

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

HIGHER EDUCATION

For the purpose of this Survey, Higher Education is defined as the education, which is obtained after completing 12 years of schooling or equivalent and is of the duration of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of schooling and is of the duration of at least 3 years. The education may be of the nature of General, Vocational, Professional or Technical education.

I. TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

All Institutions, where higher education as defined above is imparted, will be covered in the Survey. The Institutions, covered in the Survey has been classified into three broad categories:

- (1) University/University Level Institutions
- (2) Colleges/Institutions - affiliated/recognised with University
- (3) Stand-alone Institutions - not affiliated/recognised with University

(1) University/University Level Institutions

Under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, *“University” means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act.*

Various Provisions under UGC Act, 1956, which are relevant for the Survey, are mentioned below:

Under Section 22(1) of UGC Act, 1956, *the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a central Act, a Provincial Act, a State Act or an institution deemed to be a University under section 3 or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees.*

Under Section 22(2) of UGC Act, 1956 states that *Save as provided in sub-section (1), no person or authority shall confer, or grant, or hold himself or itself out as entitled to confer or grant, any degree.*

Section 12 of the UGC Act, 1956 states Power and Functions of the University Grants Commission:

It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the Universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities, and for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, the commission may :

(h) collect information on all such matters relating to university education in India and other countries as it thinks fit and make the same available to any university;

(i) require a University to furnish it with such information as may be needed relating to the financial position of the University or the studies in the various branches of learning undertaken in that University, together with all the rules and regulations relating to the standards of teaching and examination in that University respecting each of such branches of learning.

Thus the following degree awarding Institutions are covered in this category:

1. **Central University** - A university established or incorporated by a Central Act.
2. **State University** - A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act.
3. **Open University** - A University which imparts education exclusively through distance education in any branch or branches of knowledge.
4. **Private University** - A university established through a State/ Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.
5. **Deemed University** - An Institution Deemed to be University commonly known as Deemed University refers to a high-performing institute, which has been so declared by Central Government under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.
6. **Institute of National Importance** - An Institution established by Act of Parliament and declared as Institution of National Importance such as All Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), National Institute of Technology (NIT).
7. **Institute Under State Legislature Act** - An institution established or incorporated by a State Legislature Act. There are 5 such Universities, *Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad; Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical*

Sciences, Tirupati; Shere-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar; Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna; Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

8. **Other Institute** – An institution not falling in any of the above category but established through State/ Central Act and are empowered to award degrees e.g. *National Institute of Fashion Technology* established through an Act of Parliament.

2. Colleges/Institutions affiliated/recognised with University

These are institutions which can run degree programmes but are not empowered to provide degree on their own and are necessarily have to be attached with a University/University level institution for the purpose of awarding degree. For the purpose of the survey these institutions have been classified as under:

2.1 Colleges Affiliated with University/ University level Institutions – Under Section 12A(1)(b), *College means any Institution, whether known as such or by any other name which provides for a course of study for obtaining any qualification from a university and which, in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognised as competent to provide for such course of study and present students undergoing such course of study for the examination for the award of such qualification.* These are the institutions established or maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University.

Colleges can be of two types:

- (i) University/ Constituent College - A college maintained by the University
- (ii) Affiliated College

Some colleges are given **Autonomous Status**. UGC has introduced a scheme of Autonomous colleges keeping in view the objectives of the National Education Policy (1986-92).

All Colleges under Section 2(f) & 12(b) of the UGC Act are eligible under the Scheme.

Criteria for identification of institutions for grant of autonomy are as follows:

- a. Academic reputation and previous performance in university examinations and its academic/co-curricular/extension activities in the past.
- b. Academic/extension achievements of the faculty.
- c. Quality and merit in the selection of students and teachers, subject to statutory requirements in this regard.
- d. Adequacy of infrastructure, *for example, library, equipment, accommodation for academic activities, etc.*
- e. Quality of institutional management.

- f. Financial resources provided by the management/state government for the development of the institution.
- g. Responsiveness of administrative structure.
- h. Motivation and involvement of faculty in the promotion of innovative reforms.

The Parent University awards degrees to the students, evaluated and recommended by colleges. Autonomous colleges that have completed three year terms can confer the degree under their title with the seal of the university.

2.2 Institutions Recognised by the University: These are the institutions attached with the University for the purpose of awarding degree in respect of programmes being run in these institutions. *e.g. Army Cadet College Wing, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun is not affiliated with any University but the degree in respect of Programmes run in the institute are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University.*

2.3 Off-Campus Centre/ PG Centre - A centre of the University established by it, outside the main campus (within or outside the state) operated and maintained as its constituent unit, having the University's compliment of facilities, faculty and staff. Teaching departments of the University, where Post Graduation level courses are offered should not be treated as PG Centre.

