) 9. Rural Resource Informatics Centre (RRIC) 10. Publications. 11. Documentation 12. New Programmes to be taken up during the year i) Programme on Rural Reconstruction. ii) Yuvodaya Programmes. iii) Nai Talim Schools of Performing Arts. 13. For Innovative and Prototypes. 14. Youth Intervention Educational Programmes in the Backward Districts. i) Internship ii) Indo-Canadian Joint Internship Programme.			

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1		3		4		5	6	7	8
6.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla (IAS, Shimla)	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	4.80	6.84		iii) Programme of Bare-foot planners. 15. Capital Expenditure. Programmes/ Meetings 1. Fellowships - 30-35 2. National Fellowships- -5 3. Honorary Fellowships-10 4. Governing Body Meeting -4 5. Finance Committee -4 6. Selection Committee-2 7. Society Meeting 1 National International Seminars 1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture -1 2. Seminars - 22-25 3. Visiting Professors -8 4. Visiting Scholars -16 Publications a) Summer Hill -2 b) Journal -2 c) Special issue in	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the projected budget estimates would help in exploring new areas of research in Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, and its publications would enrich the literature.		

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7.	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	Out of the target of seven volumes, five volumes and 3 reprints have already been published during the year 2010-11. It is targetted to bring out a total of 84 Volumes/ monographs by 31 st March, 2011.	1.10	--	Sales revenue for PHISPC publications to the tune of Rs.15 lakh is anticipated.	<p>Sanskrit/Hindi- d) Annual Report – 1 e) Proceeding of seminars – 5 f) Monographs – 10 Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books i) Books - 3500 ii) Periodicals – 350 iii) Library Back Volumes & Books – Purchase of E-Archives of E-Journals</p> <p>Material & Supply Stores and equipment – 14 computers</p>	PHISPC have been publishing Volumes and will be made available for research purpose for various researchers, Ph.D., students of the country through various Universities and libraries.	PHISPC have achieved the target for the year 2009-10 and will also achieve for 2010-11 as per	There will be no variation for the achievement of the physical target. The outcome for 2010-11 and 2011-12

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
8.	National Research Professorship (NRP)	During the year 2011-12, another seven Volumes are proposed to be published bringing the total to 91 volumes. Although the number of PHISPC Volumes have not been increased as such, because of addition of more Parts of a Volume, the total number of books to be brought have somewhat increased. To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.	1.30	--	There are 12 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 2 Pensioners.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized areas.	NRPs are appointed for a period of 5 years, which can be extended for another term of 5 years. Thereafter, a National Research	shall be subject to the availability of grant.	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
9	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) : -to review the progress research in philosophy -to give financial assistance to institutions engaged in philosophy -to provide technical assistance or guidance in philosophy -to take all such measures as may be necessary for the promotion of research in philosophy and allied disciplines		5.00	3.97	--		The activities would help in exploring new areas of research in philosophy and its propagation of Indian Philosophy	Professor is entitled to life pension.	
	Fellowship					Awarded 56 fellowships this year and released to 125 scholars of previous years. Further, Council has advertised again to award the fellowship to remaining 14 scholars, 25 numbers	During the year 2011-12, the Council has decided to award 70 fellowships in total, besides continuing fellows of last years.		
	Seminars, Conferences and Workshops						During the year 2011-12, Council has proposed to organize 35 seminars and workshops.		
	Refresher Courses					3 Nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to procure 500 Books inclusive		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Lectures					43 Nos.	of journals organize 5 Refresher Courses. During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to organize 45 lectures (foreign, Indian and National)		
	Grants for Seminars and Workshops					2 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to organize 4 Review Meet/ Dialogue and Colloquia		
	Publications					39 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to organize 40 Seminars/ Workshops		
	International Coll. and Academic Linkages					00.00	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to provide Travel Grant to 20 outstanding scholars to attend International Conferences at abroad.		
	Library Books and periodicals					3 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to publish 7 books under schemes.		
	ICPR Programmes	Spl.				2 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to participate		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Grants for Sp. Programme					in 2 Books fairs in the Country.		
		Review Dialogue colloquia				5 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to print 5 issues of JICPR.		
		Meet and colloquia				4 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to invite or present 10 leading scholars for delivering lectures.		
		Provision for NER				300 nos.	During the year 2011-12, Council has decided to procure 500 hundred books inclusive of journals.		
10	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)	NCMEI was established through an Ordinance followed by an Act of Parliament which received assent of the President on 6 th January 2005. The Commission advises Central/State Governments on matters relating to Minority Education		2.44		The Commission has received more than 9516 petitions/complaints during 2010-11 against which 8364 cases have been disposed off. The powers of the commission have been further amplified through the NCMEI (Amendment) Act 2006 and 2010 to make it more effective. No physical targets can	To redress the grievance of Minorities regarding their right to establish institutions and declaration of such institutions as minority institutions. It is an ongoing process. No limit line can be fixed.	Article 30 (1) of the Constitutions has given the right to minority institutions to establish and administer educational institutions	

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
		Institutions and looks into specific complaints of deprivation or violation of the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.				be fixed.		ns of their choice. The Commission adjudicates on the petition or complaints regarding refusal by State or Central Government to establish such institutions.	
11	Educational loan interest Subsidy	It is proposed to provide some avenues to enable needy students to mitigate their financial problems. The Scheme proposes to provide subsidy for the period of moratorium, on	640.00			It is estimated that about 2.00 lakh students shall avail the benefit every year.	Students economically backward classes can pursue higher professional studies with ease in the country.	The Scheme has become functional from the academic year 2009-10.	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
12	Improvement in salary scale of University & college Teachers	interest on loan borrowed from the banks, under the educational loan scheme circulated by the Indian Bank Association for pursuing professional education in India. Consequent on revision of pay scale of Central Govt. employees, it has been necessary to revise the pay scales of University and College Teachers. The State Govts have been advised that in the event of their implementing the Central scheme as a complete package for their teachers, the Central Government shall bear 80% of the additional expenditure required for implementation of the revised pay	--	2250.00	--	Upon full implementation of the Scheme, about 4.5 lakh teachers in State Universities and colleges will be benefitted.	The improved pay package will help in attracting and retaining talented persons, resulting in improvement in the quality of higher education.		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		scales for the period from 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010.							
13	Establishment of Tribunals, Accreditation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation (New Scheme)								
		<p>1. It is proposed to establish Tribunals at State and National-levels for fast-track adjudication of the entire gamut of disputes concerning stakeholders that arise in the higher education sector. The legislation has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is before Rajya Sabha for consideration.</p> <p>2. A proposal for mandatory accreditation in higher education and creation of an institutional structure for the purpose for regulation of the process of accreditation through an independent regulatory authority. Such an accreditation process would provide a common frame of reference for students and other stakeholders to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions is required. A legislation has been introduced in Parliament in May 2010, to provide for mandatory accreditation of all institutions of higher education and creation of an institutional structure for the purpose.</p>	50.00		--	<p>Establishment of Tribunals at State and National levels.</p> <p>Setting up of an institutional structure for regulation of the process of accreditation through independent regulatory authority.</p>	<p>Fast track adjudication of entire grant of disputes in Higher Education.</p> <p>To make accreditation mandatory so as to advance academic quality and to ensure a common frame of reference for assessment of academic quality in higher educational institution.</p> <p>For prescribing standards of academic quality and defining policies for advancement of knowledge in Higher Educational Institutions based on the principle of enhancing autonomy</p>		

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		<p>3. Proposal for establishment of an autonomous overarching National commission for Higher Education and Research for prescribing standards of academic quality and defining policies for advancement of knowledge in Higher Educational Institutions based on the principle of enhancing autonomy of universities and institutions of higher learning and research. The said proposal is based on the recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and National Knowledge Commission for the establishment of such over arching authority. A Task Force has been constituted for aiding and advising the Government in the establishment of the Commission. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Govt. on 21st October 2010. A draft legislative proposal has been placed on the website of the Department for initiating the consultation process and to create a consensus across the country.</p>					<p>of universities and institutions of higher learning and research</p> <p>To devise an institutional mechanism that can nurture the philanthropic tradition of the past in the education sector and provide institutions a means to access comparatively low-cost fund which could develop into a self-sustaining spiral of improving access and quality and enhancing the expansion needs of the sector.</p>		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
DISTANCE LEARNING									
14 (a)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	To strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and Certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country; To provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society; To promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;	50.00	1.00		Annual enrolments: 6.00 lakhs Total enrolment: 30.00 lakh New Centres to be created: 2 New Programmes : 20 New Regional Centres: 05 New Study Centres: 100 Number of new Overseas Study Centres: 5 Audio/Video Programmes on Gyan Vani and Gyan Darshan Channels: 500/100 Edusat: Teaching Ends:10 SITs: 50 ROTs: 500	Increase in enrolment of student by 4.0 % or by 20,000	The process of enhancement of enrolment has cumulative effect and depends on a series of factors. Different component such as creation of centres, developme nt of course material and launch of Programme etc. of this series has different initiation points. The final decision on	Non availability of faculty in the respective disciplines and delay in approval process of various activities may lead to underachievement of the targets. Launching of region-based programme is a first-time effort by the Regional Centres; The programme s proposed as on date do not

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		To encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence in the rural areas.				<p>Webcasting of Channels: GD-1, GD-2</p> <p>Study Centers at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee; 5</p> <p>Study Centres under CNRI: 10</p> <p>Coverage: All States and UTs</p>		<p>initiation of steps depends upon communication of availability of resources. The work on most of the component is academic in nature and shall be started immediately after availability of resources.</p> <p>The other set of activities is to strengthen the measures for use of ICT in distance</p>	<p>have parallel in the conventional system. It may be difficult to identify the resource persons.</p>

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
14	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs)	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	50.00	--	--	Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 13 Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 200	Increase in enrolment of SOUs and CCIs by 10%	education programme Dates for Invitation, Scrutiny and decision of proposals are being decided. Release of grant, Utilization and Final evaluation for 2010-11 will be done subsequently by 31.3.2011.	Timely proper utilization of grants, submission of UCs, in time, delay in preparation of proposals, meeting of Council and submission .
15	National Mission on Education through ICT	Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having right content to take care of their aspirations, and their	943.00	--	--		Content development for more than 950 courses in 20 or more Science and Engineering disciplines, covering both undergraduate and postgraduate courses is underway. More than 20,000 lectures will be	These outcomes would be achieved by 31.3.2012	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.</p> <p>In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled Learning including academic, vocational and life skills, the Mission would also focus attention on six challenge areas with a view to achieving technological breakthrough in the field of:</p> <p>(a) very low cost, low power consuming device and free bandwidth for every Indian,</p> <p>(b) research in</p>					<p>recorded in this project making approximately 500 courses video based. A large number of workshops are being organized in many different institutions. More than 20 associate partner institutions are also involved in content development. Curriculum development for various disciplines of engineering to align them with the desired outcomes from such programmes would be achieved. It would also incorporate methodology to impart necessary knowledge/training/skills for the prescribed outcomes.</p> <p>The tender has been floated and decision would be taken as</p>		
						<p>1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based web videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects</p> <p>2. Pedagogical research for</p>			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		<p>pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners, (c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class (d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories, (e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and (f) creation of Virtual technological university. The Mission would also attempt to build knowledge network between and within Institutions of higher learning in the country with a</p>				<p>enhancing efficiency of learning modules</p> <p>3. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device.</p> <p>4. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures.</p> <p>5. Connectivity to Universities</p> <p>6. Connectivity to Colleges</p>	<p>per GFR and the devices would be sent for field trial. Roughly 130 virtual labs are being developed. All of them have completed approximately 6 experiments. Two reviews by subject experts have been done and 3rd review is planned for March, 2011. 8 to 10 experiments in all labs would be completed and a limited field trial would be initiated. About 263 universities already connected. It is expected that all the 419 universities that were required to be provided 1 Gbps link to NKN would get covered by 31.03.2012. About 10437 colleges connected; about 53517 VPN connections</p>		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.					provided. It is expected that almost all the Colleges in the Country would get connected by 31.03.2012.		
16.	Commonwealth Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.		4.00	--	Development of e-learning material making a repository of e-learning material and providing teaching and learning material to the various educational institutions in the ODL System. Providing assistance to the member Nations in upgrading their knowledge in new domains of e-learning.	Achievements as quantified in Col. 5	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount if Government of India's contribution and released in one instalment after approval.	To meet Govt. of India's commitment.
	Scholarship								
17.	Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. These students would be	180.00		--	82000 fresh scholarships would be awarded in addition to the renewal of 246000 scholarships. Backlog scholarships for students eligible under National Merit	The scholarship would enable the meritorious students from poor families to pursue higher studies. This would go a long way in developing valuable human resource for	The process will continue throughout the year.	The outputs and outcome are dependent upon the number of students who pass

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1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8
		identified on the basis of the Class XII results. The scholarship would be paid from the first year of graduation level in general courses and for graduation level in professional courses including Engineering and MBBS. The scholarship amount is Rs.1000/- p.m. for the first three years of graduation level and Rs.2,000/- p.m. for the next two years. The scholarship would be paid for 10 months in an academic year.				Scholarship Scheme would also be paid at old rates without arrears. There is also a component of Administrative Expenditure. This scheme is likely to benefit nearly 3,28,000 students in 2011-12 including the eligible students who would be covered under the renewal scholarship for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.	the country.		out from class XII with requisite qualifying marks and fulfill other eligibility criteria.
Development of Language									
18.	Central Hindi Directorate								
1.	Scheme of Teaching Hindi through Correspondence	Propagation and development of Hindi	13.00	11.17		Preparation and publication of teaching material for the students of various courses run under the scheme i)Teaching Hindi to 11000 students. ii)Personal Contact Programmes for	Yearly		

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
2.	Hindi through Cassettes	Propagation and development of Hindi				students-25 iii) Publications (Self-taught/ Conversation Guides-4			
3.	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organizations and DBHP Sabha	Propagation and development of Hindi by participation of general public				Enhancement in the learning rate of Hindi. i) Preparation of 10 CDs on various topics including Hindi Grammar About ten lakh non-Hindi speaking people will be able to learn Hindi	Yearly		
4.	Services & Programmes	Propagation and Development of Hindi by various programmes for non-Hindi speaking students, Hindi writers, teacher, scholars and General Public				i) Grants to 250 VHOs & Publication Grant to 20 manuscripts with due emphasis on providing assistance to the NGOs functioning in North-Eastern States ii) 8 workshops iii) 2 study tours iv) 8 Pradhypak Vyakhyan Mala v) 2 symposia vi) Travel Grant to 20 research scholars	Yearly		
5.	Publication i) Publication	Propagation and development of				Ensuring availability of standard reference	i) 5 Dictionaries/ conversation	Yearly	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
6.	of Dictionaries & Conversation Guides. ii)Free distribution of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi speaking states. iii)Publication of Bhasha(Bi-monthly),Varshiki & Sahityamala. Awards to Hindi Authors	Hindi by producing dictionaries and standard reference material. This includes exhibition of all publications and free distribution of books purchased through open advertisement.				material and publications in Hindi ii)For propagation & Development in Hindi iii)15 Exhibitions will be held at various places. iv)6 issues of Bhasha Magazine 01 issue of Varshiki 01 issue of Sahityamala	guides ii)1100 institutes iii)15 Exhibitions iv)06+01+01 Magazine	Yearly	
19.	Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology (CSTT)								
1.	Preparation of Technical Dictionaries /glossaries, Definitional	Evolution and Standardisation of technical terms in Hindi and other Indian Languages,	6.00	2.91		Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 20000 terms and defining them and Publication of 4	Through out the year	

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
	Dictionaries including Departmental Glossaries (Including NTM requirements) and Seminars, Conferences related to Golden Jubilee Celebrations	Defining the technical terms in definitional dictionaries Propagation of the terms coined and defined					Dictionaries		
2.	Learner's Glossaries (mainly meant for schools)	Evolution and standardization of Learner's Glossary (mainly meant for schools)				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 20000 terms and Publication of 2 Glossaries	Through out the year	
3.	National Terminology	Evolution and compilation of technical terms of different Indian languages for the creation of National Terminology				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 10000 terms and publication of one Glossary	Through out the year	
4.	Encyclopaedia as	Explaining conceptual technical terms in detail in subject wise encyclopaedias				Technical sessions leading to evolution of terms and defining them	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 1500 terms and defining them and publication of 03 encyclopaedias	Through out the year	

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5.	Propagation Programmes	Propagation of the evolved terms through orientation programmes , seminars etc				Programmes leading to orientation and awareness about the terms	Programmes leading to orientation and awareness about the terms to more than 1000 participants	Through out the year	
6.	Sponsoring Seminars, Conferences, training/ orientation programmes by Academic Institutions, Scientific Institutions, PSUs etc.	Sponsoring seminars, conferences and training / orientation programmes					20 seminars and training around 2000 participants		
7.	Preparation and publication of University level books in Hindi/Regional Languages/ Monographs/ Digests/ Journals	Identifying the courses of basing sciences, humanities, social sciences, engineering, medical and agriculture and preparing textbooks and reference materials for the these disciplines. Preparation of monographs on topics relating to different areas of science and technology.				50 Publications including regional language terminologies	40 Publications including regional language terminologies	Through out the year	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Providing latest information and promoting scientific and technical literatures in Hindi through the journals Gyan Garima Sindhu and Vigyan Garima Sindhu.				Release of grants to organizations needing the funding after UCs are received	Release of grants to organizations needing the funding after UCs are received	Two times in a year depending on the receipt of the utilization certificates from the Grantee organizations	
8.	Grant-In-Aid For University Level Book Production	Providing grants to Hindi Granth Academies, Textbook Boards, University Cells in different parts of the country for the production of university level books in Hindi and other Regional languages.				Release of grants to organizations needing the funding after UCs are received	Release of grants to organizations needing the funding after UCs are received	Two times in a year depending on the receipt of the utilization certificates from the Grantee organizations	
9.	Publicity And Advertisement	Creation of publicity material and organisation of exhibitions for the promotion of the works of the Commission.				Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organising around 12 exhibitions	Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organising around 12 exhibitions	Throughout the year	
10.	Library Collection	Purchase of Books, Journals including Dictionaries for the Library				To facilitate terminology development with the quantitative and qualitative	To facilitate terminology development with the quantitative and qualitative	Throughout the year	

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11	Golden Jubilee Celebrations alongwith International Seminar and National Seminars	Main event of Golden Jubilee in April, 2011 along with an International Seminar involving terminology experts of International languages other than English and National Seminars involving terminology experts in Indian Languages				increase in the number of books One main event, one International Seminar and Five National Seminars	increase in the number of books Celebration of the Golden Jubilee on 27 th April, 2011 and launching the bi-lingual website, releasing 08 VCDs, etc.	One year	
20.	Central Institute of Indian Languages & Regional Language Centers								
	Central Institute of Indian Languages & Regional Language Centres (RLCs)	Promotion and propagation of languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Sindhi	34.00	11.36	--	i)10 Orientation Courses ii)15 Refresher Courses iii)125 Seminars/ Conferences (National / International) iv)100 Workshops v)Project Workshops 36 (NELD) + 8 (NER)	Spread of awareness	1 year	
		Training of teachers in other languages RLCs				10 Month Training Programme through Regional Language Centres (RLCs)	561 trainees roll out	10 months	20 Languages are taught,

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1				4		5	6	7	8
		3							
		Develop a national testing framework for Indian languages through Centre for Eval. & Testing / National Testing Service (NTS)				1. Orientation Programmes -15 2. Training Programmes-9 3. Seminars/ Conferences-3 4. Special Lectures-6 5. Project Workshops -30 6. Others -12	Testing frames for three languages	1 year	
		Linguistic Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC - IL) creation of linguistic data for use by researchers and educational institutions and industry				1. Speech recognition & Synthesis 10 languages data collection 2. Character recognition To be taken up – 2011 – 2012 3. Electronic dictionary in 5 lgs. & POS tagging of corpus and tree banking 4. Corpora Creation in Indian Languages- 2 million words	1. 10 languages data collection 2. Electronic dictionary in 5 languages. & POS tagging of corpus and tree banking 2 million words corpora	1 year	
		National Translation Mission (NTM) – translate the knowledge texts available in foreign				1. Orientation Courses-5 2. Seminars / Conferences (Natooanl /	Create a clearing-house on translation activities	March 2011	

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
		languages to Indian languages				International >15 Training Programmes & Special Lectures -5 4. Project Workshops -36 5. Contact Programmes-6			
21	Kendriya Hindi Shikshan, Mandal, Agra.								
1	Construction of Mandal Buildings	Construction of building at Shillong. Auditorium at Agra. Land, Acquisition at Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad & Ahmedabad	8.50	14.52	--	Furnishing of buildings at Mysore & Delhi, Constructions of building at Shillong, Acquisition of land at Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad & Ahmedabad, Process of construction of auditorium at Agra & Building at shillong to be started	12 months		
2.	Preparation of Instructional Material with special reference to N.E. states and Union Territories.	To strengthen Hindi Teaching in N.E. region of the country				4 Magazines- (Samanyva Purvottar) 4 books for state of Mizoram & Two books, 4 Grammars & Dictionaries	10 months		
3.	Expansion and Development	Short term courses for in service Hindi teachers of Non-				2000 Teachers	10 months		

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	of Orientation and Refreshers Courses.	Hindi States							
4.	Innovation in Language Technology	Preparation of Audio-Visual Materials Renovation of Audio-Visual Studios, Computer Lab, Digital Lab, and Interior work for Electronic Room				5 CD's for pronunciation & Script teaching for trainers, Revovation of Audio-Visual Studios, Computer Lab, Digital Lab, and Interior work for Electronic Room		12 months	
5.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad	Teaching of Hindi to Foreigners				150 Students		10 months	
6.	Establishment of Ahmedabad Centre	To run short term courses				300 in service Hindi Teachers		10 months	
7.	Establishment of Bhubaneshwar Centre	To impart Hindi Teachers Training to Hindi Teachers of Orissa				300 in-service Hindi Teachers		10 months	
8.	Establishment of Dimapur Centre	To impart Hindi Teachers Training to Hindi Teachers of Nagaland				30+30 regular 200 in service short-term		10 months	
9.	Development of lexical Resources	To enrich Hindi vocabulary and digital preservation of Bio-cultural				At least 5 volumes to be prepared out of 48 Dictionaries		12 months	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
10	Strengthening of Human Resources	diversity of India				The number of 78 workers working on contract basis		12 months	
11	Expansion of Regular Training Courses to Regional Centres	A batch of 50 Students in each centre regional centers				1 Orissa 1 Mysore 1 Shillong		10 months	
12	Expansion of Functional Hindi Courses at Regional Centres	A batch of 30 Students in each centre				1 Ahmedabad 1 Guwahati 1 Shillong		10 months	
13	Preparation of Instructional Material for Teaching of Hindi as a Foreign/other Language	5 books to be prepared Development of text-books for foreign learners				05 books		12 months	
14	Preparation of Instruction Material for Distance Hindi Education	Hindi Teaching based courses for Hindi Teachers are to be prepared.				-----		12 months	
15	Establishment of	To develop facilities of training for the				Acquisition of suitable		12 months	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
16	Puduchery, Kolkata & Pune Centres	state of Puduchery, Tamilnadu, West Bangal & Maharashtra				accommodation & development of infrastructure			
	Book Promotion on Management, Education Environment and Social Sciences in Hindi for Higher Education	To upgrade Hindi as medium of knowledge acquisition				Primary meeting & Conferences to be held and subjects will be finalized	10 months		
22.	Central Institute of Classical Tamil								
1.	Promotion and development of Tamil as a Classical Language	Preserving rare manuscripts Preparing Research Propagating Tamil within India and Abroad Encourage Research	16.00	--	--	Construction of Buildings	The target fixed to be implemented during the year	Through the year	-
						40 Doctoral and 20 Post Doctoral Fellowships have to be awarded to deserving young scholars engaged in research on Classical Tamil.	Generating Research	-	-
	-	-				Tolkappiyar Award 2 Nos. Kural Peedam Award 4 Nos.	-	-	-

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
						& Young Scholar Award 10 Nos. Seminars/ Conferences/ Training programmes Expanding the current research projects and schemes	Awareness	-	-
		Generat awareness							
		Expansion							
23	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language								
1.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language(Lamp sum provision)	Preservation of Sindhi Language, Which was on the decline there by saving a vital language of Indian Culture	2.00			160 books, 80 CD/VCD/ DVD, 16 Magazines, 60 Centres of Sindhi Classes, Two Life Time Achievements Awards of Rs.50000/- each and 10 literary Awards of Rs.30000/- each for best books, Financial Assistance to 25 Organizations, 60 books/manuscripts of renowned authors in the process.	Propagate of Sindhi language and teaching of Sindhi although Sindhi Learning Classes		Annual
2.	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books / Magazines / audio-video cassettes /					160 books, 80 CD/VCD/ DVD, 16 Magazines	-----	One Year	-----

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	CDS / VCD's for free distribution for Educational institutions / Schools / Colleges & Public Libraries.								
3.	Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books and Two Life Time Achievement Awards Named :	(1) Sahityakar Samman to a writer for his/her outstanding lifetime contribution to the Sindhi literature. (2) Sahitya Rachna Samman to a writer for his/her literary work in the Sindhi language on subject (s) like Art, Culture, Education, Social sciences etc.				Two Life Time Achievements Awards of Rs.50000/- each and 10 literary Awards of Rs.30000/- each for best books.	-----	6 th Month	-----
4.	Financial Assistance for Selected Promotional Activities Relating to Sindhi Language.					25 Organizations	-----	3 Month	-----
5.	Financial Assistance for					60 books/manuscripts of renowned authors	-----	As per the requireme	-----

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
6.	publication of Sindhi books /Manuscripts etc. and printing by NCPSL. Activities for Sindhi Language Learning Classes on all over India basis/e-learning.					60 Centres	100 Hrs.	-----	
24	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language								
A	Estt & Office Expenses: Loan/Advance and Construction of Building	To implement & Monitor Schemes	23.50			Implementation	Punctuality		
1	Estt of CAM-DTP Centres	To make employable man power through computer education				Centres: Existing 293 New 50 Total 343 Accrd. Centres: Existing 65 New 10 Total 75 Student 25000	-do-		
2	Calligraphy & Graphic Design	To preserve traditional calligraphy				Centres:			
3	Publication & Periodicals								

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
						Existing 32 New 20 Total 52 Student 1300	32 20 50 1300	-do-	
						Reprint 40 Tehqeeq 04 issues Magazine (Urdu Duniya) 12 issues	40 04 12		
4.	Book promotion					NCPUL Fair 1 Participation in Others 5 Exhibition Van Trip 4 Dictionary 02 (Kannada-Urdu & Urdu-Kannada)	1 5 4 02	-do- -do- -do- -do-	
5	Academic Project/Collaborations					ITI/Text Book 25 Terminology 04	25 04		
6	National Seminar/Conference					National /Seminar /workshop/Conference 03	03		
7	Distance Education-Urdu Language and Advance Diploma in					Existing New Total Diploma Urdu Centres 576 122 698 Student	Existin New Total 574 200 698 34900		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Urdu Language Production & Telecast of Urdu Duniya	Episode				34900 Episodes 52			
8.	a. Support to NGO for select Urdu Activities b. Publication of Manuscript. Bulk Purchase of books d. Urdu Press Promotion	To hold Seminar/ Lectures				VOS 151 Manuscript 80 Titles 232 Journals 57 News Papers 71	Do- Do- Do- Do-		
25	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi Shastra Chudamani	Eminent teachers/scholars of Sanskrit are appointed in Sanskrit Institution for a period of two years.	55.00	40.06		Financial assistance to 150 scholars will be provided on half yearly/ yearly basis on receipt of documents. At present 87 are however, on the roll. Financial assistance to 33 organizations will be provided @31,200/- each on the recommendation of the GIA Committee.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized. The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year. Through out the year.	
	Special Orientation Course	Under the scheme grant is released to Sanskrit institution for conducting vocational training to the student of Sanskrit in Jyotish, Karma Kanda, Paleography,							

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		Cataloguing, manuscriptology, Sanskrit shorthand, typewriting etc.							
	Production of Sanskrit Literature	Financial assistance upto 80% for publication for original works in Sanskrit is given to the Scholars under the scheme.				Financial assistance to 100 authors/ publishers will be provided during the year with the recommendation of the GIA Committee	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	As in column 5.
	Purchase of Sanskrit Books	Books are purchased and distributed among the Sanskrit libraries.				Books to be purchased on recommendation of the GIA Committee.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Printing of Sanskrit Books under re-print scheme.	The out of stock Sanskrit books/ rare books are published under the Scheme.				Out of stock Sanskrit books will be printed as recommended by the GIAC.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Voluntary Sanskrit Organization	Selected Voluntary Organisations are given financial assistance for Sanskrit Teacher @ Rs.6000/- p.m.				The grant will be renewed and released to 799 Voluntary Sanskrit organizations (NGOs).	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/ Adarsh Sodha Sansthan (25 ASMs/ASSs)	Financial assistance to tune of 95% on recurring items of expenditure and 75% on non-recurring items of expenditure of the total approved				The annual financial assistance will be provided to Adarsh Skt. Mahavidyalayas/ Adarsh Shodha Sansthan from time to time.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		expenditure is provided to institutions. The A.S.M.s impart education in Sanskrit on traditional line in Prak Shastri, Shastri & Acharya level.							
	GYAN DARSHAN.	The Sansthan programmes are being telecast by IGNOU through its Gyan Darshan Channel. The Sansthan programme are being aired under the name of BHASHA MANDAKINI. The material is produced by the Sansthan.				The programme will continue during 2011-2012 and about 150 episodes of 30 minutes duration which will be telecast by the IGNOU in Bhasha Mandakini Channel through Gyan Darshan (GD-1), DD Bharati and DD India.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	All India Elocution Contest	Organizes All India Elocution Contest in 8 shastric subjects besides Slokanyakshari and Samasyapurti and Shalakra Pariksha in any one selected venue anywhere in India.				The regional contest will be held before December every year and the final All India Elocution contest will generally be organized in December every year.	About 300 students will finally participate in All India Elocution Contest.	Through out the year.	
	Distance Education.	Preparatory arrangement for			NA	The Sansthan courses will be launched	About 10000 students are expected	Through out the	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		of production material for various courses for distance education.				through Distance Education mode also during the year, the preparatory work has been undertaken. Enrollment of students started.	to join the course.	year.	
	Kashmir Shaiva Darsan.	Project on Kashmir Shaiva Darshan is being conducted at Jammu & Allahabad campuses.			NA	The project will continue at Jammu and Allahabad campus and publication will be brought out.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Samman Rashi	Grant to 300 Pundits will be renewed and Samman Rashi			NA	300 Pundits will get Samman Rashi. @24000/-p.a. will be released.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Grant to Sec./Higher Edu. For appointing one Sanskrit teacher	Sanskrit teachers will be given financial assistance @6000/-p.m.			NA	103 Sanskrit teachers will be provided financial assistance.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Financial Assistance to NGOs/Universities	Financial assistance will be provided to Sanskrit NGOs/Universities for development of Sanskrit language.			NA	About 40 institutions will be provided financial assistance for holding Seminar/Conference and projects.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Grant to Modern Subject	Grant for salary for teaching Modern subjects in traditional institutions is provided.			NA	The financial assistance will be renewed and sanctioned to 200 modern teachers.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
	Deccan College, Pune	Sanskrit dictionary project has been undertaken by the Deccan College for preparation of encyclopaedic Sanskrit dictionary on historical principles spanning the period from 1500 BC upto 1900 AD.				The Salary will be paid to the staff of the project.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Multimedia Project/National workshop on Research Methodology	Grant for preparation of material for Multimedia production.				The Sansthan has undertaken projects like Networking Digitization and other projects.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Content Generation/C. DAC	100 Sanskrit texts will be put in web, e-texts will be evolved for developing e-banking.				The project of Content Generation has been undertaken by the Sansthan.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Merit Scholarship	The Sansthan Awards Merit Scholarships to Sanskrit students studying from 9th to M.A. and Ph.D. level on all India basis.				The Sansthan is granting Merit Scholarship to Sanskrit students from 9 th to Acharya (M.A.) and Ph.D. level with the approval of the Scholarship Selection Committee.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	All India Sanskrit	National festival of Sanskrit Drama will				The Sansthan will organize Sanskrit	The full grant earmarked will be	Through out the	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
	Natyotsava/National Festival of Sanskrit Drama	be organized. 20 troupes approximately one from each State will participate.				Natya Mahotsava.	utilized.	year.	
	Komudi Mahotsava/Youth Festival	These festivals are being organized every year.				The Sansthan is organizing Komudi Mahotsava and Youth Festival every year in which the students of the campuses take part.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Organized generally during October-November every year.	
	All India Sanskrit Kavi Sammelan	The Sansthan is organizing All India Sanskrit Kavi Sammelan every year.				The Sansthan is organizing All India Sanskrit Kavi Sammelan every year.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Organized any time during the year.	
	Development of Pali and Prakrit.	The Development of Pali and Prakrit will be looked after by the Sansthan.				The Ministry has sanctioned various posts for purpose.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Rashtrapati Award	The monetary grant to the presidential awardees of certificate of honour is provided by the Sansthan.				The monetary grant to the presidential awardees are being paid by the Sansthan. 315 awardees will get @5000/- p.a. Besides, one time payment of Rs.5 lakh to the awardees of Sanskrit is being paid since 2009-10 and Rs.1 lakh to 8 awardees of Badrayan	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	The award is declared on the eve of Independence Day by the President of India.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Establishment of New Campuses	The matter regarding establishment of new campus and Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansathan are under consideration of the Sansathan/ Ministry.				Vyasa Samman. The proposal for establishing campus at Palwal (Haryana), Kolkata (W.B.) & at Agartala, Tripura are under consideration of the Ministry. Further, establishing Adarsh Shodha Sansathan at Chennai and Kolkata is also under consideration of the Ministry.			
	Establishment of National Sanskrit Library.	Preliminary work to establish National Sanskrit Library will be undertaken during the year.				Preliminary work to establish National Sanskrit Library will be undertaken during the year.			
	World Sanskrit Conference	The Sansathan has been entrusted to organize 15 th World Sanskrit Conference at New Delhi in January 2012.				15 th World Sanskrit Conference will be organized from 5 th to 10 th January 2012 at New Delhi.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Sr. Fellowships for higher research in Sanskrit	Sr. fellowships for higher research in Sanskrit will be provided.				Selected Sr. fellows pursuing higher research in Sanskrit will be awarded fellowships	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
	Centre for studies in Natya Shastra						The centre will be established at New Delhi		
	Establishment	Sansathan proposes to				The aim is to promote			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	of Adarsh Shodha Sansthan of Pali and Prakrit	start one Adarsh Shodha Sansthan each in Pali and Prakrit.				and develop Pali and Prakrit language.			
	NER	Funds are being provided to NER for organizing conferences/ seminars on contribution for organizing National Sanskrit Drama/Festival in NER.				The financial assistance will be provided to the institutions/NGOs situated in NER.	The full grant earmarked will be utilized.	Through out the year.	
26	Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain								
1.	(a) Veda Pathashas	Number of Institutions likely to be incurred	12.00		NIL	425 Teachers 3000 students	450 teachers 3000 students	31.3.2012	
	(b) Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic recitation	Number of students likely to be enrolled			NIL	200 teacher 1500 student	200 teacher 1500 student	31.3.2012	
2.	North Eastern Region	-do-			NIL	10 teacher 80 students	10 teacher 80 students	31.3.2012	
3.	Construction of building of MSR VVP at Ujjain	Work-in- Progress			NIL	Phase-I work will be completed in March, 2012		Phase-I work will be completed in March, 2012	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
27	National Book Trust (NBT)	To produce and encourage the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public & to promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship by participating in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions.	16.00	17.50	--	1. Subsidy Project-3 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi (i) Titles-5 (ii) Workshops-5 (iii) Book Fair - 1 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 4000; Organization of Orientation Programmes-12; Organization of various children's Activities-25 4. Book Fairs- 12 5. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing - 4 6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 150 7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2500	Spreading literacy and cultural heritage and ensuring reading habits through book fairs and publications.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
28	Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	<p>1. Encourage study of Intellectual Property Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education.</p> <p>2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters among public and academic community</p> <p>3. Developing and encouraging study in specialized courses</p>				<p>8.Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.-40</p> <p>9. (i) Regional Book Fairs/ Festivals-8 (ii) National Book Fairs- 1</p> <p>10. Publicity/Advt/ Printing of Newletters & Promotional Materials NBT Book Exhibition Engagement of Contractual Marketing Executive Book club Enrolments – 5000.</p> <p>The Scheme is not amenable to physical quantification of outputs</p>	--	<p>Applications are invited from Universities, Institutions, organizations etc. and the applications received are processed for release</p>	Nil

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		in IPRs in the higher education system. 4. Training of enforcement personnel, namely State police/custom officials about copyright and related issues. 5. Organizing seminars and workshops on copyright matters/IPRs matters in college, universities and other recognized institutions. 6. Establishment of MHRD IPR Chairs in Universities and Higher learning institutions.						of grants after the recommendation of GIAC.	
29	Auroville Management	Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view	9.80	1.72	--	Outputs are not quantifiable	Education for International understanding peace, human unity, education for integral development of personality and value oriented research, which is the objective of the Auroville Foundation.	--	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
30	Contribution to UNESCO (Non-Plan)	to making long term arrangements for the better manage-ments and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto. The budget head "Contribution to UNESCO", is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items: (i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International Organization.; (ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris; (iii)Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO		9.26	--	Outputs not quantifiable			

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
31	UNESCO Related activities (Plan) a). UNESCO Programmes and activities – Grants in aid b) Construction of UNESCO House c)Strengthening External Academic Relations	New Delhi Office and other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO. Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and UNESCO related activities	2.00	--	--	Outputs quantifiable	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.	No time limit or timeframe can be fixed. Bilateral Visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organizations	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
32	Holding of meetings of Committees and Conferences in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives (Non Plan)	Catering to the requirement of the meeting expenditure of TA/DA of non-official members for attending the meetings of the five Sub Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and the full body meeting of the Commission and for organization of exhibitions, INCCU lecture series and other meetings in furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives to take full advantage of UNESCO's programmes for the country		0.25		Outputs quantifiable not	Through organizations meetings, exhibitions and lecture series etc., it has been possible to generate awareness about the schemes and programmes of UNESCO as well as to formulate our response to the biennial programmes and budget of UNESCO. This has also resulted in maintaining a constructive and fruitful relation between India and UNESCO.	There is no timeframe for holding of meetings.	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
33	Visit of foreign delegation to India (Non Plan)	Incurring expenditure on the visit of ministerial delegation on the foreign level visiting India		0.75	--	Outputs quantifiable not	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector	Bilateral visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. Hence no time limit or frame can be fixed	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
34	Deputation and Delegation to UNESCO Conferences etc. (Non Plan)	The provision under this head is meant for meeting the expenditure on the non-official members included in the Indian delegation to the General Conference of UNESCO, expenditure incurred on entertainment, gifts, transportation, contingencies etc. by the delegations and expenditure incurred by the representative of India on return hospitality and transportation during the meetings of the Executive Board of UNESCO, International Council of Education (ICE) and International Bureau of Education (IBE).	0.68	--	As no target for these activities can be fixed, it may not be possible to measure or quantify the outcome under this scheme. Expenditure depends on the number of meetings held and no. of actual participants.				
35	National University of Educational Planning &	To undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational	14.00	11.37	--	The target for 2010-11 is to conduct around 55 training programmes and to	Training officials/administrators in Education Sector and rendering	Yearly	

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi	planning and Administration provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and States to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organizations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries particularly of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational plan and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies and maintain the				complete the ongoing research projects including Ph.D and M. Phil. Additionally it is also targeted to start relating to Up gradation/modernization NUEPA building estimated by SPA to cost about Rs. 9.00 crore and also to initial construction activities for IInd campus of NUEPA if land is allotted by DDA.	of required consultancies.		

