



OUTCOME BUDGET

2007-2008

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There has been an upsurge in the demand for higher education after independence of the country in 1947, and a virtual explosion in the number of Universities and colleges. As against 27 degree awarding institutions in 1950-51, India has now (as on 28.02.2007) a system of higher education with 375 degree awarding institutions like Universities, deemed to be Universities etc.

Education is on the Concurrent List subject to Entry 66 in the Union List of the Constitution. This gives exclusive Legislative Power to the Central Government 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. In discharging its responsibility, 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.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for coordination determination, and maintenance of standards, release of grants. Professional councils such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Distance Education Council (DEC), are responsible for recognition of courses, promotion of professional institutions and providing grants to undergraduate programmes and various awards. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous institution established by the UGC in 1994 to assess and accredit institutions of higher education that volunteer for the process, based on prescribed criteria. 129 Universities and 2954 colleges/institutions have been accredited by NAAC so far.

The advances in information and communication technology provide great opportunities to enhance teaching and learning in higher education by both on campus and distance education. The Open University System was initiated in the country to augment opportunities for higher education as an instrument of democratizing education and also to make it a lifelong process. The first open University in the country was established by Andhra Pradesh in 1982. In 1985, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established under an Act of Parliament. The IGNOU has designed, developed and delivered high quality academic programmes in the Humanities, Sciences and Social Sciences as well as in professional areas like Computer Applications, Engineering, Management, Nursing and Tourism. The University has currently 125 programmes comprising 900 courses to offer. Most of the University's programmes are structured on modular pattern, leading to the award of certificates, diplomas and degrees. The Open University programmes have proved to be highly cost effective. The current indications are that their cost is much lower than the cost normally incurred by the traditional system on comparable programmes. The Open Universities arrive at lower cost through economies of scale since a part of its fixed cost will get distributed over a larger number of students.

EDUSAT the first Indian satellite built exclusively for serving the educational sector is a collaborative project of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Indira Gandhi National Open University, and the Department of Space/ Indian Space Research Organization. It is mainly intended to meet the demand for an interactive satellite based distance education system for the country. It strongly reflects India's commitment to use space technology for national development especially for the development of the population in remote and rural locations.

Over the decades, the Department has also established or substantially funded a number of premier institutions, which have come to acquire a reputation for excellence. Some of these are:

- 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- 6 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore,
- Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

- 18 Central Universities, including IGNOU
- 3 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)

As part of the ongoing efforts to setup new Institutions, Government of India has setup two Indian Institute of Science for Education & Research (IISER) at Kolkata and Pune while a third one has been approved for Mohali (Punjab). Two more IISERs are also proposed to be setup. In keeping with the efforts to create facilities for Higher Education in the North East, Government of India has decided to setup an Indian Institute of Management at Shillong. Besides, Government of India has decided to convert two State Universities viz. Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar in Anurachal Pradesh and Tripura University in Agartala into Central Universities. Further, a Central Universities is also being setup in Gangtok, Sikkim.

About 98% of the Budget of the Department is spent in the form of Grant in aid to various autonomous bodies and institutions for implementing programmes of the department are implemented through autonomous bodies. These organizations enjoy autonomy in 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, UGC and Finance are nominated. In the Department also the approval for sanction of grant in aid is scrutinized keeping in view the provisions of General Financial Rules and the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time. Necessary checks are also exercised to ensure that adequate amount of grants are released at the appropriate time and no amount lies with the grantee institution unutilized. Chapter V – Financial review summarises the extent of Utilisation Certificate due and the unspent balance lying with the grantee institutions/State Governments. The outlay institution wise and the grants released are posted on the Ministry's website on a monthly basis by the Chief Controller of Accounts.

The Department has nominated all the Divisional Heads as Public Information Officers for the purpose of Right to Information Act, 2005. Besides this, the list of documents as required under the said Act are also placed on the Department's website. Wherever the grants are released to voluntary organizations, the system has been streamlined and the details of the scheme, their announcement, and the grants released are placed on the website and updated on a regular basis. All autonomous institutions under the Department have also nominated Public Information Officers under the RTI Act.

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 improve quality of text books, to administer scholarships and other schemes, to foster and encourage studies and research in Sanskrit and other classical languages and to co-ordinate its functions with the programmes of assistance and other 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 & Higher Education, and Technical Education with special attention to disadvantaged groups, e.g. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Girls, Minorities and Disabled
3. Development of 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 two Ministers 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 one Additional Secretary, and several Joint Secretaries or equivalent officers. Each Joint Secretary heads a Bureau. At present, work of the Department is divided into six Bureaux as follows:

- University & Higher Education, Minorities Education, Book Promotion & Copyrights
- Technical Education
- Distance Education & Scholarships
- Planning
- UNESCO, International Cooperation, Admin., Coordination, Policy, Statistics & Languages
- 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)
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)
- 19 Central Universities
- Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla

2. Technical Education

- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
- 6 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 3 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs)
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/ Practical Training
- 2 Indian Institutes of Science for Education and Research

3. Languages

- Three Deemed University in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati.
- Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra
- Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)

4. Miscellaneous

- National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA)
- National Book Trust (NBT)
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)

In addition 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 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)		Complementary Extra-Budget Resources	Qualification Deliverable/ Physical Output	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
A IMPLEMENTATION OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBC RESERVATIONS									
1.	Central Universities	Implementation of the Recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the no. of seats in Central Universities for ensuring social inclusion and academic excellence.	576.00	NIL	NIL	<p>The Implementation of the Recommendation of Oversight Committee will see a phased increase of intake capacity over a period of 3 years, besides augmenting the infrastructural capabilities as also the strength of the Faculty in 17 Central Universities.</p> <p>During 2007-08, the intake capacity of Central Universities is expected to increase by 5754. The University-wise breakup of additional intake is indicated below:</p> <p>Banaras Hindu University 447</p> <p>University of Delhi 3142</p> <p>Hyderabad University 63</p> <p>Jamia Milia Islamia 301</p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru University 101</p> <p>Pondicherry University 69</p> <p>Visva Bharti 156</p> <p>Assam University 77</p> <p>Tezpur University 31</p> <p>Mulana Azad National Urdu University 28</p> <p>M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya</p>			

						12			
						University of Allahabad 1134			
						North Eastern Hill University 64			
						Nagaland University 33			
						Mizoram University 20			
						Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 17			
						Manipur University 59			

Technical Education

2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) @ Delhi, Mumbai, Roorkee, Guwahati, Chennai, Kanpur and Kharagpur	Implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Technical/ Engineering colleges for ensuring both social inclusion and academic excellence. The objective is to provide access to higher education to significantly larger section of socially backward/weaker section of population without sacrificing academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society that can propel India into a position of global knowledge economy.	988.00			<p>The implementation of the recommendation of Oversight Committee will see a phased increase of intake capacity of the Institutes over a period of three years. This will also necessitate augmenting the infrastructural capabilities as also the strength of faculty in all the technical Institutions.</p> <p>The intake capacity is expected to increase by 1788 i.e. by about 16% during the year in IITs. The Institution-wise breakup of the additional intake is indicated below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Additional Intake</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IIT, Delhi</td> <td>151</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Mumbai</td> <td>209</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Roorkee</td> <td>309</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Guwahati</td> <td>101</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Chennai</td> <td>204</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Kanpur</td> <td>267</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IIT, Kg'pur</td> <td>295</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Additional Intake	%	IIT, Delhi	151	10%	IIT, Mumbai	209	13%	IIT, Roorkee	309	18%	IIT, Guwahati	101	13%	IIT, Chennai	204	13%	IIT, Kanpur	267	18%	IIT, Kg'pur	295	13%	Providing world-class high quality Technical Education at Undergraduate, post graduate, and Research Scholars.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timely approval of competent authority. Award of contract for civil/works/equipment. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
	Additional Intake	%																															
IIT, Delhi	151	10%																															
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IIT, Kanpur	267	18%																															
IIT, Kg'pur	295	13%																															