2.4 Off-shore Campus - A campus of the Private University or Deemed to be University established by it outside the country, operated and maintained as its constituent unit, having the University's compliment of facilities, faculty and staff.

2.5 Regional Centre - A centre established and maintained or recognized by the University for the purpose of the coordination of the functioning of the Study Centres in the region, advising, counseling or for rendering any other assistance required by the students used in the context of regular/ distance education.

2.6 Study Centre - A centre established and maintained or recognized by the university for the purpose of advising, counseling or for rendering any other assistance required by the students.

Evening College - The College in which education is imparted in the evening. It may be noted that in a few colleges, using the same infrastructure, education is imparted in two sessions-morning or day and evening. Generally, for all practical purposes these are treated as two colleges.

(3) Stand alone Institutions not affiliated/recognised with University

There are several institutions which are outside the purview of the University & College. These Institutions generally run Diploma/PG Diploma level programmes for which they require recognition from one or other Statutory Bodies. **For the purpose of this survey, such Institutions will be referred as Stand-alone Institutions.** Such Institutions mainly fall under the following categories:

- Indian Institute of Management (IIM) awarding mainly PG Diploma in Management of two years duration whose entry qualification is Graduate.
- Diploma awarding Institutions under the control of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) e.g. *Lal Bahadur Shastri Management Institute awarding PG diplomas in Management of two years duration whose entry qualification is Graduate.*
- Diploma awarding Institutions under the control of Indian Nursing Council (INC).
- Government or Government recognised Institutions to conduct Teachers Training courses whose entry qualification is 10+2 e.g. *District Institute of Educational and Training (DIET) or similar institutes.*
- Polytechnics.
- Company Secretary, Chartered Accountancy, Actuarial Science etc.

Institution for Women: An Institution which enrolls only female students in all its programmes is categorised as **Institution for Women**. Such institutes may or may not have male teaching and non-teaching staff.

II. FACULTY, DEPARTMENT AND PROGRAMME

Faculty - A Faculty of Studies of the University.

Department - A Department of Studies and includes a Centre of Studies.

For the purpose of survey, the **School** will be treated similar to Faculty and Centre will be treated similar to the Department.

Programme - It is a course of study for which Degree or Certificate is awarded by the Institution. A Programme of study is the approved curriculum followed by an individual student such as B.A, M.A, MBA etc.

Levels of Programmes:

1. **Under-Graduate** - Programme after 10+2 and generally having the duration of 3/4/5 years, in General or Professional courses.
2. **Post-Graduate** - Programme after Graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3 years in General/Professional courses.
3. **M.Phil.** - Programme after Post-Graduation and generally having the duration of 1/2 years and is a pre-research course.
4. **Ph.D.** - Programme after M.Phil. or Post-Graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3/4/5 years.
5. **Post Graduate Diploma** - Programme generally after 10+2 or after Graduation in General and Professional courses and having duration of 1/2/3 years.
6. **Diploma** - Programme generally after 10+2 or after Graduation in General and Professional courses and having duration of 1/2/3 years.
7. **Certificate** - It is a Programme similar to Diploma, but is awarded a Certificate by the Institution.
8. **Integrated/Dual Degree** - It is a Programme leading to Post-Graduate Degree and/or Research Degree. Generally it is a combination of two degree programmes e.g. M.Tech Ph.D, B.A. LLB, M.Sc. Ph.D, B.Tech M.Tech etc.

Discipline - An academic discipline or field of study is a branch of knowledge that is taught and researched at the Institution. There are large numbers of disciplines, which are taught in various Institutions and their nomenclature varies from Institution to Institution.

For example in case of M.A. in Geography, M.A. is a Programme and Geography is a discipline.

III. MODE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Regular Mode i.e. Formal system of Higher Education - Education provided in the system of Colleges, Universities and other formal educational institutions where the students getting education in a classroom in direct contact with the teachers and also make use of other infrastructure facilities like laboratories, library etc. to enhance its learning capacity.

Self-Financing Courses in Regular Mode - Government-aided Universities/Colleges/Institutions conducting certain career oriented courses without the financial support of

the Government. The recurring expenditure to run these courses is being met by students' fees etc.

Distance/Correspondence Mode i.e. Non-Formal system of Higher Education - The system of imparting education through broadcasting, telecasting, internet, correspondence courses, seminars, contact programmes or the combination of any two or more such means of communication.