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		library facilities for the furtherance of these objectives.							
	Technical Education								
36	Community Development through Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural and organized sector gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides desired manpower to meet the need of the local community.	162.00		--	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trades. The scheme has been made functional through 520 polytechnics.	On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills /trade	600 persons will be trained by each polytechnic through short term non formal 3 to 6 months duration skill development courses.	Scheme is implemented through AICTE approved polytechnics and performance of the scheme is mainly demand driven.
37	Polytechnics for the Disabled Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education Reaching the PWDs in the catchment areas and motivating 	5.00	--	--	Formal Programmes 1250 Non-formal programmes 5000	Admission of Disabled persons in 50 polytechnics which are implementing the scheme in courses Formal – 25 student in each polytechnic Non formal – 100 students in each		The scheme is largely attracting orthopaedically handicapped to formal programmes

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		<p>them to undergo formal and non formal programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure. Allocating disciplines wise 25 seats for PWDs in formal programmes and finalising admission policy. Identifying and preparing for offering non formal Skill Development Programmes for PWDs 				polytechnic			
38	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) for imparting high	1100.00	1091.68	--	Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a	The IITs have continued to impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.	The process / timelines are taken care of and quarterly	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Awarded

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		<p>quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam.</p> <p>Up-gradation of infrastructure</p> <p>Modernization of labs and digital resources</p> <p>Expansion of interdisciplinary programme / introduction of new emerging courses.</p>				<p>national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, viz construction of Auditorium, community centre, Hostels, Kendriya Vidyalyaya, Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continuing basis and not linked to any one financial year), expansion of inter-disciplinary programme / introduction of new courses in emerging technologies. To create infrastructure and other facilities</p>	<p>D. level to students selected through national competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee). However, this will not be the direct result of the annual outlays of any specific year but cumulative effect of past several year's outlays.</p> <p>Introduction of new courses / programmes is projected.</p> <p>Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conference, patents /trademarks/designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education programmes is</p>	<p>targets for regular flow of funds to the institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these institutions in a fixed time bound manner.</p>	<p>contract for civil / works / equipment t. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff</p>

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
39	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (new IITs)	To create world-class institutions for under-graduate and post-graduate education in engineering, sciences and humanities as well as social sciences with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research.	500.00	-	-	including faculty due to implementation of the recommendations of Oversight Committee. Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up eight new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Development of infrastructure.	expected. To impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students selected through national level competitive exam in 8 IITs Increase in number of seats would ensure increase the access to higher technical education.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified. -	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
40	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore	To carry out research in pure and applied sciences especially in frontline areas. Upgradation of infrastructure Modernization of labs and digital resources	104.00	186.41		IISc, Bangalore is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. Apart from conducting traditional programmes like ME, M.Tech, M.Des., MBA, M.Sc., (Eng) and Ph.D. degrees the	As in column 5.	--	1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
		Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/introduction of new emerging courses				institute conducts Ph.D. programmes in the Faculty of Science (in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences). Other innovative programmes are: Young Fellowship Program in Science and the Young Engineering Fellowship Program. In addition, courses are offered under the Quality Improvement program, the continuing Education and PROFICIENCE programs.		3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.	
41	All India Council Technical Education (AICTE)	(i) Proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system, promotion of quality education Planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the	230.00		--	Quantified physical targets under various schemes are presented below:- Travel Grant :- 1000 Teachers Seminar Grant : 1000 Teachers Staff Devlp. : 500 Teachers Career Award :- 500	The projected outcomes through various activities of AICTE will lead to growth of technical education system in the country, quality improvement in technical education through accreditation, improvement in	The process timeline will be taken care of for funding and regulating the functioning of	

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
		technical education system.				Young Teachers Emeritus Fellowship :- 200 Retired Teachers NDF :- 120 Ph.D Students PG Edu :-15000 Students/Teachers MODROB: 550 Labs RPS :- 2200 teachers NAFETIC/NCP:- 100 faculties Inst. Partnership:- 200 cell NTMIS: 27 nodal Centres QIP :- 100 Centres	quality of faculty, Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	Technical Education.	
42	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes				By investing in NITs, the Technical Education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to State – of – Modern Art, Laboratory Equipment, Latest Books on the subject in the Library and improved Hostel facilities. Since, the new reservation policy for OBCs comes into effect from the year	Quarterly targets are set for regular flow/ release of funds to the Institutes and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance	Availability of competent technical faculty and advanced / upgraded infrastructure facilities to students in these Institutes.	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
43	Setting up of New National Institutes of Technology (New NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes				2008-2009, the NITs are developing adequate infrastructural facilities to take care of the additional intake. To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs).	Quarterly targets are set for regular flow of students to the Institutes and also a constant monitoring will definitely improve the performance of these Institutes in a fixed time bound manner.	Allotment of suitable land by the State Government for starting building up of necessary infrastructural facilities at the newly set up new NITs.	
44	National Institute of Industrial	i) To train the practicing executives in Technical / Non-			--	(1) 113 Programmes / 565 Participants (2) UBP No target	i. Technical education imparted being will	The quarterly targets for	Projected outcome is subject to

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
	Engineering (NIE), Mumbai	Technical areas in various facets of management. ii) To provide technical consultancy to the industrial and business organization to find scientific solution to their problems and increase the productivity. iii) To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/ business with the over all objective of nation building.				could be fixed as the number may vary depending upon the Industrial requirement. (3) No target could be fixed as the number may be vary depending upon the Industrial.	improve.	regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	the varied response from the Industries. Timely approval of competent authority & award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment
45	National Institute Foundry & Forge Technology, (NIFFT) Ranchi.	To train the practicing executives in Technical/ Non - technical areas in various facts of management. To provide technical consultancy to the industries and business organizations to find scientific solutions to their problems and increase the			--	To continue to provide teaching and training programmes, Conduct research in frontier areas pertaining to foundry and forge technology and allied areas and to provide technological guidance and documentation services to the Industries.	By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education being imparted would be improved.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute as well as progress of construction activities	Delay in completion of building by CPWD.

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
46	School Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	productivity. To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/business with the overall objective of nation building. To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment.	15.00	-	--	Construction work has been started for accommodating additional students increased due to reservation for OBC students. I. To continue to trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment to 708 students. II. Efforts are being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programmes of the School.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	Delay in approval of the statutory authority
47	New Schools of Planning & Architecture at Vijayawada and Bhopal	To create SPA as a centre of excellence for imparting quality education, national level research and development, data base centre, decision support centre and to be a socially	100.00	--	--	To impart quality Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Planning and Architecture. Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall,	Improved quality of technical education.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School and correspon	Delay in allotment of plots by Andhra Pradesh Government.

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
48	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs) (Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata)	responsible Institution providing research feedback to the Government for Physical Development of human settlement at Undergraduate, Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture. To provide professional education and training to teachers of polytechnics, engg. colleges for advancement of learning / promoting excellence in technical education and industry. These institutes offer Masters Degree Programme in addition to Short term training			--	Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in education. Apart from undergraduate and post graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning. To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curriculum reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve monitoring central assistance schemes of MHRD	All the activities – training, research & curriculum revision and instructional resources development are ongoing activities which are conducted through out the year. NITTTRs vision is to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	ding milestones for provision of infrastructure have been identified. Quarter – I – 30% of the targets Quarter – 2 & 3 is 20% each of the targets Quarter 4 30% of the projected targets as per MOU between Ministry and respective institution	Shortage of faculty in technical institutions - Delays in curriculum implementation by the polytechnics - Inadequate State Government support for sponsoring teachers

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
									for training programmes of NITTR and direct Central Assistance Schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development - Delays in procuring equipment, creating infrastructure and other amenities for students to optimally utilise resources Lack of industrial infrastructure and support in

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
49	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	40.00	-	-	1) Academic / Research activities of students (UG & PG) 2. Good quality teaching and running experimental work and research 3. Maintenance of the infrastructure 4. Development Campus i. Phase-I A. Two Boys Hostel 800 students B. Lecture Hall 4 5. Setting of labs for Electronic, Computer Science, Workshop of Mechanical Engg. and other core labs	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	the NE Region 1. Timely approval of competent authority 2. Award of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
50	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.	45.00	7.35	-	Expansion of the institute in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. Development of extension centre at Amethi.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section. With the implementation of	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	Timely approval of competent authority.

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1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
51	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration.	30.00	9.38	-	1. Increase in the number of courses. 2. Increase in number of students. 3. Increase in Deptt. / Centres. Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrollment and establishments and Departments and Centres. ≡ Increase in the number of courses. ≡ Increase in number of students. ≡ Increase in Deptt. / Centres.	new reservation policy of OBCs these facilities will be further improved and strengthened. Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section. With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these facilities will be further improved and strengthened.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	Timely approval of competent authority
52	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Design Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kanchipuram	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	70.00	-	-	Construction of campus and creation of infrastructure. Development and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology & Design to meet the global challenges.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology & Design to meet the global challenges. The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	1. Timely approval of competent authority 2. Award of contract for civil / works / equipment. 3. Recruitment of	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
53	Setting up of new Indian Institute of Information Technology (New IITs)	The new IITs will have a special focus on IT and one particular sector of the sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design, manufacturing or financial services.	29.00			Setting up of 5-10 new IITs including most of the Institutes in PPP mode. Modalities of PPP mode are being firming up. Starting of academic session. Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information and Communication Technology with specialization in some specific disciplines such as VLSI Design/ Digital Signal processing, Embedded software, IT applications in law, Nano-informatics/Nano-computing, Bio-informatics/Biotech Research, IT applications for banking and finance, aviation etc.		faculty and support staff 1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/work s/equipment 3. Recruitme nt of faculty and support staff.
54	Implementation of Apprenticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technicians in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subjectfield in four	3.50		--	1. Mumbai 20000 2. Kanpur 14000 3. Chennai 40000 4. Calcutta 11000 Total ---- 85000 1.Placement of	An estimated 85000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved.	One year	Shortage of industries in NE Region has resulted utilization of less seats by

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
	Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Region BOATs//BOP T located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.	regions.				graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOAT/BOPT. An estimated 80000 placements of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/ BOPT.	Conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant activities .		BOPT Kolkata
55	Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad	1) To provide high quality education in the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches. ii) Up gradation of infrastructure. iii) Introduction of new emerging courses.	100.00	38.68		i) Setting up of additional labs. ii) Provision of lab for new courses. Purchase of equipments & computer peripherals. iii) Only additional seats in the existing courses and new courses started in 2005 to continue further till end of 11 th Plan.	To provide access to higher education, academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society.		
56	Indian Institute of Science Education and	To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at	580.00			I. Construction of permanent campus of IISERS at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and	As in column 5		1. Timely approval of various State Agencies

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
57	Research (IISERs)	the undergraduate and postgraduate level.				Thiruvananthapuram. 2. Development of infrastructure facilities. 3. Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrollment, number of courses and establishment and centres.	With the implementation of this scheme, all the Districts in the Country will have a polytechnic.	Ist Half 50% IInd Half 50%	2. Award of contract for civil/ Works/ equipment 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff.
	Up-gradation of Existing /Setting up of New Poly-technic	It is proposed to set up polytechnic level institutions in underserved and underserved districts and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of existing Government / Government aided polytechnics.	840.00			With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hand some job practice			State Government preparedness for establishment of new polytechnics.
58	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (Deemed to be University) , Punjab	To provide Technical Education in various levels of Certificate, Diploma, Degree and PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology	16.00	23.03		Offering technical education in the field of engineering and technology in Courses approved by the AICTE/MHRD Certificate 12 Diploma 10 Degree 08 PG 04	Certificate (12 courses) Intake 562 students Diploma (10 courses) Intake 475 students Degree (08 courses) Intake 565 students	02 years duration 02 years duration 03 years duration 02 years duration	Shortage of faculty and staff. Ratio of teaching to non teaching reduced from 1:2 to 1:1.5 More

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
59	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical education and capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at national and international levels.	264.00	--	TEQIP Phase II is to be implemented as a Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.2430 crore. The Central contribution will be Rs.1895.50 crore out of which Rs.1395.50 will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share will be Rs.518.50 crore and the Share of Private unaided institutions will be Rs.16 crore. The funding pattern will be 75:25 between the Centre and the participating States and for North Eastern States, it will be 90:10. Basically it will cover the following two	PG (04 courses) Intake 164 students	The process timeline will be taken care of for funding and regulating the functioning of Technical Education.	infrastructure required for PG and research programmes	

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
60	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (Deemed to be University) Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in various levels by admitting students in Certificate, Diploma, Degree and PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology	7.00	39.65	--	components: i) Component – 1: Improving Quality of Technical Education in selected institutions. ii) Component – 2: Improving System Management. The courses offered are of flexible and modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multi point entry and exit system. Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules. 90% of seats are reserved for North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted	To develop network within the campus.	02 years duration 02 years duration 03 years duration 02 years duration (All the courses are offered through out the year)	Shortage of Faculty and staff in certain fields. Additional infrastructure & advanced Lab facilities required for PG & Research Programmes
61	Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels At present Diploma programmes are conducted in	20.00	--	Nil	The institute provided four diploma programmes in Engineering and Technology. The reservation of	06 Diploma as well as degree programme.	Three years duration	Maintenance and installation of new facilities.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
62	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode, RGIIM, Shillong.	<p>following disciplines</p> <p>i) Computer Science</p> <p>ii) Electronics & Communication</p> <p>iii) Food Processing</p> <p>iv) Instrumentation Technology</p> <p>v) Information Technology</p> <p>vi) Construction & Tech. Engineering/ Civil Engg.</p> <p>Corresponding degree courses are now being introduced.</p>	150.00	36.43		<p>seats for admission to Diploma streams is prescribed as:-</p> <p>60% from BTC (60% ST, 50% SC, 15% OBC and 20% General)</p> <p>20% from the North Eastern Region excluding BTC</p> <p>17% from All India excluding North Eastern Region</p> <p>3% from physically handicapped.</p>	To provide Quality Management Education	The funds will be utilized in a systematic manner to provide better Quality Management Education	<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority.</p> <p>2. Award of contract for civil/ works/</p>

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
63	Establishment of New IIMs	In view of the felt need for expansion of facilities for high quality management education, during XI th Five Year Plan,	60.00	--	--	education. 2.Two years Duration Programme (PGP- Public Management and Policy). 3. To create infrastructure and other facilities in IIMs.	The IIMs at Rohtak, Ranchi & Raipur have commenced their academic session from 2010-11. IIM at	The funds will be released in accordance with laid down/appr	The Directors of IIMs at Rohtak (Harayana), Ranchi
						equipment. 3. Recruitme nt of faculty and support staff. 4. The process of additional intake of students was initiated during 2008-09 and all IIMs except IIM Calcutta have achieved their target fixed by IFD, MHRD.			

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			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
		seven new IIMs have been established in the country, out of which one IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) commencing its first academic session from 2008-09. The societies of all New IIMs have been registered in the respective States. The IIMs at Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Raipur (Chhattisgarh) have commenced their academic sessions from 2010-11. IIM at Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) will be operationalized in 2010-11 with executive programmes and the				challenges of competing in the international market, the role of professional management has become even more crucial and there is a significant demand for a quantum jump in the availability of trained manpower in this field. In view of the felt need of expansion of facilities for high quality management it has been decided to establish seven new IIMs in the country.	Tiruchirappalli will be operationalized in 2010-11 with the start of executive programmes and the IIMs at Udaipur & Kashipur would become functional from 2011-12.	oved schedules	(Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) have been appointed with the approval of ACC. The proposal for appointment of Directors of the IIMs at Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan) is under process.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
64	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	IIMs at Udaypur and Kashipur would become functional from 2011-12. To enhance women participation in polytechnic education.	121.00	--	--	Establishment of Women's Hostels is being initiated based on the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard.	To encourage more number of women in polytechnic education	Ist Half 50% IInd Half 50%	State Government preparedness for construction of hostel
65	Training and Research in frontier areas	To expand and strengthen and modernize diversify into new emerging frontier areas of Science and Technology to make a meaningful and powerful impact in the world.	1.00	--	--	Established 50 centers for training and research in frontier areas like Bio-technology, Bio-Informatics, Nano-material and Nano-technology.	Increase in faculty for frontier areas in various institutions..		
66	Setting up of Indian Institute of Engineering and Technology (IEST).	IEST will offer 5-year integrated dual degrees (B.Tech – M.Tech); 2-year M.Tech; 5-year integrated M.Sc; 2-year Master's degree and will have a substantially large proportion of doctoral candidates.	25.00			Taking over of Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur and convert it to 'Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST), Shibpur'. II. Amendment to the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 for setting up of an	IEST will integrate under-graduate education, post graduate education and research in Engineering and science under the same umbrella. IEST will be an Institution of international standard for post graduate education	With the aim of improving the quality of education being provided by the institutes the quarterly targets for	Subject of the approval competent authority.

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
						Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, West Bengal as an Institute of National Importance and repeal of West Bengal Act XIII of 2004. III. release of funds The Institute will strive to reach the students strength of 3,500 by 2015-16.	and research in the field of Engineering and Sc., producing quality manpower for the strategic sector of the country, research laboratories and quality teachers for the institutions of engineering and science education. The Institute will contribute towards creation and dissemination of knowledge in the area of Science and Technology The Institutes would also contribute to highly competent and trained manpower that would be a major catalyst for technological human resource revolution that would inevitably impact positively on the economic growth of the country.	regular flow of funds to the institute have been identified.	
67	Expansion and up-gradation of State Engineering	This Scheme serves to increase the employability of graduate students.		1.00		Funds will be released on performance and State Government's accepting a minimum	Better placement of Engineering graduate of State Institutions.		

S. No	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Quantifiable Deliverable / Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
	Institutions (New Scheme)	State Govt. Tech. Institutions suffer severe deficiencies in term of academic infrastructure equipment, faculty library, accommodation physical facilities etc.				set of reforms including curriculum revision, internal faculty assessment, up-graduation etc.			

CHAPTER III

MAJOR REFORMS MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

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

In 2010-11 several new measures were taken to implement the Government’s vision of providing increased access with equity and excellence. The setting up of new IIMs, new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes for Science Education & Research (IISERs), 16 Central Universities including conversion of 3 State Universities as Central Universities, assisting the State Governments for the establishment of new Universities, Colleges as well as Polytechnics are steps in this direction. From the year 2008-09, the centrally funded Central Universities and technical educational institutions have also started implementing reservation for OBC students as envisaged under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006.

A) Legislative Initiatives

I. Bill to prevent, prohibit and punish educational malpractices:

There is public concern that technical and medical educational institutions, and universities should not resort to unfair practices, such as charging of capitation fee and demanding donations for admitting students, not issuing receipts in respect of payments made by or on behalf of students, admission to professional programmes of study through non-transparent and questionable admission processes, low quality delivery of education services and false claims of quality of such services through misleading advertisements, engagement of unqualified or ineligible teaching faculty, forcible withholding of certificates and other documents of students. Responding to this concern, a comprehensive legislation

that would prohibit and punish such practices has been introduced in Parliament in the month of May, 2010 to provide for prohibition and punishment for adoption of unfair practices.

II. Bill for mandatory assessment and accreditation in higher education through an independent regulatory authority:

Objective quality assurance frameworks are needed for the student community to make informed choices about institutions and courses. Assessment and accreditation in the higher education, through transparent and informed external review process, are the effective means of quality assurance in higher education to provide a common frame of reference for students and others to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions thereby assisting student mobility across institutions, domestic as well as international. Presently, accreditation is voluntary as a result of which less than one-fifth of the colleges and less than one-third of all universities have obtained accreditation. Mandatory accreditation in the higher education would enable the higher education system in the country to become a part of the global quality assurance system. Mandatory accreditation in the higher education would require a large number of competent and reliable accrediting agencies to be recognized, monitored and audited for academic competence through an independent but accountable institutional mechanism. Legislation has been introduced in Parliament in May this year to provide for mandatory accreditation of all institutions of higher education and creation of an institutional structure for the purpose. This is in accordance with the general principle of moving from “inspection approval” based mechanism of recognizing institutions to a “verification assessment” method, the attainment of which has often been stressed in public policy discourses.

III. Bill to regulate entry and operation of Foreign Educational Providers:

A large number of foreign educational institutions are reportedly operating in the country. Some of them are resorting to various mal-practices to allure and attract students, particularly in smaller cities and towns. There is as yet neither any centralised policy nor regulatory regime for Foreign Educational Institutions in the country. The regulation on entry and operation of Foreign Educational Institutions is in the public interest to maintain the standards of higher education within the country as well as to protect the interest of the student’s community. An ideal regulatory framework could be one in which reputed institutions are able to enter and operate in terms of India’s national policy, while at the same time sub-standard or ‘fly-by-night’ operators are checked and controlled. The legislative proposal to regulate entry and operation of foreign educational institutions has also been introduced in Parliament.

IV. Bill to establish a Tribunal for fast-track adjudication of disputes concerning stakeholders:

The existing justice system suffers from delays and prolixity. Educational disputes need a fast-track and affordable adjudication mechanism. For this purpose, a legislation to establish Tribunals at the states and at National level, has been introduced in Parliament to perform the role of providing an independent, enforceable, speedy, fast track adjudication of disputes in a quasi-judicial

manner in regard to students, teachers and other employees, between institutions and between institutions and the regulators. This legislation has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is before Rajya Sabha for consideration.

V. Establishment of Universities for Innovation:

Another facilitating process has been set in motion, which contemplates creating institutions of excellence to attract world class faculty, advanced learning facilities and pure research oriented atmosphere. Innovation carries spin-off benefits and yields social dividends for the broader civil society – through reductions in poverty, improved health, greater education, empowerment of women and decline in levels of criminality. Despite having one of the largest higher education systems in the world, only a few institutions of learning have been able to make a mark on the global stage. The contribution of the alumni of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institute of Science and the Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) have been widely recognized all over the world. Recognizing this, government has proposed establishment of Innovation Universities aimed at world class standards. These Universities would be at the fount of making India the global knowledge hub and set benchmarks for excellence for other Central and State Universities. The proposal would also facilitate participation of reputed private sector agencies in establishment of these universities in PPP mode. A legislative proposal in this regard has been already formulated by the Ministry and the proposal is in the stage of inter-ministerial consultations.

VI. National Academic Depository.

The ministry has also formulated a legislative proposal for creating and maintaining a national electronic database of academic records and awards in de-mat form. It mandates academic institutions – universities, higher educational institutions, CBSE and States Boards of Education to entrust academic awards with an authorized Depository to be appointed under the legislation for secure storage, authenticated access, online verification and efficient retrieval while ensuring confidentiality, fidelity and authenticity. This proposal, once materialized, would make the existence of fake degree or absence of genuine ones (either lost or not retrievable) a relic of past.

B) Policy Initiatives to provide for increased access with equity and excellence

During the year 2011-12, the department would be taking further steps to continue and consolidate the expansion plans in field of higher and technical education, besides taking some new initiatives and new schemes for furtherance of the objective of increased access with equity and excellence. Major policy initiatives being progressed and proposed during the current year are:

- (i) **New IITs:** The Government had decided that during the 11th five year plan eight new IITs would be established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Of this six new IITs located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat, had started their academic session from 2008-09. The other two new IITs in Himachal Pradesh and in Madhya Pradesh (Indore) started their academic session from 2009-10.
- (ii) **New IIMs:** Out of 7 New IIMs which were to be established during the XI Plan period (2007-2012) Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Management (RGIIM) had been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and it has commenced its first academic session from 2008-09. 4 New IIMs were established at Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhatisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana) and Trichirapalli (Tamil Nadu) which commenced their academic session from 2010-11. The balance two IIMs being established in Uttarakhand and Rajasthan will commence their academic session from 2011-12.
- (iii) **Scholarships:** Under the scheme of scholarship, merit scholarship is being made available to 41000 boys and 41000 girls by direct credit of scholarship amount into the bank accounts of the students in the college and Universities in accordance with the scheme approved during 2008-09.
- (iv) **New NITs:** Ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been established in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttaranchal, Goa, Delhi and Pudducherry i.e. States/ UTs which did not have an NIT. These institutes have commenced their sessions in 2010-11.
- (v) **New IIITs:** To address the increasing skill challenges of the Indian Information Technology (IT) industry and growth of the domestic IT market, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, intends to establish twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on a Public Private Partnership basis.
- (vi) **Model Degree Colloeges:** Assistance to the State Governments for establishment of 374 Model colleges in districts having GER lower than the national average GER.
- (vii) **Incentivizig State to set up New Universities & Colleges and expand existing ones:** Providing incentive to State Governments for establishment of Universities and Colleges and expending existing ones.
- (viii) **Quality upgradation:** supporting uncovered State Universities particularly in underserved regions and for socially disadvantages groups and colleges for quality upgradation to a minimum level

- (ix) **Interest subsidy:** The scheme providing interest subsidy on educational loans taken by students belonging to the weaker sections, for pursuing professional courses in India for entire duration of the course, has been operationalised.
- (x) **Sub-Mission on Polytechnics:** The Department has initiated a Scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development to give a boost to polytechnic education by providing financial assistance for the following components: -
- Establishment of new Polytechnics
 - Strengthening of existing Polytechnics
 - Community Development through Polytechnics
 - Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

C) Other Policy Initiatives

- (i) **An autonomous overarching authority for Higher Education and Research based on the recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and National Knowledge Commission:**

Fragmentation of higher education has created boundaries embodying the development of newly emerging fields of knowledge at the boundaries of existing disciplines. The foundational principle on which institutions of higher learning needs to be restructured is that autonomy of such institutions is essential for the very pursuit of knowledge. The restructuring of the Higher Education sector, in the context of a knowledge economy that thrives on innovation, the ceaseless germination of new ideas and raising the consciousness of people, requires a new spirit of regulation that respects the autonomy of institutions amidst the need for accountability with opportunities for access to all. The establishment of an over-arching institution with power, inter alia, to prescribe academic standards, norms of accreditation and mechanism for financing and governance of institutions, will enhance the endeavour to promote credible standards of higher education and research in the country. A Task Force has been constituted for aiding and advising the Government in the establishment of the Commission. The Task Force has submitted report to the government on 21st October, 2010.

- (ii) **AICTE e- governance:** AICTE has introduced the e-governance system in its approval process in order to promote transparency, accountability and swiftness in decision making. It has revised its guidelines and approval process handbook and move toward a system based on self-disclosure.

- (iii) **'Brain gain' policy:** Shortage of quality faculty in the higher education has been one of the impediments in development of higher education systems in India. The

Department is taking steps for initiating a 'Brain gain' policy to attract talent from all over the world.

(iv) **ICT Mission:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is to play an important role in education sector especially in the system of Open and Distance Learning. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT in the learning process, a scheme namely "National Mission in Education through ICT" was launched, with the objective of providing connectivity to the learners to the 'Knowledge World' in cyberspace and to make them 'Netizens' in order to enhance their self-learning skills and develop their capabilities for on-line problem solving. This is being attempted using peer groups of experts in development of high quality e-content in accordance with model curricula and through a massive effort to connect all the colleges and universities in the country to the VPN and internet.

(v) **North Eastern Region:** Special attention continues to be paid to the educational needs of the North Eastern Region. An allocation of Rs.1284.00 crore has been made for development of North Eastern Region (NER) in the Budget of Department of Higher Education. Each State of the region now has a Central University (with Assam having two). Besides the existing IIT at Guwahati, an IIM at Shillong has started functioning from 2008-09. Also, besides the older NIT at Silchar (Assam) and Agartala (Tripura), establishment of six more NITs in NER i.e. in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES

S. No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverable/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
HIGHER EDUCATION				
1	University Grants Commission (UGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ To co-ordinate and determine standards in Universities. ≡ To allocate and disburse grants out of the Fund of the Commission for general development and maintenance of Universities. ≡ To establish institutions for providing common facilities and services for a group of Universities. ≡ To promote expansion of higher education institutions and to increase enrolment in higher education. ≡ To promote inclusiveness by removal of imbalances on account of regional, geographical, caste, ethnic, religious, gender considerations and physical disability and increase access opportunities for the disadvantaged. ≡ To promote quality in higher education and strengthen research 	<p>Development assistance to State Universities (127).</p> <p>Development assistance to Deemed Universities under Plan (25) and under Non Plan (10).</p> <p>Increase enrolment of Women in Higher Education.</p> <p>General Development Assistance to State Colleges (7759).</p> <p>Assistance to Delhi Colleges.</p>	<p>Development assistance of Rs 229.00 crore (till date) has been provided to 127 State Universities as against Rs.279.46 crore the previous year.</p> <p>10 Deemed to be Universities were provided development and maintenance grants whereas 25 such Universities were provided development assistance only. A sum of Rs.41.64 crore has been incurred as expenditure for the year 2010-2011 as against the amount of Rs.70.50 crore for the year 2009-10.</p> <p>There are around 7759 Colleges at present, out of which 1374 are recognized under 2(f) and 6385 Colleges under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges have been financially supported for the development of under graduate and post graduate education in colleges. The UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of Rs. 497.47 crore in the year 2010-11.</p> <p>Under Non-Plan, 53 colleges of Delhi University and 4 constituent colleges of BHU have been assisted. An amount of Rs.717.85 crore has been provided to Delhi University Colleges and Rs.11.09</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Increase in number of educational institutions and increase in enrolment in higher education.</p> <p>Assistance to Autonomous Colleges (366).</p> <p>Scheme for Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE)</p> <p>Scheme for College with Potential for Excellence</p> <p>Increase in enrolment of women.</p> <p>Women Hostel for Colleges</p>	<p>core has been provided to constituent colleges of BHU during the financial year 2010-11.</p> <p>At present, there are 513 Universities and 7759 Colleges as compared to 471 universities previously. Out of 7759 colleges, 1374 are recognized under 2(f) and 6385 colleges under 2(f) and 12(B).</p> <p>As many as 366 colleges spreading over 61 Universities of 17 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2010-11, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of Rs. 10.26 crore to these autonomous colleges.</p> <p>During 11th Plan, 9 Universities have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. 6 more Universities are to be identified for such status. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 7.00 Crore has been allocated for these Universities.</p> <p>As many as 246 colleges have been assisted for support under the Scheme. 119 new colleges are proposed to be selected. An amount of Rs.15.30 crore has been provided to these colleges during the year 2010-11.</p> <p>The enrolment of women at the beginning of the</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
			<p>Development of Women Study Centres in Universities and Colleges</p> <p>PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders and Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child</p> <p>PG Merit Scholarships for SC/ST candidates pursuing professional courses in university and colleges.</p> <p>Post Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SC/ST/Minorities</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST</p> <p>Increase in research output in higher education.</p>	<p>academic year 2009-10 was 56.49 lakhs constituting 41.40% of the total enrolment.</p> <p>During the financial year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.161.02 crore has been released to State colleges by UGC.</p> <p>Currently there are 51 centres in Universities and 16 Centres in colleges in the country. During 2010-11 an amount of the Rs. 2.52 Crore has been provided to the Centres.</p> <p>Under the schemes the rate of scholarship is Rs. 2000 p.m. for 20 months. During 2010-11 an expenditure of Rs.0.04 crore has been incurred in respect of PG Merit Scholarship and Rs.0.02 crore in respect of Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child under Non-Plan.</p> <p>Keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society, the UGC initiated this scheme to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies. During 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.0.27 crore has been incurred under Non-Plan.</p> <p>The scheme was initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post graduate level studies particularly for SC/ST/Minorities candidates.</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Research Awards to Teachers</p> <p>Emeritus Fellowships</p> <p>Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals</p> <p>Engineering & Technology JRFs</p> <p>Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students under BSR.</p>	<p>During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2 crore has been allocated towards the payment of these students.</p> <p>To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil / Ph.D. degrees including Languages and Engineering & Technology. During 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 121.42 crore has been incurred towards the payment of these fellows.</p> <p>The number of doctoral degrees awarded by various universities was 13237 as compared to 12773 the previous year. Out of which, the faculties of Science had the highest number with 4514 degrees, followed by the faculties of Arts with 4405 degrees.</p> <p>During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.4.39 crore has been released to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.</p> <p>Under the scheme, the awardee is provided honorarium of Rs.20,000/- per month, a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.50,000/- p.a. and other facilities. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.1.83 crore has been released to the awardees.</p> <p>Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
<p>UGC/UGC-CSIR/SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D degrees in various disciplines. During 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.18.39 crore has been incurred under Non-Plan towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellows. The number of JRFs has been enhanced from 500-1000 in the case of UGC NET and 300-600 in case of CSIR UGC NET Fellowship.</p> <p>The scheme is meant for providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering, leading to Ph.D. During, 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.0.53 crore has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to meritorious candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to Ph.D. degrees in Sciences. So far as many as 4309 JRFs have been generated to the Science Departments under SAP-Non-SAP. During the year 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.0.70 crore has been incurred towards payment to the fellows.</p> <p>The programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to</p>				
Faculty Improvement Programme				
Bilateral Exchange Programmes				

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women</p> <p>Post Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students</p> <p>Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges.</p>	<p>participate in seminars / conferences / workshops for up dating their research and pedagogical skills. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.10.42 crore has been released to the Universities.</p> <p>On behalf of the Govt. of India, the UGC has been implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector. During 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 0.30 crore has been incurred under this programme.</p> <p>The scheme is for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.0.03 crore under Non-Plan has been released to the selected women research associates.</p> <p>The number of students receiving these scholarships to pursue higher technical education is approximately 1200 p.a. During 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.39.8 crore has been incurred.</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market- oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.5.48 crore has been paid to the universities and colleges.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Travel Grants	<p>Promotion and strengthening of research and knowledge growth. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.35.54 crore has been released to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences Physical Sciences, Bio Sciences and Engineering & Technology, 752 Departments were approved for assistance under this programme.</p> <p>To meet the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and internationalization of Higher Education, during the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2.3 crore has been released to the Department of Management of two eligible universities.</p> <p>To provide an opportunity to acquire skill broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform transiting into cross disciplinary areas. There could be 500 fellowships p.a. enhancing it to about 1000 at its peak.</p> <p>Organized Orientation Programmes (223), refresher courses (702), and workshops (77), during the year 2011-11, an amount of Rs.33 crore has been incurred.</p> <p>To provide literature through Internet in all areas of learning to higher Education. During the year 2011-11, an expenditure of Rs.10.00 crore has been incurred.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
2	Central Universities (CUs)	To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as the respective universities may deem fit, in order to remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration.	Establishment of Residential Academy for SC/ST Minorities and Women in Universities / Colleges.	During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.5.00 crore has been incurred under this programme. Financial Assistance to College teachers, Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members for presenting their research papers in international conferences for enriching their knowledge for further research and in exposure to higher section of the host countries. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.94 crore has been spent. During the year 2010-11, Rs.7.50 crore has been released under this scheme.	
3	Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)	The Government of India established the ICHR in 1972 as an autonomous institution with a view to providing financial assistance for historical research and encouraging and fostering objective and scientific	The intake capacity of Central Universities was expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 year commencing from 2008-09 on account of implementation of recommendation of OSC in Centrally Funded Institutions. Based on the sanctioned in take of 69,221 students in 2006-07, the student's intake is likely to go up by 37,379 students by 2010-11. Plan and Non-Plan (Target Fixed) 1. Research Project 30 2. Fellowships (JRF, and 300 National Fellowship	Under Plan, (Grant-in-Aid (31) plus Capital assets (35), the fund received for the year 2010-11 was Rs.1345.41 crore. The expenditure incurred under both the heads is Rs.1271.83 crore. Under Non-Plan, the fund received for the year 2010-11 was Rs.3423.81 crore and the fund spent so far during the year is Rs.2900 crore. The actual expenditure during 2009-10 was Rs.1667 crore (Plan) and Rs.2669.72 Crore (Non-Plan)	Financial Achievements 262.96 lacs 1. Research Project 20 2. Fellowships (JRF, and National 101

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>writing of history. The broad aims of the Council are to bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views among them; to sponsor historical research programme and projects and assist institutions and organizations engaged in historical research; to award and administer fellowships for historical research by students, teachers and other research workers; to organize and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion of historical research; and to develop and support centres for documentation and library services oriented towards historical research. The ICHR has taken a broad view of history so as to include in its fold the history of society, economy, art, literature, philosophy, science and technology, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, socio-economic formations and allied subjects.</p>	<p>3. Study cum Travel Grant 150 4. Foreign Travel Grant 65 5. Public Subsidy 80 6. CEP 4 7. ICHR Seminar/ Conf. 4 8. Assistance to 100 professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences 9. ICHR own publications 15 10. Computerization of the ICHR library</p> <p>Apart from this the main thrust of the following on going project during 2010-11 would be i) Towards Freedom Project 1937-47 (compilation, editing and publication of remaining vols of the projects) 3 ii) Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/Asian Inscriptions 3 Vols iii) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India 2</p>	<p>Fellowship 3. Study cum Travel Grant 72 4. Foreign Travel Grant 32 5. Public Subsidy 38 6. CEP -- 7. ICHR Seminar/ Conf. -- 8. Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences 95 9. ICHR own publications 15 10. Computerization of the ICHR library</p> <p>The work on the projects indicated in Col. 4 has gained momentum during the year 2010-11 and the major part of the work of the projects have been completed during 2010-11.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
4	Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	<p>The Indian Council of Philosophical Research set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, was registered as a society in March 1977 under the Societies Act, 1860. The aims and objectives of the Council Primarily pertain to aid and assist research and its publication in the field of Philosophy, and to conduct seminars / workshops / conferences for the promotion and propagation of research activities in the field of Philosophy.</p>	<p>Computerization and Digitalization of the ICHR Library</p> <p>Plan and Non-Plan (Target Fixed)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Fellowships (JRF, and National Fellowship 2 Seminar / Conferences/ Workshops 3 Refresher Course 4 Lectures 5 Grants for Seminar 6 Travel Grant 7 Publications 8 Exhibitions 9 JICPR 10 International Collaboration 11 Library Books 12 ICPR Special Programmes 13 Grants for Special programmes 14 Review Meets 15 Provision for NER 	<p>During 2010-11, the Council has awarded 56 National Fellowship and 125 scholars of previous years. Council has also advertised again to award the fellowship to remaining 14 scholars. Fellowships for the existing fellows awarded during the previous year.</p> <p>Further, the Council has organized International and National Seminars/Sponsored Seminars at various Universities in India as under: The actual expenditure of the Council during 2009-10 was Rs.2.73 crore (Plan) and Rs.3.90 crore (Non-Plan). The expenditure upto 31.12.2010 is Rs.2.81 crore (Plan) and Rs.2.46 crore (Non-Plan)</p>	
5	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	To Publish 87 Volumes/ monographs are planned up to 2010-11.	So far 82 volumes has already been published and 2 volumes will be printed upto March 2011. During 2011-12, seven more volumes will be published. Volume in 1 st Quarter, 2 Volumes in 2 nd quarter, 3 Volume in 3 rd Quarter and 5 in 4th quarter.	So far 82 volumes has already been published and 2 volumes will be printed upto March 2011. During 2011-12, seven more volumes will be published.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
6	Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (IIS, Shimla)	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have deep human significance and to provide an environment suitable for academic research to scholars, particularly in selected subjects in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.	Programmes/ Meetings 1. Fellowships 2. National Fellowships 3. Honorary Fellowships 4. Governing Body Meeting 5. Finance Committee 6. Selection Committee 7. Society Meeting National/Inter National Seminars 1. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture 2. Seminars 3. Visiting Professors 4. Visiting Scholars Publications a) Summer Hill b) Annual Report c) Proceedings of Seminars d) Monographs	28 3 09 3 3 2 1 1 16 2 1 5 10