3.	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)	Implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Technical/ Engineering colleges for ensuring both social inclusion and academic excellence. The objective is to provide access to higher education to significantly larger section of socially backward/weaker section of population without sacrificing academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society that can propel India into a position of global knowledge economy.	80.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 157 in IIMs, i.e. by about 11% on an average in 2007-08.			
4.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore					The Institution-wise breakup of the additional intake is indicated below: Additional Intake % Lucknow 45 16% Calcutta 18 6% Bangalore 30 13% Ahmedabad 34 12% Indore 15 8% Kozhikode 15 8%			1. Timely approval of competent authority.
5.	National Institute of Technology (NITs)								2. Award of contract for civil/works/equipment .
6.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIIE), Mumbai		90.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase from 280 to 330 students i.e. by about 18% in 2007-08.			
			780.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 3831 i.e. by about 25% in 2007-08 in NITs			3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
7.	Sant Longowal Instt. of Engg. & Technology, Longowal, Punjab					The Institution-wise breakup of the additional intake is indicated below: Additional Intake % Kurukshetra 102 12% Jaipur 247 27% Allahabad 106 10% Bhopal 282 27% Surat 250 36% Calicut 317 27% Hamirpur 60 10% Jalandhar 165 21% Durgapur 237 27% Agartala 135 54% Jamshedpur 100 18% Silchar 106 27% Rourkela 235 29% Patna 102 18% Raipur 136 18% Surathkal 218 27% Srinagar 71			
8.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Technical/ Engineering colleges for ensuring both social inclusion and academic excellence. The objective is to provide access to							1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award

9.	National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, Ranchi.	Implementation of recommendations of Oversight Committee for enhancing the number of seats in Technical/ Engineering colleges for ensuring both social inclusion and academic excellence. The objective is to provide access to higher education to significantly larger section of socially backward/weaker section of population without sacrificing academic excellence in the process of expansion and without losing competitive edge in the emerging knowledge society that can propel India into a position of global knowledge economy.	8.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 137 i.e. by about 54% in 2007-08			1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment . 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
			12.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 42 i.e. by about 18% in 2007-08			
10.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.		30.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 133 i.e. by about 27% in 2007-08			
			12.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 61 i.e. by about 18% in 2007-08			
11.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad		14.00	NIL	NIL	Intake capacity is expected to be increased by 120 seats in 2007-08 which is about 50%			
			12.00	NIL	NIL	The intake capacity is expected to increase by 99 i.e. by about 16% during the year in NITTTRs The Institution-wise breakup of the additional intake is indicated below: Additional % Intake Chandigarh 49 18% Kolkotta 29 54% Chennai 10 54% Bhopal 8 54%			
12.	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior								
13.	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur								
14.	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training &								

15.	National Mission in Education through ICT	<p>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 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 : (a) very low cost, low power consuming access device and</p>	502.00	NIL	NIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of e-contents including curriculum based videos and web courses for various classes and various subjects 2. Standardization quality assurance and formatting of Contents already available or being generated 3. Pedagogical research for enhancing efficiency of learning modules 4. Research for development of very low cost, low power-consuming access device 5. Spreading Digital literacy 6. Creation of virtual reality laboratories for practical exposures. 7. Conversion of Content available in beta format video tapes to digital format 8. Evolution of Standards for setting up Virtual Technical Universities 9. Stabilising a System for electronically disbursing college and university level Scholarships. 	Improved connectivity of Indian students to the "Knowledge world" in cyberspace to make them 'Netizens', enhancement of their self-learning skills; development of their competencies for on-line problem solving and learning.	Scheme is under drafting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/works/equipment . 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
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free bandwidth for every Indian, (b) research in 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 view to achieving critical mass of researchers in any given field.

B. GENERAL PROGRAMMES									
Higher Education									
16.	University Grants Commission	<p>To promote quality in teaching and research in higher education. To strengthen the universities and institutions of higher education for enhancing access to higher education with equity.</p> <p>To remove regional imbalances in higher education. To support excellence in University system through academic interventions as well as through supporting efficient management and governance.</p>	1798.00 (249.23 in NER) (excluding an amount of Rs.576 crore for OSC recommendation)	1638.75	--	<p>Assistance to central Universities (18)</p> <p>Assistance to State Universities (119)</p> <p>Support to universities celebrating 150th year of higher education (3)</p> <p>Assistance to deemed to be Universities (25)</p> <p>Assistance to colleges (4811)</p> <p>Assistance to Delhi Colleges (58)</p> <p>Assistance to autonomous colleges (234)</p> <p>Vocationalisation of higher education (300 institutions)</p> <p>Assistance to Academic Staff colleges (51)</p> <p>Assistance to University with potential for excellence (21)</p> <p>Assistance to colleges with potential for excellence (97)</p> <p>Major/Minor research project in science and technology (3004)</p> <p>Major/Minor research project in science humanities and social science (11000)</p> <p>Special Assistance program CAS-74</p>	<p>Assistance to central universities in NE region would remove regional imbalance and address the problems of access, quality and equity in higher education in region.</p> <p>Increase in the number of State University assisted would, to some extent remove the regional disparities in providing better quality higher education in all parts of country.</p> <p>Strengthening research infrastructure in universities would lead in revival of interest in the basic science & humanities.</p> <p>Increase in number of women hostel would ensure</p>	<p>Access, equity, quality and relevance of higher education are the recurring concerns for which higher outlay shall be required during the five-year plan and subsequent years.</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 the public investment in higher education for enhancing capacity and quality upward harmonization of standard in higher education at the global level which are (ever evolving) yet unforeseen may effect the outputs and outcomes. The Planning Commission has been approached for higher level for plan allocation, which if made available would necessitate upward adjustment of targets and impacts.</p>

DSA-145					higher access to higher access education among women.
DRS-251					The women study centers would contribute to empower ment for women through focus on gender issues and rights.
Area program	Studies (10)				
center)					
Hostels for women institutions)	(232)				
Women Centers	Study (31)				
Networking Universities (150)	of				
Remedial coaching for SC/ST centers)	(110)				
Special cells for SC/ST					
(25)					
Remedial coaching for disadvantage minority groups (78)					The remedial coaching centers and other scheme meant for the weaker and marginaliz ed section of society justice of the SC/ST and disadvant aged minority groups besides bringing the people with disabilities in the developm ent mainstrea m by providing success to higher education.
Higher education for person with special needs (19 universities and colleges)					UGC info. Net shall enable the University system to reap the benefits of IT for knowledge assimilation,