IV. MANAGEMENT OF UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE/INSTITUTION

Central Government - Universities/Colleges/Institutions which are maintained by Central Government whether directly or indirectly *e.g. University of Delhi is a Central University. Dyal Singh College is a University College of University of Delhi which is getting maintenance grant from UGC.*

State Government - Universities/Colleges/Institutions which are maintained by State Government whether directly or indirectly *e.g. Choudhry Charan Singh University, Meerut is a State University getting maintenance grant from Uttar Pradesh Government.*

Local Body - Colleges/Institutions which are managed by the local body such as Panchayats (as defined in Art 243 read with 243 B of the Constitution), Municipalities (as defined in Article 243 P read with 243 Q of the Constitution), Cantonment Boards, Town Area Committees and any other bodies of the local self government constituted under a law. *e.g. Firoz Gandhi College & C.P.Verma College, Patna affiliated to Magadh University.*

Private Aided - Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or Other Private Organization and receive regular maintenance grants from Government or Local Body. *e.g. Hindu College, Delhi affiliated to University of Delhi.*

Private Un-aided - Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or Other Private Organization, which is either not receiving any grant or in receipt of one-time ad-hoc grant for a specific purpose like building construction, strengthening of library or laboratory, one-time subsidy towards teacher salary etc., but not receiving regular maintenance grant. *e.g Chanchalben Mafatlal Patel College of Nursing, Ahemadabad.*

V. STUDENT

Student means a student of the Institution and includes any person who has enrolled himself/ herself for pursuing any programme of study conducted by the Institution.

Foreign Students mean those students who are citizens of a country other than India.

Students' intake is annual permitted strength for a particular programme of study which means the number of seats in a programme.

Students' enrolment is total students on roll in a Programme as on 30th September of the academic year, as explained below through an example:

Programme: MCA Duration: 3 years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Students enrolled</u>
1 st Year	30
2 nd year	29
3 rd year	28
<u>Total Enrolment</u>	<u>87</u>

VI. TEACHING STAFF

Teacher is defined as a faculty/staff assigned the professional activities of instructing pupils, providing knowledge and giving guidance in the subject area of studies in self contained classes or courses or in class room situations. Generally the designation of teaching staff are Vice-Chancellor, Director, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Principal, Professor & Equivalent, Associate Professor, Additional Professor, Reader, Lecturer (Selection Grade), Assistant Professor, Lecturer (Senior Scale), Lecturer, Tutor, Demonstrator, Part-Time Teacher, Ad hoc Teacher, Temporary Teacher, Contract Teacher, Visiting Teacher.

Sanctioned strength of Teaching Staff means the number of posts sanctioned designation-wise for Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor etc.

Existing strength (Teachers in position) means the number of teachers currently in position against each post working in the University/Department on the date of reference.

Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) is a scheme of UGC to promote Teachers from a few selected stages to higher stages.

Grade Pay - Grade Pay is a fixed amount attached to each post in the hierarchy. Grade pay determines the status of a post.

VII. NON-TEACHING STAFF

Non-teaching staff are staff other than Teaching staff engaged in Administrative, Secretarial, Laboratory, Library work etc. of the University/ Institution/ College in different level Groups i.e. Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D as defined by Department of Personnel & Training.

VIII. RESERVATION

Person with Disability (PWD): A person suffering from a disability as defined in the "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995". As per Section 2 of this Act:

"Person with disability" (PWD) means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any of the following disabilities as certified by a medical authority;

- i. Blindness;
- ii. Low vision;
- iii. Leprosy-cured;
- iv. Hearing impairment;
- v. Locomotors disability;
- vi. Mental retardation;
- vii. Mental illness;

Other Backward Classes means the class or classes of citizens who are socially and educationally backward, and are so determined by the Central/ State Government.

Scheduled Castes means the Scheduled Castes notified under article 341 of the Constitutions.

Scheduled Tribes means the Scheduled Tribes notified under article 342 of the Constitution.

Religious Minority: Five religious communities, viz; Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zorastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities by the Union Government.

IX. EXAMINATION RESULTS

Out-Turn means number of final year students of a particular programme, who have successfully completed the programme i.e number of students who have passed the final year examination of the programme.

X. REFERENCE PERIOD

Academic Year - The academic year is the period, during which one year or two semesters or three trimester of a Programme is completed.

Financial Year - The financial year is the period from 1st April of the Year to 31st March of the next year.

Reference Date - 30th September of the Academic year is taken as the reference date for filling up all the Blocks of DCF, except the block on Examination Results and Financial Information. Generally all the admissions in various courses in a University, College & Stand-alone Institution are completed before 30th September. Reference period for financial data is Financial Year and for examination result is Academic Year.

Examination Year - It is the academic year prior to the reference date, for which Examination Results are declared. Examination results include the final and supplementary examination conducted during that year. In case of Ph.D., the out-turn is the number of students, who are awarded degree during two convocations falling prior to the reference date.