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Library equipments, Back Volumes and Books (i) Books 3500 (ii) Periodicals 325 (iii) Library equipments and Back Vols. & Books 14 (iv) Material & Supply Stores and equipment	Purchased Library shelf, computers and other materials.
7.	Association of Indian Universities (AIU)	Study the problems and issues related to higher education in emerging areas of concern. Preparing the human resource base in the universities, to have suggestions/recommendations made by the academia to the govt/concerned authorities for initiating policy reforms, identifying research talents, strengthening data base system and dissemination of information regarding the researches done in Indian universities.	Research Projects: 06 Research Convention: 05 Workshop/Seminar : 06 Publications: 05 Data Base: 02 Exact Projects and other assignments will be finalized after the Research Committee Meeting.	<p>1. Published Foreign Education Providers in India Comparative Analysis of Operational Aspects of Institutions of Higher Education for Determining Quality Measures. Women Development Initiatives taken by Centers for Women Studies in Indian Universities</p> <p>2. Projects completed in March 2010 i) Assessment of Quality of Elementary Education in urban, Rural and Tribal set up. (The study is being conducted in three zones) ii) Multi Centric Gender Study: Study of the Status of the Women in Haryana and the Determining Factors.</p> <p>3. Publications: i) Compendium on Anveshan: National Student Research Convention 2009 ii) Tryst with Agriculture Education: A Compilation Convocation Addresses delivered in Indian Universities. iii) Data Base: International Student Mobility</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
		examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence in the rural areas.	Coverage: All States and UTs	the Sachar Committee; 5	
9	Assistance to State Open Universities (SOUs).	To Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and Distance learning systems to determine the standards. Provide financial assistance to State Open Universities and Distance Education Institutions in India.	Assistance of SOUs and Distance Education Institutes and National Institute of Open Schooling for their capacity building Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 13 Number of CCIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 200	Recognised State Open Universities – 13 Dual Mode Universities and Institutes – 200 Financial Assistance provided to 13 State Open Universities (SOUs) and 35 Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs.)	
10	Commonwealth of Learning (COL)	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.	As per the Schedule finalized by the COL	Development of e-learning material making a repository of e-learning material and providing teaching and learning material to the various educational institutions in the ODL System. Providing assistance to the member Nations in upgrading their knowledge in new domains of e-learning.	
11	National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT)				
	Identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning, development of knowledge modules to address to the personalized needs of learners, having	1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes		The work of providing connectivity to these universities was initiated during 2009-10 but completions started during 2010-11. About 263	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
		<p>right content to take care of their aspirations, and their delivery through ICT. Certification of competencies of the human resources acquired through formal or non-formal means as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.</p> <p>In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled Learning including academic, vocational and life skills, the Mission would also focus attention on six challenge areas with a view to achieving technological breakthrough in the field of :</p> <p>(a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and free bandwidth for every Indian,</p> <p>(b) research in pedagogical techniques and development of pedagogically efficient learning modules for the entire spectrum of learners,</p> <p>(c) standardization and quality assurance of contents to make them world class</p> <p>(d) research in the field of virtual reality laboratories,</p> <p>(e) techniques and strategies for imparting digital literacy to every Indian, and</p> <p>(f) Creation of virtual technological university.</p> <p>The Mission would also attempt to build knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the county with a view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.</p>	<p>and various subjects</p> <p>2. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules</p> <p>3. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device.</p> <p>4. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures.</p> <p>5. Connectivity to Universities.</p> <p>6. Connectivity to Colleges.</p>	<p>universities have already been connected / configured. It is expected that all the 419 universities that are required to be provided 1 gbps link to NKN would get covered by 31.03.2012. About 10465 colleges have been connected and about 53741 VPN connections have been provided so far. It is expected that almost all the Colleges in the country would get connected by 31.03.2012.</p>	
12	National Book Trust (NBT)	Objectives are to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate prices.	<p>1. Subsidy & core Books Project-2</p> <p>2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3</p> <p>3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 3000</p>	<p>As against 2 titles under subsidy 1 title has been published.</p> <p>5 titles have been published.</p> <p>2186 Readers Clubs in Schools have been established.</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output			Achievements
			3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5		
13	Auroville Management	Auroville Foundation established by an Act of Parliament for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of Auroville and to vest such undertakings in a Foundation established for the purpose with a view to making long-term arrangements for the better management and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	<p>4. Participation in Book Fairs- 15</p> <p>5. Organizing of short-term training courses on publishing – 4</p> <p>6. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 150</p> <p>7. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 3000</p> <p>8. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30</p> <p>9. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs-15</p> <p>10.Enrolment of Book club member- 5000</p> <p>11. Publishing</p> <p>12. National Book Week- 50</p> <p>13. World Book Fair- 1</p> <p>A. Construction Activities/ Research activities of Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research (SAILER)</p>	<p>Participated in 6 Book Fairs.</p> <p>Till date no training course has been organized.</p> <p>Participated in 167 Book Fairs / Exhibitions.</p> <p>32 Seminars / Workshops/ Book release Functions have been organized.</p> <p>Organized 8 Regional Book Fairs and 3 National Book Fairs.</p> <p>Enrolled 9886 Book Club Members.</p> <p>1054 titles</p> <p>Organized 57 Exhibitions</p> <p>Organized one World Book Fair</p>	<p>During the year, under SAIIER, it was proposed to construct the Kindergarten Guest Teachers accommodation, Transition School Computer Room, Nandanam School, Dehasakthi sports, Isaibalam School, CRIPA – Rehearsal Hall and SAIIER Transport.</p> <p>The achievements are as follows :</p> <p>Kindergarten Guest Teachers accommodation fully completed. Transition School Computer Room fully completed. Nandanam School completed, Dehasakthi sports – 65% completed. Isaibalam School – Ground floor completed. CRIPA Rehearsal Hall – 58% completed. SAIIER</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>B. Construction Activities and Development activities of Bharat Nivas.</p> <p>C. Infrastructure/ Housing</p>	<p>Transport Shed – Fully completed apart from construction all the proposed research works were fully completed.</p> <p>Under Bharat Niwas Construction and Development it was proposed to carry out the Repair and Renovation and construct Tamil Heritage Centre, CIS Building & to carry out workshop and seminars etc.</p> <p>The achievements are as follows :</p> <p>Repair and Renovation works have been carried out Tamil Heritage Centre is under progress.</p> <p>CIS Building could not be recommended. All the workshop and seminars were conducted.</p> <p>Under the programme, it was proposed to construct Residential Houses for Aurovillians and to carry out infrastructure works like Roads, Solar Street lights.</p> <p>The achievements are as follows :</p> <p>About 65 nos solar street lights were installed.</p> <p>25% of the Road work has been completed.</p> <p>Street Signage proposed were fully fixed.</p> <p>50% of Residential Houses construction work has been completed.</p>
14	Contribution to UNESCO:	<p>The budget head “Contribution to UNESCO”, is meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items:</p> <p>(i) Contribution to the UNESCO budget by virtue of India being Member of this International</p>	<p>Outputs not quantifiable. However, our contribution helps us in our constructive engagement with an international organization viz. UNESCO.</p>	<p>Contribution is made to UNESCO budget as per their assessed requirements.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
15	<p>UNESCO Related activities</p> <p>a). UNESCO Programmes and activities – Grants in aid & setting up of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development as a UNESCO Category –I Institute in India.</p>	<p>Organization.;</p> <p>(ii) Voluntary Contribution to the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris;</p> <p>(iii) Reimbursement of rent subvention for the UNESCO New Delhi Office and</p> <p>(iv) Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.</p> <p>a) Promotion of UNESCO's ideals, aims and objectives in the country.</p> <p>b) To provide rent free accommodation to UNESCO Office in New Delhi</p> <p>c) Strengthening of Bi-lateral and Multi-lateral educational exchanges with various countries and organizations.</p>	Physical outputs not quantifiable.	<p>(a) During the financial year 2009-10, out of provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs for grants in aid., Rs.49.73 lakhs was released as grant to 43 organizations. During the year 2010-11, the release of 2nd installment is in process. Fresh proposals have also been received, which will be finalized after the meeting of Grants in Aid Committee.</p> <p>In respect of setting up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development as a UNESCO Category-I institute, meeting of EFC was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) at New Delhi on 28.6.2010. Minutes of the meeting have been approved by Ministry of Finance. Cabinet note is being resubmitted after complying with directions of Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>(b) Transferred to M/o Urban Development: Construction has not yet started.</p> <p>c) India has signed Education Exchange</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
16	<p>b) Construction of UNESCO House</p> <p>c) Strengthening of External Academic Relations</p>	<p>Catering to the requirement of meeting the expenditure of TA/DA of non-official members for attending the meetings of the five Sub Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) and the full body meeting of the Commission and for organization of exhibitions, INCCU lecture series and other meetings in furtherance of</p>	<p>Physical outputs not quantifiable</p>	<p>Programmes (EEPs)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for cooperation in the field of education with various countries under which various bilateral exchange activities and cooperative programmes are undertaken. EEPs/MOU with Mongolia, Armenia, Israel, Guyana, Australia, Hungary Myanmar, Syria, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, New Zealand, Portugal, France, Brazil, Thailand, Rwanda, Mexico, Afghanistan, Croatia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, China, South Africa, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Oman, Norway, Chile, Kuwait were signed earlier. EEP with Botswana, Malaysia, Turkmenistan, Indonesia and Canada were signed during this year. EEPs with various other countries like Indonesia, South Korea, Yemen, Libya, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Belgium, Philippines, Poland, Turkey etc. are under consideration.</p> <p>7 Indian delegations have visited various foreign countries including USA, China, Australia and New Zealand during this year.</p> <p>The expenditure to the tune of Rs.21.45 lakhs has been incurred during 2010-11 on various events. The most important being the meeting of General Body of Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO held on 22nd July, 2010.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
17	(Non Plan) Visit of foreign delegation to India (Non Plan)	UNESCO's aims and objectives to take full advantage of UNESCO's programmes for the country Incurring expenditure on the visit of foreign ministerial level delegation visiting India for furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector	Outputs not quantifiable as these visits are finalized after protracted correspondence.	So far, during the current financial year, around 40 foreign delegations visited India. An amount of Rs. 24.82 lakhs was spent on Sub Regional Conference on Higher Education held in New Delhi on 25-26 February, 2009.
SCHOLARSHIP				
18	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Students. (Plan)	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. These students would be identified on the basis of the Class XII results. The scholarship would be paid from the first year of graduation to post-graduation level in general courses and for graduation level in professional courses including Engineering and MBBS. The scholarship amount is Rs.1000/- p.m. for the first three years of graduation level and Rs.2,000/- p.m. for the next two years. The scholarship would be paid for 10 months in an academic year.	Based on the available budget, fresh scholarships could be provided to about 82,000 students and renewal of 2,46,000 scholarships granted during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 to meritorious students who are pursuing higher studies after completion of class XII or equivalent examinations in 2011-12.	This scheme has helped the meritorious students from poor families to meet their day-to-day expenses while pursuing their higher studies.
19	Scheme of Scholarship to Students from	To encourage study of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States and to make available to these States suitable	Under the scheme, scholarships could be paid to 1319 students at various levels of studies, as per	The scheme has encouraged students from Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs to pursue studies in Hindi.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
20	Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi (Non-Plan)	personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential	proposals sent by the States/UTs	
	Indian Scholars going Abroad against Scholarships offered foreign Governments / Organizations	Facilitating sending of Scholars abroad to enable them to best utilize the better research facilities in the direction of building a knowledge society.	Scholarships have been utilized and the students were sent to foreign country for further studies.	Students pursuing higher studies would be sent to various foreign universities to get additional qualifications and this has helped to develop valuable human resource for the country.
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES				
21	KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA			
	Construction of Mandal Buildings	2 building, Delhi, Agra, proposal for Auditorium, Land, Acquisition at Shillong, Ahmedabad & Bhubaneswar	2 Building at Delhi & Agra Land Acquisition at Shillong, Bhubneswar & Ahmadabad	Shifted to Delhi Centre in the month of December, 2010.
	Preparation of Instruction Material with special reference to N.E. states and Union Territories.	To strengthen Hindi Teaching in N.E. region of the country	4 Magazine, 4 books & 1 Dictionary for the state of Meghalaya	Work is going on and the target will be achieved before 31.03.2011
	Innovation in Language Technology	Preparation of Audio-Visual Material for different types of courses	5 CD's	The target is about to achieved by March, 2011

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
	Expansion of Regular Training Courses to Regional Centres	A batch of 50 Students in each centre regional centers	1 Orissa 1 Mysore 1 Shillong	Target could not be achieved because admission was not allowed by NCTE	
	Expansion of Functional Hindi Courses at Regional Centres	A batch of 30 Students in each	1 Ahmedabad 1 Guwahati 1 Shillong	Target could not be achieved because admission was not allowed by NCTE	
	Preparation of Instructional Material for Teaching of Hindi to Foreigners	5 books to be prepared Development of text-books for foreign learners	05 books	Target could not be achieved because books could not be published	
	Preparation of Instructional Material for Distance Hindi Education	Hindi Teaching based courses for Neo-Learners are to be prepared.	Publication of 28 booklets	20 books are published and 8 booklets in press.	
	Establishment of Dimapur Centre	To impart Training to Hindi Teachers of Nagaland	30+30 Regular 200 In-service Short-Term	Total No.26 of students under two programmes are studying regularly Target to be achieved.	
22.	Central Hindi Directorate (CHD)				
1	Scheme of Teaching Hindi through correspondence	Propagation and Development of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States and abroad.	i) Admission to 10,000 students. ii) 22 Personal Contact Programmes iii) Publication of Conversation Guides	Hindi-Konkani Vartalap; Gujrati-Hindi-Gujrati Vartalap; Marathi-Hindi-Marathi Vartalap; Punjabi-Hindi-Punjabi Vartalap; 3 CDs for Bhasha Mandakini v) Production of 12 VCDs i.e. Paribhashik Shabdavali-3 parts (3 VCDs); Hindi ke Badte Kadam -3 parts (3 VCDs); Sandhi-3 parts (3 VCDs); Shabdkosh : Ek Parichay-3 parts (3 VCDs)	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
2	Teaching Hindi through Cassettes	Propagation and Development of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States and abroad.	iv) Production of 5 CD's based on Bilingual conversation guides and 3 CDs for Bhasha Mandakini	Vakya Vichar -3 VCD (3 parts)	
3	Grants to voluntary Hindi organizations and DBHP Sabha.	Propagation and Development of Hindi by participation of general public.	Teaching of propagation of Hindi through VHO's Grants to 250 institutions.	A total of Rs. 6.85 crores distributed as Grant to 247 Voluntary Hindi Organisations during the year 2010-11	
4	Services and Programmes	Propagation and Development of Hindi by various programmes for non-Hindi speaking students, Hindi writers, teachers, scholars and general public.	8 Neo Hindi writers workshops/ 2 students study tour/ 8 pradhypak Vyakhyan mala/ 4 National & Symposia and travel grant to 20 research scholars.	5 Neo Hindi writer workshop/ 1 students study tour / letters issued for 17 research scholars.	
5.	Awards to Hindi Author's	i) Propagation and Development of Hindi by recognizing original writing and translation work of reputed and educational books	19 Awards	Awards to 2 Authors for writing educational books.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
B.	Shiksha Puraskar	originally written in Hindi.	05 Puraskars		
5.A	Publication of Dictionaries and Conversation Guides	Propagation of Development and enrichment of Hindi by producing (standard dictionaries, providing free Hindi books to public Libraries) Colleges/ Schools in non-Hindi areas, organizing exhibition of Hindi books and publication of bi-monthly Hindi magazine – ‘Bhasha’.	i) Preparation of monolingual bi-lingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries of Indian and foreign languages with Hindi. ii) 6 issues of Bhasha magazine	2 conversation guides i.e Hindi-Sanskrit and Hindi-Bodo and Speni-Hindi dictionary published. Bhartiya Bhasha Parichay and Hindi Lekhak sandarbhika published. Bhasha-Indonesian Hindi Kosh, Nepali-Hindi Kosh, Tibatti-Hindi Kosh, CRC of 2 dictionaries and 1 basic Hindi Grammar is ready for printing. Manuscript of 4 dictionaries / Conversation Guides ready. 5 dictionaries are under preparation.	
5.B.	Publication of ‘Bhasha’ (Bi-monthly) Magazine, Varshiki, Sahityamala				

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

23 Commission For Scientific And Technical Terminology (CSST)

	Preparation of technical dictionaries /glossaries, Definitional Dictionaries including Departmental Glossaries (Including NTM requirements)	Evolution and Standardisation of technical terms in Hindi and other Indian Languages, Defining the technical terms in definitional dictionaries Propagation of the terms coined and defined	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 20000 terms and defining them	16000 terms evolved and defined under Plasma Physics; Fisheries; Vikruti Vigyan; Medicine; Ayurveda; Administrative Dictionaries/ Glossaries
	School Terminology	Evolution and standardization of school terminology	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 20000 terms	Around 8000 terms evolved under History Learners' Terminology
	National Terminology	Evolution and compilation of technical terms of different Indian languages for the creation of National Terminology	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 10000 terms	Approx. 12000 terms evolved and the languages covered in the process are Tamil, Telugu, Odiya, Assamese, Gujarati and Marathi
	Encyclopedias	Explaining conceptual technical terms in detail in subject wise encyclopedias	Technical sessions leading to evolution of 1500 terms and defining them	Explanation of 600 terms reviewed and manuscripts of 3 encyclopedias i.e. Physics, Chemistry and Information Technology are being reviewed
	Propagation Programmes	Propagation of the evolved terms through orientation programmes , seminars etc	Programmes leading to orientation and awareness about the terms to more than 1000 participants	Approx. 1200 participants trained/exposed

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
	Preparation and publication of University level books in Hindi/Regiona l Languages/ Monographs/D igests/ Journals	Identifying the courses of basic sciences, humanities, social sciences, engineering, medical and agriculture and preparing textbooks and reference materials for these disciplines. xiv. Preparation of monographs on topics relating to different areas of science and technology. Providing latest information and promoting scientific and technical literatures in Hindi through the journals Gyan Garima Sindhu and Vigyan Garima Sindhu.	40 Publications including regional language terminologies	32 books published	
	Grant-in-Aid For University Level Book Production	Providing grants to Hindi Granth Academies, Textbook Boards, University Cells in different parts of the country for the production of university level books in Hindi and other Regional languages.	Release of grants to organizations needing the funding after UCs are received	First time grants released to Haryana Sahitya Academy, State Institute of Languages Kerala, Orissa Textbook Board, West Bengal Textbook Board, Agricultural University Pant Nagar, Agricultural University Bangalore, Hindi Language Implementation Cell Delhi.	
	Publicity And Advertisement	Creation of publicity material and organisation of exhibitions for the promotion of the works of the Commission.	Preparation of 20,000 copies of publicity materials and organising around 12 exhibitions	12 exhibitions already held	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Retro-conversion of Library	Development of the Infrastructure in the Commission including the Library	To increase the facilities and modernization of the library with total computerization	40000 books processed for entry
	Library Collection	Purchase of Books including Dictionaries for the Library	To facilitate terminology development with the quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of books	Journals worth Rs.5 lakh ordered
24	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPUL)			
	1. Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books / Magazines / audio-video cassettes / CDS / VCD's for free distribution for Educational institutions / Schools / Colleges & Public Libraries.		140 Books , 60 CDs and VCDs and 10 Magazines	Advertisement has been released on 6/11/2010.
	2. Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books Two new schemes for award of prizes are to be materialized. (1) Sahityakar Samman to a writer for his/her outstanding lifetime contribution to the Sindhi literature. (2) Sahitya rachna Samman to a writer for his/her literary work in the Sindhi language on subject (s) like Art, Culture, Education, Social sciences etc.		12 (Two Lifetime Achievement and 10 Merit Awards	Nil

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
25	3. Financial Assistance for Selected Promotional Activities Relating to Sindhi Language.	30 organizations	4 Seminars, 1 National Conference and 2 programmes on Sindhi Family No.1 and Asanji Virast Organized	
RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN				
Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Institutions and Pathashalas for Promotion of Sanskrit.	Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the organisations/institutions/individuals to continue and/or to expand their activities or break fresh grounds in the field of propagation and development of Sanskrit. Such activities may relate to any one or more of the following purposes such as:- (a) To set up new institutions/ pathashalas. (b) Running Sanskrit teaching classes. (c) Training and appointing Sanskrit teachers/ pracharkas. (d) Setting up, running or strengthening of Sanskrit libraries. (e) Purchase of propaganda	Under the scheme, financial assistance to Sanskrit teachers @Rs.6000/- P.M. and Scholarship to Sanskrit students @Rs.300/- P.M. for 10 months will be provided. Salary to 1600 teachers @ Rs.6000/- P.M. and Scholarship to 9000 students @Rs.300/- P.M. will be given.	About 799 voluntary organizations were given grant for salary of teachers and scholarship during 2010-11 upto December 2010 and an amount utilized was Rs.1036.03 lakh and Rs. 319.25 lakh respectively. During 2010-11, the number of teachers, and Pracharaks sanctioned salary grant and students sanctioned scholarships are 1218, 421 and 9078 respectively.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1					5
		equipment. (f) Organising lectures of prominent Sanskrit scholars, Sanskrit elocution contests, Sanskrit debates, Sanskrit dramas etc.			
	All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest	The Sanssthan organises an All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest every year in different parts of the country to encourage traditional Sanskrit students in extempore speech in Shashtraic Sanskrit language and to assess their indepth knowledge of texts. Competitions of SAMASYAPURTI, Shlokantyakshari and Shalaka Pariksha are also organized. Each State Govt./ Union Territory Govt.is requested to send the names of participants along with one teacher for the contest in eight Shashtraic subjects. Such students are selected at State Level competitions.	Every year the Sanssthan Organizes All India Elocution Contest in 8 shastric subjects besides Shlokantyakshari and Samasyapurti and Shalaka Pariksha, in any one selected venue anywhere in India. There are all together 19 students from each State participating in all 19 events. All India Elocution Contest will be conducted both at state levels and at national level and 300 students from all over India are expected to participate.	All India Elocution Contest will be conducted both at state levels and at national level and 300 students from all over India are expected to participate. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.25.26 lakh has been spent upto December 2010. All India Elocution Contest is also proposed to be held in January 2011 at Bangaluru.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	5
	Shastra Chudamani Scheme	The object of the scheme is to preserve the indepth study of various shastraic subjects in Sanskrit at the various centres where traditional system of Sanskrit education is being imparted to students.	Under the scheme the Sansthan provides honorarium to eminent retired teachers/scholars of Sanskrit to give in-depth training to young Sanskrit scholar & students. The scholars are paid honorarium at the rate of Rs. 6,000/- p.m. 150 scholars will be appointed under the programme.	institutions for which Rs.1 lakh separate provision for each state has been made. Winner students each of Elocution Contest and Shastra Shalaka Pariksha are awarded Gold, Silver and Bronze medals alongwith cash prize of Rs.7000/-, Rs.5000/- and Rs.3000/- respectively.	In 2009-10, 98 scholars were on the roll of the scheme and 86 were upto December 2010. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.28.16 lakh was incurred and during 2010-11 an amount of Rs.8.62 lakh has been spent upto December 2010.
	Vocational Training Scheme	With a view to create employment opportunity for the traditionally educated candidates in some specialised departments, a scheme of extending financial assistance to registered academic bodies to provide short term orientation	Preliminary work to establish Institute of Vocational Studies in Sanskrit will be under-taken during the year. However, under the scheme these training courses are conducted for different short terms; normally for three to nine weeks.		During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.5.40 lakh has been spent upto December 2010 on conducting of short term Orientation courses.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
		courses to the products of traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas/Institutions is being undertaken. The subjects to be taught are Manuscriptology, Cataloguing, Paleography, Sanskrit Typing and Short Hand, Jyotisha, Karmakanda and Epigraphy etc..	During this period, academic bodies may invite specialists in respective fields to give coaching to the students. Intending institutions are required to apply in a prescribed application form for holding any such programme. They have also to advertise the short term courses in the local news papers and invite applications from students who want to avail of it.		
	Sanskrit Dictionary Project	The project to prepare an encyclopaedic Sanskrit Dictionary on historical principles spanning the period from 1500 B.C. upto 1900 A.D. has been undertaken by Deccan College, Pune. The project was started in the year 1948.	The Department of Sanskrit Dictionary Project, Deccan College, Pune is headed by the General Editor and so far 8 volumes of the dictionary have been brought out. The project was primarily financed by Govt. of India and to some extent by Govt.of Maharashtra.	Upto 2009-10 an amount of Rs.29.56 lakh was incurred and during 2010-11 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been spent upto December 2010. 8 volumes of the Encyclopaedic Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles consisting of 24 parts have been edited and published covering over one lakh words.	
	Scheme of the Presidential Award of Certificate of Honour to Sanskrit,	The Scheme for Award of 'Certificate of Honour' was introduced in 1958 to honour the scholars of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages. The scheme was extended to cover Pali/Prakrit in	The Sanshan releases monetary grant to the scholars awarded certificate of honour from the President of India @ Rs. 50,000/- p.a. and one time grant of Rs.1 lakh each to the recipient of Maharshi	Under the scheme there are 15 award for Sanskrit and three each for Arabic and Persian and one for Pali/Prakrit. Besides, there is one award each of Rs.1 lakh for young scholars of awardee of Maharishi Badrayana Vyasa Samman.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	4
1					5
	Pali/Prakrit, Arabic and Persian Scholars	1996. The distinction is conferred once a year on Independence Day in recognition of substantial contribution of the scholars in their respective fields. From the year 2008, the scheme was further extended to cover one international award for NRI or foreigner for their lifetime achievement in the field of Sanskrit.	Badrayan Vyasa Samman Purskar. An investiture function will be organized at Rashtrapati Bhawan. The selected awardees of the current year and previous two years will be given the honour. The existing 300 scholars will continue to get the monetary grant. From the year 2008-09, the Sanskrit Awardees are getting one time grant of Rs. 5 lakh.	Upto 2009-10 an amount of Rs.285.27 lakh was incurred and during 2010-11 an amount of Rs.46.81 lakh has been spent upto December 2010.	
	Scheme of Production of Sanskrit Literature	The scheme extends financial assistance to registered Organisations as well as individuals who are authors, editors, translators or those who intend to publish the book in question and hold the copyright thereof for bringing out Sanskrit based books like reference books, original writing, research thesis, translations, descriptive catalogue of manuscripts, critical edition, reprint edition of rare out of print books and any other kind of publication as may be individually accepted as conducive to the promotion of Sanskrit language and	Under the scheme Sanssthan will provide financial assistance upto a maximum of 80% of the total expenditure for the publication of original works in Sanskrit to individual scholars and institutions. 100 authors/publishers will be provided financial assistance.	During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.6.33 lakh has been spent upto December 2010. About 25 publications brought out with financial assistance, 14 publications were sanctioned with publication grant.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Scheme of Purchase of Books	<p>literature.</p> <p>The scheme renders financial assistance to authors, publishers, booksellers, organisations etc. by way of purchase of copies of books relating to Sanskrit language and literature in bulk, provided the books in question are not published with assistance under any other scheme of the Sansthan. However, books for which recognition has been given by way of State awards in cash or through citation are also eligible for this purpose.</p>	<p>Under the scheme printed Sanskrit books of different titles are purchased from the authors & the Sanskrit libraries all over India free of cost.</p> <p>30,000 copies of books will be purchased & distributed.</p>	<p>During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.4.44 lakh has been spent upto December 2010 for 1200 copies of 22 titles sanctioned earlier have been purchased.</p>
Scheme for Financial Assistance to Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya as/Shodha Sansthans	<p>The objective of the Scheme is to support and promote traditional Sanskrit learning and research. For this purpose assistance is extended under this scheme to Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas for conducting courses at the level of Prak Shastris, Shastri and Acharya and to Shodha Sansthans for organising and conducting research, both at doctoral and post doctoral levels,</p>	<p>Under the scheme 25 institutions are recognized as A.S.M./A.S.S. and getting 95% grant on recurring and 75% on non-recurring items of expenditure. The institutions are imparting education on traditional line of Sanskrit Learning & conducting classes from Prak-Shastri to Acharya level. Shodha Sansthans are engaged in research and publication activities.</p>	<p>There are 25 such institutions spread all over the country who are provided the financial assistance under the scheme.</p> <p>During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.903.94 lakh has been spent upto December 2010.</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Scheme for the Award of merit Scholarship nationwide	<p>seminars, publications etc.. Such grantee institutions get 95% of admissible recurring and 75% of admissible non-recurring expenditure.</p> <p>Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded to regular students of +2 system of education, Graduate, Post Graduate and equivalent courses of traditional stream and Research leading to Ph.D. or equivalent degree to study Sanskrit including Pali and Prakrit languages as a subject. The number of scholarships awarded every year depends upon availability of funds. Reservations is provided as per policy of Govt. of India from time to time. In addition, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan also awards scholarship to the students of 9th and 10th or equivalent standard.</p>	<p>25 ASMs/ASSs will continue to get the assistance. It is proposed to recognize two Adarsh Shodha Sansthans at Chennai and Kolkata respectively.</p> <p>Candidates having passed qualifying examination with at least 60% marks in Sanskrit are eligible for such scholarships. The qualifying condition of percentage of marks can, however, be relaxed to 50% in case of reserved category candidates.</p> <p>Rates of scholarship for different courses of study are as under:-</p> <p>(i) 9th & 10th and equivalent courses with Sanskrit as a subject— Rs. 250/- p.m.</p> <p>(ii) 11th & 12th and equivalent courses with Sanskrit as a subject— Rs. 300/- p.m.</p> <p>(iii) B.A./ B.A. (Hon.) and equivalent where three year degree course is prevalent with Sanskrit Rs.—400/- p.m.</p>	<p>During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.440.64 lakh has been spent upto December 2010.</p> <p>Total number of students 13695 students has been benefited so far during 2010-11.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	5
1	2	3	4	5	
			(iv) M.A. in Sanskrit/ Pali/ Prakrit and equivalent—Rs. 500/- p.m. (v) Ph. D. and equivalent with Sanskrit/Pali/ Prakrit—Rs. 1500/- p.m. + Rs. 2000/- per annum for two years as contingent grant.		
	Scheme for granting Samman Rashi to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances	Under this scheme, Samman Rashi is given to the eminent scholars above the age of 55 years who have dedicated their lives to Sanskrit but have no settled source of income. Such proposals are received from the State Governments directly or through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University).	300 Sanskrit Pandit will be provided Financial Assistance @Rs.24,000/- Per Annum. In case of death of recipient of Samman Rashi, the amount is given to living spouse.	During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.65.71 lakh has been spent upto December 2010. During 2010-11, number of beneficiaries were 274.	
	NER	Projects/conferences in NER will be funded. Seminar on contribution of NER to Sanskrit will be organized. The Sansthan will provide salary to teachers of Voluntary Skt. Organizations, Scholarship to students, and grant in aid to recognized Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and for	The Sansthan will provide salary to teachers of Voluntary Skt. Organizations, Scholarship to students, and payment to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and organizing various Seminars, National Sanskrit Drama/Festival in NER.	During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.71.80 lakh has been spent upto December 2010 for providing salaries to teachers of Voluntary Skt. Organizations, Scholarship to students, and payment to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and organizing various Seminars, National Sanskrit Drama/Festival in NER.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	<p>organizing various Seminars, National Sanskrit Drama/Festival in NER.</p> <p>Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Institutions and Pathashalas for Promotion of Sanskrit.</p>	<p>Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the organisations/institutions/individuals to continue and/or to expand their activities or break fresh grounds in the field of propagation and development of Sanskrit. Such activities may relate to any one or more of the following purposes such as:-</p> <p>(a) To set up new institutions/pathashalas.</p> <p>(b) Running Sanskrit teaching classes.</p> <p>(c) Training and appointing Sanskrit teachers/ pracharkas.</p> <p>(d) Setting up, running or strengthening of Sanskrit libraries.</p> <p>(e) Purchase of propaganda equipment.</p> <p>(f) Organising lectures of prominent Sanskrit scholars,</p>	<p>Under the scheme, financial assistance to Sanskrit teachers @Rs.6000/- P.M. and Scholarship to Sanskrit students @Rs.300/- P.M. for 10 months will be provided.</p> <p>Salary to 1600 teachers @ Rs.6000/- P.M. and Scholarship to 9000 students @Rs.300/- P.M. will be given.</p>	<p>About 799 voluntary organizations were given grant for salary of teachers and scholarship during 2010-11 upto December 2010 and an amount utilized was Rs.1036.03 lakh and Rs. 319.25 lakh respectively.</p> <p>During 2010-11, the number of teachers, and Pracharaks sanctioned salary grant and students sanctioned scholarships are 1218, 421 and 9078 respectively.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
26	MAHARISHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA PRATISHTHAN	Sanskrit elocution contests, Sanskrit debates, Sanskrit dramas etc.		
	Ongoing Programmes	Number of Institutions likely to be enrolled	260	260
	(a) Veda Pathashala			
	(b) Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation	Number of students likely to be enrolled	4500	4500
	North Eastern Region	Number of Institutions likely to be enrolled	4	4
		Number of students likely to be enrolled	80	80
	Construction of building of MSRVVP at Ujjain		Work in Progress	Phase-I work will be completed in March, 2012

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
27	CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL			
	Development of Tamil Language through CICT	1. Continuation of a) Centre Excellence b) Fellowships c) Ten Major Projects 2. Awards 3. Publications 4. Financial Assistance for Minor projects.	i) 60 Doctoral and 36 Postdoctoral. Doctoral and Postdoctoral fellowships have to be awarded to deserving young scholars engaged in research on Classical Tamil. ii) Financial assistance for short term projects have to be extended to different individuals and organizations. iii) Construction of building for CICT at Chennai. iv) Conduct of Seminars / conferences / training programmes. v) Conduct of different meeting of various committees such as Governing Council, Finance Committee, Academic Council etc. vi) Expanding the current research projects and schemes.	Under the scheme of Ten Major projects, the preliminary version of the Critical Editions of 37 Classics have been done CICT, Chennai has been established after the approval of the competent authority.
28	CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES & REGIONAL LANGUAGE CENTRES			
	Promotion and propagation of languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Sindhi			
	Orientation Courses	- 10	Refresher Courses	- 15
	Seminars / Conferences	-	Training Programme & Special Lectures	89
				21

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
			Project workshop	17
	Training of teachers in other languages RLCs		10 month training programme through Regional Language Centres (RLC)	561 trainees roll out
	Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages		1. Continuation of Corpora building & NLP activities. 2. Recruitment of Manpower – 8. 3. Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meetings and Grant-in-Aid Meeting to process targets & projects on – Speech Recognition & Synthesis as well as on – Character Recognition etc.	Bengali / Hindi / Nepali / Tamil – data collected
	Scheme I: Financial Assistance for Bulk Purchase of books		220 4506000	Distribution of books to Public Libraries to reach all readers/ intellectuals.
	Scheme II: Financial Assistance for Publication of Manuscript.		71 1151000	Financial Assistance to Individual/ Authors to bring the manuscripts for publication
	Scheme III: Publication of Scholarly little Magazine		26 260000	Financial Assistance to Individual / Authors to bring the scholarly Little magazine to reach all the .
	Scheme IV: Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations.		146000	Financial Assistance to NGOs Institutions/ Universities for improving language teaching and
	GIAC Meeting & other significant Programme/ Achievements/ Activities/ Honorarium of Staff.		20 2303756 Fully utilized/ to be achieved.	Advertisement of various schemes throughout Indian / processing and selection of cases of beneficiaries.
29	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE (NCPUL)			
	Urdu/Arabic and Persian		New Centers Opened -50	40 during 2008-10
			Student enrolled -12000	16980 during 2008-09 and 2009-10
			Seminars/Workshop-8	4 during 2008-09 and 2009-10

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements																		
1	2	3	4	5																		
			Bulk Purchase of Books-225	280 during 2008-09 and 2009-10																		
			Student enrolled for distance learning programmes certificate/diploma – 300	69 during 2008-09 and 2009-10 15681 during 2008-09 and 2009-10																		
			Diploma in function in Arabic																			
			Seminars/Lecture Series - 03	Seminars/Lecture Series - 03																		
			Publication of Manuscript – 03	Publication of Manuscript – 03																		
			Bulk Purchase - 08	Bulk Purchase - 08																		
TECHNICAL EDUCATION																						
30	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Conduct of various programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, expansion of inter disciplinary programmes, introduction of new courses in emerging areas, research and development in thrust areas, upgradation of infrastructure, modernization of labs and digital resources.	<p>During the financial year 2009-10, Rs.890.00 crores were released. This included Rs.100.00 crores to IIT Madras for establishing Research Park and Rs.540.66 crores for OSC grant.</p> <p>During the financial year 2010-11, Rs.664.37 crores have been released to all seven IITs. This included Rs.269.12 crores for OSC grant.</p> <p>Students intake in each IIT for UG, PG and Ph.D</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Institutes</th> <th>2009-10</th> <th>2010-11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IIT, Bombay</td> <td>2003</td> <td>2405</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Delhi</td> <td>2438</td> <td>3097</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Kanpur</td> <td>1445</td> <td>1778</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Khargpur</td> <td>2995</td> <td>3474</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Madras</td> <td>1768</td> <td>1939</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Institutes	2009-10	2010-11	IIT, Bombay	2003	2405	IIT, Delhi	2438	3097	IIT, Kanpur	1445	1778	IIT, Khargpur	2995	3474	IIT, Madras	1768	1939
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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements				
1	2	3	4	5				
31	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (New IITs)	To impart quality education and to conduct research in different fields of Engineering and Technology.	Construction and development of permanent campuses of newly set up eight new IITs in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Development of Infrastructure.	IIT, Roorkee 2218 IIT, Guwahati 1198	2514 1432			
<p>Six of the eight new IITs in Hyderabad(Andhra Pradesh), Patna(Bihar), Jodhpur(Rajasthan), Bhubaneswar(Orissa), Ropar(Punjab), Gandhinagar(Gujarat) started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 with about 120 students each admitted to B.Tech. courses and the IITs at Indore(Madhya Pradesh) and Mandi(Himachal Pradesh) started functioning from the academic year 2009-10 with about 120 students each in B.Tech. courses. Ph.D. and M.Tech. courses have also been started in some of the new IITs from the year 2009-10. Directors have been appointed in these new IITs. Faculty and non-faculty posts have been sanctioned for the new IITs. The Boards of Governors for the new IITs have been constituted and their Chairmen appointed. Presently, the total student strength in the new IITs, approximately, is 4453 In B.Tech. and 205 in Ph.D. and 112 in M.Tech. The new IITs are functioning from temporary premises. Land have been handed over by the State Governments for the new IITs at Hyderabad, Ropar and Bhubaneswar, partly to the IITs at Patna, Indore and yet to be handed over to the IITs at Jodhpur, Gandhinagar and Mandi.</p> <p>Students intake in each IIT for UG, PG and Ph.D</p>				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Institutes</td> <td>2009-10</td> <td>2010-11</td> </tr> </table>		Institutes	2009-10	2010-11
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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements		
				3	4	
1	2	3	4	5		
				IIT, Bhubaneswar	118	138
				IIT, Gandhinagar	123	136
				IIT, Hyderabad	173	245
				IIT, Indore	110	139
				IIT, Mandi	120	130
				IIT, Patna	149	137
				IIT, Rajasthan	106	135
				IIT, Ropar	114	131
32	Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management through seamless integration.	Expansion of the Institutes in terms of students' enrolment, number of courses and establishment of Departments and Centres. Increase in intake capacity is expected due to implementation of recommendation of the Oversight Committee in phased manner over a period of three years.	During the financial year 2009-10, Rs.18.00 crores were released under Plan. Rs.13.10 crores have so far been released during the financial year 2010-11. During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 738. During 2010, the institute had an intake of 118 students in undergraduate courses and 115 students in postgraduate. The institute awarded 23 Ph.D degrees. During last three year 35 papers were presented by the faculty and students.		
33	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (IIT,	To impart quality education, training and to conduct research in the field of information Technology and related areas.	Expansion of the institute in terms of students enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. Development of extension centre at Amethi.	During the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 48.00 crores were released under Plan. Rs. 29.99 crores have so far been released during the financial year 2010-11. During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 1684 (1184 UG and 500 PG students, 15 foreign students).		

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements	
				3	5
1	2	3	4	5	
	Allahabad)		1.Increase in number of courses. 2.Increase in number of students. 3.Increase in Deptts Centres. Consequent upon implementation of OSC reservation, the expected increase in students intake is 166 in 2009-10	During 2010, the institute had an intake of 351 students in under graduate. The Institute awarded 4 Ph.D degrees during 2010. During last three years, the Institute was awarded 2 patents. During 2010, 207 journals/conference papers and 9 books were presented/published by the faculty and students.	
34	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra- Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Mfg., Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	Campus Development, Setting up of labs, maintenance of infrastructure, Recruitment of Faculty, etc.	During the financial year 2009-10, Rs.41.00 crores have been released. During the financial year 2010-11, Rs.30.00 crores have been released so far to the Institution under Plan. Campus development is in progress. During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 637 (595 UG and 42 PG students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 261 students in undergraduate courses and 60 students in postgraduate. During last three years, the Institute was awarded 1 patent. During last three years 53 journals / conference papers were presented by the faculty and students.	
35	Indian Institute of	To meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower	Construction of Campus and creation of infrastructure.	During the financial year 2009-10, Rs.5.00 crores have been released. During the financial year 2010-11, Rs.10.00	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements																		
				3	4																	
1	2	3	4	5																		
	Information Technology, Design & Mfg, Kancheepuram	particularly in design and manufacturing.			crores have been released so far to the Institution under Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated land for the Institute. The constitution work for Development of the campus is underway. During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 228 (203 UG 16 PG and 9 Ph.D students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 58 students in undergraduate courses and 16 students in postgraduate. During last three years, 60 papers were presented by the faculty and students.																	
36	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	The proposed new IITs will have special focus on IT and one particular sector of the Sciences, technology, or economy like life sciences, design manufacturing financial services.	20 IITs are proposed to be established in States or UTs where there is no IIT. Some of the IITs will be established in PPP mode.		The Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up 20 new IITs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.																	
37	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	Implementation of the Recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in IIMs.	The additional intake capacity of IIMs during the academic year 2010-11 (till date) is 559 students.		The intake capacity for implementation of OSC recommendations for reservation of OBC students was implemented during the academic year 2010-11. <u>Target and Achievement in Reservation of OBC Students from 2008-09 to 2010-11:</u>																	
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Name of the Institute</th> <th rowspan="2">Total Target 2008-09 to 2010-11</th> <th colspan="2">Intake of OBC students during 2008-09 to 2010-11</th> <th rowspan="2">Total intake 2008-09 to 2010-11</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2008-09</th> <th>2009-10</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2008-09</td> <td>2009-10</td> <td>2010-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name of the Institute	Total Target 2008-09 to 2010-11	Intake of OBC students during 2008-09 to 2010-11		Total intake 2008-09 to 2010-11	2008-09	2009-10			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11					11
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		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11																		
				11																		

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output				Achievements	
			3	4	5	5		
1	2	3	4	5	5			
38	Establishment of New IIMs (New IIMs)	During the XI Plan period one IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Management (RGIIM) has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) and the remaining IIMs will be set up in Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana) and Trichirappalli (Tamil Nadu) Uttarakhand and Rajasthan	One IIM namely Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Indian Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) commencing its first academic session from 2008-09. The IIMs at Rohtak, Ranchi & Raipur have commenced their academic session from 2010-11. The IIM at Tiruchirappali was operationalized in 2010-11 with executive programmes and the IIMs at Udaipur & Kashipur would become functional from 2011-12. The Directors of IIMs at Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) have been appointed with the approval of ACC. The proposal for appointment of Directors of the IIMs at Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan) is under process. However, Director, IIM-Lucknow and Director, IIM_Ahmedabad have been appointed as Mentoring Directors for IIM Kashipur and Udaipur, respectively.	IIM-Ahmedabad 151	19	39	111	169
				IIM, Bangalore 130	19	56	101	176
				IIM, Calcutta 162	09	74	43	126
				IIM, Lucknow 148	23	48	111	182
				IIM, Indore 120	23	28	122	173
				IIM, Kozhikode 120	55	60	71	186

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
39	Indian Institutes of Science, Bangalore	To provide for advance instruction and to conduct original investigation in all branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India and to carry out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas.	functional from 2011-12. The Directors of IIMs at Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Tiruchirappali (Tamil Nadu) have been appointed with the approval of ACC. The proposal for appointment of Directors of the IIMs at Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan) is under process. However, Director, IIM-Lucknow and Director, IIM_Ahmedabad have been appointed as Mentoring Directors for IIM Kashipur and Udaipur, respectively.	IISc, Bangalore is engaged in higher learning and advanced research at the cutting edge of science and technology. The activities of the Institute are carried out under five divisions, viz, Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Electrical Sciences, Mechanical Sciences and Physical & Mathematical Sciences. Apart from conducting traditional programmes like M.E., M.Tech, M.D., degrees the institute conducts Integrated PH.D. programmes in Biological, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences. Other innovative programmes are: Your Fellowship program, the continuing Education PROFICIENCY programs. In 2008, the institute awarded	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements																		
1	2	3	4	5																			
40	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER).	To carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.	<p>1. Construction of permanent campus of IISERs at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.</p> <p>2. Development of infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>3. Expansion of IISERs in terms of students enrolment, number of courses and establishment of departments and centres</p>	<p>165 PH.D., 69 M.Sc. (Engg.) and 306 Master's degrees, viz ME/M.Tech/M.Des./MBA</p> <p>The construction of campuses of all the IISERs excepting Thiruvananthapuram has started. The boundary wall at Thiruvananthapuram has also been constructed. Necessary Infrastructure facilities have been created in the temporary campuses. The students strength for the years 2009-10 and total number of students as on 31.12.2010 in respect of all the IISERs is given below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the Institute</th> <th>Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2009-10</th> <th>Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 31.12.2010)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IISER, Bhopal</td> <td>67</td> <td>204</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Kolkata</td> <td>130</td> <td>466</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Mohali</td> <td>141</td> <td>315</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Pune</td> <td>143</td> <td>448</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IISER, Thiruvananthapuram</td> <td>78</td> <td>152</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the Institute	Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2009-10	Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 31.12.2010)	IISER, Bhopal	67	204	IISER, Kolkata	130	466	IISER, Mohali	141	315	IISER, Pune	143	448	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	78	152	
Name of the Institute	Number of intake of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) 2009-10	Total number of students (BS-MS & Ph.D.) (as on 31.12.2010)																					
IISER, Bhopal	67	204																					
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IISER, Mohali	141	315																					
IISER, Pune	143	448																					
IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	78	152																					
41	Technical Education and Quality	Aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India in improving quality of technical	TEQIP Phase-I was implemented with the assistance of World Bank as a centrally	<p>127 Institutions participated in TEQIP-Phase-I out of which 18 were Centrally Funded institutions and remaining 109 State Institutions. The State Institutions</p> <p>It can thus be seen from above that the student strength has also increased considerably.</p>																			