							<p>generation and delivery. Greater thrust on Vocationalisation shall make the higher education relevant to self employment market.</p> <p>The centers for excellence, inter University college strengthening research infrastructure SAPMRP and academic staff college are expected to contribute in enhancing the quality of teaching and research in the University system.</p>		
17.	Indian Council of Social Science Research	To coordinate research in social sciences to 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. as are vital for promotion of social sciences in the	22.20 (2.22 in NER)	24.00	.00425 Sale from the priced Publications, Journals etc. Photo copying charges, supply of Biblio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Research Grant Plan -60 (on going 150) •Fellowship Plan - 280 (on going fellowship 120)- •Maintenance of Research Institutes P/NP - 27 •Regional Centres – P/NP - 6 •International Collaboration Plan - 150 •Training Courses Plan - 20 •Publication 	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	The applications/ 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	Subject to approval of competent authority.

		country. To achieve its objectives, the Council provide financial assistance to institutes involves in the research in social sciences, enter into international collaborations, award fellowships, provide research grant, study grants and documentation services. The Council also publishes a half-yearly journal alongwith the proceedings of the seminars and workshops.			graph y, hiring of confer ence hall, hostel rooms rent	Division Plan - 60 •Documentation Services Plan - 3000 •Data Bank Plan - 1 •Study Grants Plan - 120 •Other Programmes Plan - 130 •North East Programme Plan - 60	by the Council are likely to be of use for giving a new direction to the policies in socio-economic sector of the country.	provided after reviewing their Progress; 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.
18.	Indian Council of Historical Research	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 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	4.00 (0.40 in NER)	5.25	0.05 crore revenues for ICHR publications and journals	1. Research Project 25 2 Fellowships(Jr. PDF and National 200 3 Study cum Travel Grant 125 4 Foreign Travel Grant 30 5 Pub. Subsidy 50 6 CEP 03 7 ICHR Seminar/ Conf. 07 8 Assistance to professional organization of historians for holding seminar, symposia and conferences 60 9 ICHR own publications including publication of ICHR seminar manuscript. 30 10 Computerization of the ICHR library 11 Towards Freedom Project 03 12 Economic History Project . .	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 Indian expertise in history both in the country and the world at the highest levels. The promotion of research in history especially	Subject to approval by competent authority.

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.

03
13 Dictionary Project
03
14 Translation of core books in 16 languages.
50

The following New projects are also undertaken
(i) Persian Historical Texts and Translation
(ii) Global Hegemonies and the Writing of History in the 19th and 20th centuries
(iii) Religion and Society in Pre-modern South Asia
Position of Religious Fundamentalism and Historiography in India and Pakistan
(iv) Memory and History: History before Historians.

The present advancement in scientific world of computerization is one of the most essential requirements for an institution like ICHR. At present there are two regional offices, one at Guwahati and another at Bangalore. The Council is required to be connected with these Centres on the Internet to have the day-to-day information in all respect, especially in the field of historical research. The said regional centres are to be strengthened and provided necessary equipment, materials and library to facilitate historians/archaeologist/epigraphist to attract and

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.

						involve the scholars in southern and northeastern regions of our country.			
19.	National Council of Rural Institutes (N.C.R.I)	<p>-To Promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education, so as to take up challenges of micro-planning, for transformation of rural areas as envisaged in National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986,</p> <p>-To Consolidate, network and develop institutions engaged in programmes of Gandhian Basic Education and Naitalim;</p> <p>- To encourage other educational institutions and voluntary agencies to develop in accordance with Gandhian philosophy of education.</p> <p>-Design a variety of courses at tertiary level around emerging rural occupation;</p> <p>-Strengthen the content of all these institutions with emphasis on science and technology;</p> <p>-Encourage field oriented courses of rural institutes;</p> <p>-To promote research as a tool for social and rural development;</p> <p>-To promote extension services to the community through micro level planning and</p>	1.45 (0.15 in NER)	0.50	--	<p>1)Strengthening of Rural Higher Education – 0.20</p> <p>2)Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic education institutions – 0.65</p> <p>3)Assistance to Nai Talim Gandhian Basic Education institutions of North East Region - 0.15</p> <p>4)Integration of Gandhian institution through networking of Rural Education, Training, field Research with different organizations / institutions – 0.05</p> <p>5)Promotion of Rural Higher Education through developing courses and modules on Gandhian education, development, economics, management approaches values etc. 0.10</p> <p>6)Strengthening of NCRI establishment – 0.05</p>	All the Projects proposed to be funded aim at meeting the objectives of Council	The time for completion of these projects ranges from 1 years to 3 years	
20.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	The objectives of the Institute are to have free and creative inquiry into the themes and problems of life and thought which have	2.40	4.00	0.15 crore by way of sale	<p>1(a) Fellowships Ongoing - 20</p> <p>New – 15</p> <p>(b) National</p>	The Institute stipulates that its activities planned out of the projected	The Institute would initiate its process of inviting applications and proposals for the	Subject to approval by competent authority.

		<p>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, Indian Culture & Comparative Religions.</p>			<p>of IAS Publications and income from entry fee.</p>	<p>Fellowships Ongoing – nil New – 10</p> <p>2 (a). National Seminars - 12</p> <p>(b). Conferences / Workshops – Ongoing –new- to be decided.</p> <p>3(a) Visiting Professors - Ongoing- 3 New- 10</p> <p>3(b) Visiting Scholars Ongoing - 16 New- 30</p> <p>4. Meetings Ongoing- 2 New - 10</p> <p>5. Library Books and Periodicals Ongoing- 2400 New- 5000</p> <p>6. Word Processor for Fellows (Electronic Equipment) Ongoing - 4 New - 10</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>fellowship programmes & other academic-related activities from April 2007 to December, 2007.</p>	
21.	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC)	<p>To publish 96 Volumes/ monographs are planned up to 2009-10. During 2006-07, six Volumes were proposed to publish. During 2007-08, nine Volumes are proposed for publication.</p>	1.75	--	<p>Sales revenue for PHISPC publications to the tune of Rs. 18 lakhs is anticipated.</p>	<p>So far 47 volumes have already been published. Up to 2006-07, four volumes will be published during 2006-07. Nine Volumes will be published during 2007-08.</p>	<p>PHISPC have been publishing Volumes and will be made available for research purpose for various researchers, Ph.D., students of the country through</p>	<p>PHISPC will achieve target within the financial year 2007-08 as per Annual Action Plan prepared</p>	<p>There will be no variation for the achievement of the physical target. The outcome shall be subject to the availability of grant.</p>

							various Universities and libraries.		
22.	Financial Assistance to National Research Professorship	To facilitate the research work by academics and scholars in their respective fields or specialization and contribute to knowledge generation.		0.42		There are 11 National Research Professors in position. Maximum number of slots for NRPs is 12. Besides there are 4 Pensioners.	To promote research work to widen the frontiers of knowledge in the specialized.	NRPs are appointed for a period of five years, which can be extended for another term of five years. Thereafter, a National Research Professor is entitled to life pension.	--
23.	Setting up of a Refinance Corporation for Education (New Scheme)	To provide financial assistance to all needy students, without distinction who are otherwise academically eligible to enable them to enter higher/professional education of their aptitude in institutions of their choice.	1.00	--		Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs is under preparation.	Physical outcome depends upon the implementation of the scheme.	Not been laid down at this stage.	The scheme is under preparation.
24.	National Institute of Study in Guru Granth Sabib (New Scheme)	Sri Guru Granth Sahib being a repository of divine word, interfaith dialogue, and also being relevant for an holistic approach to human life and civilization, it is proposed to set up a National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib to facilitate study of the origin of Bani, its preservation, transmission, impact etc. as an autonomous body	5.00	--	--	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs is under preparation.	Physical outcome depends upon the implementation of the scheme.	Not been laid down at this stage.	The scheme is under preparation.
25.	Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP)	The scheme is having two components:- i) Infrastructure Development: To provide basic educational infrastructure in Primary and Secondary schools where the need is	55.00 (5.50 in NER)	--		Madrassas will be assisted by State Governments to appoint teachers in English/Maths/ Science subjects. Choice of subject and teachers are made by Madrasa	It is being implemented successfully.	This is a Plan scheme.	- Dependent on Madrasa seeking assistance & its proper implementation . - Approval of concerned state Govt.