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
	Improvement Programmes (TEQIP) Phase II	education and enhancing existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven quality conscious, efficient and forward looking responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring both at National and international levels.	Coordinated Central and State Sector Project with a total cost of Rs.1339 crore. Out of this Rs.306 crore was Central Component and the remaining Rs.1033 crore was State Component. The program became effective in March, 2003 and the closing date of the programme was 31 st March, 2009. 2. Based on the achievements made during TEQIP Phase-I, TEQIP Phase II is to be implemented as a Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.2430 crore. The Central contribution will be Rs.1895.50 crore out of which Rs.1395.50 will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share will be Rs.518.50 crore and the Share of Private unaided institutions will be Rs.16 crore. The funding pattern will be 75:25 between the Centre and the participating States and for North Eastern States, it will be 90:10. Basically it will cover the following two components:	<p>were from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The total allocation for these Institutions was Rs.1339 crore. The cumulative expenditure upto 31st March, 2009 was Rs.1321.80 crore which is 99% of the total project allocation. The World Bank has rated the project highly satisfactory.</p> <p>The Cabinet has approved the proposal for TEQIP-Phase-II on 10th June, 2010. The Evaluation Committee has evaluated the proposal sent by the States and accordingly the National Steering Committee meeting was held on 28th June, 2010.</p> <p>A total of 361 Institutional Eligibility Proposals (97 from Government funded / aided institutions and 264 from private unaided Institutions) under sub-component 1.1 and 130 Institutional Development Proposals (95 from Government funded / aided Institutions and 35 from private unaided institutions) under sub-component 1.2 have been received. The same have been evaluated by the National Evaluation Committee.</p> <p>4th meeting of the National Steering Committee (NSC) held on 4th February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (HE).</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
42	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	Proper planning and development of Technical Education system; promotion of quality education; Planned quantitative growth; and maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.	<p>i) Component – 1: Improving Quality of Technical Education in selected institutions.</p> <p>ii) Component – 2: Improving System Management.</p> <p>The major activities of the AICTE for proper planning and coordinated development of Technical Education system include the approval for new technical institutions, monitoring the progress and enhancement of intake of the existing technical institutions.</p> <p>The council ensures the quality of technical institution through National Board of Accreditation.</p> <p>The Council is running various Schemes for the Faculty of Technical institutions such as AICTE-INAE distinguished visiting professorship, quality improvement programme, career award for young teachers, Emeritus fellowship, Seminar Grant, Travel Grant,</p>	<p>≡ During the last 20 years there is a phenomenal growth of facilities for technical education in the field of engineering and technology, management, pharmacy etc. Nearly 19 lakhs students (including diploma) get opportunities for technical education in 8747 technical institutions.</p> <p>≡ The web portal of AICTE and NBA were launched on 7th January, 2010.</p> <p>≡ 695 proposals under various schemes of faculty development have been received.</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	
43	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	To impart quality education and to conduct research in the fields of Mining, Petroleum Engineering and allied areas.	Staff Development programme, National Doctoral Fellowship and Visiting Professorship The AICTE helps in the institutional development through the scheme of Indian National Digital Library in Engineering, Science & Technology.	<p>≡ Construction of Hostels and Extension Of Department and Labs.</p> <p>≡ Construction of 800 Rooms Boys Hostel In Progress.</p> <p>≡ Construction of ME & MME Deptt. Front and Back Wing Completed.</p> <p>≡ Petroleum Engg. Deptt. Construction started.</p> <p>≡</p> <p>≡ Construction Of New Ruby Hostel (girls)</p> <p>≡ World Business news broadcaster www.http://yahoo.com/</p> <p>≡ Construction of Type V-48 Nos .of Flats for teachers</p>	<p>≡ Construction of hostels</p> <p>≡ Student strength has increased to 3562 during the year 2010-11.</p> <p>≡ Increase in OBC intake by 273 students during the year 2010-11.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
44	Boards of Apprentices Training (BOATs) (i) Implementation of Apprenticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Region BOATs / (ii) BOPT located at Mumbai,	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technician in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subject field in four regions.	started. ≡Three laboratories of Mining Engineering and two lab of Environmental Science completed. ≡Three no. of labs of FME and one lab of Electrical Engg. Modernized Procurement of lab equipments. 85000 Apprentices	64000 Apprentices

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements																					
			3	4																						
1	2	3	4	5																						
	Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.																									
45	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, Assam (CIT Kokrajhar)	To produce skilled manpower at Diploma level in different branches of engineering and technology	To produce skilled manpower in Engineering and Technology	Targets fully achieved																						
46	National Institutes of Technology (NITs) including 10 new NIT`s	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes	(i) To continue to impart quality Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institute of Technology (NITs). (ii) The implementation of the recommendation of Oversight committee will see a phased increase intake capacity of the Institute over a period of three years. Augmentation of the infrastructural capacities and strength of faculty will take place. (iii) To impart Technical Education to about 60000	All the set targets regarding fund flow were fully achieved by the 20 NITs. During the financial year 2010 –11, Rs.738.65.25 crore have been released to 20 NITs for development of infrastructure and construction of additional classrooms, labs, hostels etc. on account of capacity expansion for implementation of OBC reservation. Out of this, Rs.90.00 crore have been released to the two NITs located at North Eastern Region (NER). Intake of students in undergraduate courses were increased in 2010-11, which is as under:-	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Seats</th> <th>Admitted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>15395</td> <td>14556</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Break-up / details (including PH Category)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>7860</td> <td>7429</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td>3987</td> <td>3797</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>2309</td> <td>2224</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>1239</td> <td>1106</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Seats	Admitted	General	15395	14556	Break-up / details (including PH Category)			General	7860	7429	OBC	3987	3797	SC	2309	2224	ST	1239	1106
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S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
47	Community Polytechnics	<p>The objective is to ensure that the rural and organized sector gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled manpower to meet the need of the local community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education Reaching the PWDs in catchment areas and motivating them to undergo formal and non formal programmes Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure. Allocating disciplines wise 25 seats for PWDs in formal programmes and 	<p>students in Engineering & related subjects. Around 2600 teaching faculty and around 4600 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these Institutes.</p> <p>(iv) To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of laboratories and Workshops, Modernization of Library and computer centres etc.</p>	<p>During the year 2010-11, there has been a substantial increase in the number of students in all the NITs due to the implementation of OBC reservations,</p> <p>Under the Scheme of Setting up of 10 new NITs, funds to the tune of Rs.25.00 crore stands released upto 31.12.2010</p>	
48	Polytechnics for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating awareness for mainstreaming PWDs in technical and vocational education Reaching the PWDs in catchment areas and motivating them to undergo formal and non formal programmes Upgrading identified existing polytechnics to develop disabled friendly infrastructure. Allocating disciplines wise 25 seats for PWDs in formal programmes and 	<p>On an average each polytechnic will train about 600 persons in different need based non formal skills / trades. The scheme has been made functional through 520 polytechnics.</p> <p>Formal Programmes 1250</p> <p>Non-formal programmes 5000</p>	<p>Scheme is implemented through AICTE approved polytechnics and performance of the scheme is mainly demand driven.</p> <p>The scheme is largely attracting orthopedically handicapped to formal programmes.</p>	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
		finalising admission policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and preparing for offering non formal Skill Development Programmes for PWDs 			
49	Upgradation of existing/ setting up of new polytechnics	To set up new polytechnics in the unserved and underserved districts in the Country and to upgrade facilities in the existing polytechnics	With the implementation of the Project, more than three lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and hands on job practice	Financial assistance to State Governments / UTs was provided to establish polytechnics in 24 districts during 2010-11 and Financial assistance was also provided to 143 Polytechnics for upgradation of infrastructure facilities of existing Polytechnics during 2010-11.	
50	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	To enhance women participation in polytechnic education	Financial assistance will be provided for construction of Women's Hostel in Government / Government aided polytechnics.	Financial assistance has been provided for construction of Women's Hostel in 123 polytechnics.	
51	National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, (NIFT) Ranchi.	To train the practicing executives in Technical/ Non -technical areas in various facts of management. To provide technical consultancy to the industries and business organizations to find scientific solutions to their problems and increase the productivity. To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/business with the overall objective of nation building.	To continue to provide teaching and training programmes, Conduct research in frontier areas pertaining to foundry and forge technology and allied areas and to provide technological guidance and documentation services to the Industries. Construction work has been started for accommodating additional students increased due to reservation for OBC students.	Three model class rooms were developed with the assistance from TEQIP 400 seat boys hostel, 100 seat girls hostel, construction of extension of 66 bedded hostel right side wing and physical labs are under construction by CPWD.	

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
52	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	To achieve well trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment.	I. To continue to trained technical manpower in the field of Architecture, Planning and provides training at various levels in different aspects of Human Habitat and Environment . II. Efforts are being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.		The School conducted an Urban Design Competition for its proposed new campus at Vasant Kunj.
53	New Schools of Planning & Architecture at Vijayawada and Bhopal	To create SPA as a centre of excellence for imparting quality education, national level research and development, data base centre, decision support centre and to be a socially responsible Institution providing research feedback to the Government for Physical Development of human settlement at Undergraduate , Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral levels in Planning & Architecture.	To impart quality Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Planning and Architecture. Developing infrastructure for class rooms, practical hall, Library resource. Improvement in faculty strength and maintain International standard in education. Apart from undergraduate and post graduate degrees, the School will offer doctoral and post-doctoral programme in architecture and planning.		SPA, Bhopal: The School has launched Doctoral and two Post Graduation programmes from July, 2010. The total strength of the students is now 320 including UG, PG and Ph D programmes. Construction of boundary wall of the campus started by CPWD is nearing completion. One stage of 'Two stage Architectural Design Competition' for conceptual design of buildings for the proposed academic campus at Bhauri Site, Bhopal has been completed. SPA, Vijayawada: 262 students admitted for under graduate courses till session 2010-11. Inauguration of the main entrance gate to the proposed campus of SPA, Vijayawada at Vijayawada city, on the 7 acres parcel of land has been done.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output		Achievements
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
54	National Institute (s) of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata NITTTRs)	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curricular reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve direct central assistance schemes of MHRD	To continue to provide short term training to teachers of technical institutions, to structure curricular reforms and produce instructional resources. The research and extension activity involve direct central assistance schemes of MHRD. Intake capacity is expected to increase by 54% over a period of 3 years.		Targets sets were fully achieved.
55	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLJET), Punjab	The various programmes- Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG Courses are continuously attracting more number of students. The course feedback is encouraging and the course contents are also upgraded suiting the needs of industry and community.	Long Term Certificate (12 courses), Diploma (10 courses), Degree (09 courses), PG Course (07 courses),		Targets sets were fully achieved
56	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	To produce skilled manpower in different levels of Engineering and Technology i.e. Certificate, Degree and PG Programmes	Short-term Training Programmes (STTPs): 08 Workshops: 03 Post Graduate Programmes in Engineering & Science 10 Post Graduate Programme in Management 01		Curriculum Development of the Institute, Workshop on course structure and syllabus of different module of under graduate courses was held with help of resource persons of Tezpur University, IIT Guwahati and NITTTR, Kolkata. For the skill development initiatives of the Government of India, the Institute has been entrusted to develop

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Output	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
				<p>competency based Community Polytechnic to tap the resources of the local areas of the institute. But paucity of fund is the deterrent for the project at present.</p> <p>One National Seminar on “Renewable Energy Technology: Issues and Prospects (RETIP-2010)” sponsored by MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energies) and AICTE was organized jointly by Mechanical Engg. Deptt. and Electrical Engg. Department during September 24-25, 2010.</p> <p>s</p> <p>Beside the above, the 43 Research projects are ongoing. The Continuing Education Programme (CEP) cell looks after different continuing programmes including seminars, short-term courses, workshop and conferences. 11 different programmes/lectures/Workshops were held during 2010-11.</p>

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, the Department of Higher Education was provided an allocation of ₹.10996.00 crore (Plan) and ₹.5694.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2010-11 This covered allocation for Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & Copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration.

5.2. Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred for the year 2009-10 and during 2010-11 (up to December 2010) by the Department of Higher Education is given in the table below:

(₹. in crore)

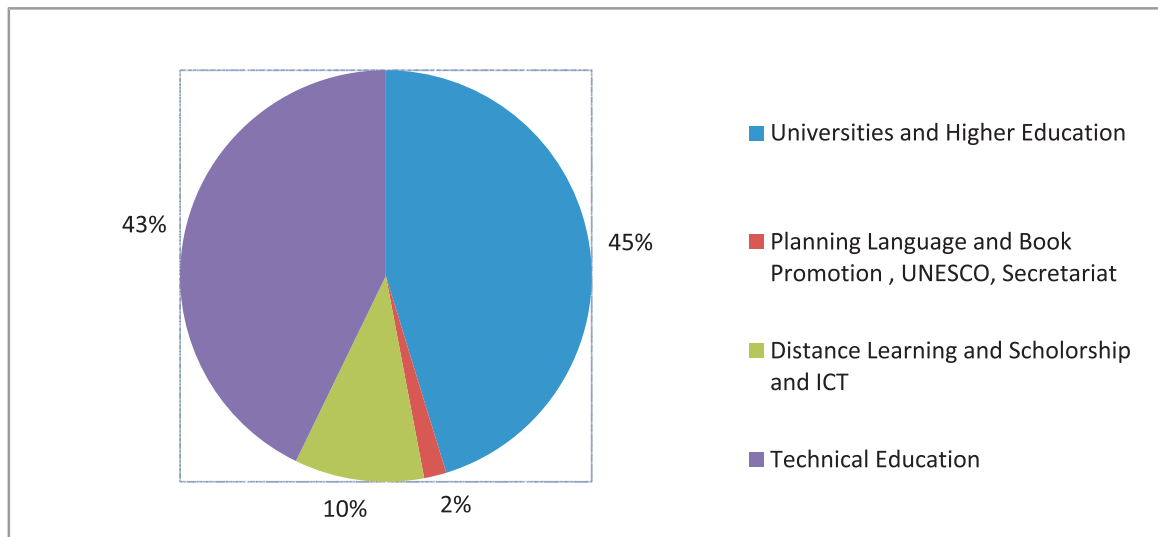
Year	Plan			Non Plan		
	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2009-10	9596.00	7952.00	7781.18 (97.85% of RE) (81.09% of BE)	5833.00	6437.00	6182.40 (96.05% of RE) (105.99% of BE)
2010-11	10996.00	9796.00	6706.36 * (68.46% of RE) (60.99% of BE)	5694.00	8410.00	4846.06 * (57.62% of RE) (85.10% of BE)

*Actuals for the year 2010-11 is up to December 2010.

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

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

Schematic Plan Allocation for the Year 2010-11



5.3. During the year 2010-11 out of the total allocation of ₹.16690.00 crore for Higher Education Department, Rs 10996.00 Crore (65.88%) related to Plan and ₹. 5694.00 Crore (34.12%) was provided under the Non-Plan. Out of the total allocation of ₹.16690.00 Crore the Department utilized ₹.11552.42 crore upto December 2010 which works out to 69.22%. The Revised Estimates of the Department was fixed at ₹.9796.00 (Plan) and ₹.8410.00 (Non-Plan). The R.E. (Plan) of the Department was reduced by ₹.1200.00 crore due to slow pace of Expenditure in some schemes. The Non-Plan allocation for 2010-11 has been increased at RE stage by ₹.2716.00 crore to take care of the effect of DA, annual increment. Out of this, ₹. 2000.00 crore is exclusively for the scheme of "Improvement in pay scale in University and College Teachers" being 80% of Central share of additional expenditure due to revision in pay scale, after implementation of 6th pay commission recommendation in respect of States. As against the RE the Department had utilized an amount of ₹.6706.36 Crore (Plan) and ₹.4846.06 Crore (Non-Plan) upto December 2010, which works out to 68.46 % and 57.62% in Plan & Non-Plan respectively in respect of RE.

5.4. The total expenditure of the department has also been analyzed object head wise and the details of percentage expenditure budget head-wise are given at **Appendix- III**. As can be seen from the Statement about 98% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid-General and Grants for creation of Capital Assets. It may be noted that since many of the programmes of the department are implemented through the autonomous

bodies and other agencies under the department through grants-in-aid all the expenditure incurred by these autonomous bodies and organizations including the capital expenditure by them is shown as Grants in aid in the revenue section of the Demand for Grants.

5.5. Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the balances available with the institutions, their pace of expenditure and their requirement of funds. With effect from 1st October, 2005 the Department has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). The Department had projected a cash requirement upto December 2010 of 69.73% during the year 2010-11. The department has been broadly spending according to this target and up to December, 2010, the Department had spent up to 69.22% of the Budget. A statement giving actual expenditure vis-à-vis Quarterly target and the target up to December 2010 is given in **Appendix-IV**.

5.6. The department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate from the Grantee institutions. A data base has been created and necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no fresh grants are released to the institutions against whom the Utilization Certificates for the past grants are still pending. As on 1.4.2010, Utilization Certificates for an amount of ₹.7427.93 crore were pending. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 30197 Utilization Certificates worth ₹.7194.92 Crore were obtained and as on 31.12.2010, Utilization Certificates for an amount of 233.03 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2010. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates is at **Appendix-V**.

5.7. Unspent Balances with various Grantee institutions under the Department are being reviewed from time to time. Review of unspent balances with State Governments and autonomous bodies is monitored in the department every quarter. Release of further grants is subject to utilization of grants released earlier and also on the basis of progress of expenditure. The unspent balances are invariably taken into consideration while releasing the further Grants to these institutions. The position of unspent balance for 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in **Appendix-VI**.

CHAPTER VI**REVIEW OF STATUTORY / AUTONOMOUS BODIES****1. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**

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

1.1 Budget for the year 2010-2011

The Commission has been allocated the general plan budget of ₹.4390.00 crores for the year 2010-2011, which is distributed under the following eight broad sectors of XI Plan.

Sl.No.	Sector	Allocation (₹.in Crores)	Percentage to total allocation
1.	Enhancing Aggregate Access	* 3573.00	81.4
2.	Equity	226.00	5.1
3.	Quality and Excellence	425.50	9.7
4.	Research	73.50	1.7
5.	Relevance and Value Based Education	30.00	0.7
6.	ICT Integration	36.00	0.8
7.	Governance and Efficiency Improvement	18.00	0.4
8.	Others (New Schemes and Committed liability of X Plan	8.00	0.2

* includes ₹.770.00 crores and ₹.300.00 crores for implementation of the recommendations of the Moily Committee and M.M.Sharma Committee respectively.

1.2 Growth of Higher Education System

There were 20 Universities and 500 Colleges at the time of independence. At present, there are 511 Universities (as on 31.12.2010) - 261 State Universities, 73 State Private Universities, 42 (including Central Agricultural University, Imphal and Indian Maritime University which are funded by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Shipping & Transport respectively) Central Universities, 130 Deemed Universities, five Institutions established under various State legislations. In addition, there are 31,324 Colleges including around 3,432 Women Colleges. Out of 31,324 Colleges, only 7,678 Colleges (24.5%) have been recognized under Section 2 (f) and 6,257 Colleges (20.0%) under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956. At the beginning of the academic year 2010-2011, the total number of students enrolled, in the formal system, in the Universities and Colleges has been reported

146.25 lakhs – 19.19 lakhs (13.1%) in University Departments and 127.06 lakhs (86.9%) in affiliated colleges.

The enrolment of women students at the beginning of the academic year 2010-11 has been 60.80 lakhs constituting 41.6% of the total enrolment. Of the total women enrolment, only 18.45% women have been enrolled in professional courses. The women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in States is the highest in Goa (59%) and the lowest in Bihar (30%). In terms of absolute numbers of women enrolment, Uttar Pradesh tops the list of States with 8.43 lakhs, followed by Maharashtra (7.86 lakhs), etc.

The number of doctoral degrees (Ph.D. only) awarded by various universities (during 2008-09) was 10,781. Out of which, the faculties of Sciences had the highest number with 3,317 degrees, followed by the faculties of Arts with 3,496 degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 63% of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded.

The regular faculty strength in universities had been 1.00 lakhs (14%) and 5.99 lakhs (86%) in Colleges, totaling 6.99 lakhs in the beginning of the reporting year.

1.3 Enhancing Aggregate Access

➤ General Development Grant for Universities

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

The General Development Assistance scheme is intended for the overall development of the Universities covering the aspects like enhancing access, ensuring equity, imparting relevant education, improving equity and their access, making management more effective and transparent enhancing facilities for students, augmenting research facilities and any other plans of the Universities. To meet the requirements of the university in terms of infrastructure, salary of staff, recruitment, books and journals, campus development, innovative research activities, students amenities, new extension activities, ICT requirements etc. financial assistance can be provided by the UGC under this programme. As many as 16 schemes have been merged with the General Development Assistance scheme for universities and colleges and separate allocations have been made for these schemes. The schemes are as follows:

1. Travel Grant.
2. Conferences/Seminars/Symposia/Workshops.
3. Publication Grant.
4. Appointment of Visiting Professor/Visiting Fellow.

5. Day Care Centre.
6. Adventure sports along with new schemes for development of sports infrastructure and equipments.
7. Special Development Grant for Universities in Backward/ Rural/Remote/Border Areas.
8. Special Development Grant for Young Universities and Rejuvenation Grant for Old Universities.
9. Instrumentation Maintenance Facility (IMF).
10. Construction of Women's Hostels.
11. Basic facilities for Women.
12. Faculty Improvement Programme. (Teacher Fellowship for doing M.Phil/Ph.D).
13. Equal Opportunity Cell.
14. Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) Minorities.
15. Establishment of Career and Counseling Cell in Universities.
16. Facilities for differently abled (Physically Challenged) Persons.

1.4 Central Universities

At present, there are 42 central universities of which, 38 are being given maintenance and development grant by UGC. The IGNOU, New Delhi, the Central Agricultural University, Imphal and the Indian Maritime University, Chennai are being funded by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport respectively. The newly established Central University of Jammu, Jammu is yet to start its functioning.

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.1573.07 crores under Non-Plan, a Plan grant of ₹.874.93 crores including ₹.169.15 crores to Central Universities in North East Region and ₹.287.50 crores to 16 Central Universities in the uncovered states has been made available to the Central Universities, up to 31.12.2010 and also a total plan grant of ₹.203.75 crores has been released up to 31.12.2010 for implementation of OBC reservation in Central Universities. Also, an amount of ₹.7.50 crores has been released to the Central Universities under various schemes merged with General Development Assistance scheme.

1.5 State Universities

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

At present, there are 334 State Universities of which, the UGC has been making budgetary plan allocation for only 133 state universities excluding medical and agricultural universities which are funded by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture respectively. Special grants are being provided to other State Universities including Agricultural Universities with Engineering and Technology Departments. Although the development of State Universities is primarily the concern of

State Governments, development grants including grants under special schemes, are being provided to all eligible state universities by UGC. Such grants facilitate the creation, augmentation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities that are not normally available from the State government or other sources of funds. During the fourth year of the XI Plan, upto 31.12.2010, plan grant amounting to ₹.175.96 crores has been provided to State Universities for their general development and an amount of ₹.20.00 crores has also been provided to Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras Universities under “Jubilee Grant”.

1.6 Deemed to be Universities

An Institution of Higher Education other than a university, working at a very high standard in specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Govt. on the advice of the UGC as an Institution Deemed to be university. Institutions deemed to be universities enjoy the academic status and privileges of universities. At present, there are 130 institutions deemed to be universities, of which, 10 deemed to be universities are being allocated both maintenance (Non-plan) and development grants (Plan) and 25 Deemed Universities are being allocated only development grants (Plan).

During the financial year 2010-11, Non-Plan grant amounting to ₹.114.54 crores and an amount of ₹.31.33 crores including ₹.9.49 crores under merged schemes as plan grant has been made available to Deemed universities upto 31.12.2010.

1.7 General Development Grants to Colleges

There are around 31,324 colleges of which, 7,678 are recognized under 2(f) and 6,257 colleges under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. All the eligible colleges have been financially supported for the development of under graduate and post graduate education in colleges.

The main objectives of Development Assistance Programme are to:

- Strengthen basic infrastructure and meet their basic needs like books and journals, scientific equipment, staff, campus development, teaching aids etc. required for proper functioning.
- Provide special assistance to Colleges catering to the needs of marginalized groups.
- Develop Colleges situated in the backward / rural / hilly areas with a view to remove or reduce disparities and regional imbalances,
- Support financially the uncovered State Colleges, etc.

The UGC has supported State Colleges to the extent of ₹.274.84 crores including ₹.204.70 crores for colleges under the schemes merged with General Development Assistance Programmes up to 31.12.2010. An assistance of ₹.11.44 crores has also been provided to the Colleges of Delhi University. Maintenance grant to the tune of ₹.637.97 crores to Delhi University colleges, ₹.11.17 crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and ₹.13.35 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has been released upto 31.12.2010 during the financial year 2010-2011. An amount of ₹.1.12 crores has also been provided to colleges under “Jubilee grants to colleges” scheme.

1.8 Development grants to Management Departments in Universities.

The Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the development of departments of management education for meeting the ever growing challenges due to commercialization and

internationalization of higher education. During the current year, the UGC has so far released an amount of ₹.2.28 crores to the departments of management of eligible universities.

1.9 Equity in Education

➤ Gender Equity

As an independent group, women constitute 48% of the total population of India. They not only constitute valuable human resource of the country but their development in the socio-economic arena sets pace for sustainable growth of the economy. The principle of gender equity is enshrined in Indian Constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles and also reducing the gender gap in higher education is a focus area. The UGC has also undertaken several schemes for the benefit of girls and women. Such schemes have been listed below:

1.10 Status of Women in Higher Education

There has been a phenomenal growth in a number of women students enrolled in higher education since independence. Women enrolment was less than 10% of the total enrolment on the eve of independence and it has risen to 41.6% in the beginning of the academic year 2010-11.

The women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in a state is the highest in Goa (59%) and the lowest in Bihar (30%). In terms of absolute number of women enrolment, Uttar Pradesh tops the list of states with 8.4 lakhs, followed by Maharashtra with 7.8 lakhs, Andhra Pradesh with 6.1 lakhs, etc.

The faculty-wise distribution of women enrolment at the beginning of academic year 2010-11 had been as under:

Women Enrolment: Faculty-wise: 2010-2011

S.No.	Faculty	Women Enrolment*	Percentage of total women enrolment
1.	Arts	2776289	45.66
2.	Science	1214864	19.98
3.	Commerce/Management	967392	15.91
4.	Education	224974	3.70
5.	Engineering/Technology	467581	7.69
6.	Medicine	234702	3.86
7.	Agriculture	16417	0.27
8.	Veterinary Science	4256	0.07
9.	Law	84517	1.39
10.	Others	89381	1.47
	Total	6080373	100.00

* Provisional

1.11 Day Care Centres in universities and colleges

The objective of the scheme is to provide day care facility within the university system on demand basis for children of around three months to six years of age, when their parents (university/college employees/students/scholars) are away from home during day time and also to provide a secure place and environment during working hours for their children.

1.12 Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for pursuing higher and technical education

The purpose of the scheme is to support higher education through scholarships to such girls who happen to be the only child in their families and also to make them recognized the values of observance of small family norms. Girl students up to the age of 30 years at the time of admission to Postgraduate courses are only eligible. The number of slots for scholarships available under the scheme is 1200 p.a. The scholarship amount is @ ₹.2000/- p.m. for 20 months. As many as 1538 students who have taken admission for 2009-11 academic session have been selected for providing scholarship. During the financial year 2010-11, an amount of ₹.2.00 lakhs has so far been incurred towards payment to the scholarship holders.

1.13 Construction of Women Hostels for Colleges

Increasing mobility of students, to seek the education they desire, raises the demand for hostels. Accordingly, the UGC has been providing hostels and other infrastructural facilities to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women and harness the potential availability for the development of the society at large, as also to bring about gender equity and equal representation of women through a special scheme 'construction of women hotels'. The main objective is to support all the eligible colleges for construction of hostels for women in order to provide a residential place for women students/researchers/teachers and other staff. The assistance will be on cent percent basis subject to the ceilings. For colleges located in non-metropolitan cities, the assistance is from ₹.40 lakhs to ₹.80 lakhs whereas ₹.80 lakhs to ₹.120 lakhs in the case colleges in metropolitan cities depending on the size of women enrolment in the college. During the financial year 2010-2011, an amount of ₹.161.02 crores for state colleges has been released by UGC upto 31st December, 2010.

1.14 Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges

The scheme envisages assistance to Universities for setting up new women study centres as well as to strengthen and sustain the university women study centres set up upto X Plan by establishing them as statutory departments in the university system, as also to facilitate thereon capacity to net work in other constituents such that they are mutually reinforcing as well as synergizing one and another. The primary role of these centres is to make knowledge simulation and knowledge transmission through teaching and research till action and documentation. Currently, as many as 150 Women's Studies Centres have been functioning in various universities and colleges in the country. Each Centre in a University is eligible to get financial assistance of ₹.5.00 lakhs p.a. (Phase-I), ₹.8.00 lakhs p.a. (Phase-II) and ₹.12.00 lakhs (Phase-III) whereas each Centre in a college, will get ₹.3.00 lakhs p.a. (Phase-I), ₹.5.00 lakhs p.a. (Phase-II) and ₹.6.00 lakhs p.a. (Phase-III). It is also envisaged that 30 new centres in Universities and 20 centres in colleges are to be started each year of

XI Plan. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.2.02 crores has been provided to the centres upto 31st December, 2010.

1.15 Capacity Building for Women Managers in Higher Education

The overall goal is to facilitate the constituencies of women faculty, administrators and staff within the higher education system to increase the participation of women in higher education management for better gender balance, to sensitize the higher education system through policies and procedures which recognize women equity and diversity and to involve the women capable of becoming administrators for the qualitative development of higher education. During XI Plan, the following three approaches are being followed:

- To offer training programmes focused on increasing their sensitivities to issues concerning women becoming managers.
- To make it a movement of women rather than only a scheme like any other.
- To involve Vice-Chancellors of the Universities or Principals of the concerned Colleges for the development of the programme.

The capacity building is through activities like sensitization/ awareness/ motivation workshops, development and distribution of resource material, research stimulation workshops, management skill workshops etc. All Universities, colleges and departments/centres are eligible to make proposals to UGC. The pattern of financial assistance for entire plan period is as under:-

Workshops	-	₹.40.74 crores
Preparation resource material	-	₹.6.50 lakhs
Publication under Translation	-	₹.30.00 lakhs
Networking and Information Dissemination	-	₹.7.90 lakhs

Cell etc.

Against the budget allocation of ₹.3.00 crores for the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹.1.11 crores has been released to the Universities and Colleges upto 31.12.2010.

1.16 Post-doctoral Fellowships for Women

The scheme is implemented for the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. At present, the number of slots available under the scheme is 100 per year. The tenure of the award is five years with no provision for further extension. The upper age limit for the candidate is 55 years as on 1st July on the year of application. The selected candidates with fresh Ph.D. degrees are paid ₹.25,000/-p.m. and those with five years experience after Ph.D. are paid ₹.30,000/-p.m. The Associateship also carries a contingency grant of

₹.50,000/-p.a. for full tenure of 5 years. For selection of candidates for the year 2010-11, the Expert Committee meeting is fixed in Feb., 2011.

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.3.73 lakhs has been released upto 31.12.2010 to the selected women research fellows.

1.17 Social Group Equity

Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells (EOC) for SC/ST/ OBC/Minorities

To make Colleges and Universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the Commission has financed Institutions to establish Equal Opportunity Cells to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups and to provide guidance and counseling in academic, financial, social and other matters. The cell will also take up programmes to sensitize University/Colleges on problems faced by SC and ST categories in higher education. One time grant of ₹.2.00 lakhs for establishing the office of Equal Opportunity Cells will be provided. At present, as many as 128 EOCs are functioning in various universities. Against the budget allocation of ₹.2.00 crores for the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹.1.16 crores has been provided to the Institutions upto 31.12.2010.

1.18 Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) for Minorities and SC/ST/ Women in Universities

The main objective is to establish Residential Coaching Academy in Universities and Colleges, through which to run schemes like 'Coaching for students at UG/PG level', 'Coaching for students to prepare for NET', 'Coaching for students for entry in services covered under Central and State Governments'. The aim of these schemes is to prepare students for NET and all India & State Services examinations and UG/PG level examinations. All the schemes are being supported with grants under Merged Schemes with General Development Grant Scheme. During the reporting year, four universities (3 Central and one Deemed Universities) have been approved for the establishment of RCAs and a total grant of ₹.7.50 crores has been released to them up to 31st December, 2010.

1.19 Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST

The scheme is initiated with for enhancing human resources by providing Post-Doctoral Fellowships exclusively for SC/ST candidates who have obtained a doctoral degree and have published research work to their credit. The number of slots is 100 per annum. The tenure of the fellowship is two years. The Fellowship carries with a fellowship amount of ₹.16,000/- p.m. and a contingency of ₹.30,000 p.a. for two years. During the reporting year 2010-11, an amount of ₹.40.56 lakhs has been incurred upto 31st December, 2010.

1.20 Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST students in professional courses

Keeping in view the social background of the students from deprived sections of the society, the scholarship scheme is initiated. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to 1000 SC/ST candidates for pursuing Post-graduate level studies in professional subjects at recognized Indian Universities and Colleges. The candidates who have obtained graduate degree in the relevant

subject and obtained admission in any PG level professional subject and who are below the age of 45 years, are eligible for the scholarship. Candidates selected for the scholarships shall be provided scholarship amount of ₹.5,000/-p.m. (ME/M.Tech) with contingency of ₹.15,000/- p.a. and for others ₹.3,000/-p.m. with contingency grant of ₹.10,000/- p.a. for the duration of the course.

Against the budget allocation of ₹.2.00 crore for the year 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹.12.92 lakhs has been incurred upto 31st December, 2010. The selection process is in progress for the admission year 2010-11.

1.21 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST

To minimize the social disparities in the field of Higher Education, the UGC provides annually 2000 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST candidates (1333 for SC category and 667 for ST category) to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering & Technology. The fellowship amount for the first two years is ₹.12,000/-p.m. and ₹.14,000/- for the remaining years in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. The contingency for the first two years is ₹.10,000/-p.a. and ₹.20,500/-p.a. for the subsequent years. However, in the case of Engineering and Technology, the fellowship amount is ₹.14,000/- p.m. for the first two years and ₹.15,000/- p.m. for the remaining period. The contingency amount is ₹.12,000/-p.a. for the first two years and ₹.25,000/- p.a. for the subsequent years. Admissible HRA, Escorts/Reader assistance @ ₹.2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind students and departmental assistance of ₹.3,000/-p.a. per student to host institution for providing infrastructure to the researchers are also provided to these fellows.

During 2010-2011, an expenditure of ₹.123.16 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2010 towards payment to the research fellows.

1.22 Quality and Excellence

➤ Autonomous Colleges

To improve the quality of Under-Graduate Education by delinking most of the Colleges from the affiliating structure and to promote the concept of autonomy, the Commission has been regularly supporting potential colleges by providing grants. The college autonomy was also recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) as an instrument for promoting academic excellence. The target is to make 10 percent of eligible colleges autonomous by the end of Eleventh Plan.

The autonomous colleges will have the freedom to:

- Determine and prescribe its own courses of study and syllabi and restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs;
- Prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy;
- Evolve methods of assessment of students performance, the conduct of examinations and notification of results;
- Use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity; etc.

Autonomy granted to the Institution is Institutional and covers all the courses being run at the time of conferment and going to introduce after the conferment of autonomous status. All colleges under Section 2 (f) – aided, unaided, partially aided and self-financing, which are or are not covered under 12-B of the UGC Act - are eligible to apply for autonomous status. This includes engineering colleges also. The pattern of assistance will be to the extent of ₹.9.00 lakhs for the UG Colleges with single faculty, ₹.15.00 lakhs for UG Colleges with more than one faculty, ₹.10.00 lakhs for colleges offering both UG & PG courses with single faculty and ₹.20.00 lakhs for colleges with multi-faculty.

The autonomous college is governed by statutory bodies like Governing Body, Academic Council, Board of Studies and Finance Committee. Upto 31.12.2010, as many as 364 colleges spreading over 70 Universities of 19 States/Union Territories have been given autonomous status. During 2010-11, the UGC Regional Offices have provided grants to the extent of ₹.10.26 crores to these autonomous colleges upto 31.12.2010.

1.23 Universities with Potential for Excellence

To achieve excellence in teaching and research, the UGC has been assisting identified Universities for granting the status of “University with Potential for Excellence”. During IX Plan, five Universities namely, JNU, Hyderabad, Madras, Pune and Jadavpur Universities were given the status of potential for excellence. During X Plan, four more Universities namely, Madurai Kamraj, NEHU, Mumbai and Calcutta have been accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence. During XI Plan, six more universities are to be identified for according the status. The Expert Committee has short listed 10 universities and it is visiting these short listed universities to identify six universities for recommending the status of Potential for Excellence. During 2010-11, no grant has been provided to these Universities upto 31.12.2010.

1.24 Colleges with Potential for Excellence

To achieve excellence mainly in teaching and inculcate the research culture in them, the Commission has initiated the scheme of “College with Potential for Excellence”. It intends to identify potential colleges across the country and to support them financially to improve their academic/physical infrastructure, adopt innovation in teaching, modern methods and learning/evaluation, and to enhance the quality of the learning and teaching process by introducing a flexible credit based modern system. The colleges which are 10 years old or more and accredited by NAAC are eligible for the status of CPE. Preference will be given to autonomous colleges. During 2009-10, as many as 149 colleges are identified and selected. Till date, 246 colleges have been accorded the CPE status. To meet the target of selection of 119 more colleges for according the status of Potential for Excellence, proposals have been invited from colleges through universities and are under consideration. An amount of ₹.8.05 crores has been provided to these colleges upto 31.12.2010 during the financial year 2010-11.

1.25 Centres with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA)

During IX Plan, the Commission approved 12 Centres with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area. The centres started working during X Plan only. So far, two centres out of 12 have been approved for continuation in XI Plan based on the recommendations of the Review Committees.

During XI Plan, 25 more such centres are to be selected. To meet this target, proposals have been invited from universities. The proposals are being considered by Expert Committee. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.57.65 lakhs has been provided to the centres up to 31.12.2010.

1.26 Special Assistance Programme (SAP)

The main objectives of the SAP are:-

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

Departments with a minimum of one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers are eligible for induction under the programme. The programme is implemented at three levels namely, DRS, DSA and CAS. The selected departments are eligible to get financial support to the extent of ₹.100.00 to 150.00 lakhs for DSA and ₹.60.00 to ₹.75.00 lakhs for DRS level departments.

Upto 31.12.2010, as many as 799 departments/have been approved under the programme (DRS-571, DSA-100, CAS-128). During 2010-2011, the UGC has provided grants to the tune of ₹.28.09 crores upto 31.03.2009 to Departments of Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Bio-Sciences and Engineering and Technology.

1.27 Academic Staff Colleges

As many as 66 Academic Staff Colleges have been functioning in the universities of different regions. These ASCs are for conducting specially designed Orientation Programmes of four weeks duration for newly appointed teachers and Refresher Courses of three weeks duration for in-service teachers.

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

As many as 277 Orientation Programmes, 814 Refresher Courses and 259 short term courses have been approved and allocated to the ASCs for implementation during 2010-11. An amount of ₹.23.52 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2010 towards the expenditure of Academic Staff Colleges during the reporting year.

1.28 Travel Grant

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

During 2010-11, 310 college teachers and three Vice-Chancellors have availed this facility under the scheme up to 31.12.2010. An amount of ₹.1.63 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2010 during the financial year 2010-2011.

Travel grant is also provided, on cent percent basis, to enable the university/college teachers to collect source material while availing of fellowships. The assistance is given to those scholars only who are assured maintenance for at least two months from a recognized host university/institute abroad. During 2010-11, four teachers have availed this facility upto 31.12.2010.

1.29 Inter University Centres

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

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

The Nuclear Science Centre at New Delhi (Inter University Accelerated Centre) was the first research centre established in 1994. As of today, six Inter University Centres are functioning within the university system. One more Centre viz. Inter-University Centre for Research in Higher Education Policy has also been approved. During 2010-2011, a total grant of ₹.57.83 crores (Plan-₹.18.25 crores, Non-Plan-₹.39.58 crores) has been released upto 31.12.2010 to these centres.

1.30 Centres of National facilities

Besides the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also created Centres of National Facilities for serving as resource centres. These Centres are also regularly been financed by the UGC. Four Centres of National Facilities namely, Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai (Maharashtra), MST Radar Centre, Tirupati (AP), Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (H.P.) and Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai are functioning at present. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.1.68 crores has been released upto 31.12.2010 to these Centres of National facilities.

1.31 Teaching and Research in Innovative / Emerging Areas

The main objectives of the programme are to identify areas in various disciplines with respect to educational, national and global priorities, to encourage new ideas and innovations, to identify institutions and support them to develop specialized courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in emerging areas and accommodate brilliant and innovative ideas which influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal development of relevance etc.. The financial assistance is on cent percent basis and provided for the most essential and critical requirements of lab equipment, contingency, staff etc. for starting courses in inter-disciplinary and emerging areas. The financial limit is ₹.60 lakhs for non-recurring and recurring items plus salary staff on actual basis. The duration of the programme is for a period of 5 years only. During XI plan and upto 31.12.2010, as many as 243 departments including 23 departments approved during the reporting year have been approved for financial support and a total grant of ₹.9.30 crores has been released upto 31.12.2010.

1.32 Faculty Improvement Programme (FIP)

The programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to participate in seminars/conferences/workshops for up dating their research and pedagogical skills. The main objectives are to provide an opportunity to the teachers of Universities and Colleges to pursue their academic/research activities leading to the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degree, to provide an opportunity to the teachers to present papers in academic conferences/seminars or participating in workshops and exchange knowledge and ideas and to provide an opportunity to young faculty members to spend a short period of two weeks to two months at institutions of their choice for a better academic exposure.

Permanent teachers who are of not more than 45 years of age with atleast a second class Masters degree with minimum of 55% marks and having atleast 3 years of teaching experience on the date of submission of the application for the award of teacher fellowship are eligible. The age and marks of the candidate are relaxable by 5 years and 5% marks respectively in the case of SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) teachers and age is relaxable in the case of women teachers also. Only 20% of permanent teachers of the institution are eligible to avail the teacher fellowship at any given point of time. For SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) teachers, 15%, 7.5% and 27% fellowships out of the teacher number of fellowships allocated to the college are reserved respectively. The teacher fellowship for Ph.D programme is for a period of two years and extension of one more year can be granted for Ph.D. candidates based on the justification and recommendation by the supervisor/guide. The teacher fellowships for M.Phil. programme is for one year extendable for another 6 months, if necessary and justified. A teacher fellow is eligible for actual contingency expenditure subject to a maximum of ₹.10,000/- per year. The college can make a fresh appointment of a substitute teacher in the minimum pay scale prescribed for a lecturer. If the substitute teacher is appointed, the salary of the substitute teacher will be reimbursed by the UGC. During the 2010-2011, an amount of ₹.10.42 crores has been released upto 31.12.2010 to the universities and colleges.

1.33 Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD)

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

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

Under the PIHEAD programme, the UGC participated in NAFSA Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, USA in May 2004 to promote short-term India-centric programs for students in the developing countries. It also organized education fairs in East Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya) in June 2004 with the assistance of FICCI to attract students in regular programs from developing countries. Besides, the UGC delegation again participated in the NAFSA conference held at Seattle, USA during 2006, at Washington DC, USA during 2008, and Dubai Educational Fair in April, 2009. These events gave the UGC invaluable experience in promoting Indian education abroad. Based on this experience, several activities and events are being planned by the UGC with the help of a Standing Committee. A budget allocation of ₹.50.00 lakhs has been made for the year 2010-11 for this programme.

1.34 Promotion of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

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

1.35 Bilateral Exchange Programmes

On behalf of the Govt. of India, the UGC has been implementing the related provisions of the Bilateral Exchange Programmes in the field of higher education between India and foreign countries. During 2010-11, the UGC had Cultural and Educational Exchange Programmes with 44 countries. Upto 31.12.2010, the UGC hosted the visit of 18 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at different Institutions in India. A total of 74 Indian scholars had been

deputed abroad under different exchange programmes during the reporting period. Upto 31st December, 2010, as many as four foreign delegations from Australia, European Union, New Zealand and Germany visited the UGC for various purposes relating to higher education. During the reporting year 22 foreign language teachers have been made available to the universities till date under various collaborative programmes. Against 80 Commonwealth Academic Fellowships, as many as 70 teachers have been nominated and 13 teachers and research students also nominated against 14 positions under commonwealth split site scholarships. A MoU between the UGC and DFG Germany has been signed on 20th October, 2010 for exchange of scholars and teachers and a MoU of Indo-UKIERI has also been signed to exchange scholars, teachers and academic programmes between universities of India and UK. Also, the joint Singh-Obama initiative knowledge programme has been under consideration of UGC. During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹.40.22 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.12.2010.

1.36 National Examination Testing for Teaching and Research

The Commission conducts a national level test for 77 subjects at 66 centres across the country to determine eligibility for lecturership and JRFs in order to ensure minimum standards for the entrants in teaching and research. On behalf of UGC, the CSIR conducts national level examination testing in science subjects in the months of June and December every year. The candidates who qualified for JRF can pursue research in the UGC recognized universities, institutes and centres. The fellowship is available for a period of five years. The number of slots is increased from 600 to 1200 for Humanities & Social Sciences and from 1000 to 2000 for Sciences for each NET test, which is conducted twice in a year.

A few states are also permitted to conduct state eligibility test duly accredited by UGC for a fixed term. The pattern of SET is same as that of NET conducted by UGC.

1.37 Research Awards /Projects/Fellowships/Scholarships

• Major and Minor Research Projects

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

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

- Major Research Project in Sciences including Engineering and Technology, Medical, Pharmacy, Agriculture etc. – ₹.12.00 lakhs
- Major Research project in Humanities, Social Science, Languages, Literature, Arts, Law and allied disciplines – ₹.10.00 lakhs
- Minor Research Project – ₹.2.00 lakh

The financial support is for Equipment, Books & Journals, Research Personnel, Hiring Technical Services, Contingency, Chemicals and Consumables, Travel and Field work and any other special requirements. However, assistance towards Research Personnel is not provided in Minor Research Projects. The duration of the Major Research Project is three years for Science Projects and two years for Humanities and Social Sciences. The duration of Minor Research Project is only 18 months. As many as 1029 research projects have been approved during the reporting year in Sciences, Engineering and Technology etc. and 707 research projects in Humanities and Social Sciences.

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.11.75 crores has been released by UGC Head Office and an amount of ₹.10.09 crores for Minor Research Projects by UGC Regional Offices upto 31.12.2010.

1.38 Research Awards to Teachers

The objective of the scheme is to provide opportunities to permanent teachers of the Universities and Colleges with age upto 45 years, to pursue research in their areas of specialization in order to remain in touch with the latest developments in respective areas in teaching and research. Selections are made for 100 slots in alternate years for all disciplines.

Under this scheme, the UGC provides full salary of the Awardees to the respective institutions, and research grant upto ₹.2.50 lakhs in Humanities and Social Sciences and ₹.4.00 lakhs in Science and Engineering & Technology to meet the expenditure on books, journals, chemicals and equipment. The tenure of the award is three years.

During 2010-11, as against the budget allocation of ₹.6.00 crores, an amount of ₹.3.64 crores has been released upto 31.12.2010 to the research awardees working in various Indian Universities.

1.39 Emeritus Fellowships

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

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

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.1.75 crores has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities upto 31.12.2010.

1.40 Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Foreign Nationals

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

The fellowships carries an amount @ ₹.12,000/- p.m. for first two years and then ₹.14,000/- p.m. for the remaining period subject to satisfactory performance. It also carries a contingency grant of ₹.10,000/-p.a./ ₹.12,000/-p.a. for first two years for humanities & social sciences and sciences respectively; and ₹.20,500/-p.a./ ₹.25,000/-p.a. for the remaining period of two years for humanities & social sciences and sciences respectively. Departmental assistance is provided @ ₹.3,000/-p.a. per JRF and Escort/Reader Allowance @ ₹.1,000/-p.a. for per fellow. Similarly, the RA carries fellowship amount of ₹.16,000/- p.m. and contingency @ ₹.30,000/-p.a. for 4 years and departmental assistance @ 10% of Associateship to host institution for providing infrastructural facilities etc.

During 2010-11, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to foreign students and teachers.

1.41 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals

Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC/UGC-CSIR/ SET are awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in various disciplines. The number of JRFs under NET scheme has been enhanced from 600 to 1200 in the case of Humanities and Social Sciences and from 1000 to 2000 in Sciences per each NET test. The fellowship is tenable for a period of four years initially and it is extendable by one more year subject to the prior approval of the Commission. The fellowship amount for the first two years is ₹. 12,000/- p.m. and ₹. 14,000/-p.m. for the remaining years. The contingency for the first two years is ₹.10,000/-p.a. and ₹.20,500/- p.a. for the remaining years in Humanities and Social Sciences. However, in the case of Sciences, the contingency is Rs, 12,000/- p.a. for the first two years and ₹. 25,500/- p.a. for subsequent years. Admissible HRA and Departmental Assistance of ₹. 3,000/- p.a. are also provided to these fellows.

During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹.16.48 crores has been incurred upto 31.12.2010 towards the payment to these Junior Research Fellows and Research Associates.

1.42 Engineering & Technology JRFs

The University Grants Commission selects 50 candidates each year through direct interviews for the award of Junior Research Fellowships in the disciplines of Engineering & Technology. These awardees are paid ₹.14,000/- p.m. for first two years and ₹.15,000/- p.m. for subsequent years with an annual contingency of ₹.12,000/- p.a. for first two years and ₹.25,000/- p.a. for the remaining two year period.

The scheme is meant for providing an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in engineering and technology, and agricultural engineering, leading to Ph.D. The

University Grants Commission/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are not conducting National Education Testing (NET) examinations in these fields. Therefore, M.E. and M.Tech. students are given this opportunity through direct interview method by UGC.

The minimum qualifications are a Master's degree in engineering/ technology/pharmacy, with 55 percent marks. GATE is not a mandatory condition for getting a research fellowship to pursue Ph.D. Candidates need to hold an M.E./M.Tech. degree. The age limit is 40 years as on 1st July of the year of award, extendable by five years for women and SC/ST candidates.

During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹.51.10 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.12.2010 towards payment to the fellows.

1.43 Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students.

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

The tenure of the fellowship is initially for two years and it is extendable for a further period of three years subject to the satisfactory work. The fellowship carries an amount of ₹.10,000/-p.m. for the first two years and thereafter it is ₹.12,000/- p.m. with contingency amount of ₹.6,000/-p.a. The Research Fellowships are entitled for a maximum period of 30 days of leave in a year in addition to public holidays. Women candidates are eligible for maternity leave of 135 days at full rate of fellowship once during the tenure of the award. The Research Fellows, with the consent of the Guide/Head of the Department, may assist the University/Institution in its academic work, including tutorial evaluation of test papers, lab demonstrations, supervision of field work, library activities etc. The fellowship is liable to cancellation or termination in case of misconduct, unsatisfactory research work etc.

So far, as many as 4846 JRFs have been granted to the Science Departments under SAP/Non-SAP and 2699 are in position. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.4.69 crore has been released towards payment to the fellows upto 31.12.2010.

1.44 Post-Graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. Students

To help graduate students to pursue higher technical education, the UGC has been providing post-graduate scholarships to students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. courses. The GATE qualified students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. courses receive scholarship @ ₹.5,000/- p.m. and contingency @ ₹.5,000/- p.a. for a period of 24 months. The number of students receiving these scholarships is approximately 1,200 p.a. During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹.2.64 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2010.

1.45 Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships for University Rank Holders

On the advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the UGC has been implementing the scheme from the academic year 2005-2006. Students graduated in the academic year 2009-2010 and admitted to the first year of PG course in the academic year 2010-2011 are eligible.

The objective of the scheme is to attract talent students for pursuing PG in basic subjects. The duration of fellowship is two years only and the number of scholarships per year is 2375 (for general courses 1800, for Hon. courses 575). The rate of scholarship is ₹.2,000/- p.m. for 20 months. During the reporting year, as many as 1538 candidates have been selected for the scholarships for the academic session 2009-2011. The process of inviting applications and selection is initiated for the academic session 2011-2013.

During 2010-2011, an amount of ₹.0.40 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2010.

1.46 Dr. D.S. Kothari Post-doctoral Fellowships

The objective of the fellowship scheme is to groom young researchers for launching an academic or research career and to provide an opportunity to acquire skills, broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform for transiting into cross-disciplinary areas. There could be upto 500 fellowships every year, making it to about 1000 at its peak.

Candidates who have either received a Ph.D. degree or submitted their Ph.D. thesis are eligible to apply. When selected, those holding the Ph.D. degree will be directly awarded the fellowship. Those who have submitted their Ph.D. degrees may be awarded a 'bridging fellowship' with marginally reduced stipend until they are formally awarded the Ph.D. degree. The fellowship will be awarded on a yearly basis with renewal or termination clause. The duration of fellowship is three years only.

The fellowship amount is ₹.28,000/-p.m. to ₹.30,000 p.m. with an annual increase of ₹.1000/-. The bridging fellowship amount is ₹.22,000/- p.m. The fellowship also carries a contingency grant of ₹.50,000/- p.a. So far, 366 candidates have been awarded and 237 Post-Doctoral Fellows are in position. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.7.38 crore has been released upto 31.12.2010 towards payment to the fellows.

1.47 Relevance and Value Based Education Area Studies Programme

The main objectives of the programme are to promote holistic understanding of the area with its cultural, social, economic and strategic specificities, to promote alternative paradigm of area studies from the perspective of post-colonial societies, to contribute towards Indian perspectives of the region and issues, to provide critical input to the policy makers particularly in India's economic, strategic and political interest, to bring knowledge of regions of the world to the core of intellectual disciplines, to conduct research to promote inter regional comparative perspective. At present, the Commission has been providing financial assistance to 46 Centres (22 Area Study Centres on project

mode and 24 Centres on regular basis) established as Area Study Centres in 25 Universities. These existing centres will be graded as Level-1, Level-2 and Level-3 on the basis of their performance. For Level-1 centres, maximum non-recurring assistance will be upto 60 lakhs, for Level-2 ₹.40 lakhs and for Level-3 ₹. 25 lakhs as non-recurring. The recurring grant will be the actual salary of 1 Reader, 1 Lecturer, 1 Documentation Officer and 2 Research Personnel.

All the proposals for new centres will be considered as pilot projects only for a period of five years. While granting a programme on project mode to the departments, the criteria in terms of availability of infrastructure, academic expertise as well as work will be taken into account. The maximum non-recurring financial assistance to the departments under project mode will be upto 15 lakhs and recurring assistance will be the actual salary of one faculty and two research personnel. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.53.00 lakhs has been made available upto 31.12.2010 to these study centres.

1.48 Career Oriented to Education in Universities and Colleges

The objective of the scheme is to introduce career and market-oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses that have utility for job, self-employment and empowerment of the students. At the end of the courses, the students will be equipped with a Certificate/Diploma/Advanced Diploma in an add-on orientation course along with a conventional degree in Science, Arts and Commerce. The UGC provides financial assistance to the tune of ₹.7 lakhs per course as one time Seed Money for 5 years in the Humanities and Commerce streams and one time Seed Money of ₹.10 lakhs per course for five years in the science stream. The Colleges/Universities can opt for a maximum of three courses. During 2009-10, as many as 515 proposals of universities and colleges had been approved for introduction of various career oriented courses from the academic year 2010-11 and a total grant of ₹.5.29 crore has been released upto 31.12.2010 during the financial year 2010-11.

1.49 Centres for Studies in Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy

The support research on the issue of social exclusion which has theoretical as well as Policy importance, the program of centres for studies in social exclusion has been indicated in the last year of X plan.

The objectives of the programme are:-

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

Keeping in view the objectives of the programme, the Commission with the help of Expert Committee, has so far selected 35 Universities for the establishment of Centres for Studies in Social

Exclusion & Inclusive Policy and are functioning in various universities. During 2010-11, a total grant of ₹.2.26 crore has been released to the Centres upto 31.12.2010.

1.50 Special Studies on Epoch Making Social Thinkers and Leaders

The scheme is aimed to acquaint teachers and students in universities and colleges with the thoughts and actions of great thinkers and social leaders and to involve them in research studies so that the society is reconstructed based on moral, ethical and spiritual foundation necessary for a non-violent social order. Each study centre set up in the university system is eligible to get financial assistance of ₹. 3 lakhs as non-recurring grant and ₹.7.50 lakhs per annum as recurring grant. So far, as many as 443 Study Centres have been approved and established in the university system on 24 personalities. They are:

▪ Gandhian Studies Centres	-	148
▪ Ambedkar Studies Centres	-	93
▪ Buddhist Studies Centres	-	38
▪ Aurobindo Studies Centres	-	7
▪ Nehru Studies Centres	-	70
▪ Guru Nanak Dev Studies Centres	-	8
▪ Swami Vivekanand Studies Centres	-	23
▪ Dr.Zakir Hussain Studies Centres	-	3
▪ K.R.Narayanan Studies Centres	-	2
▪ Indira Gandhi Studies Centres	-	13
▪ Adi Shankara Studies Centres	-	2
▪ Lala Lajpat Rai Studies Centres	-	1
▪ S. Radhakrishnan Studies Centres	-	3
▪ Rajiv Gandhi Studies Centres	-	1
▪ Pt. I. Vidyasagar Studies Centres	-	1
▪ Raja Ram Mohan Rai Studies Centres	-	3
▪ Swami Dayanand Studies Centres	-	2
▪ Ramakrishna Paramhans Studies Centres	-	1
▪ Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Studies Centres	-	4
▪ Sukafa Studies Centres	-	1
▪ Subhash Chandra Bose Studies Centres	-	1
▪ Rabindranath Studies Centres	-	8
▪ Vallabha Bhai Patel Studies Centres	-	7
▪ Shankar Dev Studies Centres	-	3

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.15.09 crore has been released upto 31.12.2010 to these study centres.

1.51 Life-Long Learning and Extension

With a view to meet the demands of emerging knowledge society and facilitate the process of developing a learning society, maximum priority to Lifelong Learning is accorded by the Commission during XI Plan. So far, as many as 86 departments / centres of Lifelong Learning have been approved by UGC in University system to implement the programme. These departments/centres are supposed to strive to promote the philosophy of Lifelong Learning as a part of total education programme of the institution, to make concerted efforts towards integration between formal and non-formal education and out of school learning processes, to reach out to larger sections of community specially deprived groups through Lifelong Learning Programmes, to enrich the learning process of faculty and students mainly through extension activities, to provide professional manpower to implement the programmes through innovative courses; and to contribute to generation of new knowledge through researches and publications. The Departments/Centres may have the system to select one or more of the following areas keeping in view the specialization and experience of the faculty, local needs and character of the University. The University may opt for not more than two areas of intensive work so that they could make significant contribution to the selected areas and become a specialized department by the end of the plan period.

- Teaching, Training and Research
- Lifelong Learning Programmes
- Extension (including counseling of students and non student youth, career guidance, and placement assistance).
- Publication (including e-content development)
- Population Education

For implementation of Lifelong Learning Programme and other activities, the departments/centres of Lifelong Learning are being supported financially with a recurring grant of ₹.2.10 lakhs p.a. and non-recurring grant ₹.5 lakhs for the current plan period. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.13.09 lakhs has been released upto 31.12.2010 to the departments/centres of Life-long Learning.

1.52 Human Rights Education

The programme of Human Rights Education has three components namely, (a) Human Rights and Duties, (b) Human Rights and Values and (c) Human Rights and Human Development. The objectives of the programme are :

- To humanize and democratize all power relations through restructuring of rights and duties.
- To create awareness and commitment to values where the individualistic self-interest is properly reconciled and the collective and common good.
- To search for universal values in a globalizing but fragmented world .
- To promote and sustain the values like pluralism, respect for all religions,, scientific temper, open mind, public reasoning etc.
- To promote and enforcement of rights and to envision rights approach to development by the States.

The financial assistance is made available for running foundation/certificate/ diploma/under-graduate/post-graduate courses, for conducting seminars/ symposia/workshops and also for publication of books and journals on human rights education. Depending upon the courses, the financial assistance is available from ₹.1 lakh to ₹.3 lakhs (One Time Grant) for books and journals periodicals, audio-visual, equipments, computer etc., and ₹.75,000/- to ₹.4 lakhs for guest/visiting faculty for 5 years and for extension activities and field work, it is from ₹.1 lakh to ₹.3 lakhs for five years and for conducting seminars/symposia /workshops, the assistance is made available from ₹. 1.5 lakhs to ₹.2.5 lakhs for a university and ₹.0.75 lakhs to ₹.1.05 lakhs for a college.

During 2009-10, out of 436 proposals, as many as 317 proposals from the Universities and College have been approved by the Commission based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee. During the reporting year, as many as 650 proposals have been received till date and released an amount of ₹.0.80 crore upto 31.12.2010 for the proposals approved in the previous year.

1.53 Integration of Information and Communication Technologies Digital Repository in Universities and Colleges (e-journals scheme)

The UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium provides current as well as archival access to more than 5,500+ core and peer-reviewed journals and 10 bibliographic databases from 25 publishers including commercial publishers, scholarly societies, university presses and aggregators in different disciplines. So far 180 universities that come under the purview of UGC, have been provided differential access to subscribed e-resources. Detailed information on e-resources, beneficiary universities, license agreement, tutorials on resources, downloads and search interface to journals available to members, are available for access through the INFLIBNET website at <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/econ/>. These e-resources cover almost all subject disciplines including arts, humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, chemical sciences, life sciences, computer sciences, mathematics and statistics etc. The private universities and other research organizations can get benefit of the consortium by joining the Centre as “Associate Members”.

To provide higher and scalable Internet band with to universities, it has been switched over to BSNL backbone w.e.f. 01.04.2010 and renamed as UGC Infonet 2.0. In the new scheme, 10 MbPS(1:1) fiber optic based line is being installed for more than 180 universities to provide internet services. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.10.00 crore has been allocated for the programme.

1.54 UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity

As many as 157 Universities have so far been provided Internet of bandwidth ranging from 256 kbps to 2 Mbps since the launch of UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity Programme in 2002. The task of establishing and maintaining the entire network is being done by the ERNET India Ltd., on turn key basis. Each participating university has signed quadripartite agreement with UGC, INFLIBNET, ERNET and the University. The entire project is funded by UGC with 90% on capital investment and 100% of recurring bandwidth charges.

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.10.00 crores has been allocated for providing i-connectivity.

1.55 Establishment or Upgradation of Computer Centres in Universities

The Universities and Colleges are being helped by UGC through several general as well as specific schemes to keep pace with the developments in information and communication technologies. Accordingly, assistance is being provided for setting up upgradation of Computer Centres in the Universities for use in research and training, application of computer in every field/subject and

examination/administrative related work. The assistance is for campus, LAN, net-working equipment, software, site preparation etc. The financial assistance of upto ₹.70.00 lakhs as non-recurring and recurring as per the actual expenditure is being provided to those universities which do not have any computer centre and upto ₹.50.00 lakhs as non-recurring grant for upgradation of the existing computer centres of the Universities. As many as 16 (6 for establishment and 10 for upgradation of computer centres) out of 32 proposals of universities have been approved during the reporting year and an amount of ₹.3.99 crore has been released upto 31.12.2010.

1.56 Governance and Efficiency Improvement Incentives for Resource Mobilization by Universities

The objectives of the scheme are :-

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

The Central Universities, Universities included under 12-B of the UGC Act, which are receiving Plan or Non-Plan grants, Deemed to be Universities and Inter-University Centres are eligible to receive grant under this scheme.

The share of UGC is to the extent of 25% of the contribution received/mobilized by the University, subject to a maximum of ₹. 50.00 lakhs per annum.

During the financial year 2010-11, the UGC has supported universities to the extent of ₹.0.98 Crore as UGC share upto 31st December, 2010.

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

Within the context of globalization and developments in technology, higher education is undergoing unprecedented changes. In addition to questions of access and equity, institutions of higher education are called upon to cut costs, improve quality and compete in an environment. The academic administrators have to respond to these challenges and steer the course of their institutions to provide world class education and training to their students. The UGC proposes to address this issue by

creation of a structured system to impart training and development opportunities to the staff, administrators and senior functionaries in the various universities and colleges with the broad goal of attaining excellence in academic governance. During 2010-2011, no programme has been conducted and hence no expenditure has been incurred up to 31.12.2010.

1.58 E-governance of Higher Education and UGC Office

E-governance is the public sector's use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) with the aim of improving information and service delivery, encouraging citizen in the decision making process and making Government accountable, transparent, effective less corruptive. The Commission initiated the process to implement the e-governance project. For this purpose, an amount of ₹.3.00 crore has been earmarked during 2010-11.

1.59 New Initiatives of UGC

Operation 'Faculty Recharge' : A UGC Initiative For Augmenting the Research and Teaching Resources of Universities

The intent is to strengthen high quality research in science related disciplines at internationally competitive level and promote innovative teaching in the universities through induction of fresh talent, at all levels of academic hierarchy, in selected departments/centers. The new inductees will be selected through a nationally conducted competitive process and placed as Lecturers/Readers/Professors. To impart distinct identity to these specially selected faculties, a prefix 'UGC' will be added to each of these categories. It is to be ensured that individuals with exceptional creativity, zeal and commitment to research and teaching will be selected. This is a pressing requirement that brooks no delay as scientific output from the universities has been on sharp decline in recent years and a majority of our universities have not recruited faculty on a significant scale for a long time and are in danger of losing more than a generation of researchers. Lack of availability of faculty positions besides other endemic problems associated with hiring of faculty are often cited as causative factors of this serious malady. The 'faculty recharge' initiative offers an effective mechanism to address the problem in some ways and should provide a unique opportunity to the universities aspiring to upgrade and reinvigorate faculty resources in their science related departments. For implementation, Jawaharlal Nehru University has been selected for setting a Faculty Recharge Cell. The Cell is to create 1000 faculty positions and to be filled at national level through global advertisement. For this purpose, a National Coordinator and an Associate Coordinator have been appointed. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹.25.00 lakhs has been made available to the university for functioning of the Cell.

2. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University a Central University came into existence w.e.f. 8th July, 2008 at Amarkantak, M.P. The jurisdiction of the university extends to the whole of India, with the university having powers to establish such numbers of regional centres and campuses in the tribal areas, as the university may deem fit. The first Executive Council and the Academic Council of the University has been constituted and the University has started its academic programme in a modest way in certain subjects viz. Social Sciences, Management and Commerce through its temporary campus at Amarkantak.

3. INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) was established by the Government of India on 27th March 1972 as an autonomous organization to encourage objective and scientific research in various aspects of History.

The major projects being executed by the Council have made satisfactory progress under the supervision of eminent scholars. These are, Towards Freedom Project, Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India, 1858-1947, Dictionary of Social, Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions and 1857 Project.

4. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY (IIAS), SHIMLA

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study is an advanced residential research centre for free and creative enquiry into the fundamental themes and problems of life and thought. It was established in 1965 under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and is housed in what is known as Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla.

5. INDIAN COUNCIL OF PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH (ICPR) NEW DELHI

The Indian Council of Philosophical Research set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, was registered as a society in March 1977 under the Societies Act, 1860.

6. PROJECT OF HISTORY OF INDIAN SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY & CULTURE (PHISPC)

Project of history of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture (PHISPC) was launched in the year 1990 under the aegis of Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) with the basic aim to undertake a comprehensive and inter-disciplinary study, so that interconnection between Science, Philosophy and Culture as developed in the long history of Indian civilization, could be brought out in detail. The project has further been extended upto 31.03.2015 beyond 31.03.2010.

7. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL INSTITUTES (NCRI)

The National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) was established in pursuance of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and Programme of Action (POA) of 1992, with the main objective of promoting rural higher education based on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' through the process of Education, Research, Training and Extension, which have been identified by the NCRI in its Memorandum of Association and Rules [MOA and Rules]. Other objectives include encouraging the educational institutions and voluntary agencies, to promote concepts in accordance with the Gandhian Philosophy of Education. These objectives are being achieved by NCRI through networking and coordination with the policy making bodies like UGC, AICTE, and the R & D laboratories of CSIR, ICAR, etc. In order to achieve its objectives, NCRI is mandated to identify various institutions and agencies with appropriate programmes for providing financial assistance and other support.

8. SHASTRI INDO CANADIAN INSTITUTE (SICI)

Shastri Indo Canadian Institute (SICI) founded in 1968, continued to promote academic relations and mutual understanding between India and Canada mainly through funding research and linking academic institutions in the two countries and by promoting Canadian Studies in India and Indian Studies in Canada.

SICI undertakes India studies programmes in Canada with funding from Govt. of India.

9. ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) is an apex inter-University organisation, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with membership of Indian and Universities from neighbouring countries.

10. AUROVILLE MANAGEMENT

'Auroville' was founded by the 'Mother', a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, on the 28th day of February, 1968 as an International cultural township on the outskirts of Puducherry in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu where people from countries all over the world, including India, live together as one community and engage themselves in cultural, educational, scientific and other pursuits aimed at Human unity. On 29.1.1999, Government of India notified the Auroville Foundation (AF) as a Statutory Body under the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988.

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

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

11. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU)

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

Strengthen and diversify offerings of degree, diploma and certificate programmes related to the needs of employment as necessary for building the economy of the country;

Provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society;

Promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;

Encourage an innovative system of university level education, flexible and open with regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, conduct of examination and delivery of the programmes to encourage excellence; and

Coordinating, accrediting, setting and maintaining standards in distance education in the country as an apex body; and

Promote national integration and the integrated development of the human personality through convergence of all systems of education.

The IGNOU's student strength has grown manifold to three million cumulative student enrolments today. The different levels of programmes presently offered range from Doctoral to Certificate in niche market-oriented areas such as Rural development Journalism, Intellectual Property Rights, Hospitality Management, IT Management, Clinical Cardiology and Information Technology to Awareness' programmes like Computer Literacy, Rural Artisans and HIV/AIDS. The University is providing a cost-effective education to its students.

The university functions through a network comprising the headquarters, regional centres at states/UTs, study centres and partner institutions within the country and in 40 countries overseas. It is now widely accepted as a system leader in the field of open and distance learning the world over. The University is currently offering 430 Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Doctoral programmes through 21 Schools of Studies, 12 Divisions, 14 Centres, and a network of 61 regional centres, 3,000 study centres, and 67 partner institutions spread across 40 countries with the help of about 424 teachers and academics and 1,219 administrative staff. The additional help also sought from about 6,000 experts from conventional universities and other organizations, and about 39,000 part-time academic counsellors.

The university follows the credit system whereby each course and programme has a specified number of credits. Each credit involves 30 hours of learner study time. The learners can keep accumulating credits as per their convenience. The university has also adopted the modular approach, which helps the learners in moving gradually, through small modules, towards higher levels of learning.

The university provides a multi-media learning system comprising print, audio, video, radio, television, teleconferencing, interactive radio counselling, internet-based learning and face-to-face interactives and through ICTs, counselling and practicals. Reaching a large number of students and further enriching/explaining the printed study materials have been the major objectives of the above listed multiple media. The university has a state-of-the-art Electronic Media Production Centre (EMPC). The following media resources are available in the university:

Regular two-way audio and one-way video teleconferencing: About 250 interactive nodes spread all over the country offer two-way interactive tele-counselling, tele-teaching, tele-training, tele-discussion and extended contact programme. The facility has gone digital and is now available through INSAT-3C.

Interactive radio counselling: To bridge the gap between the institution and the learners through instant response to their academic and administrative queries. At present, 184 radio stations across the country broadcast interactive phone-in counselling every Sunday (4.00-5.00 pm). The students participate from their home through toll-free telephone to interact with the experts at various radio stations.

Gyan Darshan: A full-time television channel for education, telecasts programmes for 24 hour. The programmes are available through cable network of local cable operators, and are contributed by a number of institutions of learning like IGNOU, UGC-CEC, NCERT, CIET, NIOS, NLM and some government and non-governmental organisations.

Gyan Vani: A radio cooperative, through 37 FM radio stations, devoted exclusively to education and development through regional production and broadcasting across the country.

Edusat or Educational Satellite : EDUSAT is the first Indian satellite designed and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) exclusively for serving the educational sector. It is mainly intended to meet the demand for an interactive satellite-based distance education system for the country. It is a collaborative project of the MHRD, ISRO, Department of Space and IGNOU.

A Pan-African Satellite hub has also been created to disseminate education to a few select African nations, where IGNOU had been able to extend its reach. Students on exchange or scholarship are the best beneficiaries, even as further extension of the reach is being carried out.

During the year, 92 new academic programme have been launched and about 6,10,000 students have been admitted during the January and July 2010 sessions of the University. In order to strengthen the regional network services, the University has set up 210 new study centres, making it to a total of 3107 Study Centres and 61 Regional centres.

The IGNOU caters to learners from various social sectors mainly in the rural and tribal areas, disability groups, jails and rehabilitation centres, government and non-governmental organizations, parents and home-makers, the employers and the employed. The university has adopted a policy of special focus on rural area, SC/ST, inmates, women, blind, minorities, physically handicapped, socially and economically disadvantaged groups (EEBB), the North-East region, tribal regions and other most backward districts of the country. To serve these disadvantaged groups, the University has set up 101 Special Study Centres for these designated groups.

The National Centre for Disability Studies (NCDS) established in the past has developed various academic programmes related for the Children with Disabilities, Mental Retardation, Visual / Hearing Impairment and Diploma in Disability Management for Medical Practitioner. The centre has developed educational, vocational and awareness programmes for the differently abled and provided appropriate information and communication technology and software for education and training in the area of disability.

Educational development of North-East Region (NER) is another focus area. 10% of the annual Plan were extensively earmarked to the development of the NER. 9 Regional Centres including 1-new regional centre at Jorhat established last year exclusively in the North-East Region. One of the significant focus of IGNOU is to pay special attention to disadvantaged sections of the society and regions. A number of programmes are developed targeting women. Special study centres were established in the backward areas and low female literacy districts. The University has continuously strived to achieve its objectives by establishing a wider network of Learner Support Centres (LSCs) across the North eastern region, bringing the number of LSCs to 552 (210 New) and about 40,000 students have been enrolled in the North Eastern Region for the various academic programmes of the University. Various orientation programmes for academic counsellors, training programmes for officials and supporting staff and induction programmes for students were conducted during the course of the year.

IGNOU Institute for Vocational Education and Training (IIVET), Shillong The Institute identifies and develops need-based relevant vocational programmes and trains the educated youth of the North-East region in various skills that would enhance their appointment opportunities for gainful employment. It imparts programmes in Vocational Education and Training and Indigenous Knowledge and Technology. The Vocational Education and Training programmes are being imparted in collaboration with 60 Common Service Centres in Meghalaya and Sikkim adopting the tele-centre model. They are offered through two schemes of skill development-Technical Vocational Skills and General Vocational Skills. The Technical Vocational Skills programmes are in the areas of Masonry, Plastic Engineering and Technology, Repairing of Domestic Appliances, Auto Computer Aided Designs, Electrical Wiring, Fashion Designing and Interior Decoration. The General Vocational Skills programmes are in Communication Skills, Computer Literacy, and Multi Skill Development. The programmes in the Indigenous Knowledge and Technology are Production and Post Harvest Technology for the indigenous Lakadong Turmeric for the farmers of the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya, Barefoot/ Grass root Audio Technicians in Hearing Disability Sector, Use of Natural Dye for the Women Weavers of Assam, Theatre and Cultural Expression in Education and Art Sector, Ayurvedic Therapy in Health Sector and Indigenous Music for Livelihood .

North East Centre for Research and Development (NECRD), Guwahati: The main objective of the centre is to promote research and developmental activities in the region. The centre is responsible for organizing conferences/workshops, conduct research and assist in outreach and dissemination of the activities of the University in the region through collaboration with local policy, education and development centres, NGOs and other research organizations, institutes and universities. The Centre runs a full fledged fellowship programme of Research and Teaching Assistantship (RTA) for researchers working from North East and also those from outside working on North East. It is also funding Major and Minor projects in order to provide opportunities to researchers to undertake advance studies and research and teaching on issues pertaining to the North-East region. It has collaborated with Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics for research in Physics. The centre organized workshop on Research Methodology, Training Programme on Statistical Package for Social Sciences, 'C' Programming and Translation; Consultation Meet on priority areas of research, seminar on 'Strengthening Development Process in North East India: Identifying Scope & Challenges in Development & Governance', Renewal Energy in collaboration

with Deptt of Energy , Tezpur University; National Conference on 'Indigenous Technology, Livelihood Options and Habitat Utilization: Concepts and Perspectives of Development , and an RTA Meet.

IGNOU Institute for Professional Competency Advancement of Teachers through ODL (IIPCAT), Guwahati. The institute is established to provide training for the untrained teachers and continuous training for the in-service teachers of N-E region through ODL mode using multi-media technology. The Institute organized orientation programme in modern methods of teaching through ODL modules for Madarsa Teachers of Assam and workshop on Teacher Training Strategies for elementary level in the context of Right to Education Act 2009 assisted by UNICEF.

IGNOU Centers for ODL in Research and Training in Agriculture (ICRTA), Agartala. The centre is set up to plan and undertake the action research for agriculture production and management system under different locations; to develop methodologies and materials for different sectors of agriculture; to study socio-economic aspects, gaps and challenges in imparting knowledge and skills to farmers; to develop action model for use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Agriculture Extension, Education and Information System; to develop human resources for the Agriculture and Agriculture based industries; and to capacity building and competencies up gradation of research, education and extension professionals of the agriculture and allied sectors through ODL system. At present the ICRTA is conducting training programmes for farmers and extension personnel of Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

Distance Education Council and State Open Universities

Distance Education Council (DEC) is the apex body responsible for promotion, coordination and maintenance of standards in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system in the country. In pursuance of its objectives, DEC provides support to the State Open Universities (SOUs) and Distance Education Institutes (DEIs) of conventional universities and for the determination of standards in the system. ODL system in the country consists of 14 Open Universities and 200 other Distance Education Institutes, which are distance education arm of conventional universities. DEC provides financial, academic and technical support to the SOUs and DEIs

12. THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (NUEPA)

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, a Deemed University, is an autonomous organization set up and fully financed by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. This is a premier organization of its kind in South Asia, is engaged in capacity building and research in educational policy, planning and administration. It offers M.Phil., Fulltime Ph. D. and Part-time Ph. D. programmes in educational policy, planning and administration from a broader interdisciplinary social science perspective. The research programmes of NUEPA cover all levels and types of education from both national and international development perspectives.

The objectives of the University are to undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational planning and administration, provide training and consultancy services in this field, to train and orient key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from the Centre and State, to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organisations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries, particularly, of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies for the furtherance of these objectives.

A Global Conclave of Young Scholars of Indian Education was held on 27 - 29 January 2011. Indian education with its complexities and paradoxes has attracted the attention of young scholars all over the world. The canvas of research on Indian education stretches from the ideas of Tagore, Gandhi and Krishnamurthy, ethnographic studies of children in slums, econometric modeling of participation in schooling to politics of curricular content, privatization and external aid. Diverse disciplinary approaches, theoretical and ideological orientations, and methodologies have been adopted to paint this canvas.

The budget allocation/releases/expenditure of NUEPA, both Plan and Non-plan during 2010-11 is as under:

(₹. in Lakh)

Budget Head	Budget Allocation	Grant-in-Aid Released	Expenditure by NUEPA	Remarks
Plan (2010-11)	BE 1100.00	739.00	620.00	RE-1100.00
Non-Plan (2010-11)	BE 849.00	849.00	849.00	RE-1092.00

As against the proposed 60 training programmes, 56 have been conducted as on 31.1.2011. One training programme for women, namely "Orientation Programme in Leadership Development for Women Administrators in Higher Education" was held from August 16-20, 2010 at NUEPA, New Delhi.

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), a premier organization of its kind in South Asia, is engaged in capacity building and research in educational policy, planning and administration. NUEPA, which is fully maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India,

The National University comprises ten Departments. It has an outstanding multi-disciplinary faculty and a library which is well stocked with a large number of books, national and international journals and official documents in the area of educational planning and administration. In addition to its multifarious activities, the National University offers M.Phil., Ph.D. and Part-time Ph.D. programmes in educational policy, planning and administration from a broader inter-disciplinary

social science perspective. The research programmes of NUEPA cover all levels and types of education from both national and international development perspectives.

Four training porgrammess were held by NUEPA upto 31st January, 2011.

13. COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING (COL)

Commonwealth of Learning (COL) was established through a Memorandum of Understanding between Governments of Commonwealth countries in the year 1988. India made an initial pledge of 1 million pounds (₹.250 lakh) towards establishment of COL. The entire pledge of ₹.250 lakh was remitted to COL. From the year 1995-96, India has been making its contribution to COL every year. COL is voluntarily funded by the Commonwealth countries and India is third major donor after United Kingdom and Canada. **India made a contribution of ₹.4.00 crore to COL during the financial year 2010-11.** Out of this 50% of the contribution i.e. ₹.2.00 crore was made in Indian Rupees and the remaining amount (₹.2.00 crore) was paid in Canadian dollar. India is represented on the Board of Governors and Executive Committee of COL through Secretary, Department of Higher Education.

COL has focused its attention on activities in the instructional materials, telecommunication technology, training and information service. COL has located its Educational Media Center for Asia (CEMCA) in India and Joint Secretary in charge of Distance Learning is a member on Advisory Council of CEMCA.

14. ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set-up in November 1945 as a national level Apex Advisory Body to conduct survey on the facilities on technical education and to promote development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner. And to ensure the same, as stipulated in, the National Policy of Education (1986), AICTE be vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards, quality assurance through accreditation, funding in priority areas, monitoring and evaluation, maintaining parity of certification and awards and ensuring coordinated and integrated development and management of technical education in the country.

The Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) also constituted a National Working Group to look into the role of AICTE in the context of proliferation of technical institutions, maintenance of standards and other related matters. The Working Group recommended that AICTE be vested with the necessary statutory authority for making it more effective, which would consequently require restructuring and strengthening with necessary infrastructure and operating mechanisms.

Pursuant to the above recommendations of the National Working Group, the AICTE Bill was introduced in both the Houses of Parliament and passed as the AICTE Act No. 52 of 1987. The Act came into force w.e.f. March 28, 1988. The statutory All India Council for Technical Education was established on May 12, 1988 with a view for proper planning and coordinated development of

technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith. The AICTE Act empowers the Council to take all such steps as it may think fit for ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical education. The Council performs its functions in consultation with State Governments, Universities, State Boards of Technical Education, Professional Bodies and experts etc.

The purview of AICTE (the Council) covers programmes of technical education including training and research in Engineering & Technology, Architecture & Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy, Applied Arts and Crafts, Hotel Management and Catering Technology etc. at different levels.

Boards and Committees of the AICTE, the Executive Committee, ten All India Boards of Studies, eight Regional Committees are all of statutory nature.

The Council is a 51-member body and has a Acting Chairman a Acting Member Secretary. The Council includes amongst others, representatives of various Departments of the Government of India, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, Govt. of States and Union Territories, representatives from the Statutory Boards and Committees of the Council, Professional Bodies and organizations in the fields of concerned areas of technical education and research and also organizations in the field of industry and commerce, etc.

The Executive Committee is a member body constituted by the Council and discharges such functions as may be assigned to it by the Council. The Executive Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Council and includes Vice-Chairman of the Council; Secretary to the Government of India; two Chairmen of the Regional Committees of the Council; three Chairmen of the All India Boards of Studies of the Council; one member of the Council representing the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India; four members of the Council representing States/UTs; four members with expertise and distinction in areas relevant to technical education; Chairman of the University Grants Commission; Director of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research; and Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Member-Secretary of AICTE is also the Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee.

The All India Boards of Studies advise the Executive Committee on academic matters falling in their areas of concern including norms & standards, model curricula, model facilities and structure of courses etc. The areas of concern, constitution, functions and powers of the Boards of Studies are such as may be provided by the Council through appropriate Regulations. Initially, the AICTE Act provided for the establishment of five Boards of Studies. Later, four more Boards of Studies were added by the Council and subsequently one more Board has been added. Boards of Studies have 10-15 members each and are headed by subject experts of eminence. The Council is assisted by eight statutory Regional Committees covering different geographical regions. These Committees advise and assist the Council in all aspects of planning, promoting and regulating technical education within their respective regions. Each Regional Committee has 15-20 members, headed by an engineer/technologist of eminence.

In accordance with the functions assigned to it under Clause 10(k) of the AICTE Act, the Council grants approvals for starting new technical institutions and for introducing new courses or programmes in already approved institutions. Approvals are accorded in consultation with respective State Governments and affiliating Universities. The details of AICTE approved Degree Level and Diploma Level Technical Institutions for the academic year 2010-2011 is summarized below:

(As on June 30, 2010)

Programme	Degree		Diploma	
	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake
Engineering & Technology	2686	1050604	1860	550654
Architecture	94	3201	00	00
MCA	1032	70512	00	00
Pharmacy	944	60718	292	18365
Applied Arts & Crafts	10	575	02	380
MBA	1418	132190	00	00
PGDM	280	36082	00	00
Hotel Management	69	3585	60	3500
Total	6533	1357467	2214	572899
Grand Total	Institutions		8747	
	Intake		1930376	

At the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, in consultation with concerned State Government agencies, the AICTE grants approvals for starting of new technical institutions, for introducing new courses or programmes, and for variation in intake capacity in technical institutions. The AICTE has delegated to the concerned state governments providers to process and grant approval of new institutions, starting new courses and variations in the intake capacity for diploma level technical institutions. The concerned agencies i.e. State Governments and Universities are being consulted at all important matters of decision-making. Stakeholders have been empowered to give their views. The process of approval for new institutions has been streamlined to minimize hardship to stakeholders.

For establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women certain norms have been relaxed which are as follows:

a. **Land:** For the technical institutions exclusively set up for women, the land norms prescribed for establishment of all other Technical Institutions have been relaxed up to 50% in rural category and 20% in Metro & State Capital category and 10% in Mega Cities category.

b. **FDR and Processing Fee:** 20% relaxations are allowed in FDR amount and processing fees for establishment of new technical institutions exclusively set up for women.