		felt on the basis of school mapping exercise through State Govts. By the identified areas of minority communities.				Managements.			
		ii) Madrasa Modernisation: Two teachers salary per Madrasa @ Rs.3000/- p.m. per teachers to teach Modern Subjects like Science, Math, English and Social Studies without interfering in their traditional teaching							
Distance Learning									
26. (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	44.00 (4.40 in NER)	1.00	Rs.237.71 cr. (income from own resources through fee collection and other internal resources to meet recurring expenditure)	Support the PAN African E-Network tele-education initiative of the Government of India. Establishment of study centres at Village Knowledge and Village Resource Centres of MS Swaminathan Research Foundation. Establishment of 02 Rural Regional Centres	Increase in enrolment of students by 4.3 % or by 20,000	The process of enhancement of enrolment has cumulative effect and depends on a series of factors. Different components such as creation of centres, development of course material and launch of programme etc.. of this series has different initiation points. The final decision on initiation of steps depends upon communication of availability of resources. The work on most of the components is academic in nature and shall be started immediately	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 programmes is a first – time effort by the Regional Centres. The programmes proposed as on date do not have parallel in the conventional system. It may be difficult to identify the resource persons

		<p>of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;</p> <p>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</p>			<p>in the rural areas</p> <p>Establishment of 25 study centres for differently abled with provision for adequate support relevant to the differently abled persons.</p> <p>Establishment of 100 study centres at the Educationally Backward Blocks identified by the Planning Commission and the Sachar Committee.</p> <p>Annual enrolment : 5.0 lakhs</p> <p>Total enrolment 19.0 0 lakh</p> <p>New Schools proposed :</p>	<p>after availability of resources.</p> <p>The other set of activities is to strengthen the measures for use of ICT in distance education programmes.</p> <p>Establishment of 35 ROTs/ per quarter.</p> <p>200-250/ per quarter.</p>
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9

New Chairs of
Studies to be
created : 8

New Centres to
be created :
2

New
programmes :
11

New courses
: 60

New Regional
Centres :
3

New Study
Centres :
100

Number of new
overseas
Study Centres
: 8

Establishment of
ROT :
140

						Establishment of SIT : 2 Archiving of 800 to 1000 hrs of Audio/video programmes Transmission of 1 GD channels through internet.			
27. (b)	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.	64.00 (6.40 in NER)	--		Number of SOUs to whom financial assistance will be provided: 13 Number of CClIs to whom financial assistance will be provided : 75 Number of academic programmes of SOUs/CClIs to be supported	<u>Increase in the enrolment of students in SOUs and CClIs by 10 %.</u>	Invitation of proposals30.04.2007 Scrutiny of proposals 15.05.2007 Decision on Proposals30.06.2007 Release of grant31.7.2007 Utilization 2007-08 Final evaluation 31.3.2008	Timely proper utilization of grants, submission of UCs, in time, delay in preparation of proposals, meeting of Council and submission
28.	<u>Commonwealth of Learning</u>	Promote education through distance learning among commonwealth nations with focused attention as activities	--	2.46		<u>Assistance of SOUs and Distance Education Institutes and National Institute of Open Schooling for their capacity building</u>	Improved efficiency in delivery system of programmes and launch of new programmes of greater	COL is an international agency. The budgetary amount is Government of India's contribution and released in one installment	-

		pertaining to development of instructional material, use of ICT and training.					relevance .	after approval.	
29.	Scheme of Scholarships for College and University Students (New Scheme)	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students of colleges and universities including engineering, Medical and professional programmes with a provision of renewal on year to year basis within the same stage of education subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria	14.00 (1.40 in NER)	--		11,700 fresh scholarships are expected to be awarded during the year.	11,700 meritorious students will be able to pursue their studies	The process will continue throughout the year.	This will be a new scheme. The outcome indicated will be subject to the approval the proposed scheme of scholarships for college and University Students.

Development of Language									
30.	Directorate of Hindi		9.00 (0.90 in NER)	6.04					
	Scheme of Teaching Hindi through Correspondence	Propagation and development of Hindi				Preparation and publication of teaching material for the students of various courses run under the scheme	i. Teaching Hindi to 10000 Students. ii. Personal Contact Programmes for Students-20. iii. Publications-3	yearly	
	Hindi through cassettes	-do-				Enhancement in the learning rate of Hindi.	i. Preparation of 4 CDs on various topics including Hindi Grammar.	yearly	
	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organizations and DBHP	Propagation and development of Hindi				About Ten lakhs non-Hindi speaking people will be able to	i. Grants to 220 VHOs & Publication Grant with due	yearly	

	sabha	by Participatio n of general public				learn Hindi.	emphasis on providing assistance to the NGOs functioning in North-Eastern States.		
	Publication i) Publication of Dictionaries & Conversation Guides. ii) Free distribution of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi speaking States. iii) Exhibition of Hindi Books. iv) Publication of Bhasha (Bi- monthly), Varshiki & Sahityamala.	Propagatio n and developme nt of Hindi by producing dictionaries and Standard reference material. This includes exhibition of all publicatio ns and free distribution of books purchased through open advertisem ent.				i) Ensuring availability of standard reference material and publications in Hindi. ii) For propagation & Development in Hindi iii) 12 Exhibitions will be held at various places. iv) 4 issue of Bhasha Magazine have already been is likely to be published including one special issue on 'Bhartiya Yayavar Sahitya'.	i) 4 Dictionaries/ conversation guides. ii) 60000 Books iii) 12 Exhibitions iv) 06+02	yearly	
v.	Awards to Hindi Authors.	Propagatio n and developme nt of Hindi by recognizing original writing and translation work of repute.					The Selection of authors is under process.	yearly	
31.	Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology (CSTT) Non-Plan		4.00 (0.40 in NER)	1.65					
	1. Preparation of technical dictionaries/ glossaries	i. Evolution and standardisa tion of technical terms in Hindi in various regional Language				Evolution and definition of approximately 20000 terms and training around 5000 participants	160 Programmes leading to evolving terms to be evolved / defined.	One year	

	2.Preparation And Publication Of University Level Books In Hindi/ Regional Languages / Monographic/ Digest Journals	xii. Identifying the courses of engineering, medical and agriculture and preparing textbooks and reference materials for the three disciplines.				Reference materials, journals, etc. regularly to cater the needs of the targets.	20 Publications	One Year	
	3. Scheme Of National Terminology	xviii. Establishing National Terminology Bank at where all the literature relating to terminology would be available at one place.				To make the facility available in the form of literatures to the users.	Creation of national terminology bank.	One Year	New Scheme proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan
	4. Scheme Of Production Of Terminology CDs And Maintenance Of Website	xix. to make available the works of the Commission in the form of CDs, updating the website and maintenance of website for the use of the public in an interactive way.				To make the terminology literature available in the CD form and to interact with the users on the net.	Creation of atleast 20 CDs of terminology and updation of website in proper and interactive form	One Year	
	5. Scheme Of Terminology Club Establishment And Maintenance	xx. Creation of Terminology Clubs in all States of the country so that the literature published by the Commission are available in				To make the Commission literature available in the states through the Terminology Clubs.	Establishing at least 5 terminology clubs in the country in the different states..	One Year	

		all the States.							
32.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshan , Mandal, Agra.	Promotion of Hindi in India and abroad.	17.00 (1.70 in NER)	7.40		<p>1. Construction of Mandal's Buildings –</p> <p>a.) Furnishing and construction of Mysore and Delhi Centres</p> <p>b.) Construction of Auditorium and Laboratories at Agra</p> <p>c.) Construction of International Male Hostel at Agra.</p> <p>d.) Acquisition of land at Dimapur, Bhubneswar, Ahmmedabad and Guwahati.</p> <p>2. Preparation of Instructional Material</p> <p>a.) Development and Production of 16 learners dictionaries(Hindi and tribal languages).</p> <p>b.) Collection and folktales in 5 tribal languages.</p> <p>3. Expansion and Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses.</p> <p>a.) Training of 2000 teachers.</p> <p>4. Innovation in Language Technology</p> <p>a.) Preparation of the AVD,CD and DVD.</p> <p>b.) Development of Website and Launching of Programmes on the Website.</p> <p>5. Propagation of Hindi Abroad</p> <p>a.) Training of 100 students from abroad.</p> <p>6. Establishment/ Development of Ahmedabad, Bhuneswar and Dimapur Centres</p> <p>a.) Ahmedabad – Training of 350 in-service Teachers/50 pre-service learners</p> <p>b.) Bhubneswar</p>	It is an advance centre for training, teaching and research in Hindi and an apex institute working in the area of Applied Hindi Linguistics. The main objective of the Sansthan is to bring Indian Languages closer to each other and develop Hindi as a bridge for good communicability at all levels. Therefore, the outcome can not be quantified. It is intangible.	Yearly.	

						<p>– Training of 400 in-service Teachers/50 pre-service learners.</p> <p>c.) Dimapur – Regular training of 60 teachers and programme for 100 teachers.</p> <p>7. Establishment of New Centre at Kolkata.</p> <p>8. Development of Lexical References</p> <p>a.) Entries of 4.5 million words in Corpora Scheme</p> <p>b.) Dictionaries under the Hindi Lok Shabad Kosh.</p>			
33.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	To promote, develop and propagate Urdu Language.	17.40 (1.74 in NER)	--		<p>Running 223 existing language centres in 25 states and 10 union territories to impart Urdu speaking Minority for employment to Urdu learners are made employable in their own work force.</p> <p>Calligraphic and graphic design Centres will be added during the year. 205 Books + 60 journals will be purchased subject to the approval of E.B and F.C. 56 new titles will be published and 71 titles will be reprinted.</p>	To impart Urdu speaking Minority for employment to Urdu learners are made employable in their own work force.	One Year	
34.	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and Regional Language Centres	Ten month Teacher Training Course	24.10 (2.50 in NER)	8.26		Teachers Trained 561 Nos.		10 months	
		Orientation Courses / Refresher Courses / National Integration Camps				25 courses		1 year	
		Seminars / Conferences / Training Programme / Special Lectures / Project workshop				250 conferences		1 year	
(i)	Katha Bharati	(i)Addit				50 Nos.	Propagation and	1 year	

		ional Selecti on of books (ii)Assi gnmen t of transla tion (iii)Pub lication				25 Nos. 25 Nos.	development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.		
(ii)	Bhasha Mandakini	200 episodes in a. Bengali b. Kannada c. Marathi d. Tamil				65 episodes 50 episodes 20 episodes 65 episodes	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
(iii)	Anukriti	Database correction & augmentati on in the site Anukriti.net Translation Today - issues 5 & 6 - Translation Studies bibliograph y - Translation Studies dictionary - Preparation of thesaurus National register for translators Machine Translation (English - Kannada) (about 3/4)				Database correction & augmentation in the site Anukriti.net Translation Today - issues 5 & 6 - Translation Studies bibliography - Translation Studies dictionary - Preparation of thesaurus National register for translators Machine Translation (English - Kannada) (about 3/4)	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	
(iv)	Bhasha-Bharati & Library Automation	a.Retrocon version of NERLC, UTRC (Solani) and UTRC (Lucknow) libraries b. Regular				a. Retroconversion of NERLC, UTRC (Solani) and UTRC (Lucknow) libraries b.Regular updaton of all other libraries	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	

		update of all other libraries and manuscript orium				and manuscriptorium			
	New Programmes								
(vi)	Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages.						Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	This will be a new scheme.
	Speech Recognition and Synthesis	5 languages data collection				5 languages data collection			
	Character Recognition	Development of standards				Development of standards			
	Natural Language Processing	Electronic dictionary in 4 languages and POS tagging of corpus				Electronic dictionary in 4 languages and POS tagging of corpus			
	Corpora Creation in Indian Languages								
	a. Quantum of Written Corpus in all languages of 8th Schedule	1 million words				1 million words			
	b. Quantum of Spoken Corpus in 10 most popular languages	50 hours				50 hours			
	c. Quantum of Parallel Corpus in English-Hindi and Hindi & five Regional Languages	¼ million words				¼ million words			
	d. Quantum of Specialized Corpora (Speech deficiency etc.,) in 5 languages	1 lakh words				1 lakh words			
(vii)	National Translation Mission	Creation of Translation Resources in the country				1. Creation of basic infrastructure for Central Office 2. A for translation related projects 3. Scholarships and Fellowships for Translation	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 Year	This will be a new scheme.

					<p>Studies</p> <p>4. Development of Basic Translation Tools</p> <p>5. Translations Awards</p> <p>6. Training for Translators</p> <p>7. Publication of Quality Journal</p> <p>8. One Anuvad Mela</p>		
(viii)	Linguistic Survey of India				<p>1. Classification of Unclassified Languages</p> <p>1. Sub-Grouping and Languages Family Affiliations of Languages</p> <p>2. Areal/Typological classifications of Languages</p> <p>3. Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Descriptions</p> <p>4. Language and Identity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports (Comparable to the Original LSI Volumes) • Grammatical Sketches (Of Individual languages, and also of group of languages) • Lexicon (of each speech variety) • Tagged Corpora (of each major, minor and endangered language) • Bibliographies (of publications in 101 written languages of India) • Text and Translation database (From and into Indian Languages) • Audio Data, including Folk literature (of each speech variety) • Visual Documentation (of each mother-tongue, although the starting point would be languages) • Linguistic Maps, Charts and Graphs (language-wise, language-family-wise, region-wise, and spread-wise) 	This will be a new scheme.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dialect Atlases and Distribution of Features and Isoglosses (feature-wise and broad dialectal division-wise) •Sociolinguistic Profiles (of major functions of the given speech-form, with only sample surveys for larger languages) Archive (Physical and Virtual) 			
(ix)	National Testing Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To formulate concept based continuum of graded syllabi for the courses in Indian languages applicable to all the seven levels of general education. •Develop norms and standards for the above •Demarcate the concepts of aptitude, achievement, and proficiency in the context of Native Language / Second Language / Foreign Language •Decide the contents and consequenti 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Source / resource and reference materials will be procured in 4 languages (English+Hindi, Tamil, & Urdu). •Draft formats of syllabi continuum as NL and SL / FL with 4 models in English (2 each for Std XII and Graduation) and transferring them to Hindi, Tamil, & Urdu (total 16 draft formats for the two levels) in 4 languages. •Draft continuum of syllabi for content inputs and consequential effects in 4(1+3) languages will be made available for PILOT study through a number of Regional Field Units, as a prelude to develop a centralized mechanism for inter language comparison (with a face validity). 	Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.	1 year	This will be a new scheme.