In order to promote technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society, AICTE has introduced **Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme** for Women, Economically backward and Physically Handicapped Meritorious students in Technical Institutions. The proposed scheme is applicable to the students to all AICTE approved technical institutions offering: (a) Bachelors programme in Engineering, Pharmacy, HMCT, Architecture and Applied Arts and Crafts, (b) Diploma Programme of three years duration in all disciplines. The institutions shall provide tuition fee waiver up to 10 percent of its sanctioned intake of students. Apart from this, Council has also initiated various schemes to promote the technical education with a view to utilize optimum utilization of resources. In this connection, Council has initiated following schemes :

Research & Institutional Development (RID) Bureau is a critical wing of the Council, which financially supports technical institutions for growth in the original research, industry interaction and imparts the zeal in the young teachers. To meet this huge mission, the Council has several schemes to attract all kinds of stakeholders. During this year the Council received many proposals under the following schemes which were evaluated and considered for funding:

Scheme	No. of Proposals Received	No. of proposals approved and grant sanctioned	
		No. of Proposals	Grant (₹.in Lakhs)
Research Promotion Scheme (RPS)	2385	177	1490.46
Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS)	2345	904	9007.34
Entrepreneurship Development Centre (EDC)	144	19	114.07
Industry-Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC)	120	47	373.50

There are several schemes for faculty development, namely, Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), Career Award for Young Teachers (CAYT), Emeritus Fellowship, Visiting Professorship, Seminar Grant, Travel Grant, Staff Development Programme, National Doctoral Fellowship, AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship and Financial Assistance to Professional Societies/ Bodies. Under the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), faculty members of degree level institutions are given opportunity to upgrade their qualifications to Master's and Ph.D. levels. Under the Scheme QIP (poly), polytechnic teachers can pursue Master's degree programmes. Courseware Development and other short term training programmes are also conducted under the QIP Scheme. In the Emeritus Fellowship scheme, superannuated faculty members are supported for two years to continue research through grant of fellowships and contingency grants. Under the scheme of Visiting Professorship, reputed academicians and technologists provide required expertise to their host institutions. Financial assistance is provided to regular faculty through schemes of Career Award for Young Teachers, Travel Grant and Seminar Grant. The Staff Development Programmes help new teachers to further enhance teaching skills. Professional Societies/Bodies are also provided non-recurring grants for various purposes. The scheme of AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship jointly initiated by the AICTE and the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), helps institutions avail expertise from experienced professionals from industry. The number

of programmes / activities supported as well as fellowships awarded under various schemes of Faculty Development during the year 2010-2011 is given in the table below:-

Scheme	No. of proposals approved and grant sanctioned	
	No. of Proposals	Grant (₹. in Lakhs)
Career Award for Young Teachers	30	138.00
Seminar Grant	257	253.42
Travel Grant	161	38.91
Staff Development Programme	209	798.25
National Doctoral Fellowship	38	99.18

For upgradation of skills and for providing opportunity for exchange of knowledge, the AICTE operates a number of programmes for Career Development of Teachers in technical education viz. the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), preparation of course material modules, short-term training programmes, career awards for young teachers, schemes for awarding travel grants and seminar grants etc. The AICTE has now extended the QIP scheme to teachers working in other disciplines of technical education like Pharmacy, Architecture & Town Planning, Management and Applied Arts and Crafts for pursuing Masters/Ph.D Degrees. Further, the scheme of QIP has been extended to polytechnic teachers also. Under the scheme of Emeritus Fellowship, through award of a fellowship and a contingency grant, AICTE provides superannuated faculty members an opportunity to continue research work for a period of two years

The AICTE funds a scheme of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) for estimation of short term and long term requirement of technical manpower in different fields, for assessment of anticipated gaps in demand and supply and scientific analysis for forward modeling of activities. This NTMIS Scheme presently works from 20 nodal centers all over the country.

As part of its endeavor for qualitative improvement of the technical education system, AICTE continues with the efforts for development of Model Curricula too.

The Council has been granting approval for establishment of technical institutions as individual entities in the field of technical education. In order to ensure development of technical institutions with optimal utilization of infrastructure and other facilities, without compromising on prescribed norms and standards, the Council has allowed development of integrated campus with multi-discipline in which various programmes, namely, engineering, management, pharmacy and some other areas of technical education can be run in the same campus which will facilitate optimal utilization of manpower, network facilities, labs, workshops, library and also provide scope for academic integration with inter-disciplinary interaction and better learning environment. This would enable such integrated institutions to develop synergy and utilize common facilities, and in turn, reduce cost of education. Such institutions may also extend integrated under graduate and postgraduate programmes in management and computer application courses and research programmes along with the main stream of engineering programmes at the under graduate and post graduate levels.

The web portals of the AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) at URL://www.aicteindia.org and URL://www.nba-india.org respectively were launched on 7th January, 2010. This initiative is part of the AICTE's efforts to bring in transparency, accountability, efficiency and swiftness in its decision-making process. The portal will facilitate a citizen-friendly interactive mode with a responsive public grievance redressal mechanism. Some other significant initiatives taken by the AICTE are as follows:

Processing of applications for approvals/Renewal and increase in intake has been made online from 10 January 2010;

Letter of Intent (LoI) dispensed with. Only Letter of Approval (LoA) to be issued;

Enhancement in seats in engineering and management institutions from 240 to 300 and 60 to 120 respectively;

Reduction in land requirement norms in metro & mega cities;

Permission to technical educational institutions to offer modular educational courses with the provision of credit transfer in extended teaching hours and to offer these courses in the second shift also, so as to maximize utilization of their capacities;

Opening of new camp offices at Gurgaon for the benefit of educational institutions in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and at Guwahati for the benefit of educational institutions in North Eastern Region;

Establishment of National Board of Accreditation (NBA), as an independent body of AICTE, for making it eligible for full membership of Washington Accord.

Providing 25% flexibility to management institutions in allocation of seats amongst different disciplines of Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) to address ever changing requirement of manpower;

Allowing MBA and MCA courses only, through distance mode;

Co-option of foreign experts on Academic Boards;

Conducting of first Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) for Pharmacy Graduates through MS University, Baroda;

Only one appeal in one processing cycle.

15. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY – IITs

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee were established as 'Institutions of National Importance' under The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Their main objective is to impart world – class training in engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields, and for advancement of learning and

dissemination of knowledge. These Institutes are also contributing significantly to education and research in basic sciences and humanities.

The IITs offer undergraduate programmes in various branches of engineering and technology; postgraduate programmes with specialization and Ph.D. programmes in various engineering and science disciplines, interdisciplinary areas; and conduct basic, applied and sponsored research. At present, the IITs offer B. Tech., M.Sc., M.Design, M.Phil., M.Tech, and Ph.D. Degrees. IITs are maintaining quality of teaching and research of international standards. The Institutes are continuously evaluating and modifying curricula as per the emerging trends in the industry. They also contribute to updating the knowledge of faculty of other Engineering Colleges through Quality Improvement Programmes. As host institutions under the Early Faculty Development Programme (EFDP), IITs act as nuclei to cater to the technical requirements of the respective regions.

IITs have been effective in enhancing the country's techno-economic strength and technological self-reliance. The IITs have distinguished themselves through excellence of their academic activities and research programmes. Sponsored research for different funding agencies in the public and private sectors, industrial consultancy and continuing education programmes are also areas in which the IITs have made significant contribution.

In order to provide quality education in science & technology to a larger number of students, the capacities of existing IITs are being enhanced considerably during the 11th Plan period. To keep pace with the change taking place in new technologies, new programmes have been started in identified areas such as new materials, non-destructive evaluation technology, high speed networking and wireless technology, bio-technology and bio-informatics, smart materials, environmental energy, medical science and technology, medical instrumentation, electronics, electronics communication and membrane technology etc.

In addition to the seven already existing IITs, the Government established six new IITs in 2008-09 at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Bhubanewar (Orissa) and Ropar (Punjab) and two new IITs at Indore in Madhya Pradesh and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh in 2009-10. While, admission in the first six new IITs were commenced from the academic session of 2008-09, admissions in the remaining two new IITs in Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and Himachal Pradesh (Mandi) commenced from the academic session 2009-10.

Students in UG programmes in IITs are admitted on the basis of Indian Institute of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination and in PG programmes through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE).

15.1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IIT KGP) was set up in 1951 in a lush green campus spreading over 2100 acres and is regarded as the torch bearer of the IIT system. It continued to take new strides towards emerging directions to further the growth and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge and nation-building through human resource development in science and technology. Besides having 19 academic departments, the Institute has 15 multi-disciplinary

centres and schools, and a number of research and development units of excellence in addition to dedicated laboratories and central research facilities. The Institute has on its roll close to 530 faculty, nearly 8000 students and around 1250 supporting staff who devote their best to produce the brightest and the best shaped scientists, engineers and managers.

The Institute is presently offering B. Tech (Hons) programmes in fifteen different branches of engineering, a B. Arch. (Hons) programme in Architecture, thirty-five Dual Degree programmes, seven Integrated M. Sc. Programmes, six two-year M. Sc. Programmes, fifty-two postgraduate degree programmes leading to M.Tech., MCP, MBM and MMST degrees besides an LLB degree and one postgraduate diploma. The curricula and syllabi of these programmes are constantly revised to meet the needs of the changing world with focus on quality and excellence. In the recent undergraduate curricula revision, Bioscience and Environmental Science as compulsory subjects have been included considering their importance. In the 56th Convocation held on 17th July 2010, a total of 1671 degrees were awarded that included 150 Ph.D., 28 MS, 571 M.Tech., 24 MCP, 79 MBA, 190 Dual Degree, 8 MMST, 17 LLB, 13 PGDST, 198 M.Sc., 375 B. Tech.(Hons) and 18 B. Arch. (Hons) degrees.

In the last academic year, IIT, Kharagpur introduced several new academic programmes. These are : M.Tech. in Land and Water Resources Engineering, M. Tech. in Food Process Engineering and a 2-year Master programme on Human Resource Management. Two new five-year dual degree programmes, one in Engineering Entrepreneurship and the other in Financial Engineering, were introduced. Also, the introduction of joint M.Sc.-Ph.D., joint M.S.-Ph.D. and joint M.Tech.-Ph.D. programmes last year has been well received by the students.

Over the years IIT Kharagpur has gained special expertise in advanced chip design and CAD for VLSI and MEMS, software development, planning, management and ERP working closely with all major national and international organizations. Research has also been initiated on specialized areas such as MEMS based components for RF application. An advanced facility for research in reliability engineering has also been established. The large gamut of specialized software technologies include power management software, telemedicine software (currently used in several remote sites in several states), communication empowerment software for physically challenged, software for medical measurements and tools for security and biometric authentication. Other important software developed include a specialized bond-graph based technology, simulators for biomechanics, and a fluid mechanics and ocean dynamics based software for storm surge measurements. Two mission projects for development of Virtual Labs and e-learning pedagogy are being coordinated by the Institute. All leading Institutes in the country are partners in these projects.

In the areas of Life Sciences, the Institute has an artificial heart development program that is undergoing phase II trials. A unique male contraceptive, RISUG is undergoing third phase of trials. Interdisciplinary research areas include non-invasive measurements, advanced image processing, medical implants, protein structure analysis, drug design and orthopedic biomechanics. Green technology routes have produced unique protocols for insect resistant cotton, jute, biohydrogen, separation and purification of anti-carcinogenic components from green tea leaves, etc. Research in biotechnology has resulted in a number of high quality enzymatic processes for a variety of food

technologies. Research works are carried out on high pressure processing of high value perishable commodities, nano-biocomposite osteogenic matrices for cell based bone tissue engineering, production of pure variety disease free potato seeds through in-vitro culture technique, Aloe Vera processing and bio depolymerisation of low grade lignite.

The major research initiatives in nanotechnology and nano-materials include work on nano-composites, nano-wires, semiconductors and metal alloys. A major research initiative in the development of MBE cluster tool nano-semiconductor infrastructure and nano-devices has been initiated. The area of micro-fluidics and bio-nano-mems has developed new techniques for DNA hybridization, micro-scale cooling for electronic components and digital microfluidics.

Industry - academia partnership at IIT Khargpur is thriving with industries forming partnerships in joint research projects, acquiring technologies developed in the institute and seeking consultancy supports from the Institute. Some of the major research initiatives in recent years include Centre for Railway Research, Steel Technology Center, major R&D Centers in Energy Sector in collaboration with DVC, Tea Engineering Research Center, Vodafone - ESSAR-IIT Kharagpur Centre of Excellence in Telecommunications, National Program in Marine Hydrodynamics, Centre of Excellence in Information Assurance, National facilities for EPMA, General Motors Collaborative Research Laboratory in Electronics Controls and Software (ECS) and a Regional Center for Rural Technology Action Group (RUTAG).

During the year 2009-2010, the Institute received from the Government, private and international funding agencies and enterprises, 194 research projects for a total value of ₹.141.92 crores (31.56 million USD) and 129 consultancy projects worth ₹.10.12 crores (2.25 million USD) aggregating a total of 323 projects for ₹.152.04 crores (31.81 million USD).

15.2. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay continues to be rated as one of the top technical universities in the world. The Institute continues to make important contributions in Industrial Design, Humanities, Social Sciences and Management. It is also creating a niche for its innovative short-term courses through continuing education and distance education programmes. The alumni of IIT Bombay have made very significant contributions both within India and abroad in diverse fields such as technology, entrepreneurship, management and academics.

In July 2010, the institute admitted 726 undergraduates (through JEE), 168 for 2-year M.Sc., 676 for M.Tech., and 289 students for Ph.D. programmes. Students were also admitted to the following programmes: M.Des. – 57, M.Phil. – 15 M.Mgt. – 101, and M.Sc. & Ph.D Dual Degree – 29.

Currently, the student strength at IIT Bombay is about 6366 under various UG, PG and Ph.D programmes. Academic programmes have been attracting the best students at all the levels. With its ambition to become a global leader in the domain of research and of scientific & technological manpower, the institute has given special focus to its Ph.D programmes. The number of student intake for Ph.D programmes has been increasing significantly. The fact that a majority of them

(60%) have their degrees in engineering assumes significance in the context of the increased technical manpower needs of the country.

During the period, six Indian Patent applications were filed. There were also two PCT applications and one US application filed. Two of the Indian Patent applications filed earlier were granted. Some technologies transferred during this period are Soil biotechnology, Hindi word net, and Corrosion simulation software.

Under the Continuing Education and Quality Improvement Programmes, CEP organized 48 programmes with participation from 940 candidates and a revenue earning of ₹.141.80 lakhs. Of these, one programme was conducted in Dubai. Under this Programme, 11 students were admitted to M.Tech. and 18 to Ph.D. programmes. Similarly, 20 students were admitted under Ph.D Contact programmes. Four Short Term courses were conducted with participation from 77 college teachers. Four proposals for bookwriting under Curriculum Development Programme were approved.

The faculty of the Institute contribute in diverse ways. Besides educational and research pursuits, they meet national and global obligations through membership in various national committees. They also act as editors and reviewers for journals and papers.

The major technologies / designs transferred during this period are Soil biotechnology, Hindi word net, Educational robot, V-trough concentrated module, Corrosion simulation software, and Mind games. CEP organized 160 programmes with participation of 4500 candidates. Of these programmes, two were conducted in Dubai and six at the IIT Bombay Extension Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

15.3. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM)

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) was established in 1959 by the Government of India as an institute of national importance. Its primary objective was to promote higher technical educational, research and consultancy. The institute has 16 Departments and 5 Research Centers. The campus covers an area of 256 hectares of forest land and houses a community of about 13000 people. IITM offers UG, Dual Degree and PG programmes in Aerospace Engineering (AE), Biotechnology (BT), Chemical Engineering (CH), Civil Engineering (CE), Computer Sciences & Engineering (CS), Electrical Engineering (EE), Engineering Design (ED), Mechanical Engineering (ME), Metallurgical & Materials Engineering (MM) and Ocean Engineering (OE) departments, an integrated Masters programme in Humanities and Social Sciences (HS) and PG Programme in Applied Mechanics (AM), Chemistry (CY), Humanities & Social Sciences (HS), Management Studies (MS), Mathematics (MA) and Physics (PH) departments. Users Oriented M. Tech programmes are currently offered in the Departments of Bio-technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Ocean Engineering. New multi-institute M. Tech in Clinical Engineering and Ph.D. in Biomedical Devices and Technology programmes have been introduced in 2008-09 in collaboration with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum and Christian Medical College, Vellore. The MS and Ph.D. programmes emphasize research excellence and the M.Tech. (Clinical Engineering) programme addresses the management of the technology aspects in a hospital as well as the Medical Technology needs of the country. The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all the 16 departments, M.S. programmes in 12 departments,

M.Tech programme in 24 streams/ specialisations, M.Sc. programme in 3 branches, B.Tech programme in 10 branches, Dual degree (B.Tech and M.Tech) programme in 14 branches, M.B.A. programme and M.A. Integrated programme besides a preparatory courses for SC/ST students.

During the year 173 Ph.D thesis and 99 M.S. thesis were completed. 1012 research papers, 791 in referred international journals and 221 in national journals were published. 617 research papers were presented, 415 in international conferences and 202 national conferences. 2 patents have been filed in the year 2009-10 and 3 patents granted. IIT Madras is the coordinating Institute for National Programme in Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) which is pioneering joint initiative of 7 IITs and IISc, Bangalore. In first phase 120 video based course and 129 web-based courses have been developed which are freely available at website: <http://nptel.iit.ac.in> and through the youtube at <http://www.youtube.com/iit>. Under NPTEL phases II and III preparations are underway for the creation of over 900 additional under graduate level and over 100 additional postgraduate level web and video courses in all major branches of engineering, physical sciences, humanities, social sciences and management with possible on live certification programs.

15.4. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IITK)

The Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur is an Indian Institutes of Technology, set up in Kanpur in 1959. IIT Kanpur has grown into one of the top technological institutes in India, primarily focused on research in engineering and science, and the teaching of undergraduates. IIT Kanpur has a campus of 4.3 square kilometres, just north-west of the city. Among all IITs, IIT Kanpur has the second largest campus (1,055 acres), first being IIT Kharagpur.

The campus is a self-contained community, with residences for students, faculty, and staff. There is a hospital, sports fields, and a swimming pool. Schools are provided for campus children, and an 'Opportunity school' supported by alumni, serves the children of local daily and occasional workers.

Undergraduate courses in engineering are four year Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech) and five 5 year Dual Degree Programs. The Dual Degree program leads to a B.Tech with an M.Tech degree. The institute also offers 5 years Integrated Master of Science degrees in the areas of Pure and Applied Sciences and a program in Economics. The Economics program bridges the gap between students of Engineering and Humanities, with the students of the program having courses in Mathematics, Computer Science and other engineering and pure science courses in addition to pure economics courses.

Postgraduate courses in Engineering offer Master of Technology (M.Tech) and Ph.D. degrees. The institute also offers M.B.A. (2 years), M.Sc. (2 years) and M.Des degrees. Admissions to M. Tech is made once a year through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering. Admissions to the M.B.A. program are accomplished through the Joint Management Entrance Test, held yearly, and followed by a Group Discussion/Personal Interview process.

Library of the institute has a collection of more than 300,000 volumes, and subscriptions to more than 1000 periodicals. It is housed in a three-story building, with a total floor area of 6973

square meters. The Abstracting and Indexing periodicals, Microform and CD-ROM databases, technical reports, Standards and thesis are part of the collection. Each year, about 4500 books and journal volumes are added to the collection.

The Computer Centre has about 100-150 Linux terminals and more than 100 Windows-NT terminals supported by the PARAM 10000 supercomputer, and is continuously available to the students for academic work and recreation. It hosts about 50 SUN workstations. The IITs (and especially IIT Kanpur) and BITS Pilani are among the first large academic institutions in India to be networked with an institute-wide LAN and Ethernet access to every student room in the residence halls.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 4912 (including 7 foreign students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 967 students in undergraduate courses and 650 students in postgraduate. The institute awarded 131 Ph.D degrees during 2010. During the year, the institute was awarded 45 patents and 581 journals papers and 247 conference papers were presented by the faculty and students.

15.5. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD)

The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi established in 1963, one of the Institutes of Technology in India to play leading role in technological manpower development and have research programmes comparable to the best in the world. Its primary objective is to contribute to the development of science and technology through excellence in education and research and serve as a valuable resource to industry and society. It has **13 Departments, 11 Centres and 3 Schools**. In addition to facilities attached to Departments, the Institute has **11 Interdisciplinary Central Facilities**.

An indo-German Max Planck Centre for Computer Science has been established at IIT Delhi in the Department of Computer Science & Engineering in 3.2.2010. The Centre has been set up with a vision to perform quality basic research in computer science by Indian and German computer scientists. A Lemon Tree – IITD Golden Jubilee Research Centre has been established at IIT Delhi for research and education.

A new initiative on engaging the Institute in High Impact Research has been launched by the Institute under which three of active inter-disciplinary research groups have been recognized as Centres of Excellence and identified for special funding. These are in the areas of

Low Power Nano-scale Devices and Systems Design (MHRD)

Nano-science and Nanotechnology (MHRD) and

Urban Transportation (Ministry of Urban Development).

During the year, 138 Ph.Ds were awarded. During the last placement session, 226 companies visited the campus for 365 profiles as a result of which 659 students were placed

10 new sponsored and consultancy projects worth ₹.2,97,98184 have been sponsored by international organizations. 475 new sponsored and consultancy projects worth ₹.117,99,09264 have

been sponsored by national organization. 25 New Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed with international and national organizations since April 01, 2010.

The Central Library, IIT Delhi have been provided access to more than 10,000 electronic journals and 6 bibliographic databases through INDEST-AICTE Consortium. IIT Delhi Central Library continues to be the headquarters of INDEST activities on behalf of Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India.

IIT Delhi network is connected to the National knowledge Network (NKN) with 1 Gbps Dual connectivity from PowerGrid and RailTel. This connectivity provides virtual routing service for the Garuda Network, Internet Connectivity, and connectivity with other Institutes connected also with NKN backbone.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 6494 (2937 UG and 3557 PG students, 18 foreign students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 849 students in undergraduate courses and 1429 students in postgraduate. The institute awarded 138 Ph.D degrees during 2010. During last three years, the institute was awarded 8 patents. During 2010, 1200 journals/conference papers were presented by the faculty and students.

15.6. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati (IITG)

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, established on September 1, 1994 under The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, is located on a picturesque lush green area of 285 hectares on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra.

The Institute has 11 academic departments, namely, Bio-technology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Biotechnology (all of which offer BTech, MTech and PhD programmes); Design (offering B.Des, M.Des and Ph.D. programmes); Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics (offering B.Tech, M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes); and Humanities and Social Sciences (offering M.A. and Ph.D. programmes). There are three inter-disciplinary academic centres, namely, Energy, Environment, and Nanotechnology (offering Ph.D. programmes). The Institute also has four service centres, namely, Computer and Communication Centre, Central Instruments Facility, Centre for Educational Technology, and Centre for Mass Media Communication.

In July 2010, the Institute admitted 1211 new students compared to 994 last year. 655 students were awarded degrees in different subjects during the 12th Convocation held in May 2010. In November 2010, the total student strength was 3307 compared to 3006 last year. The number of faculty members grew from 238 to 264 and the number of non-teaching staff stood at 318 as compared to 326 in the last year.

The Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India has entrusted IIT Guwahati the responsibility of coordinating the 'Programme on strengthening of biotechnology teaching, training and research in universities and colleges in North East Region'. Out of the total sanctioned amount of ₹.14.87 crores, ₹.12.00 crores has been received.

The on campus placement scenario at IIT Guwahati during the last year has remained satisfactory, although the effects of the downturn in the global economy continue to be felt. 79 companies from various sectors participated in the recruitment. 263 job offers were made to the BTech/BDes students and 243 students were finally placed (75%).

15.7. Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee

Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IITR) was converted from the University of Roorkee in September, 2001. The Institute has its main campus at Roorkee (365 acres) and a smaller campus at Saharanpur (25 acres), 50 kms away from Roorkee.

The Institute presently offers 11 B. Tech./B. Arch programmes, 5 dual degree (B.Tech.+M.Tech.) programmes, 58 postgraduate programmes (M.Tech. / MBA / MCA / M.Sc. and Including Integrated M.Sc. and M.Tech.), and Ph.D programmes in all its 18 academic departments, one academic centre (AHEC) and three centers of excellence (Nanotechnology, Disaster Mitigation and Management, and Transportation Systems). Reservation for OBC candidates has been implemented in phased manner and this year being the third year of implementation the 27% seats were reserved for OBC candidates. Total students strength in this academic session is 6143; 3388 undergraduates, 1827 postgraduates and 928 research scholars. These includes 826 girl students, and 34 foreign students.

The Tenth Annual Convocation was celebrated on November 13, 2010. On this occasion, degrees were awarded to 531 B.Tech/B.Arch/IDD, 686 M.Tech/M.Sc./MBA/MCA, and about 142 Ph.D. The institute also honoured four of its outstanding alumni with Distinguished Alumuns Award.

The Institute has presently 373 faculty members, 07 Emeritus Fellows and 07 Scientists. Faculty is actively engaged in R&D activities. In this period, it has published 613 research papers in peer reviewed journals, and 605 in various national and international conferences, upto Nov. 30, 2010. Besides, the Institute continued to play its role in the development of nation through R&D projects. During the year, outlay of sponsored research and consultancy projects was ₹.5555.71 lacs and ₹.2982.31 lacs respectively. 21 patents were awarded 4454 papers were presented during last 3 years

Mahatama Gandhi Central Library of institute has around its 20,000+e-books, 12,000+ e-journals, 54446 bound JI volumes and more than 369499 books in its collection. It subscribes to 981+print journals.

New MoUs have also been signed with three International organizations/Institute.

In order to take care of capacity expansion programmes, several constructional works have been completed, namely New Boys Hostel, Malviya Bhawan Phase II, at DPT Saharanpur (400 Seats), Rajiv Bhawan, a Multistoried Boys' Hostel(660 Seats), Lecture Halls Complex Biotechnology Department and Centres of Excellence Complex, Kasturba Bhawan, a Multi-storied Girls' Hostel (800 Seats), 'D' Category residences (64 nos.) extension of community center, extension of G.P. Hostel (72 seats) and extension of Civil Engineering and Architecture departments. On-going important construction works are Canal View Apartments, a Multistoried 'A' Category Residences (54 nos.).

16. NEW INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

Government has set up eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, out of which six new IITs have started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 and remaining 2 at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) started from 2009-10 academic year. While the IITs of Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab have admitted their 1st batch of B.Tech students in the campuses of their mentor IITs at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Roorkee and Delhi respectively, in the 2nd academic session 2009-10, IIT, Bhubaneswar & IIT, Ropar have moved in their temporary campus at Bhubaneswar & Ropar respectively. IITs at Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Indore & Gujarat are functioning from their temporary campus at Hyderabad, Patna, Indore, Gandhinagar respectively. From 2010-11, IIT Rajasthan has started functioning from its temporary campus at Jodhpur. IIT, Mandi started functioning from the campus of IIT-Roorkee, its mentoring Institute. It is now functioning from Govt. Vallabh College, Mandi (HP). As far as staff is concerned, each IIT has been sanctioned 30 faculty posts every year for the first three years. Each of the new IITs is being mentored by an existing IIT. An amount of ₹ 400.00 crore was provided in BE – 2010-11 for these eight new IITs, which was reduced to 250.00 crores at RE stage.

16.1 Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

IIT Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 by admitting 111 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches through its temporary campus at Ordnance Factory, Medak, Hyderabad. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over the land of 523 acres at Medak to IIT, Hyderabad for its permanent campus. IIT Madras is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. The Institute started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 505 (346 UG and 159 PG students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 125 students in undergraduate courses and 99 students in postgraduate. During last three years 29 journals/conference papers were presented.

16.2 Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur

Classes of IIT Jodhpur for its first academic session 2008-09 were started from the campus of IIT Kanpur. A total 112 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches viz (i) Computer Science Engineering, (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering in 2008-09 and a total of 240 students were admitted in 2009-10 and 2010-11. IIT Kanpur is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. Government of Rajasthan has offered 700 acres of land for the permanent campus of IIT Jodhpur at Kharwar Panchayat. From the academic year 2010-11, Institute has moved in its temporary campus at Jodhpur in M&M Engineering College in Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur. Students' strength of IIT Jodhpur during 2010-11 is 348.

16.3 Indian Institute of Technology, Patna

IIT Patna (Bihar) has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through its temporary campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Patliputra, Patna. 109 students in all have been admitted in 2008-09. The Government of Bihar has offered about 500 acres of land at Bihta, Patna to the

Institute. 463.33 acres of land out of 500 acres handed over on 10.6.2010. 19 acres of Kaisare-Hindi land will be handed over soon. Likely to be shifted to the permanent campus in 2013. IIT Guwahati is the mentoring IIT of the Institute. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. The Ph.D. programme in Engineering, Science and Humanities & Social Sciences has started from July 2009. In order to ensure the quality synonymous with the name IIT and expedite its growth, the institute has already recruited 30 outstanding young, energetic and dynamic faculty members.

The classroom teaching facilities in IIT Patna are comparable with those available in any high class institute in the country. Each class room is well equipped with LCD, white screen, white board and audio-visual facilities. First year and secondary year laboratories are in place along with a few research laboratories. The institute has a computer center with internet facility of 4 Mbps.

IIT Patna has its own central library with text books including E-books and reference books for B.Tech students and research scholars, procured in sufficient numbers. Apart from this, IIT Patna has subscription of online journals for each of the department like any other established IITs. The Institute is also part of National Knowledge Network and organizes lectures through this network from time to time.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 362 (302 UG and 60 PG students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 117 students in undergraduate courses and 32 students in postgraduate. During last three years 172 journals/conference papers were presented.

16.4 Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar

IIT Gandhinagar, Gujarat has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 by admitting about 120 students in B.Tech course in three disciplines viz., Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering & Mechanical Engineering. Till the campus of the new IIT gets established, the activities of IIT, Gandhinagar will be conducted from the premises of Vishwakarma Govt. Engg. College (VGEC), Chand-kheda, Ahmedabad. 90 students were admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches during the year. IIT Bombay is the mentor Institute of IIT Gandhinagar. Location of permanent campus near Palaj village Govindnagar has been finalized.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 346 (324 UG and 22 PG students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 127 students in undergraduate and postgraduate courses and 8 in Ph.D. During last three years, 4 books, 24 papers in journals and 19 papers in conference proceedings journals/conference papers were presented by the faculty and students.

16.5 Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar

IIT Bhubaneswar, Orissa has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Kharagpur campus at Kharagpur from 23rd July, 2008. However, from 2009-10 academic session, campus has been shifted to Bhubaneswar at Bhubaneswar extension campus of IIT Kharagpur. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches viz (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering. During 2010-11 academic session, 126 students have been admitted in B.Tech courses, 3 in preparatory and 14 in P.G courses. Total student strength of

IIT, Bhubaneswar is 354. The Government of Orissa has offered 936 acres of land out of which 517 acres have been handed over at Arugul, Jatni, to the Institute.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 354. During 2010, the institute had an intake of 129 students in undergraduate courses and 14 students in postgraduate. During last three years, 55 in referred journals and 79 in conference proceedings were presented by the faculty and students.

16.6 Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar (Punjab)

IIT Punjab has started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through IIT Delhi campus at Delhi. 104 students have been admitted in B.Tech courses in three branches during the year. The Government of Punjab has handed over 501 acres land at Ropar which is about 40 Kms from Chandigarh, to the Institute for its permanent campus. The first batch of students joined IIT Ropar at the IIT Delhi campus, the institute responsible for mentoring the new IIT. This batch and the batch that joined in 2009 are now housed at the temporary campus of IIT Ropar, Punjab. The Institute has started with B.Tech programme in three branches – (i) Computer Science and Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering and (iii) Mechanical Engineering.

The institute currently operates from the premises of Government Polytechnic College for Girls (Ropar), which has been fully renovated and furnished. In a few years, the institute will be relocated to its own campus, along the banks of the river Sutlej at village Phool Kalan, Ropar (Punjab).

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 353 (326 UG, 22 Ph;D and 5 Preparation course). During last three years, 619 journals and 254 conference in international publications, 34 international and 7 national patents, 8 license of Technology and 26 international collaboration were presented by the faculty and students.

16.7 Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi

IIT Mandi has started functioning from the academic year 2009-10 from IIT Roorkee. Permanent site of IIT Mandi has been located at Kamand, about 15 Km from Mandi town in a mountainous land of about 530 acres. IIT, Roorkee is the mentoring institute of IIT Mandi.

The Foundation stone of IIT Mandi was laid on Feb. 24, 2009. It was registered as a Society on June 20, 2009. The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is now in advanced stage of transferring this land to IIT Mandi.

The first Batch of students of IIT Mandi was admitted through JEE in July 2009 and their classes are being held at IIT Roorkee. A total of 99 students were admitted: 36 in Electrical Engineering, 36 in Computer Science & Engineering and 27 in Mechanical Engineering. Board of governors of IIT Mandi has been constituted.

The operation of IIT Mandi is proposed to be shifted to a transit campus at Mandi town from the academic session 2010-11

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 235 (216 UG, 6 PG students and 13 Ph.D). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 118 students in undergraduate courses. During last two years, 4 papers were presented by the faculty and students

16.8 Indian Institute of Technology, Indore

Indian Institute of Technology Indore has started functioning from 2009-10 academic year through its temporary campus at Institute of Engineering & Technology, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore. During 2010, the student strength was 242 with 227 students in UG programmes and 15 students in Ph.D programmes.

State Government of Madhya Pradesh has offered land measuring about 500 acres at Vill. Simrol in Indore, at a distance of 11 Kms from Mhow railway station and 32 Kms from Indore airport.

The Institute currently operates from IET, DAVV University, Khandwa Road, Indore. During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 351.

17. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IIITs)

Information Technology is an important tool for development of different areas of knowledge economy. India is emerging as a global player in the field of Information Technology. There has been a steady rise of software and IT sector in India since 1990's. As the IT industry is expanding rapidly, manpower requirement is growing exponentially. In order to develop manpower for different areas of the knowledge economy, education and training of information technology is a core prerequisite. **The Central Government has established four IIITs at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram.** These institutions provide undergraduate as well as postgraduate education. The IIIT at Gwalior is for IT and Management. The IIITs at Jabalpur and Kancheepuram are for IT and Design as well as Manufacturing. The IIIT at Allahabad can be considered for IT and Library Sciences or Informatics, based on the activities of this Institute. In addition, the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of twenty more IIITs in the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Admissions into undergraduate programmes in IIITs are through the All India Engineering / Architecture Entrance Examination (AIEEE).

17.1. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

The Indian institute of Information Technology, Allahabad was established in 1999 and got conferred Deemed-to-be University Status in 2000. The IIIT, Allahabad has an Extension Campus at Amethi.

The Institute conducts UG Courses in B.Tech (IT) and B.Tech (EC), PG Courses in M.Tech (Intelligent Systems, Software Engineering, Bioinformatics, Wireless Communication & Computing, Robotics, Human Computer Interaction and Microelectronics), Master of Business Administration

[MBA (IT)] and Master of Science in Cyber Law & Information Security [MS(CLIS)] besides the Doctoral Program in Information Technology.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 1684 (1184 UG and 500 PG students, 15 foreign students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 351 students in undergraduate courses and 284 students in postgraduate. The institute awarded 4 Ph.D degrees during 2010. During last three years, the institute was awarded 2 patents. During 2010, 207 journals/conference papers and 9 books were presented/published by the faculty and students.

The Institute at present has 26 R&D Projects of far-reaching consequences having bearings on latest innovations, inventions and other academic concepts. Besides, the Institute has academic collaboration with 18 National and International Institutions such as CMU Pittsburgh, MIT-USA, GIST Korea, EPFL Louisiana, ROSNOU Moscow, California University USA, Aalborg University, Denmark, University of Abertay Dundee, AIT Thailand etc.

There are 08 Industrial collaborations such as Corinex Canada, TCS, ISRO, Zensar Pune, Maple Leaf, ALIMCO etc. and 8 Centres of Excellence at the Institute such as IRCB, Indo-US Centre for language technology, Indo-Danish Centre for Wireless Sensors and Senses, Patent Referral Centre and S&T Discovery Park etc.

The Institute academic staff have published as many as 1511 Books & Papers having high impact factor and citations. Patents granted are 02 and filed ones are 10 while there are 07 copyrights and conferences held / attended are 385.

With its concerted view to promote high-end researches and sharing the global concern to arrest the regressive trends in the studies of general sciences, IIIT-A took a leading role in the country in hosting a series of Science Conclaves by inviting Nobel Laureates and other eminent scientists and academicians from the national and international areas of sciences to disseminate their knowledge and learning to our budding young scientists selected across the country's length and breadth and also to informally interact with them with personal contact.

The Institute has organized the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd Science Conclaves and INSPIRE Programs of GoI, MHRD & DST during December 14-21, 2008, December 08-14, 2009 and December 08-14, 2010 respectively in which about 1500 selected young scientists, teachers and researchers actively interacted with about a dozen Nobel Laureates of repute and about 150 eminent academicians from India and abroad. These efforts of the Institute has been able to ignite the fire in the young minds to take to the studies of sciences and hold the banner of learning aloft.

In country's bid to popularize general sciences among the school-going children in upper Primary and High Schools by the DST, IIIT-A has been given the onerous and gigantic task of working as a Nodal Agency in the INSPIRE AWARD Program 2010 for Uttar Pradesh in which about two lakh students are poised to participate from 60,000 schools in the State. About 10,000 selected students are engaged in the State of U.P. alone to vie for National Awards through these efforts.

In order to fulfill its commitment to reach the fruits of IT and ICT to the doorsteps of rural India, IIIT-A has established its RGIIT-Amethi Campus at Amethi, Sultanpur where a number of societal programs such as establishment of VRC's with the help of ISRO, Medico-diagnostic programs, Diagnostic Health Centres, awareness and training programs for farmers, programs for differently-abled persons, ICT-related helpline to the rural people etc. have been undertaken for mass awakening and benefit of the rural people.

The Institute has thus not only excelled in the role for conception, propagation and expansion of Information Technology to reap to the fullest the benefits of the IT revolution in all areas and thereby to improve the quality of life but has also contributed creditably in reducing regional imbalances in the country alongwith.

17.2. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior (ABV-IIITMG) is an autonomous Institute with the status of a deemed University, established by the Government of India, in January, 1996. The Institute has a well-defined campus on the foothills of the Gwalior Fort. It strives to become a world class institution to contribute towards research and education and to produce technology and business leaders. There is research focus in education. The vibrant links with the industry are wide ranging; these include industry oriented curricula design, development and delivery, summer internship projects, mentoring of students by CEOs and senior professionals etc.

ABV-IIITM offers Post Graduate and Doctoral Programs in ICT and Management. The institute promotes innovation and creativity.

The Institute has established research collaboration with Universities in USA, France and Japan. Students contribute good number of International Publications. Students are going abroad for summer internship. Some of them have won the various contests organized by Intel, Microsoft IBM, etc and are getting placed with the reputed companies like TCS, Wipro, Amdocs, Microsoft, Connexant etc.

The Institute is also ranked in A category by Business India 2010 survey.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 738. During 2010, the institute had an intake of 118 students in undergraduate courses and 115 students in postgraduate. The institute awarded 23 Ph.D degrees. During last three year 35 papers were presented by the faculty and students.

17.3. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPIITDM), Jabalpur.

The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Jabalpur was established in 2005. The Institute is envisioned as an academic institution of excellence that

facilitates and promotes the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing in global markets. It would meet the requirement in different sectors like automobile, aerospace and defence, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc.

The Central Government has declared the institute as a 'Deemed-to-be-University' under the Novo category of the recommendation of University Grants Commission.

Construction of two buildings of the Institute, namely (i) Core Lab Complex and (ii) the Service Block has been completed, and the Institute has started functioning from its own campus from the academic session 2009-10. The Construction work is under process.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 637 (595 UG and 42 PG students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 261 students in undergraduate courses and 60 students in postgraduate. During last three years, the Institute was awarded 1 patent. During last three years 53 journals / conference papers were presented by the faculty and students.

17.4. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram

IIITD&M Kancheepuram, a centre for excellence established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been operational since 2007 at the temporary campus at IIT-Madras. The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has allocated land for setting up of the Institute. The construction work for development of the campus is underway.

During 2010, Student strength of the Institute was 228 (203 UG 16 PG and 9 Ph.D students). During 2010, the institute had an intake of 58 students in undergraduate courses and 16 students in postgraduate. During last three years, 60 papers were presented by the faculty and students.

18. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE (IISC.)

Ever since its inception, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has laid balanced emphasis on the pursuit of basic knowledge in Science and Engineering, as well as on the application of its research findings for industrial and social benefits.

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

Institute awards about 150 Ph. D. degrees, 75 M.Sc.(Engg) and 300 Master's degrees, viz., ME/M.Tech./M.Des/MBA.

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

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

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

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

19. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERS)

The Government of India, based on the recommendation of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM), set up five Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. These IISERs are envisaged to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Of the five IISERs, Pune and Kolkata started their academic activities in 2006 and Mohali in 2007. Two more IISERs, in Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram, began their sessions in August, 2008. All the IISERs are autonomous institutions and registered Societies governed by their respective Board of Governors.

2. The central theme of the IISER is to integrate education with research so that undergraduate teachings as well as doctoral and postdoctoral research work are carried out in symbiosis. Students are encouraged to carry out research projects during the vacation periods in the first four years of their Masters programme in various research institutes outside IISER. In the fifth year the students are required to participate in a research seminar and also carry out a research project on which a thesis will have to be written.

3. The goals of these institutes, inter alia, envisage as follows:-

To create quality education and research in basic sciences.

To attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.

To create integrated Masters Programme in sciences, following+2 curricula, in order to provide entry into research at a younger age. In addition, the Institutes will have integrated programmes leading to masters and Ph.Ds to those who hold a Bachelor's degree in science.

To make possible a flexible borderless curriculum in sciences.

To actively forge strong relationship with existing universities and colleges and network with laboratories and institutions.

To establish advanced research Laboratories and Central facilities.

4. Total intake of students in 2010-11 in all IISERs is shown in table:

Name of the Institute	General	OBC	SC	ST	PD	Total
IISER, Kolkata	42	28	17	6	-	93
IISER, Pune	41	34	15	5	-	94
IISER, Mohali	50	33	11	2	-	96
IISER, Bhopal	80	38	15	4	-	137
IISER, Thiruvanthapuram	32	19	8	3	-	62

19.1 IISER Kolkata

The Institute is currently located an extended temporary campus developed at Haringhata in the buildings of defunct State Govt dairy and spare buildings of State Fisheries College given by the Govt of West Bengal. The campus will be developed on a plot of 201 acres of land at Haringhata, Kalyani. It will have, in addition to the main academic building, an integrated campus with hall of residence, guest house for visiting teachers, facilities for sports and games, medical center, post office, bank, Kendriya Vidyalaya, shopping complex and many other support services. M/S Suresh Goel and Associates, New Delhi have been appointed as Architect consultant of the permanent campus of IISER, Kolkata at Haringhata, Kalyani, Nadia.

IISER, Kolkata is moving ahead with the aim that exceptional teaching and research talent bolstered by state-of-the-art research laboratories, library and computational facilities are created. The integrated campus is envisaged to have advanced research laboratories and central facilities under the same roof in order to encourage interdisciplinary and collaborative research across disciplines, through appropriate design of laboratory, office and meeting spaces and adopting the best of global practices in this regard.