		<p>al effects at the levels of std XII and graduation</p> <p>•Take appropriate steps to develop a centralized mechanism consisting of tools and scales.</p>						
(x)	Pali and Buddhist Studies	<p>The Indo-Aryan family of languages has many stages and a number of branches, and it would be the endeavor of CIIL's Centre for Pali and Buddhist Studies to link literature, text, grammatical treatises and philosophy with other stages of our Classical languages. It is expected that these studies would help to reconstruct their histories and establish their linkages. In particular, the Centre will research into Buddhist literature, teachings, art, etc. to</p>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research Monographs 2. Scholarships for Pali and Buddhist Studies 3. Awards for Pali and Buddhist Scholars 4. Documentations of Research etc. 	<p>Propagation and development of all Indian Languages of endangered languages.</p>	1 Year	This will be a new scheme.

find out if the proposed linguistic and cultural ties of Pali languages with its larger linguistic space in East Asia as well as in the Sino-Tibetal cultural space.

It is proposed to translate texts from the classical phases of Pali and Prakrit and other ancient Indo-Aryan Languages, and bring out a set of representative Pali texts into modern Indian Languages and English.

Further, since the number of experts in Classical Indo-Aryan is becoming lesser and lesser, the Centre will take up the issue of training and creating the required manpower to undertake study of Pali and Buddhist Studies.

Since Pali constitutes the only

literary tradition indigenous to India that is not directly related to Hinduism and Sanskrit tradition, and since its literature arose before the influence of Prakrit became strong making it qualitatively different from all other traditions, the Centre will attempt to bring them through translation and analysis into other languages, and also contribute to creation of teaching materials in Pali.. Since Classical writings in Pali had had its own poetic theory, grammatical tradition, and own esthetics, as well as knowledge bases in different fields, the Centre will research into all these areas as well.

The Centre for Pali and Buddhist Studies will also create appropriate

		teaching and documentation material in print, film and electronic media to impart information to general public as well as students.						
(xi)	Scheme for Development of Minor and Endangered Indian Languages	Development and Promotion of 100 Minor Indian Languages			<p>5.Setting up of the Database Architecture for the Description & Documentation Archiving.</p> <p>6.Selection of languages and schedules, appointment of staff, and purchase of equipment</p> <p>7.Expansion/up-gradation of website & indexing - expanding www.ciiilgrammars.net</p> <p>8.Institution of initial training programmes (i) for the linguists as well as (ii) for the native speakers who would be identified to participate in the project (esp in script development and standardization activities) in different corners of the country.</p> <p>9.Firming up field manual and instrument of data collection</p> <p>10.Organization of seminar/confere nce, and related activities</p> <p>11.Initiating visual documentation activities</p> <p>12.Grants-in-Aid</p>	<p>1.Setting up of the Database Architectur e for the Descriptio n & Document ation Archiving.</p> <p>2.Selectio n of languages and schedules, appointme nt of staff, and purchase of equipment</p> <p>3.Expansi on/up- gradation of website & indexing - expanding www.ciiilgrammars.net</p> <p>4.Institutio n of initial training programm es (i) for the linguists as well as (ii) for the native speakers who would be identified to participate in the project (esp in</p>	1 Year	This will be a new scheme.

						activities.	script development and standardization activities) in different corners of the country. 5.Firming up field manual and instrument of data collection 6.Organiz ation of seminar/c onference, and related activities 7.Initiating visual document ation activities 8.Grants-in-Aid activities		
35.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	Preservation of Sindhi Language, which was on the decline thereby saving a vital language of Indian culture	1.00	--		Bulk purchase of 70 Magazines/books 75 Sindhi Learning Classes 2 life time awards and 5 awards to eminent writers in Sindhi Financial assistance to 4 academies.	Propagation of Sindhi language and teaching of Sindhi through Sindhi learning classes		
36.	CIEFL Scheme	To provide financial assistance to set up district center in the States/UTs especially in rural and backward regions.	4.00 (0.40 in NER)	--		Training to 5000 English teachers	To spread English Language Education for meeting employment potential of youth and their global acceptability. Promotes better International understanding	Yearly	
37.	Scheme for Development of Tamil	1. Continuation of a.)Centre of Excellence b.)Fellowships c.)Ten Major	5.00	--		Publications - 50 Newsletter - 4	Presevation & development of Tamil Languages	1 Year	

		<p>Projects</p> <p>2. Awards</p> <p>3. Publications</p> <p>4. Financial Assistance for</p> <p>Minor projects</p> <p>5. Programmes</p> <p>6. Updation of Website</p> <p>7. Continuation of Newsletter</p> <p>8. Establishment of Nodal Centres</p> <p>9. Creation of Basic Infrastructure for the Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai.</p>							
38.	Rashtariya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	<p>To preserve, propagate and modernize traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the then campuses established by RSKS; to confer degrees and certificates to its students.</p> <p>Financial assistance to Skt. Organizations/institutions and Skt Pathshalas all over India and</p>	33.00	18.75		<p>IInd phase of construction will be continued at Puri, Lucknow, Guruvayoor, Jaipur and Sringeri during the year.</p> <p>Enrolment of students in the constituent Campuses may cross 4500 mark and about 16000 students are expected to take various Sanskrit examinations.</p> <p>800 students admitted in introductory Sanskrit correspondence course in 1st and IInd year are expected to complete the course.</p>	<p>Creation of infrastructure for Sanskrit education, encouragement of Students to learn Sanskrit, advancement of Sanskrit Language and meet the employment potential of youth for Sanskrit-based Jobs.</p>		

		<p>also to 20 post graduate level teaching institutions and three post-graduate level research institutions under the scheme for assistance to ASMs/Shodha Sansthans.</p> <p>To give indepth training to young scholars and students in different shastras/disciplines of Skt. learning under the scheme of Shastra Chudamani .</p> <p>To provide grants to scholars for the publication of their original research work and for publishing rare Sanskrit manuscript.</p>				<p>About 100 students will be awarded Ph.D. degree in the Sansthan this year.</p> <p>Non Formal Sanskrit Education in 1200 Centres has been launched by the Sansthan in 2003-04 and will continue during next year.50,000 students are expected to benefit.</p> <p>Establishment of two new Adarsah Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya will be accomplished.</p> <p>Action will be initiated to establish two Campuses of Sansthan.</p> <p>The Sansthan has also introduced Sanskrit Teaching in Bhasha Mandhakani channel in "Gyan Darshan" through Doordarshan. It will continue during 2007-08.</p>			
39.	Grant to Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan (Lump-sum Proviton) 07.00.31	Study of the Vedas through Pathashalas. Conservati on and Developme nt of tradition of Vedic Studies.	3.00 (0.30 in NER)	--		Number of students likely to be enrolled in all the schemes during 2007-08 is 4000. Number of institution to be enrolled for grant of financial assistance under the Scheme during 2007-08 is 180.	Preservation of Ved Shastras.	Yearly	
40.	National Book Trust	To produce and	7.15	8.90		1. Subsidy & core Books	Spreading literacy 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.	(0.72 NER)	in		Project-5 2. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi – 3 3. Establishment of Readers Clubs in Schools- 3000 4. Participation in Book Fairs- 10 5. Exhibitions- 2 6. Organising of short-term training courses on publishing – 4 7. Trust participation in Book Fairs/ Exhibitions- 100 8. Organizing of village level mobile exhibitions- 2000 9. Seminars, workshops, Advisory Panel meeting books release function etc.- 30 10. Regional Book Fairs/ National Book Fairs- 12	cultural heritage and ensuring reading habits through book fairs and publications.		
41.	Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	1. Encourage study of Intellectual Property Rights in Universities and other recognized institutions of higher education. 2. Creating public awareness about Copyright and IPR matters among public and academic community 3. Developing and encouraging study in specialized courses in IPRs in the higher education system. 4. Training of enforcement	4.33 (0.43 NER)	in	--	Study of IPR in India & creating Public awareness No. of IPR chairs to be supported- 14 Organising Seminars/ Workshops- 4	Not quantifiable.	Based upon applications for the same received Based upon decisions taken to establish Chairs	Non-serious applications are received in large numbers Operationalising the Chair dependent upon suitable candidate being available for academic positions and/or research

		nt personnel, namely State police/custom officials about copyright and related issues. 5. Organizing seminars and workshops on copyright matters/IP Rs matters in college, universities and other recognized institutions.							
42.	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 a making long term arrangements for the better managements and further development of Auroville in accordance with its original charter and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.	3.67	0.74		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	--	--	--

43.	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 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>	--	6.88		Outputs not quantifiable	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and execution of UNESCO related activities.		--
44.	UNESCO Related Activities	Bilateral educational exchanges with various countries and	2.80	--		Outputs not quantifiable	Furthering bilateral relations with foreign countries in education sector and	There is no timeframe for holding the meetings. Bilateral Visits are finalized after protracted correspo	

		UNESCO related activities					execution of UNESCO related activities.	ndence. UNESCO related activities are carried out in consultation with UNESCO and concerned partner organisations.	
45.	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)	The NCMEI was established by an Act of Parliament which received the assent of the President on 6 th January, 2005. NCMEI advise the Central Govt. or any State Govt. relating to minority education. Look into specific complaints regarding deprivation or violation of the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.	--	2.10		Not quantifiable.	To redress/ solve the complaints received by the NCMEI.	The NCMEI receives the complaints/ petitions relating to violation and deprivation of rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice guaranteed by the Constitution. The subject matter of the petitions/complaints include refusal to issue Minority Status Certificate, non-issue or delay in the issue of the NOC by the State Governments, refusal to allow opening of new colleges/institution	---

								s, refusal to allow additional
46.	National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi	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 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	8.83	4.94	--	The target for 2007-08 is to conduct 54 training programmes and to complete the ongoing research projects.	Training of about 1600 officials/administrators in Education Sector and rendering of required consultancies.	

		educational plan and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies and maintain the library facilities for the furtherance of these objectives.							
Technical Education									
47.	Scheme of Community Polytechnics	The objective is to ensure that the rural and real Indian gets a fair share of benefits from the investment in technical education besides creating desired skilled manpower to meet the need of the local economy.	20.00 (2.00 in NER)	--		On an average there are 669 diploma level institution in the country which are implementing the scheme at present. On an average each community polytechnic trains about 500 persons in different need based non formal skills/trade.	The scheme of the polytechnics has been reviewed and it has been found to be a very useful scheme for making rural youth employable to a very large extent.		
48.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) for imparting high quality technical education to students selected through a national level competitive exam. Upgradation of infrastru	301.00 (177.30 in NER) (excluding an amount of Rs. 988.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	442.00		Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a 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 Vidyalaya,	The IITs have continued to impart World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. level to students selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee). However, this will not be the direct result of	The process / timelines are taken care of and quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified. The regular flow of funds and also a constant monitoring will	--

		re Modernization of labs and digital resources Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme /introduction of new emerging courses.				Lecture Halls, faculty Residence, conference centres, Development of land and internal roads etc. Modernization of labs and digital resources (Development of infrastructure is on continue basis and not linked to any one financial year) , expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/introduction of new courses in emerging technologies.	the annual outlays of any specific year but cumulative effect of past several year's outlays. Increase in intake of students in various is expected. Introduction of new courses / programmes is projected. Besides, quantitative and qualitative growth in the areas of research, papers published, publication of books, organization of conferences, patents / trade marks / designs, quality improvement programmes and continuing education programmes is expected.	definitely improve the performance of these Institutions in a fixed time bound manner.
49.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	To provide Quality Management Education	33.00 (10.00 in NER) (excluding an amount of Rs.80.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	41.00		1. To continue to impart quality management education enhance facilities in r/o Information Technology, infrastructure & Library resource. Improvement is faculty strength & maintain quality of education. 2. Duration Programme (PGP-Public Management and Policy) 3. To create infrastructure and other facilities including recruitment of faculty at IIM (Shillong).	To continue to provide management education.	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 Science (IISc.), Bangalore	The Institute is a post graduate	106.00 (excluding an amount	87.15	-	To carry out research in pure and applied sciences,	Enhancement performance & prediction in order to meet	

		Institution providing quality education and excelling in research and development at the cutting edge of several disciplines in Science, Engineering and Technology.	of Rs.90.00 crores for OSC recommendation).			especially in the challenges of rapidly changing situation in national/ International Science Technology.		
51. (a)	All India Council for Technical Education	(i) Proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system, the promotion of education in relation of planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system. (ii) AICTE funds various programmes. With a view to achieving the above objectives.	100.00 (10.00 in NER)	1.00	(i) AICTE will continue to regulate the functioning of around 6200 Institution imparting technical education in different disciplines with an intake capacity of about 9 lakhs students (including diploma level institution) (ii) In addition to 377 Institutions comprising 1690 programmes already accredited, accreditation of 400 more Institutes comprising 2000 programmes will be completed during the academic year 2007-08. (iii) An amount of Rs. 18945 lakhs (Plan funds) and Rs. 6460 lakhs	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 quality of faculty member. Research, teaching methodology, up gradation of skill and knowledge of students and industrial growth.	- One Year.	- The approval process and accreditation of programmes are based on the initiatives of the institutions, though AICTE provides guidelines to the institutions for seeking approval/ accreditation.