19.2 IISER Pune

IISER, Pune has initiated a 5-year Integrated Masters programme and a post-Masters Ph.D. programme in Integrated Sciences in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. Apart from classroom instruction, it builds student skills in areas such as scientific inquiry, problem solving, communication skills, computational sciences, electronics and instrumentation and workshop practices. The Institute plans to develop advanced teaching and research labs where students will have

the opportunity to pursue experiments as well as advanced research under the mentorship of world-class faculty. Eventually, this should make education and careers in basic sciences more exciting and rewarding.

There has been considerable progress in setting up of the main IISER Pune campus. CSIR/NCL has now officially handed over 98 acres of land for creating IISER Pune campus. The construction work for the permanent campus of the Institute is in full swing.

19.3 IISER Mohali

IISER, Mohali was established in 2007 to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. The foundation stone was laid on 27th September 2006 by the Prime Minister of India.. Classes for the first MS (Int) batch began on 16th August 2007. The Institute is functioning from the temporary campus located in MGSIPAP Complex in Sector 26, Chandigarh.

The major focus at IISER Mohali is to create a world class scientific institution with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research. The doctoral program at IISER Mohali involves course work, a qualifying examination, thesis work and a thesis examination, leading to the award of a PhD degree. Besides research, students will be involved in several professional activities such as seminars, workshops, and review meetings. The institute has provision for a number of post-doctoral fellowships. Faculty research spans a diverse spectrum of interests ranging from theoretical chemistry, quantum information processing, meta-materials and spectroscopy to inorganic physical chemistry, algebra, immunology and biophysics. Research infrastructure available at IISER includes a computing facility, an instrumentation facility and a modern library.

The 5 yr MS (Int) program in Science at IISER Mohali admits students after 10+2. The course structure is interdisciplinary & research oriented in nature, with a focus on the basic sciences. The first two years of the program constitute a common core with courses from Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Mathematics & Computer Science, Humanities & Social Sciences, as well as Interdisciplinary courses. The MS degree is awarded in the subject in which the student opts to major in, after the core years. In the fifth year, the students will undertake a research project, and participate in state-of-the-art scientific research at IISER Mohali's research labs. The graduates are expected to take up science as a career, although the diverse skills gained will equip them to pursue high-profile careers in any field, including industry.

IISER, Mohali's new fully residential 125 acre campus is coming up in the Knowledge City at Sector 81 Mohali. This is around 15 Km from the center of Chandigarh city.

19.4 IISER Bhopal

The Institute is presently functioning from a transit campus. The classes commenced from August 18, 2008 with an intake of 19 students (18 Gen and 1 OBC). As the transit campus was in a very bad condition, the renovation and establishment of laboratories, hostel and cafeteria was carried

out on war footing. Most of the faculty members appointed have an illustrious career and have been doing post doctoral research in reputed foreign universities.

The State Government allotted a 200 acre plot near Bhoori in Bhopal which is about 25 k.m. from the main city. The land is since been registered and the boundary wall is being constructed by Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Bhopal. The Master Plan for the entire campus has been drawn up by the Institute Architect. The initial construction of academic building, hostel and some other common amenities at a total cost of approximately ₹.100 crore has been taken up.

19.5 IISER Thiruvananthapuram

IISER, Thiruvananthapuram was established in August 2008 and is dedicated to scientific research and science education of international standards. It is an autonomous institutions awarding five year integrated MS degree in addition to PH.D degrees in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and inter-disciplinary areas. The emphasis will be to develop a spirit of research cutting across disciplines from the beginning itself.

IISER-TVM is temporarily located in the Computer Science building of the College of Engineering, Trivandrum (CET). The permanent campus of 200 acres is coming up at Vithura, at the foothills of the Ponmudi hills of the Western Ghats, about 40Kms from Thiruvananthapuram. The boundary wall of the permanent campus of the Institute has been constructed and the construction of the new campus will start shortly.

20. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs)

The National Institutes of Technology are Centrally-funded autonomous technical institutions and those have been declared 'Institutes of National Importance' under the NIT Act, 2007. Till the academic session of 2009-10, there are twenty NITs located at: Agartala (Tripura), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal), Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Orissa), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

2. As per the present policy of admission of students, admissions to 50 % of the seats in an NIT are made from the students of the State, where the NIT is situated. The admissions in the remaining 50% seats are made on the basis of the All India rank of the aspiring candidates. Thus, the students from the States-quota as well as from the All India - quota study in each NITs. The system has been able to provide high quality technical education to the talented students in the country. While propagating the scope of equal opportunity of engineering education to the remotest corners of the country, NITs form a very important segment among the premier Technical Institutions in the country to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. They have an important role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements. After setting up of the ten new NITs, the students from all over the country will get adequate scope of pursuing technical education.

3. Therefore, the NITs have brought out a radical change and opened up greater vistas for the talented students throughout the country. The academic curriculum, cultural activities etc. in these

NITs are always arranged and encouraged to ensure that inter-personnel relations among the students always grow in the right direction, where everyone learn to respect the individual socio-economic background in the light of the composite culture and rich heritage of this vast country through a federal orientation while paying sufficient regards to the regional flavour. This type of proper educational environment and academic ambience make the students the best citizens of the country through lessons of patience, empathy for all and national integration.

4. Details about the twenty older NITs are given hereunder.

20.1 National Institute of Technology, Agartala

The National Institute of Technology – Agartala is a Centrally-funded technical Institution. This was originally established in 1965-66 as Tripura Engineering College under the control of the Government of Tripura. It was converted into National Institute of Technology – Agartala w.e.f 01.04.2006. The academic policy of the Institute is decided by the Senate with the approval of the Board of governors. It is an ‘Institution of national importance’ under the NIT Act, 2007.

20.2 Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad

Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology-Allahabad was formerly known as Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad. It is an Institute with total commitment to quality and excellence in academic pursuits. It is among one of the leading institutes in India and was established in year 1961 as a joint enterprise of the Govt. of India and Govt. of UP in accordance with the scheme of establishment of REC. However with effect from June 26th 2002, the college is known as Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology-Allahabad.

The foundation stone of the college was laid by the first Prime Minister of India, Lt. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru on 3rd May, 1961 on a site spreading over 222 acres on the banks of the river Ganga. The main building of the college was inaugurated by another illustrious son of India, Prime Minister Lt. Lal Bahadur Shastri on 18th April, 1965.

The students are extensively exposed to cross-cultural environment as candidates from various other countries such as Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mauritius, Malaysia, Iran, Yemen, Iraq, Palestine and Thailand also join this Institute for various under-graduate and post-graduate programmes. The Institute is a fully residential institution with 7 hostels for boys and 2 for girls. One hostel is exclusively for post-graduate students.

20.3 Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal

Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology-Bhopal is one of the leading ‘Institutions of national importance’ in the area of technical education. It was established with the objective of developing a ‘Centre of Excellence’ in the central region of India to be a ‘Pace Setter’ to other Institutions. The Govt. of India and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh jointly sponsored the Institute in 1960 to attract bright young students from across the country. It was formerly known as Maulana Azad College of Technology (MACT) which was one of the India’s first eight Regional Engineering Colleges. It has been named after the great scholar, educationist and the first education minister of the country, Dr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It was inaugurated on 4th September, 1960 by Late Prof.

Humayan Kabir, the then Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The foundation stone was laid by Late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India on 23rd April, 1961.

In 2002, the Institute was rechristened as Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology-Bhopal. The Institute is fully-funded by the Government of India and it is enjoying the status of an 'Institution of national importance' declared under the National Institute of Technology Act 2007. Since August 1968, the Institute has been conducting full-time M.Tech. and since August 1969, part time M.Tech. industry-oriented courses, respectively. Several Post-Graduate Courses were started subsequently, viz. Stress and Vibration Analysis of Structures and Machines in 1981, Computer Application in July 1987, Public Health Engineering including Environmental Engineering and Planning and Digital Communication Engineering in 1990, Urban Development in 1992, Maintenance Engineering and Microwave & Millimeter Wave 1995 and Energy Engineering in 1997.

Two Prestigious Problem oriented Research Laboratories (one in Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines and the other in Heavy Electrical Machines) are established at this Institute by the Government of India. The Institution offers Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral programmes in Engineering and Technology, Management and Humanities. The programmes of study include 13 Bachelors and 23 Master's programmes, Master of Computer Application (MCA) and Master of Business Administration (MBA) along with Doctoral programmes. The Institution has 18 departments with qualified faculty members, non-teaching staff, more than 4000 aspiring students and 50 years of experienced and talented leadership.

In order to improve the teaching standard of the Institute and to cater to the needs of the increased students' strength, the Institute has recruited new faculty members. The Institute organized 10 conferences and contributed 251 papers in national and international journals. The faculty members of the Institute attended 62 national and international conferences in India and abroad, published seven books on various subjects and undertook 28 research projects. In this year, 124 students registered themselves for Ph.D and 21 students were awarded Ph.D Degrees. Renowned scientists have visited the Institute for interactive sessions with the students.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India has graced the 7th Convocation of the institute. The Institute has taken up the construction of a 500 capacity Girls' hostel and 1536 capacity Boys' hostels which were designed in-house. Besides this, construction of departmental blocks with additional instruction and laboratory spaces has also been taken up. A Master Plan for the entire campus has been prepared. The Institute has adopted reformatory measures to strengthen its academic performance and lead it towards international standards and to create a nurturing research environment. An incubation/ innovation centre is being planned for the students.

20.4 National Institute of Technology, Calicut

National Institute of Technology-Calicut (established in 1961 as a Regional Engineering College) is now one of the 'institutions of national importance' under the NIT Act, 2007. It is now fully-funded by the Government of India. Set in a picturesque landscape at the foothills of the Western Ghats, the Institute is located about 22 kms northeast of Kozhikode (Calicut) city in the northern part of Kerala. The campus extends over an area of approximately 120 hectares. NIT-

Calicut offers under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. level programmes in various disciplines and has several academic departments and division, covering Engineering, Architecture, Science and Management. The interdisciplinary Schools and the Research Centres have added strength to the sponsored research and consultancy activities in the recent past. The total student strength of the Institute is more than 4300 at present. The Institute provides accommodation for students and staff subject to availability. Concerted efforts are being put in to add facilities to match with the increasing demands, both at the academic front and the residential side.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Institute has initiated a number of infrastructure development projects. About 45000 sq. m. plinth areas of buildings were added to the previously existing infrastructural facilities of the REC regime. New departments/schools have been created in the year 2009 and those are the departments of Physics, Chemistry, School of Biotechnology, Nano Science & Technology and the School of Management Studies. About 432 publications came out of the research activities of the faculty members and the research scholars. About Rs 25 million worth R&D projects was secured by the faculty members from the external funding agencies. About 95% of the students obtained placement through campus-recruitment conducted by various reputed firms.

20.5 National Institute of Technology, Durgapur

National Institute of Technology-Durgapur is an 'Institute of national importance' offering nine B. Tech. programmes, fifteen M.Tech. programmes, three M.Sc. programmes, MBA, MCA and doctoral research programmes. It has a 187 acres campus with the academic blocks, guest-house, faculty quarters and all students hostels networked with fiber optic cables and wireless with Internet bandwidth of 95 Mbps.

The last installment of the increase in the annual intake in all UG and PG programmes as per the Government of India's directives for reservation of seats of OBC students was implemented in 2010-11. Two new M.Tech. programmes viz. (i) Environmental Science and Technology and (ii) Biotechnology were introduced in 2009-10 and one M.Sc. programme in Mathematics with Computer Application was started in 2010-11.

The total numbers of papers published/ accepted for publication by the faculty members were 205 and 34 in peer-reviewed international journals and national journals, respectively, in 2009-10. The number of papers published in conference proceedings was 205 and the faculty members reviewed 91 manuscripts in journals in 2009-10. At present, 212 research scholars are registered for doctoral programme.

Thirty-four sponsored projects worth more than Rs 90 million are being handled by the Institute at present. Under DST-FIST programme, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering and Computer Science & Engineering received grants in 2010-11. Departments of Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Metallurgical & Materials Engineering have already been receiving grants under DST-FIST.

NIT-Durgapur participated successfully in World Bank funded TEQIP-1 as a lead institute.

Central Instrumental Facility, CAD laboratory, Language laboratory and 17 new laboratories in different departments were set up. The existing central facilities and 49 existing laboratories in various departments were modernized. The Institute has also been selected in TEQIP-II

A collaborative venture was taken up with CERN, Geneva encompassing faculty visits, joint research and students' internship and Caledonian Institute of Technology, Glasgow (Muscat campus). Collaborative research is also in progress with 25 universities/institutes all over the world. Seventeen students and 33 students visited premier institutions abroad to carry out research projects and present papers in international conferences during 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. NIT-Durgapur was selected as the WB Regional Centre of Excellence of Indo-US Collaboration for Engineering Education (IUCEE). FOSS Resource Centre was set up in collaboration with IOTA. MoU was signed with Durgapur Steel Plant for collaborative research and training and four projects were taken up. A video-conferencing facility has been installed recently which will help to enhance the collaborative activities.

Huge expansion in infrastructure was taken up to cope with the increased students' intake. Construction of a number of academic and administrative blocks, new students' hostels for boys and girls and faculty residence blocks is progressing in full swing. Expansion of roads and drainage system, renovation of medical unit and students' activity centre and extension of existing students' hostels are also in progress. Existing infrastructure including students' sports facilities has been augmented. Solar powered street and garden lights and solar heaters in the students' hostels have been installed.

20.6 National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur

National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur (formally known as Regional Engineering College-Hamirpur) was established by the Govt. of India during the year 1985 as Joint and co-operative enterprise of the Govt. of India and State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. It was converted into National Institute of Technology in the year 2002 alongwith other RECs in the country. The Institute enjoys the status of 'Institution of national importance' under the NIT Act, 2007. The campus of the Institute is spread over 200 acres of land in picturesque surroundings facing snow-clad Dhauladhar mountain ranges. The campus is located at a distance of 04 kms from Hamirpur Bus stand in the outskirts of Hamirpur town which is the district headquarter of Hamirpur District of H.P and well-connected by all weather road with other parts of the country. The nearest broad gauge rail head at Una (Himachal Pradesh) is at a distance of 80 kms from where frequent bus service is available to Hamirpur. The place has serene climate with moderate temperature varying from 4 to 40 degree Celsius with an altitude of 900 metres.

At present, the Institute offers Four Year B. Tech Degree with an intake of 92 students each in Civil, Electrical & Electronics, Electronics & Communication, Computer Science and Mechanical Engineering. Five year Degree in B.Arch with an intake of 46 students is also offered by the Institute. 12 Nos. M.Tech. Programme out 15 Nos. approved PG Programmes with an intake of 25 students each are at present running in the Institute in (i) Electrical Engg. (a)Power System (b) Signal Processing & Control (c) Condition Monitoring Control and Protection of Electrical Apparatus (ii) Mechanical Engineering (a) Thermal Engineering (Computational Fluid Dynamics and Head Transfer) (b) CAD-CAM (iii) Electronics & Communication Engg. (a)VLSI Design (b)

Communication Systems & Networks (iv) Computer Science & Engineering (a) Computer Science and Engg. (b) Mobile Computing (v) Centre for Material Science (a) Material Science & Engineering (vi) Centre for Energy & Environment (a) Energy Technology (vii) Architecture (a) M. Arch and Planning (viii) Management & Social Science: MBA (Self-financing), 05 Nos. more PG Programme/M.Sc. & Msc. 5 years Integrated Programme in 03 disciplines are proposed to be started in the near future. Besides, Ph.D. Programmes has been started from January 2006 in all disciplines of Engineering, Sciences and Humanities and Architecture Department.

20.7 National Institute of Technology , Jaipur

Formerly Malaviya Rational Engineering College-Jaipur (established in 1963 as a joint enterprise of the State Government and Central Government) was one of the seventeen RECs of India. The Institute is known as Malaviya National Institute of Technology-Jaipur at present. There are 9 under-graduate, 19 post-graduate & Ph.D. programmes in Engineering, Sciences & Humanities in the institute. The Institute is a part of the recent World Bank-supported Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) and was sanctioned a grant of Rs 110 crore to create infrastructural facilities to impart technical education of international standards.

The placement cell of MNIT achieved 100 per cent placement for 2009-10 batch with over 100 students having more than one placement offer. A record number of 98 companies visited the campus. The average salary package being Rs 3.93 lakh per annum.

Sponsored research project worth more than 150 lakh are currently under progress in the institute. The consultancy revenue generation has increased with consultancy projects worth more than 158 lakh initiated during this year.

The Physical Education & Sports Department organized MST 09 (all India invitational sports tournament) & were adjudged the overall champions with 4 gold medals & 3 silver medals in

different events. The students participated in National-level tournaments namely BOSM (Pilani), All India inter-NIT sports and cricket tournament, and were declared champions in all the three.

20.8 National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar

DR. B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology was established in the year 1987 as Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar and was given the status of National Institute of Technology by the Government of India on October 17, 2002. Now the NIT Act, 2007 has declared the Institute as 'Institute of national importance'. As one of the National Institutes of Technology, the Institute has the responsibility of providing high quality education in Engineering, Technology and Sciences to produce competent technical and scientific manpower for the country. The Institute offers B Tech., M.Tech., Msc & PhD programmes in the several disciplines of Engineering, Technology and Sciences.

The Institute's campus is wide spread over an area of 154 acres. It has many topographical features, various building of different nature with clean and wide roads surrounded by a green belt. The campus area has been broadly divided into different functional zones. (i) institution zone for teaching departments/centres/administration (ii) residential zone for the faculty and staff (iii) students' hostel

zone. Other amenities on the campus include a guest house, a community centre, a dispensary, shopping centre, banks, Post Office, sports complex, playgrounds, new Tennis courts, Basketball courts, Volleyball courts, Open air theatre, central seminar hall and night canteen etc.

20.9 National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

The National Institute of Technology-Jamshedpur [earlier known as Regional Institute of Technology (RIT) Jamshedpur till 31st March 2003] is one of the 30 such Institutes of the country. As RIT-Jamshedpur, it was established statutorily in 1960-61 as an autonomous educational organization under the 50:50 joint budgetary liability of the Central Government and State Government of Bihar; but under the monitoring control of the Department of Science & Technology of the State Government. The RIT-Jamshedpur was converted into NIT-Jamshedpur w.e.f. 01/04/2003; but with the passing of NIT Act 2007, the NIT-Jamshedpur is now a 'Institute of national importance'

The Institute is progressing satisfactorily in all the spheres of its obligatory responsibilities, teaching, research, staff and student's welfare, campus development, students' co-curricular activities, encouraging faculty members to participate in national seminars and producing their research-findings in reputed national & international journals. Outgoing graduates during 2008-09 created a record of 93% of their being campus selected by different prominent companies.

21.10 National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra

National Institute of Technology-Kurukshetra is one of the thirty National Institutes of Technology in the country. The Institute was conferred the status of Deemed University by the Govt. of India w.e.f 26.6.2002. Before the declaration of NIT-Kurukshetra with Deemed University status, the Institute was known as Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra which was established in the year 1963 as a joint and cooperative enterprise of the Govt. of India and State Government of Haryana for imparting technical training to youth and for fostering national integration. The Government of India has taken over full administrative and financial control of this Institute w.e.f 14.05.2003. Now, National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 has declared the NIT-Kurukshetra as 'Institute of national importance'.

National Institute of Technology-Kurukshetra continues to produce professionals with a creative touch, passion and positive attitude. The Institute provides education in engineering in different disciplines at the graduate and post-graduate level. It also provides facilities for research in Engineering and Technology. Since 2006, the Institute is also offering Master Degree in Business Administration and Computer Applications. The Institute has, over the years, grown in size and in activities. It occupies a unique position amongst the foremost engineering institutions in the country while remaining committed to excellence in teaching and research.

The Institute is about 160 kms from Delhi. The pollution-free and lush green campus extends over an area of 300 acres imaginatively laid down on a picturesque landscape. It presents a spectacle of harmony in architecture and natural beauty. The Institute has well equipped Library, Labs with modern equipments, Workshop and Computer Centre. A full-fledged Health Centre manned by

qualified doctors, a Post Office, hostels for all students with internet facility, guest house, a branch of the State Bank of India, Shopping Centre, Gymnasium Centre, well-equipped Sports Complex, Senate Hall and Jubilee Hall are located at convenient points in the Campus.

20.11 National Institute of Technology, Nagpur

Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology-Nagpur is one among the thirty National Institute of Technology in the country. The Institute was established in June 1960 as Regional Engineering College and named after the eminent engineer, planner and statesman of the country Bharat Ratna Lt. M. Visvesvaraya. Over the years, this Institution has grown many folds in the areas of technical education & research. The Institute has 13 departments offering education at undergraduate, post-graduate levels and doctorate level. The Institute offers 9 undergraduate, 13 post-graduate and doctoral research program in all departments. The Institute has well-equipped laboratories in all departments and has excellent research and testing facilities. It has adequate number of highly qualified and trained faculty of national and international repute and proven capabilities in various disciplines. The faculty members, keep themselves abreast of the latest technological developments in the country and abroad through participation in various activities like seminars, conferences, training programs, guest lectures, etc. The faculty members have been regularly contributing papers in the research journals of high academic repute. VNIT has been selected for phase II implementation under the scheme of World Bank Project under Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP).

20.12 National Institute of Technology, Patna

The National Institute of Technology-Patna is the eighteenth National Institute of Technology established by the Govt. of India upon rechristening of the erstwhile Bihar College of Engineering, Patna on 28-1-2004. The Institute is governed by the NIT Act, 2007. Its humble beginning can be traced to 1886 with establishment of a Pleader's Survey Training School, which was subsequently elevated to the Bihar College of Engineering Patna in 1924 at the present site with the introduction of graduate level engineering curriculum. M.Sc. (Engg.) was introduced in 1978 and now doctoral programme has been started from academic session 2009-10 at the Institute.

NIT-Patna is situated on the south bank of the river Ganges behind Gandhi Ghat (one of the most reverence places of Patna). The Institute's campus is 8 kms from the Patna Junction railway station and 15 kms from the Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport, Patna. The entry to the Institute is from Ashok Rajpath and it is about 3 kms from Gandhi Maidan, the heart of the city.

20.13 National Institute of Technology, Raipur

National Institute of Technology-Raipur was upgraded on 01.12.2005 from the erstwhile G. E. C. Raipur by Government of India. National Institute of Technology-Raipur has been declared as an 'Institute of national importance' under the NIT Act, 2007. The Institute is committed to the challenging task of development of technical education by preparing seasoned graduates in highly sophisticated field of engineering and technology. At present, the Institute offers graduate-level programmes in twelve disciplines, post-graduate level programmes in six disciplines & doctoral

programmes in various disciplines of Engineering and Technology. Ever since its rechristening, NIT-Raipur has been on the fast track of development and has undergone numerous facelifts because of which placement records have witnessed unprecedented growth and is touching new heights as the graph of placement is increasing remarkably.

The Institute has a legacy of over fifty years. In order to achieve the primary object of its constitution, a number of policy initiatives (as mentioned below) have been taken up—both on academic and administrative fronts. Academic initiatives include revision of curriculum, periodical review of academic activities, TEQIP proposals, laboratory upgradation, opportunities for career development of faculties and staff. Administrative initiatives include recruitment of new teaching and non-teaching staff, development of infrastructure, framing of various rules and staff-welfare.

Due to OBC implementation, students' strength (both UG and PG) has increased to 1017 and 1148 in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. Full-time Ph.D. programmes in various departments have been started in the Institute with total intake of 16 full-time Ph.D. scholars. About 40 part-time and full-time scholars are currently working for their Ph.D. in the Institute. Recruitment to some non-faculty posts has been completed and the process of recruitment of 152 faculty positions is underway.

20.14 National Institute of Technology Rourkela

The Institute was founded as the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela on 15th August, 1961, renamed as the National Institute of Technology- Rourkela on 26th June 2002 and declared as an 'Institute of national importance' by the NIT Act, 2007. Spread across an area of 675 acres and carpeted by a lush green cover, the campus of the Institute is situated right at the confluence of the hills of Rourkela. The campus is characterized by aesthetically pleasing buildings which have inspired generations of students to strive for excellence. The new extension of campus will be adding another 400 acres to the already huge campus. The campus is a mini-township in itself with all the modern amenities. There are eight halls of residence, seven for boys and one for the girls with an overall accommodation capacity of over 3000 boarders. The entire campus is connected by a state-of-the-art network with almost 4000 nodes. Every student and faculty member has a networked personal computer at his/her disposal. With an internet bandwidth of 32Mbps, NIT-Rourkela hosts one of the most advanced computer networks in the country.

58 companies from different sectors visited the Institute for campus placement. In all, 586 offers in 2008-09 were issued to the students. At present, the main building, new department building, 1000 seated hostel are under construction. The Institute had produced about 16,555 Graduate Engineers.

Year after year, the placements at NIT-Rourkela keep getting better and better. Even when the rest of the country grappled hard to come to terms with the economic crises, the students of NIT-Rourkela continued to get placed in the best organizations all over the country. The placement records serve as a testament to the abilities and potential of the students of NIT-Rourkela. The positions offered to the graduates of NIT-Rourkela by the leading global giants goes out to prove the mettle of the students and also adds value to the degree offered by NIT-Rourkela. The growing significance of a degree from NIT-Rourkela is exemplified by the trust and confidence displayed by these

organizations. The process saw the participation of over 50 firms, with a significant portion (over 65%) getting placed in the first two months of the placement schedule. In spite of the market's unhealthy circumstances, NIT-Rourkela recorded a new high in the number of positions offered. The number shot up from 586 job-offers to 600 job-offers.

20.15 National Institute of Technology, Silchar

National Institute of Technology-Silchar was converted from REC Silchar in 2002, and started its academic activities in the year 1977. Through these 33 years, the Institute has progressed by leaps and bounds, catering to the needs of the country in general and the northeast in particular. Being an 'Institute of national importance' as per the NIT Act 2007, NIT-Silchar has the vision of establishing unique identity by development of high quality human and knowledge resources in diverse areas of technologies to meet local, national and global economics and social needs, and needs of human society at large in a self-sustained manner. At present, it offers 06 undergraduate courses (viz. Civil Engg., Electrical Engg., Electronics and Communications Engg., Electronics and Instrumentation Engg., Mechanical Engg., Computer Science and Engg.) and 09 M.Tech. and M.Sc programmes (viz. Earthquake Engg, Geotechnical Engg, Water Resources Engg., Transportation Engg., Power and Energy Systems Engg., Thermal Engg., Design and Manufacturing Engg., Micro Electronics & VLSI Engg., Applied Chemistry) and also Ph.D. Programmes in all branches of Engineering and Basic Sciences and Humanities. The placement record of NIT-Silchar is very encouraging and it is about 95%. Various infrastructure developments are going on to cope up the challenges to impart quality education for both UG & PG levels including research.

20.16 National Institute of Technology, Srinagar

National Institute of Technology-Srinagar has shown continuous upward increase in student's intake particularly during the last five years. Two new departments namely the Department of Computer Science & Engineering and the Department of Information Technology have been established in addition to the already existing Departments of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy and Materials Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Post-graduate courses are functioning in the Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering. Ph.D. programmes have also been going on in various departments of the Institute. The number of girl students on roles has also increased during the last five years.

20.17 National Institute of Technology, Surat

The Institute was established in 1961 as one of the RECs for imparting technical education in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. In the year 1983-84, the under-graduate programmes in Electronics Engineering was introduced and in the year 1988-89 the UG programmes in Computer Engineering and Production Engineering was started. In the year 1995-96, UG programme in Chemical Engineering was introduced. The Central Government converted the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering & Technology (SVREC), Surat into Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology-Surat with the status of "Deemed University" with effect from 4th December 2002. The

Institute has been given the status of 'Institute of national importance' as per the NIT Act, 2007. At present, the Institute is offering six UG Programmes, fifteen PG Programmes and three M.Sc. Five Years Integrated Programme.

During 7th convocation in year 2009-10, the degrees awarded for various academic programmes are; UG =128, PG =156 and Ph.D. =09. The Institute's faculties have published more than 230 papers in reputed peer reviewed journals and conference proceedings during year 2009-10. The Institute has organized 67 training programmes and 05 conferences for faculty members of different technical institutes in the county. At present, the Institute has research -funding worth Rs 5.36 crore from various funding agencies like DST, AICTE, BNRC, DRDO etc. The Institute's faculty members have given consultancy services to various industries in the country for Rs 2.1 crore during year 2009-10.

20.18 National Institute of Surathkal

The National Institute of Technology Karnataka-Surathkal was established in August 1960 as the second in the chain of Regional Engineering Colleges and as a joint venture of the Government of India and Government of Karnataka. In the year 2002, it was converted into National Institute of Technology Karnataka-Surathkal and was declared a Deemed University. Subsequently, NITK-Surathkal has been granted the status of an 'Institute of national importance' under the NIT Act, 2007.

NITK-Surathkal celebrated its Golden Jubilee from August 2009-August 2010. As a part of Golden Jubilee Celebration, the Institute conducted 5 International Conferences. During the Seventh Annual Convocation held on 5th May, 2010, 50 Ph.D. scholars were awarded Ph.D. degree in different field. A sum of ₹.3,30,48,744.00 and Rs 4,79,79,100.00 as research grant was received during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively.

20.19 National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli

The National Institute of Technology (formerly Regional Engineering College) Tiruchirappalli was established as a joint venture of the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in 1964 to produce world class engineers who will cater to the growing technological needs of the nation. The Institute was granted Deemed University in 2003 and was converted into the National Institute of Technology-Tiruchirappalli and thereafter, it was declared as 'national Institute of importance' under the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007. Ever since its establishment in April 1964, this Institution has been registering, speedy progress and offers at present, ten undergraduate and twenty-three postgraduate programmes, M.Sc.(by research) in all Engineering departments and Ph.D. Programmes in all departments. The Institute has excellent faculty members and well-equipped laboratories for advanced research besides modern central library. Over three thousand under-graduate students, thousand five hundred post-graduate students and two hundred Ph.D. scholars from all over the country make NIT-Tiruchirappalli a vibrant campus.

Academics: A Total of 1016 degrees are awarded in the Convocation held on August 22, 2009 which includes 40 Ph.D., 3 M.S. (by Research), 247 M.Tech., 59 MCA, 54 MBA, 49 MSc, 530 B.Tech, 34 B.Arch.

Placement: The overall placement stood at over 90% for UGs and 75% for PGs

Sponsored Research Projects: The Institute has been awarded 23 Sponsored Research Projects amounting to Rs 9.67 crore during 2008-09 compared to 28 Sponsored Research Projects amounting to Rs 5.23 crore during 2007-08

Academics: A total of 1166 degrees are awarded in the Convocation on October 09,2010 which includes 38 Ph.D. , 3 M.S(by Research), M.Tech., 60 MCA, 68 MBA, 62 MSc., 548 B.Tech., 30 B.Arch.

Placement: The overall placement stood at over 94.3 for UGs and 71.5% for PGs

Sponsored Research Projects: The Institute is awarded with 23 Sponsored Research Projects amounting to Rs 4.3 crore during 2009-10.

Over 220 regular research scholars are undergoing their research programmes in various fields in all the departments. 425 research papers were published by the faculty members and research scholars in refereed journals of international and national repute. 350 technical papers have been presented in conference, seminars and symposia held at the national and the international levels.

20.20 National Institute of Technology, Warangal

National Institute of Technology-Warangal (formerly Regional Engineering College) is one among the foremost 'Institutes of national importance' in higher technological education. It is, thus, becoming an international nstitute of technical excellence, offering quality technical education. The Institute is at present offering 8 under-graduate programmes and twenty-nine post-graduate programmes in diverse branches of Engineering and Basic Sciences including MBA and MCA. It also offers Ph.D. programmes in Engineering, Science and Humanities disciplines. The Institute has good infrastructure and it is being further improved under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) funded by the World Bank.

The Institute has produced 12022 graduates, 7042 post-graduates and 331 doctoral—till 2010. The Institute established partnership by MoUs with several institutions of repute abroad. The placement on the campus during the year 2009-10 has been excellent. 130 organizations visited the campus and 963 students (almost 62% of the overall intake) have been placed. The Institute has 12 student clubs and 12 departmental associations, which organize activities to promote total personality development of students.

21. NEW NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGIES (NEW NITs)

Government of India has set up ten new NITs at: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa (also catering to the needs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), Delhi (also catering to the needs of Chandigarh), Uttarakhand and Puducherry (also catering to the needs of A&N Islands). In order to closely monitor as well as facilitate the work of establishment of these ten new NITs, it was decided that the existing NITs would mentor the new NITs for the first 2-3 years or till such time the new NITs are properly set up. This was necessary to ensure that a proper guiding machinery is put in place to run the new NITs in a

smooth manner. All these NITs have commenced academic operations from the academic session of 2010-11. At present, these ten new NITs are administered by the Memorandum of Association (MoA) under the Societies Registration Act of the respective States / UTs where the NITs are located. This Ministry has taken steps to bring these ten new NITs under the ambit of the NIT Act, 2007 at the earliest. All these NITs will gradually grow to become the 'Institutes of National Importance' to meet the needs of the students of these States / UTs.

Out of these ten new NITs, four have started functioning in the campus of their respective mentor NIT and those are NIT-Delhi, NIT-Meghalaya, NIT-Nagaland and NIT-Mizoram. The remaining six NITs (viz NIT-Sikkim, NIT-Arunachal Pradesh, NIT-Manipur, NIT-Puducherry, NIT-Goa and NIT-Uttarakhand) have started functioning from their respective temporary campus. Funds to the tune of about ₹1.4 crore were released in favour of each of these new NITs by 31-03-2010 to ensure smooth running of the academic session. During the financial year of 2010-11, further funds to the tune of ₹2.5 crore have been released in favour of each of these new NITs by 31.1.2011. As per the existing procedure, the concerned government of the States / UTs (where the NIT is being set up) is to provide 300 acres of land free of cost for the purpose. Most of the State Governments / UT Administrations where these new NITs are being set up have already identified the land for the permanent campus and this Ministry has already requested them to physically transfer the same in the name of the respective NIT after fulfillment of certain conditions.

22. SANT LONGOWAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, LONGOWAL

The Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Longowal, Distt. Sangrur, Punjab was set up in 1989 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to provide technical education in emerging areas of engineering and technology. The institute commenced Certificate and Diploma programmes in the year 1991 and subsequently the Degree programme in the year 1993. The Post Graduate Courses in four disciplines commenced in the year 2003. The courses conducted are modular in nature with provisions for vertical and lateral entry to various modules. These courses are generally non-conventional, cost effective, flexible and credit based, having built in inputs for entrepreneurship development & stress on self employment. The institute also offers Ph.D programmes in the field of Science and Engineering. The SLIET is an Autonomous Institution fully funded by the Government of India and managed by SLIET Society, Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. The institute was accorded Deemed University Status during the year 2007-08 and the present intake is 1250. The admission are open for students from all parts of the country on All India basis, however with major percentage reserved for students from within Punjab.

As per the implementation of the recommendations of the Oversight Committee, vacancies have been provided for students from OBC category. The institute has started new three PG programmes from 2009-10.

The institute has initiated steps for providing special scholarship to Girls students during the forthcoming year. The institute has reserved 3% admission for students from Physically Disabled in addition to general reservation for SC & ST (i.e. 15 % and 7.5%) as per Govt. of India norms. A total

of 10% over and above the sanctioned seats is also provided to NRI students in accordance with latest guidelines of Government of India.

Consequent upon the increase in intake of students in view of recommendations of OSC, the institute has already signed Memorandum of Understanding with CPWD for construction of new hostels, academic buildings and amenities. The proposal also includes extensions & strengthening of the existing class rooms and laboratories in various academic departments/ blocks, construction of new residential buildings for faculty and staff.

23. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (IIMS)

The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode and Shillong are institutions of excellence, established with the objectives of imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services to various sectors of the Indian economy. These Institutions are recognized as premier management institutions, comparable to the best in the world for teaching, research and interaction with industries. All the IIMs are registered Societies governed by their respective Board of Governors. IIMs conduct Post-graduate Diploma Programmes in Management (equivalent to MBA), fellowship Programmes in Management (equivalent to Ph.D), Short-term Management Development and Organization based programmes as well as carry out Research and Consultancy for the industry. These Institutions also conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and social and developmental sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc. IIMs have shared their knowledge and expertise with other management institutions to improve their quality and standards in management education. IIMs have earned an international reputation for the quality of their alumni.

Details of students admitted to the Post Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2010-11:

Name of the Institute	General	SC	ST	*Ph.H	OBC	Total		Total
						Male	Female	
IIM -Ahmedabad	221	56	21	11	111	367	53	420 [^]
IIM -Bangalore	179	56	28	11	101	297	78	375
IIM -Calcutta	229	52	27	11	43	319	43	362 [#]
IIM -Lucknow	214	57	25	7	111	356	58	414
IIM -Indore	215	68	35	14	122	411	43	454
IIM- Kozhikode	169	51	22	6	71	228	91	319
RGIIM- Shillong	92	02	0	0	0	70	24	94
IIM-Rohtak	30	9	0	0	11	47	3	50
IIM-Ranchi	23	5	4	1	12	44	1	45
IIM-Raipur	33	12	5	2	18	57	13	70

*Physically Handicapped. [^] including 40 students of PGP(ABM). [#] including 53 students of PGDCM.

23.1 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad:

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

four-year doctoral programme in management (FPM). While the first two programmes train young men and women for entry level positions, the two one-year programmes train executives with substantial experience for senior positions in public and private sectors and for various fields in public management. The Institute also undertakes Research and Consultancy Projects. The Post Graduate Programme in Agri-Business Management (PGP-AMB) is an innovative programme to prepare managers, decisionmakers, leaders, and entrepreneurs in the food and agri-business sector. IIM Ahmedabad also conducts regular six month management programme for Armed Forces Officers to facilitate their resettlement in civilian life after their retirement from the Forces. The Institute is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Year starting from December 11, 2010.

23.2 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore.

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore was established in 1973. The Institute offers Fellowship Programme in Management (FPM), Postgraduate Programme in Management (PGP), Postgraduate Programme in Software Enterprise Management (PGSEM), Executive Education Programmes and Research and Consultancy Services. Under the Students Exchange Programme, the PGP students are sent to reputed business schools outside India and in turn, students from overseas business schools also attend a term at the Institute. Under the executive education Programmes, different types of Programmes like Open Programmes, Customized Programmes and International Programmes are organized for practicing Managers. IIM, Bangalore has five centres of specializations namely, Centre for Public Policy (CPP), Centre for Insurance, Research and Education (CIRE), NS Raghavan Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning (NSR CEL), Centre for Development of Cases and Teaching Aids (C-DOCTA) and Centre for Software Management (CSM).

23.3 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta:

Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta was established in November 1961. The Institute currently offers five diploma programmes catering to different segments of management education. These are; (i) two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM); (ii) two year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Aided Management; (iii) Fellow Programme in Management and Related Areas (Equivalent to Ph.D of Indian universities); (iv) one year full-time

Post Graduate Program for Executives (PGPEX); and (v) one year full-time Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing (PGPEX -VLM) under the aegis of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness

Council of the GOI and supported by the Government of Japan. This is a unique programme being offered for the first time jointly by IIM Calcutta in collaboration with IIT Kanpur and IIT

Madras. Apart from diploma programmes, the Institute offer a large number of open enrolment short duration management development

programmes and customized organization specific programmes. Besides, the Institute also offers about twenty open enrolment certificate programmes of duration ranging from six months to a year. These programmes cater to a large number of working executives in different parts of the country, who are unable to attend full time programmes but need to acquire higher level management knowledge and skills to advance in their careers. These programmes are offered through satellite communication technology to increase the reach

Very significantly. The Institute has set up several centres that are engaged in interdisciplinary research, teaching, training and consultancy activities; viz. (a) Management Centre for Human Values, (b) Centre for Corporate Governance; (c) Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation; and (d) Centre for Development and Environment Policy. Recently the Institute set up a Financial Research and Trading

Lab to provide opportunities to its students to get exposed to advanced optimization tools and techniques in the field of Finance. To facilitate resettlement of retired armed forces officers in civilian life, the Institute also conducts a six month long management development programme.

23.4 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow:

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow was established in the year 1984. The Institute offers Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP), Post Graduate Programme in Agribusiness Management (PGP-ABM) and Fellow Programme in Management (FPM). Also, Management Development Programmes (MDPs) are conducted for middle/senior level executives of public sector/private sector organizations, Banks, Government organizations, etc. Academic Research, Consultancy and Training are the core activities of the Institute. The Institute has also, signed MOUs with various countries for Faculty/Student Exchange. A fully-integrated and self-sustaining Campus of IIM, Lucknow was established in 2005 at a strategic location of National Capital Region (NCR) at Noida. The NOIDA Campus is fully functional and three year Post Graduate Programme in Business Management for Working Managers (WMP) for executives, entrepreneurs and professionals is being conducted there for the last four years The International Programme in Management for Executives (IPMX) was launched in April, 2008. This is a full-time residential programme, designed for middle/ senior level professionals to prepare them for leadership roles. The core component of this Programme is an international module of 4-5 weeks at Faculty of Management McGill University, Montréal, Canada. Besides, numerous online Programmes as well as short-term Management Development Programmes are also conducted at IIML-Noida Campus. The Institute has Information Technology and Software Management Laboratory with faculties for state-of-the-art software development methodologies.

23.5 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore:

Indian Institute of Management Indore (IIMI) was established in 1996 and commenced its first batch of two-year Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP) in 1998. In addition, IIMI currently offers the following long term programmes: Four/five year Fellow Programme in Management (FPM), one-year Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Management (EPGP) and a six-

month Certificate Course in Business Management for Defense Officers (CCBMDO). The institute also offers three-month Faculty Development Programme and one-year Certificate Programme in Management in the broadband platform for working executives.

IIM, Indore conducts many short-term Management Development Programmes ranging from 3 days to 3 months which are either open in nature or custom-made to client's requirements. Other proposed programmes include FPM (Industry) for working professionals, two-year Post-Graduate Programme in Management for Executives (PGPMX) for working executives in Mumbai and one-year Certificate Programme in E-governance in collaboration with NISG.

23.6 Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode:

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode was established in 1997. The Institute offers Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) (equivalent to MBA) and Fellow Programme in Management (FPM). In addition to these programmes, the Institute conducts executive education programmes and undertakes consulting assignments and research projects. IIM, Kozhikode also conducts custom designed Faculty Development Education Programme of one-two week's duration for teachers of various academic institutions. The Institute offers Executive Management Education Programme (EMEP), the first of its kind to be offered in Asia-pacific region through Interactive Distance Learning mode (IDL). Conceived in the year 2001, it is a new model of Management education for practicing executives who are unable to join long duration residential programmes.

24. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW IIMS DURING XITH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

In view of the felt need for expansion of facilities for high quality management education, during XIth Five Year Plan seven new IIMs have been established in the country. Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong was established in Shillong (Meghalaya) commencing its first academic session from 2008-2009. The Societies of all new IIMs have been registered in the respective States and the Boards of Governors have been constituted. The IIMs at Rohtak, Ranchi & Raipur have commenced their academic sessions from 2010-11. The IIM at Tiruchirappalli became operationalized in 2010-11 with executive programmes and the IIMs at Udaipur & Kashipur would become functional from 2011-12.

24.1 Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong:

Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM) commenced its Ist academic session 2008-09 from its temporary campus at Mayurbhanj Complex, Noghthymmai, Shillong (Meghalaya). The Ministry has approved the site for permanent campus of RGIIM Shillong, in an area of 120 acres of land at Umsawali, Mawdiangdiang, Shillong. The work of construction of boundary wall of the permanent campus is in progress.

Academic Programmes at RGIIM, Shillong: -

- i. The Institute offers Post-Graduate Programme in Management [PGP], a two-year full time residential programme for graduate students from all disciplines who aspire to choose a career in management.

- ii. The Institute would soon announce its invitation for the Fellow Programme.
- iii. The short duration Management Development Programs (MDPs) of IIM- Shillong have been specially designed to fill-in the evolving knowledge requirements of the busy executives of Indian industry, education, and government sectors. The duration of these programs ranges from two days to six months depending upon the variety, magnitude and complexity of topics covered. The In-company Programs (ICP) are conducted at the Institute as well as in the premises of the client organizations.
- iv. The Centre for Development of North Eastern Region (CEDNER) formerly known as The Accelerated Learning Centre (ALC), of the Indian Institute of Management Shillong has been constituted right from the inception of the Institute and is involved in organizing both short term and long term programmes relevant to the local community and society of the state and the region.

25. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING (NITIE), MUMBAI

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

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

Details of students admitted in Post Graduate Programmes and equivalent courses in NITIE, Mumbai during the Academic Session 2010-11.

Year	General	SC	ST	PWD	OBC	Total
2010-11	250	59	16	2	109	436

26. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was established in 1926 for providing instructions and research in mining and allied fields. In 1967, ISM converted into an autonomous Institution as Deemed University. Indian School of Mines also offers Executive Development programmes catering to the needs of mining, mineral, oil, steel, engineering, manufacturing sectors and emerging science & technology areas.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad offers 4 years B.Tech programmes in Mining Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Mining Machinery, Mineral Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Environmental Engineering Management, 5 years Dual Degree Programmes, 5 years integrated M.Sc. in chemistry, Mathematics and computing, 5 years integrated M.Sc technical Applied geology and applied Geophysics, 3 year M.Sc technical, 2 yr Msc. And 2 yr. MBA and 2 yr. M.Tech./ one year M.Phil programmes in addition to the Ph.D Programmes in all the above discipline subjects. The school has established a new Department for chemical engineering during this period. The total No. of students during the academic year 2010-11 has increased to 3562.

27. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY & FORGE TECHNOLOGY (NIFFT), RANCHI.

The National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established in the year 1966 in collaboration with UNESCO-UNDP, taking into cognizance the pivotal role of foundry & forge industries in the development of core sector in the country.

2. NIFFT, Ranchi is an autonomous body, fully funded by the Government of India and registered as a society under the societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute's mission is to provide highly specialized training to personnel for operation and management of the industries.

3. The Institute conducts the PDF, Ph.D, M.Tech. (FFT), M.Tech (M.E), M.Tech (MSE), M.Tech. (Env. Engg.), B.Tech. (M.E.), B.Tech. (MME), A.D.C (Foundry Tech) and A.D.C. (Forge Tech.) programmes which have been accredited by National Board of Accreditation (NBA), AICTE, New Delhi and they are affiliated to Ranchi University, Ranchi. The accreditation process of M.Tech (MSE) and M.Tech (Env. Engg) programmes which started in 2007-08 would be initiated shortly. All the U.G and P.G programmes of the Institute are affiliated to Ranchi University, Ranchi.

4. Training Programmes were conducted under TEQIP and 48 faculty members and staff of the Institute had gone for training programmes in India and abroad. After completion of the training, all the faculty members and staff had given a brief presentation about their training and experience.

National Board of Accreditations, AICTE, New Delhi had accredited two M.Tech courses in Foundry Forge Technology and Manufacturing Engg. recently. In addition to these M.Tech courses, and the on going B.Tech courses, the Ranchi University also accorded affiliation to the M.Tech (M.S.E) and M.Tech (Env. Engg.) course.

5. The placement of students who passed in 2010 was 100% with a pay package ranging between 1.5 lakhs to 6.0 lakhs. Around 25% of students due for passing out in 2011 have already been placed with a pay package of 1.8 lakhs to 6.5 lakhs.

28. SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI

The School of Planning and Architecture is a premiere Institution of the Government of India disseminating education and training in the field of Architecture and Planning since 1942. The Department of Architecture was established in 1942 as a part of Delhi Polytechnic and was merged with the School of Town & Country Planning in 1959 and re-named as School of Planning and Architecture (SPA). The School was conferred the status of 'Deemed University in 1979.

2. SPA provides two Under Graduate Programmes, one in Architecture and other in Planning and 10 post graduate programmes in various fields of specialization related to Design Planning and Architecture and Post Graduate education and training of several aspects in the field of the built and natural environment and human habitat through two undergraduate and 10 post-graduate courses. The Doctoral Programmes are also offered leading to Ph.D. Degree. For the session 2010-11, the total student's strength is 321 with an annual intake of 179 Graduates and 142 Under-Graduate students including Foreign Nationals.

3. In the pursuit of academic excellence and to broaden its horizons the School has signed MOUs with the 12 overseas Universities/Institutions

4. The School conducted an Urban Design Competition for its proposed new campus at Vasant Kunj which attracted over a hundred entries out of which six were from overseas. The School also hosted an Exhibition in collaboration with GTZ on the occasion of the visit of Hon'ble Minister for Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and an Exhibition of landmarks of New York in collaboration with the American Embassy. The SPA has also established National Resource Centre funded by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation and was awarded a research Project on alternatives to the Master Plan by Ministry of Urban Development.

5. The school organized a one week International Workshop on "Mega City Governance" in collaboration with University of Cologne, Germany. A Seminar on "Regional Development through Infrastructure Provisions was held in collaboration with Regional Science Association of India. The School collaborated with Queens University, Belfast, in organizing the Workshop on 'Climate Change". The School also hosted an exhibition in collaboration with University of Cologne on "Mega City Risks and Mitigation in Bombay along with the ongoing research project on Disaster Mitigation with the Kyoto University.

6. The School continues to mentor SPA- Vijayawada for the third year running and will continue to do so till they are able to function independently in all related subject.

29. NEW SCHOOLS OF PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE (NEW SPA)

(I) School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, established as autonomous institution of Ministry of Human Resource Development, started in the month of August, 2008. In the current session 2010-11, the school is functioning in the building of Sports complex MANIT, with three

batches of UG and first batch of PG and PhD. The School has launched Doctoral and two Post Graduation programmes from July 2010. Admission in the Third batch of 2010-11 closed in September with strength of 103 students. The School has a strength of approximately 320 students in UG, PG and PhD programmes. As on October, 2010, the school has 18 faculty members and 16 staff members and has recently got 14 posts sanctioned for faculty and 15 for non faculty, which are in the process of being filled.

2. As per the charter of SPA, Bhopal, the institute is entrusted with the responsibility to develop platforms for research and hence, it has launched an internationally referred Research Journal and the inaugural issue of 'SPANDREL' was released by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Rameshwar Tahkur.

(II) SPA, Vijayawada has been established in 2008. It has started functioning from the Academic Year 2008-09 in the temporary accommodation in Acharaya Nagarjuna University (ANU), Guntur.

2. SPA, Vijayawada provides two Under Graduate Programmes in Planning and Architecture and will provide eleven Post Graduate Courses in different disciplines of Architecture and Town Planning. Among other objectives, post-graduate and doctoral programmes are planned to be started during 2011-12.

3. SPA, Vijayawada is presently conducting Bachelor's Degree Course in Architecture and Bachelor's Degree Course in Planning with sanctioned intake of 75 and 30, per annum respectively. As of October, 2010, the total strength of students is 262 (205 in B. Arch. and 57 in B. Plan.).

Foundation Day of the School was celebrated on April 19, 2010 in the gracious presence of Dr. Smt. D. Purandeswari, the Hon'ble minister of State for Human Resource Development who inaugurated the main entrance gate to the proposed SPAV campus on the 7 Acre parcel of land on ITI Road (adjacent to Govt. Polytechnic), Vijayawada city.

4. An MoU was signed between Norwegian University of Science and Technology and SPAV during Oct 2010. Director, SPAV and a few of the faculty members were invited to participate and present Papers at International Conferences in Turkey, Singapore, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, till date.

30. COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Council of Architecture (COA) has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972 enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1st September, 1972. The Act provide for registration of Architects and matters connected therewith. The COA is consulted before any architectural qualification is notified as recognized under the Act by the Central Government. The Council has prescribed the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognized qualifications by notifying Council of Architecture Minimum Standards of Architectural Education Regulations, 1983 with prior approval of the Central Government.

2. The Central Government, in exercise of its power as conferred in section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972, made Rules, namely COA Rules 1973, published in the Extra Ordinary Gazette of India Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) on 20.02.1973. These Rules have been amended several times in the

past, The Council of Architecture Rules 1973, has recently been amended by notifying the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2009 on 1st July, 2009.

31. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING AND RESEARCH (NITTTRS) AT BHOPAL, CHANDIGARH, CHENNAI & KOLKATA

The National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTRs) at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata were established during mid sixties to extend training to the Teachers of Polytechnic in the country. For last few years, NITTTRs are also training teachers of Engineering Colleges.

The primary objective of NITTTRs is to improve the quality of polytechnic education in their respective region focusing initially on teacher training, these Institutes in subsequent years extended initiative significantly to address itself to the needs in the areas of Engineering and Technology, Curriculum Development, Instructional Material Development, Rural Development and Entrepreneurship.

NITTTRs offer Short/Long term courses besides Ph.D programmes. The Long term courses comprises of ME and M.Tech programmes whereas under Short term courses, training is provided to promote continuing education for the benefit of working professionals from industry and faculty of technical institutions. Some of the short term training programmes are :- I) Optical Fiber and its Application, ii) GIS Software, iii) Mapping up by Total Station, iv) Computer Aided Structural Analysis and Design, v) Multimedia Technology, vi) Mobile Computing, vii) Applications of Remote Sensing and Photogrammetry, viii) Technological Options for Community Development, Nano-Science and Nano-Technology etc.

Admission Policy

The teachers of Polytechnic and Engineering Colleges are sponsored through respective State Governments. While inducting teachers for training, reservation policy of Govt. of India with regard to SC, ST, OBC & Physically Handicapped trainees are followed. The percentage of involvement of girls trainees under various programmes is about 15-20%.

Activities

NITTTRs are involved in five major areas of activities which are follows :-

- i. Staff Development
- ii. Curriculum Development
- iii. Instructional Material Development
- iv. Research and Development
- v. Extension Services and Consultancy

Submission on Polytechnics under Coordinated action for Skill Development

This department has initiated a scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development to give a boost to the polytechnic education by way of providing financial assistance for the following components:-

- i) Establishment of New Polytechnics
- ii) Strengthening of existing Polytechnics
- iii) Community Development through Polytechnics
- iv) Construction of Women's Hostel in Polytechnics

Admission Policy

The Polytechnics are under the administrative control of respective State Governments and will follow admission policy as applicable.

Activities

Polytechnics offer formal three years diploma courses in Engineering trades. Through the Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics, the selected polytechnics will also offer short term (3-6 months) non-formal skill training.

32. ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) was established in 1959 as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering with the objective of meeting the advanced technical education need of SEATO Member States. In 1967, SEATO relinquished its control and the institute was renamed Asian Institute of Technology and become an autonomous institute with management being entrusted to an International Board of Trustees. At present India's Ambassador in Bangkok is a member of the Board of Trustees of AIT, Bangkok.

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, is an autonomous international post graduate institute providing advanced education in engineering, science and allied fields. The AIT Academic year has two terms beginning January and August. The Government of India provides support to the AIT by way of secondment of Indian Faculty for a period of 16 weeks in selected areas of specialization and reimburses ₹.33 lacs to the seconded faculty every year. The Ministry has deputed 8 candidates each for August 2010 and January 2011 terms. In addition, the Government of India also provides funds to AIT to the tune of ₹.3 lacs for purchase of Indian equipment, books and journals every year.

33. COLOMBO PLAN STAFF COLLEGE FOR TECHNICIAN EDUCATION (CPSC), MANILA

The Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPSC), Manila is a specialized agency of the Colombo Plan. It was established on December 5, 1973 at the 23rd Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan held in Wellington, New Zealand, to assist the member Countries of the Colombo Plan in developing and enhancing their technician education systems. It became operational in 1974 with the Republic of Singapore serving as the first host Government for twelve years. In 1986, CPSC moved to Manila, Philippines.

The Colombo Plan Staff College is a unique organization, being the only regional institution addressing issues related to quality improvement in technician education and training in the Asia-Pacific region. The objective of the staff college is to improve the quality of technician education and training in the Colombo Plan region by meeting the need for technician teacher educators and trainers

and senior staff in technician education who can play a more active part in in-service training and staff development programmes.

In-Country Program on “Video Production & Photographic Techniques” is being organized at NITTTR, Bhopal during Fiscal Year 2010-11. Ten participants were nominated by this Ministry of 6 Regional Programmes conducted by CPSC, Manila during 2010-11.

34. POLYTECHNICS FOR WOMEN

Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development

The scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development was initiated in pursuance to Hon’ble Prime Minister Independence Day speech on 15th August 2007 announcing to launch a Mission on Vocational Education and Skill Development. The scheme is having the following components –

Setting Up of New Polytechnics

Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics

Community Development Through Polytechnic

Construction of Women’s Hostel in Polytechnics

35. SETTING UP OF NEW POLYTECHNICS

300 polytechnics are to be set up by the State Governments/ Union Territories with assistance from Government of India limited to Rs.12.3 crore per polytechnic to meet the capital costs of establishing a polytechnic in the unserved districts i.e., which do not have any Government polytechnic and also under served districts. Out of 300 districts to be provided financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crores, 252 districts have been provided partial financial assistance so far.

36. STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING POLYTECHNICS

Under this component of the scheme, financial assistance is provided to upgrade infrastructure facilities of existing diploma level Government and Government aided polytechnics. The financial assistance is provided for modernizing the laboratories/ workshops by procurement of modern equipment and renewal of obsolete equipments, providing modern facilities for application of IT in teaching learning and testing process, strengthen learning resource utilization skills through provision of learning resources and creating infrastructure facilities and introduction of new diploma courses. It is proposed to consider 500 polytechnics for the purpose with a maximum cap of Rs 2.00 crore each during 11th Plan period. Under this component, 368 polytechnics have been provided partial financial assistance so far

37. CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN’S HOSTEL IN POLYTECHNICS

In order to enhance women enrolment in polytechnic education, one time financial assistance is provided for the construction of women’s hostel in polytechnics. Financial assistance is to be provided to 500 existing AICTE approved Government /Government aided polytechnics subject to a

maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore per polytechnic. 470 polytechnics have been provided partial financial assistance under the scheme so far.

38. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH POLYTECHNICS

The aim of the scheme is to provide manpower training in need based, non-formal skills/trades to unemployed youth, women, SCs/STs, minorities, school dropouts and other disadvantaged sections of the community to enable them to obtain gainful self/wage employment. Duration of the training is usually three to six months. The scheme is implemented through existing AICTE approved polytechnics and 703 polytechnics have been selected for implementation of the scheme.

39. SCHEME FOR UPGRADING EXISTING POLYTECHNICS TO INTEGRATE THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED IN THE MAINSTREAM OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

This scheme has been formulated with the aim to integrate physically disabled persons into the mainstream through technical and Vocational Education.

Under this scheme, 50 existing polytechnics in different location of the country have been selected for upgradation so as to enable them to introduce technical / vocational and continuing education programmes for the persons with disabilities. The scheme is targeted to benefit around 1250 disabled students every year in the formal diploma level courses and 5000 students in short duration technical / vocational courses. The selected polytechnics will also conduct research and tracer studies relating to education and training, utilization, employability etc. of students with disabilities and develop institutional environment which gradually reduces discrimination and disparities and integrates the students with disabilities with the mainstream of technical and vocational education. In initial stages certain polytechnics had some constraints in running the formal and non formal courses.

40. SCHEME OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Implementation of the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training is a statutory requirement under Apprentices Act, 1961. The Scheme of Apprenticeship Training provides opportunities for practical training to graduate engineers, diploma holders (Technicians) and 10+2 Vocational pass outs in about 10,000 industrial establishments/organizations as per the policies and guidelines laid down by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC), which is an apex Statutory body constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

2. The basic purpose of the Scheme is to fulfill/match, any gap, in so far practical/hands on experience of fresh Graduate Engineers, Diploma Holders and 10+2 Vocational Pass-out is concerned to enhance their technical skills for making their suitability in job absorption as per the needs of the Industry.

3. The four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training (BOATs/BOPT) located at Mumbai, Calcutta, Kanpur and Chennai which are fully funded autonomous organization of Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) have been authorized in their respective regions to implement the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training under Apprentices Act, 1961 as amended from time to time.

4. The period of Apprenticeship Training under the Act is one year. The apprentices are paid monthly stipend, which is shared between the Central Government and the employer on 50:50 basis. The existing rates of stipend payable to Engineering Graduates, Technicians and 10+2 Vocational pass outs as apprentices are Rs.2600/-, Rs.1850/-, and Rs.1440/- per month respectively. The full stipend is paid by the industrial establishments/ organizations to the apprentices undergoing Apprenticeship Training at the first instance and later they claim 50% reimbursement from Central Government through respective BOATs/BOPT.

The details of engagement of apprenticeship during the 10th Five year Plans are as under:-

Plan Period	Target Fixed by the Ministry	Achievement
10th Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)	300000	274043
11th Five Year Plan i) 2007-08 to 2009-10 ii) 2010-11 (upto November 2010)	350000	180475 39306

41. INDIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (INDEST-AICTE) CONSORTIUM

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has set up the “Indian National Library in Engineering Science & Technology (INDEST-AICTE) Consortium”. The Ministry provides funds for access to electronic resources and databases to centrally funded institutions. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is also extended to all educational institutions. AICTE approved State Govt./State Govt. aided engineering colleges are getting support from the AICTE. A mechanism is in place wherein the Consortium takes advantage of collective bargaining and passes on the benefit of e-journals to subscribing members. The Ministry of Human Resources Development released an amount of Rs.25.00 crore to the Consortium during the year 2010-11 and an amount of Rs. 42.75 crore has been approved at R.E stage for renewal of subscription to electronic resource for the year 2010-11.

42. EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS OF INDIA LIMITED (Ed.CIL)

Ed.CIL was established as a Government of India Enterprise in 1981 to undertake various educational projects with focus on Technical Assistance activities such as preparation of detailed Project Reports for establishment of educational institutions, development of curricula, assessment of manpower requirement, carrying out surveys, etc. The focus was subsequently broadened to include activities related to promotion of Indian Education System abroad, placement of foreign students in Indian Institutions and secondment / recruitment of experts in various fields for Ed.CIL client's abroad as well as in India. During the last few years Ed.CIL has further widened its areas of operation and taken up turnkey construction & procurement projects (with focus on Educational Institutions) and also entrance testing activities for admission to educational institutions and recruitment.

Ed.CIL is a profit making PSU and has been earning profit over the last 16 years and has been regularly paying dividend to the Government of India. An amount of rupees One crore Fifty Lakh has been paid during this year as dividend for the year 2009-10.

43. KENDRIYA HINDI SANSTHAN (KHS), AGRA

The Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The Mandal runs the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan under its aegis. The Sansthan is recognized as an advanced centre for Teaching, Training and Research in Applied Hindi Linguistics and Functional Hindi. It has eight departments at its Headquarters and eight Regional Centres at Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Shillong, Dimapur, Bhubaneshwar and Ahmedabad. These centres participate in Teachers Training Programmes; Research in comparative and Contrastive Linguistics and Preparation of Instructional material as per the need of Hindi learners of the feeder area. Further, the Sansthan has four affiliated colleges that are governed by Govt. of Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam and Karnataka respectively.

44. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL (CICT), CHENNAI

In continuation to the efforts to promote 'ClassicalTamil', the Union Cabinet approved the proposal for setting up Central Institute of Classical Tamil(CICT) at Chennai in its meeting held on 30.1.2008. Subsequently, Ministry of HRD issued a Notification dated 20.2.2008, conveying the decision of the Government of India, to establish CICT at Chennai.CICT started functioning from its office at Chennai as an autonomous organization, fully funded by the Ministry of HRD w.e.f 19th May, 2008. With setting up of CICT, the Central Scheme for Development of Tamil has been subsumed in CICT. CICT has been registered with the Registrar of Societies, Chennai Central on 21.1.2009 with the main purpose of promoting research relating to classical phase of Tamil (from early period to 600 AD).Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Governing Board of the CICT.

45. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE (NCPUL)

National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Human Resource Development looks after the promotion of Urdu Language in the country and advises Government of India on issues connected with Urdu Language and having a bearing on education as may be referred to it.

46. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE(NCPSL)

National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) is a fully funded autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development with its headquarters at Delhi to promote, develop and propagate Sindhi Language and to take action for making available in Sindhi the knowledge of scientific and technological development as well as the knowledge of ideas evolved in the modern context and to advise the Government of India on issues connected with Sindhi Language.

47. RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN (RSKS)

The main objective of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan are to propagate, develop and encourage Sanskrit learning and research. As Sanskrit is invariably connected with Pali and Prakrit languages, from 2009-10, Sansthan has taken up the task to promote both Pali and Prakrit languages and their literatures. The Sansthan also serves as central, administrative and coordinating machinery for all its Campuses. The Government of India has formulated various schemes and programmes for the development of Sanskrit education and is implementing these through Rashtriya Sanskrit

Sansthan and other agencies and Sansthan is by virtue of its position, multi-campus entity functions as a Nodal agency for coordinating all efforts related to Shastras, Sanskrit language and literature. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has since been declared Deemed to be University w.e.f. 7th May 2002 by the MHRD, Govt. of India and the UGC.

48. MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDVIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN

The Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan was established in January 1987 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, as an autonomous organization registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 with the objective of : (a) Preservation, conservation and development of the oral tradition of Vedic studies; (b) study of the Vedas through Pathashalas as well as through other means and institutions; (c) creation and promotion of research facilities so as to bring out the rich wealth of knowledge contained in the Vedas and to relate it to the contemporary needs; and creation of infrastructure and other conditions for the collection of information and storage of relevant material as also publication and diffusion through various means.

Appendix- I

SCHEME-WISE EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/
REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARSPLAN
₹ In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2010
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. SECRETARIAT	300.00	250.00	67.00	300.00	300.00	65.00	300.00	300.00	25.00	
2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	348400.00	314801.00	320586.00	441900.00	363000.00	362721.00	497690.00	466190.00	318309.00	
3. LANGUAGES	20000.00	19602.00	17166.00	14200.00	14200.00	13367.00	15400.00	15400.00	8910.00	
4. SCHOLARSHIPS	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00	11000.00	7000.00	5885.00	12000.00	12000.00	1726.00	
5. BOOK PROMOTION	1300.00	1001.00	972.00	1300.00	1300.00	1099.00	1400.00	1400.00	995.00	
6. INC/UNESCO UNIT	650.00	605.00	601.00	700.00	700.00	683.00	1110.00	1110.00	668.00	
7. PLANNING NORMS	1000.00	651.00	651.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1100.00	739.00	
8. DISTANCE LEARNING	62200.00	51108.00	44779.00	99000.00	39000.00	35663.00	100000.00	60000.00	31209.00	
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	320500.00	288522.00	283334.00	390200.00	368700.00	358926.00	470600.00	422100.00	308055.00	
10. Actual Recoveries						-1291.00				
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION.	759350.00	680000.00	671196.00	959600.00	795200.00	778118.00	1099600.00	979600.00	670636.00	
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION										
U G C including CUs & Deemed Uni.	343995.00	310595.00	316595.00	437495.00	358985.00	358985.00	439000.00	411500.00	315816.00	
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2456.00	2800.00	2800.00	1322.00	
Indian Council of Historical Research	450.00	450.00	399.00	450.00	450.00	347.00	550.00	550.00	275.00	
Association of Indian Universities	55.00	55.00	45.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	44.00	
Establishment of Rural Universities (NCRI)	200.00	225.00	225.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	401.00	401.00	266.00	
	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
I I A S, Shimla	300.00	300.00	216.00	300.00	300.00	241.00	370.00	370.00	226.00	
Educational Loan Interest Subsidy	200.00	1.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	50000.00	50000.00	0.00	
I C P R	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	273.00	399.00	399.00	281.00	
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	200.00	175.00	106.00	150.00	150.00	114.00	110.00	110.00	79.00	
Sri Guru Granth Sahib				190.00	0.00	0.00				

PLAN
₹ In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2010
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Establishment of Tribunals, Accreditation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation						0.00	4000.00	0.00		0.00
Total - University & Hr. Edn.	348400.00	314801.00	320586.00	441900.00	363000.00	362721.00	497690.00	466190.00		318309.00
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES										
Directorate of Hindi	950.00	882.00	811.00	1000.00	1000.00	925.00	1000.00	1000.00		698.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	450.00	418.00	291.00	500.00	500.00	409.00	500.00	500.00		105.00
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	500.00	556.00	556.00	750.00	750.00	645.00	800.00	800.00		600.00
Education in Human Values	300.00	197.20	182.00	300.00	300.00	192.00	300.00	300.00		70.00
Regional Language Centres **										
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	1900.00	1747.80	1735.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	2000.00	2000.00		1396.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages(CILL), Mysore & FLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	2900.00	2691.00	2112.00	3200.00	3200.00	2195.00	3800.00	3800.00		1303.00
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	100.00	60.00	60.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	200.00		150.00
Central Institute of Classical Tamil			150.00	1500.00	1500.00	859.00	1600.00	1600.00		800.00
Development of Tamil Languages	1200.00	450.00	450.00							
Appointment of Language Teachers	1600.00	500.00	3.00							
Area Incentive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme	5500.00	7500.00	6216.00							
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3700.00	3700.00	4892.00	4000.00	4000.00		3338.00
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00		450.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	20000.00	19602.00	17166.00	14200.00	14200.00	13367.00	15400.00	15400.00		8910.00
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS										
Scholarship for College & University Students	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00	11000.00	7000.00	5885.00	12000.00	12000.00		1726.00

PLAN
₹ In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2010
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	5000.00	3460.00	3040.00	11000.00	7000.00	5885.00	12000.00	12000.00	1726.00	
DISTANCE LEARNING	50200.00	41864.00	36101.00	90000.00	30000.00	27088.00	90000.00	50000.00	24546.00	
National Mission in Education through ICT										
IGNOU	5000.00	4600.00	4291.00	5000.00	5000.00	8575.00	5000.00	5000.00	3725.00	
State Open Universities	7000.00	4644.00	4387.00	4000.00	4000.00		5000.00	5000.00	2938.00	
Total - DISTANCE LEARNING	62200.00	51108.00	44779.00	99000.00	39000.00	35663.00	100000.00	60000.00	31209.00	
BOOK PROMOTION										
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	798.00	798.00	798.00	998.00	998.00	999.44	1098.00	1098.00		
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00		
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	500.00	201.00	174.00	300.00	300.00	99.56	300.00	300.00		
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	1300.00	1001.00	972.00	1300.00	1300.00	1099.00	1400.00	1400.00	995.00	
INC/UNESCO										
Auroville Management	570.00	570.00	570.00	620.00	620.00	620.00	900.00	900.00	595.00	
Strengthening of External Academic Relation				20.00	20.00	13.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	
UNESCO related activities	80.00	35.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	180.00	180.00	73.00	
Expansion of Mission de l'Inde (MDL) in Paris				10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	
Total - INC/UNESCO	650.00	605.00	601.00	700.00	700.00	683.00	1110.00	1110.00	668.00	
SECRETARIAT										
National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	300.00	250.00	67.00	300.00	300.00	65.00	300.00	300.00	25.00	
Total - Planning Norms + Statistics	1000.00	651.00	651.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1100.00	739.00	
TECHNICAL EDUCATION										
Community Polytechnics	1950.00	950.00	85.00	15700.00	6200.00	4814.00	16000.00	4000.00	1514.00	
Indian Institutes of Technology	117100.00	102915.00	99869.00	80000.00	76875.00	79010.00	90000.00	89500.00	66437.00	
IIT, Madras Research Park				0.00	10000.00	10000.00				

PLAN
₹ In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2010
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grants to National Institutes of Technology	80800.00	79754.00	79754.00	86300.00	86300.00	90800.00	90000.00	87500.00	72865.00	
Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	3775.00	3515.00	3450.00	3775.00	3900.00	3900.00	4149.00	4149.00	2873.00	
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	225.00	200.00	140.00	225.00	225.00	8695.00	350.00	350.00		
Grants to Indian Institute of Management	9800.00	9595.00	9593.00	9800.00	9800.00	9800.00	10000.00	10000.00	8544.00	
National Institutes of Tech. Teachers Trg. & Research.	3000.00	2700.00	2699.00	3000.00	3000.00	2146.00	3000.00	1800.00	675.00	
National Instt.of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	3700.00	2900.00	2900.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3125.00	
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	1300.00	1196.00	1196.00	1000.00	1000.00	900.00	1200.00	1200.00	600.00	
School of Planning & Architecture	2000.00	747.00	747.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	900.00	900.00	600.00	
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	2100.00	1550.00	1472.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	13000.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	8000.00	9500.00	8000.00	
All India Council for Technical Education	16700.00	19697.00	19697.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	22000.00	22000.00	16999.00	
North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	350.00	
IIT, Allahabad	4900.00	4508.00	4508.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	3000.00	3000.00	2999.00	
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	400.00	400.00	387.00	400.00	400.00	322.00	400.00	400.00	217.00	
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior	1800.00	1656.00	1656.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	2000.00	2000.00	1310.00	
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8500.00	7820.00	7820.00	8500.00	8500.00	0.00	8900.00	8900.00	7500.00	
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	4000.00	300.00	260.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	22000.00	8000.00	500.00	
International Technical Co-operation	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00		1.00	1.00	0.00	

PLAN
₹ In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11			ACTUALS up to 31.12.2010
	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Indian Institute of Information Technology (New IITs)	3000.00	2.00	0.00	6000.00	100.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Three Indian Institute of Technology	5000.00	6000.00	6000.00	40000.00	30000.00	24850.00	40000.00	25000.00	18577.00	
New School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	15000.00	700.00	700.00	2000.00	2000.00	1500.00	2400.00	2400.00	1850.00	
Setting up of New NITs	100.00	100.00	0.00	5000.00	1500.00	1480.00	6000.00	4000.00	2500.00	
Setting up of New IIMs	1000.00	12.00	11.00	2000.00	2000.00	400.00	2500.00	1300.00	800.00	
Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	500.00	460.00	0.00	10000.00	7500.00	4180.00	12000.00	12000.00	7120.00	
Training & Research in Frontier Areas	1000.00	2.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance to States for upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	11000.00	11000.00	10599.00	49450.00	49450.00	46530.00	80000.00	65000.00	47750.00	
Indian Instit. of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing, Kanchipuram	500.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1000.00	2000.00	450.00	
Indian Instt. of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	2600.00	2392.00	2392.00	2600.00	4100.00	4100.00	3000.00	4500.00	3000.00	
Expansion and Up gradation of State Engineering Institutions							100.00	0.00	0.00	
Setting up of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIEST)							1500.00	0.00	0.00	
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	1000.00	1499.00	1499.00	1000.00	2400.00	2399.00	1200.00	1700.00	900.00	
Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (IISER)	15000.00	17500.00	17500.00	21500.00	21500.00	21500.00	30000.00	45000.00	30000.00	
Setting up of workers technical University				100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	0.00	
Total - Technical Education	320500.00	288522.00	283334.00	390200.00	368700.00	358926.00	470600.00	422100.00	308055.00	
Actual Recoveries						-1291.00				
TOTAL: D/O HE (Plan)	759350.00	680000.00	671196.00	959600.00	795200.00	778118.00	1099600.00	979600.00	670636.00	

**SCHEME WISE EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES /
REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARS**

**NON-PLAN
Rs. In Lakh**

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS upto 31.12.2011
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. SECRETARIAT	4694.00	5656.00	4921.50	7329.00	7138.00	5944.00	7294.00	7294.00	4210.00
2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	205871.00	283673.00	282181.97	375701.00	425413.00	403463.14	375862.00	624039.00	346918.00
3. LANGUAGES	4705.00	5964.00	5621.00	6660.00	7398.00	7452.86	6824.00	7465.00	5057.79
4. SCHOLARSHIPS	222.00	233.00	47.00	231.00	250.00	25.00	241.00	241.00	0.21
5. BOOK PROMOTION	925.00	1206.00	1206.00	1470.00	1789.00	2276.00	1641.00	1607.00	931.00
6. INC/UNESCO UNIT	967.00	1076.00	1040.00	1181.00	1190.00	1089.00	1183.00	1199.00	1015.00
7. PLANNING NORMS	520.00	894.00	886.00	1080.00	1275.00	1257.00	1104.00	1349.00	754.00
8. ADMINISTRATION	550.00	594.00	456.00	646.00	576.00	564.00	699.00	699.00	11.00
9. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	107474.00	154695.00	153814.38	189002.00	198671.00	196169.00	174552.00	197107.00	125709.00
10. Actual Recoveries						-25.00			
TOTAL: D/O HIGHER EDUCATION	325928.00	453991.00	450173.85	583300.00	643700.00	618240.00	569400.00	841000.00	484606.00
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION									
U G C including Central University	200940.00	272086.00	272086.00	344961.00	397778.00	397778.00	345086.00	390359.00	342381.00
I G N O U	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	1.00	5954.00	4654.00	25001.00	21501.00	0.00	25001.00	225001.00	585.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	2600.00	2802.00	2802.00	2600.00	2905.00	2600.00	2690.00	5712.00	2016.00
Indian Council of Historical Research	610.00	792.00	792.00	946.00	946.00	946.00	786.00	731.00	484.00
Establishment of Rural Universities	75.00	106.00	106.00	120.00	140.00	140.00	127.00	127.00	92.00
Association of Indian Univ.	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	24.00

NON-PLAN

Rs. In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS upto 31.12.2011
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust, Delhi	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	0.00				
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	260.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	277.00	169.00
IAS, Simla	450.00	579.00	533.00	706.00	657.00	657.00	696.00	633.00	434.00
Refund of Income-Tax	35.00	127.00	97.00	120.00	164.00	159.27	164.00	164.00	87.00
National Research Professors	52.00	52.00	38.97	52.00	122.00	115.87	130.00	130.00	
Other Items	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
I C P R	260.00	310.00	309.00	330.00	390.00	390.00	372.00	372.00	246.00
Setting up of Commonwealth University (COL)	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Total - University & Hr. Edu.	205871.00	283673.00	282181.97	375701.00	425413.00	403463.14	375862.00	624039.00	346918.00
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES									
Directorate of Hindi	650.00	917.00	756.00	1105.00	1082.00	922.86	1044.00	1044.00	656.00
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	200.00	255.00	212.00	285.00	283.00	288.00	270.00	270.00	211.00
Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	850.00	1028.00	1028.00	1250.00	1483.00	1423.00	1261.00	1376.00	943.00
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	850.00	965.00	874.00	1013.00	1175.00	1136.00	1077.00	1077.00	741.79
Production of Books in Regional Languages/ Modern Indian Languages	75.00	75.00	27.00	75.00	75.00	65.00			
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sanshan	2080.00	2724.00	2724.00	2932.00	3300.00	3618.00	3172.00	3698.00	2506.00
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	4705.00	5964.00	5621.00	6660.00	7398.00	7452.86	6824.00	7465.00	5057.79

NON-PLAN

Rs. In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS upto 31.12.2011
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS									
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs	150.00	150.00	2.00	150.00	150.00	25.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments	70.00	81.00	45.00	70.00	89.00		80.00	80.00	0.21
Other Items				9.00	9.00		9.00	9.00	
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	222.00	233.00	47.00	231.00	250.00	25.00	241.00	241.00	0.21
BOOK PROMOTION									
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	925.00	1206.00	1206.00	1470.00	1789.00	2276.00	1641.00	1607.00	931.00
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	925.00	1206.00	1206.00	1470.00	1789.00	2276.00	1641.00	1607.00	931.00
INC/ UNESCO	967.00	1076.00	1040.00	1181.00	1190.00	1089.00	1183.00	1199.00	1015.00
PLANNING NORMS									
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	294.00	668.00	668.00	814.00	1050.00		849.00	1092.00	
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	226.00	226.00	218.00	240.00	199.00		229.00	231.00	
NNMME				26.00	26.00		26.00	26.00	
TOTAL - PLANNING NORMS	520.00	894.00	886.00	1080.00	1275.00	1257.00	1104.00	1349.00	754.00
Administration									
Exp.on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc.TA/DA to Non-officials	42.00	42.00	17.00	42.00	40.00		42.00	42.00	
Educational Institutions Abroad	508.00	552.00	439.00	604.00	536.00		657.00	657.00	
Total - ADMINISTRATION	550.00	594.00	456.00	646.00	576.00	564.00	699.00	699.00	11.00
SECRETARIAT	4694.00	5656.00	4921.50	7329.00	7138.00	5944.00	7294.00	7294.00	4210.00

NON-PLAN

Rs. In Lakh

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS upto 31.12.2011
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	52500.00	79139.00	79138.00	91957.00	98026.00	98763.00	82566.00	99771.00	65268.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1822.00	1857.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	462.00	619.00	572.67	710.00	760.00	760.00	696.00	718.00	
Grants to Indian Institutes of Management	2700.00	3009.00	3009.00	4271.00	4271.00	2717.00	3400.00	3400.00	241.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	9100.00	13400.00	13397.00	14900.00	17028.00	18528.00	14143.00	17265.00	12536.00
A I C T E	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	30.00		100.00	100.00	0.00
NITs	28500.00	40200.00	39846.00	52390.00	52390.00	52390.00	50751.00	50751.00	31300.00
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	36.00	36.00	35.71	36.00	36.00		36.00	36.00	2.00
International Technical Cooperation	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
N.I.I.E., Mumbai	1400.00	1890.00	1890.00	3300.00	2300.00	1950.00	2869.00	2869.00	1397.00
N.I.F.F.T., Ranchi	850.00	1015.00	761.00	857.00	1200.00	800.00	997.00	1114.00	499.00
S.P.A., New Delhi	700.00	894.00	858.00	1104.00	1800.00	1800.00	1632.00	1316.00	1308.00
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	1800.00	2600.00	2600.00	4852.00	4852.00	4852.00	3671.00	4353.00	2517.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1800.00	2800.00	2800.00	4300.00	4300.00	4232.00	3347.00	3347.00	2556.00
I.I.I.T, Alahabad	625.00	1017.00	1017.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	572.00	286.00	286.00
S.L.I.E.T., Sangrur	1100.00	1475.00	1291.00	1897.00	2900.00	600.00	2036.00	1200.00	700.00
I.I.I.T.,M., Gwalior	600.00	749.00	749.00	680.00	680.00	680.00	729.00	850.00	729.00
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2250.00	2250.00	2500.00	4275.00	2500.00
N.E.R.I.S.T., Itanagar	1300.00	1950.00	1950.00	2600.00	3300.00	3300.00	2684.00	3633.00	2013.00
Total - Technical Education	107474.00	154695.00	153814.38	189002.00	198671.00	196169.00	174552.00	197107.00	125709.00
Actual Recoveries						-25.00			
TOTAL: D/O HE (Non-Plan)	325928.00	453991.00	450173.85	583300.00	643700.00	618240.00	569400.00	841000.00	484625.79

Appendix-III

**OBJECT HEAD WISE EXPENDITURE PLAN AND NON-PLAN
(2009-10)**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Object Head	Actuals Plan	Actuals Non-Plan	Total Actuals (Plan & Non-Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salaries	5.55	62.80	68.35
2	Overtime Allowance	0.00	0.20	0.20
3	Medical Treatment	0.03	0.68	0.71
4	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.80	1.87	2.67
5	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	1.01	1.01
6	Office Expenses	5.54	13.19	18.73
7	Publications	3.36	0.41	3.77
8	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.00	2.10
9	Other Administrative Expenses	2.10	0.75	0.84
10	Supplies & Materials	0.09	0.00	0.00
11	Advertising & Publicity	0.26	3.51	3.51
12	Minor works	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Payment for Professional and Special Services	0.00	0.10	0.00
14	Grants-in-aid	7649.80	6060.66	0.00
15	Contribution	0.02	12.88	18.24
16	Scholarships/ Stipends	97.85	18.22	99.84
17	Lump sum Provision	0.00	1.99	4.38
18	Other Charges	15.77	4.38	15.77
19	Loans & Advances	100.00	0.00	100.00
20	Write Off Losses	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Dedut Recovery	-87.08		-87.08
22	Actual Recoveries	-12.91	-0.25	-13.16
	Grand Total	7781.18	6182.40	13963.58

**STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN, NON PLAN AND ACTUAL
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2010-11
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

₹ In Lakh

	BE (Plan) Rs.10996.00		BE (Non- Plan) Rs.5694.00	
	RE (Plan) Rs.9796.00		RE (Non-Plan) Rs.8410.00	
	Target	Actual Expenditure/ of BE %	Target	Actual Expenditure/ % of BE
Upto June	1869.32	1711.79	1423.50	1180.54
	(17%)	(15.576%)	(25%)	(20.73%)
Upto September	4618.32	3722.15	2847.00	2640.33
	(42%)	(33.85%)	(50%)	(46.37%)
Up to December	7367.32	6706.36	4272.50	4846.06
	(67%)	(60.99%)	(75%)	(85.10%)

**Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released
- Up to 31st March, 2010.**

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to 1 st April, 2010	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstandings as on 31.12.10	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
32387	7427.93	30197	7194.90	2190	233.03

Position of Unspent BalancesAs on 1.4.2009 & 30.09.2009

(₹ In crore)

	01.04.2009			30.09.2009		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspent balances with other implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	353.91	177.41	531.32	35.44	13.66	49.10
Total	353.91	177.41	531.32	35.44	13.66	49.10

As on 1.4.2010 & 30.09.2010

(₹ In crore)

	01.04.2010			30.09.2010		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspent balances with other implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	250.09	180.50	430.59	734.35	336.75	1071.10
Total	250.09	180.50	430.59	734.35	336.75	1071.10