						(Non-Plan Funds will be provided to various institutions and stakeholders of technical education.			
51. (b)	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide Quality Engineering & Technical Education at the level of undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes.	113.00 (90.60 in NER) (excluding an amount of Rs.780.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	233.10	(The other sources of income is through fee and consultancy)	(i)To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs). (ii)To impart Technical Education to 50000 students in Engineering & related subjects. Around 2500 teaching faculty and 4600 Non-teaching staff is presently engaged in these activities. (iii)To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of Messes, Hostels, upgradation of laboratories and Workshops, Modernization of Library and computer centres etc.	By investing in NITs, the Technical Education being imparted would be improved as the students will have access to State – of – Art, Modern Laboratory Equipment, Latest Books on the subject in the Library and improved Hostel facilities. With the implementation of new reservation policy of OBCs these above facilities will be further improved and strengthened.	The process / timelines are taken care of and quarterly 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. From the year 2007-2008 a quarterly monitoring will be further strengthened and review meeting with the Directors of NITs will be engaged every quarter.	1. Availability of competent technical faculty in the Institute. 2. Timely completion of Hostels and other infrastructure facilities.
52.	National Institute of Industrial	To train the practicing executives	6.00 (excluding	17.85		1. To continue to develop qualified	i.Tech	The quarterly targets	Projected outcome is subject to

	Engineering (NIE), Mumbai	in Technical / Non-Technical areas in various facts of management. ii>To provide technical consultancy to the industrial and business organization to find scientific solution to their problems and increase the productivity. iiiTo develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/ business with the over all objective of nation building. .	an amount of Rs.16.00 crores for OSC recommendation).			manpower to cater to the needs of the industries / business.	education being imparted will improve.	for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	the varied response from the Industries.
53.	National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, 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	12.00	4.95		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.	1.By improving the infrastructure in NIFFT, Ranchi, the technical education is being imparted would be improved. 2.Seats will be added for implementation of reservation of OBC as recommendation of Oversight Committee.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institute have been identified	Inadequate infrastructure may affect the outcome.

		the productivity . To develop qualified manpower to cater to the needs of the industries/business with the overall objective of nation building.							
54.	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.	4.00 (excluding an amount of Rs.12.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	6.30		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 is being made to develop the site for new Campus for the School in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	i. The Planning & Architectural Education being imparted would be improved with the expansion programmes of the School. ii.Intake of students will increase.	The quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the School have been identified.	The candidates from the background of Social Sciences are not been attracted by the School due to non availability of GATE scholarship to them in comparison to Architects/ Engineers.
55.	National Instt. of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai & Kolkata)	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 Program	12.00 (2.40 in NER) (excluding an amount of Rs.12.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	18.55		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 direct central assistance schemes of MHRD	All the activities – training, research and curriculum revision & instructional resources development are ongoing activities through out the year. NITTTRs envision to become world class resource institutes for technical teachers	Quarter 1 – 25% of the targets Quarter -2 &3 30% each of the targets Quarter-4 15% of the projected targets as per	- Shortage of faculty in technical institutions - Delays in curriculum implementation by the polytechnics - Inadequate States support for sponsoring teachers for training programmes of NITTTR and direct Central Assistance Schemes of MHRD

		e in addition to Short term training						the MOU between Ministry and respective institutions For all programmes the no. of seats are likely to increase w.e.f. 2007-08 based on the recommendations of OSC	- Delays in procuring equipment, creating infrastructure and other amenities for students to optimally utilize resources - Lack of industrial infrastructure and support in the NE region.
56.	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing.	25.00	--		1) Academic/Research activities of Students (UG & PG) 2) Good quality teaching and running experimental work and research 3) Maintenance of the infrastructure 4) Campus Development i.Phase – 1 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.	–	–
57.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad	To impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas.	12.00 (excluding an amount of Rs.30.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	4.86		Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. Setting up of extension centre at Amethi. 1. Increase in the number of courses. 2. Increase in	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	–

						number of students. 3. Increase in Deptt./ Centres.			
58.	Atal Bhari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior	To create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration.	6.00 (excluding an amount of Rs.12.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	5.20		Expansion of the institutes in terms of student enrolment and establishment of Departments and Centres. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase in the number of courses. •Increase in number of students. •Increase in Deptt./ Centres. 	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	–
59.	Indian Institute of Information Technology D&M, Kanchipuram,	To meet the requirement of Highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing	2.00	--		•starting of academic session from 2007-08. Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.	–	–
60.	Implementation of Apprenticeship Training Scheme in respect of Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Region BOATs/BOPT located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur and Kolkata.	To achieve a well trained technical manpower in form of engineers and technicians in engineering subject field and technicians in vocational subjectfield in four regions.	22.50 (2.25 in NER)	16.15		1. Mumbai 30000 2. Kanpur 20000 3. Chennai 47000 4. Calcutta 14000 Total ----- 111000 1.Placement of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices in four Regional BOAT/BOPT.	An estimated 107000 placement of graduates Technicians & Technician (vocational) Apprentices in four reasons is anticipated to be achieved. 2. conducting the career guidance programme, supervisory dev. Prog., & other concomitant activities .	One year	Due to the prevailing low rates pf the stipend for the 3 categories of apprentices it is seen that the aspirant are reluctant to undergo the apprenticeship training. If these rates are not enhanced in near future the projected physical outputs may not be achieved to a proper extent.

						An estimated 107000 placements of graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational Apprentices in four Regional BOATs/BOPT.			
61.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	<p>i) To provide high quality education in the field of Earth Sciences and other Engineering branches.</p> <p>ii) Up gradation of infrastructure</p> <p>iii) Introduction of new emerging courses.</p>	8.98 (excluding an amount of Rs.58.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	17.50		<p>Building-students hostel, rooms classrooms, laboratory equipment, no. of library books etc.</p> <p>Equipment and Laboratory Development-</p> <p>Computers/ Peripherals/ Internet Equipment</p> <p>Students Amenities/ Furniture and fixtures</p> <p>Books and Journals</p>	<p>Construction of boys hostel, girls hostel, expansion of academic buildings etc.</p> <p>Modernization of teaching and research laboratories and workshops</p> <p>a.) Modernization of computer labs b.) Expansion of internet facility to students and teachers colony/ quarters.</p> <p>Furnishing of student's hostels and student welfare deptt./ sections</p> <p>a.) Purchase of indented books b.) Purchase of journals as per approved lists.</p>		
62.	Indian Institutes of Science for Education Research (IISER)	<p>1.To create quality education and research in basic sciences.</p> <p>2.To attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.</p>	125.00	--		<p>•Apart from the two IISER at & Kolkata and Pune three new IISERs will be setup.</p> <p>•Starting of academic session in these three new IISERs from 2007-08. Creation of infrastructure.</p>	<p>- Research in core science would increase which are expected after 4 yerars.</p> <p>- Intermediate outcome would be development of scientific temper amongst students/</p>	-	<p>1. Timely approval of competent authority.</p> <p>2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment.</p> <p>3. Recruitment of faculty and support</p>

		<p>3.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.</p> <p>4.To make possible a flexible borderless curriculum in sciences.</p> <p>5.To actively forge strong relationship with existing universities and colleges and network with laboratories and institutions. To establish advanced research Laboratories and Central facilities.</p>					researchers.		staff
63.	Up-gradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnic	It is proposed to setup Polytechnic Level Institutions in Special Identified Districts (SID) of the country	50.00 (5.00 in NER)	--		With the implementation of the project, more than one lakh students would get the benefit of technical skills and handsome job practice.	The proposed institutions being location specific would substantially benefit the SCs/STs /Minorities of the country besides substantially		1. Timely approval of competent authority.

		having no polytechnics at present and also to upgrade infrastructural facilities of at least one polytechnic in these SIDs.					fulfilling the technical manpower need of the Country.		
64.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology	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.	1.00 (0.10 in NER)	--		Setting up of new IITs 1. starting of academic session. 2. Creation of infrastructure.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
65.	Setting up of three new Indian Institutes of Technology.	To create world-class institutions for undergraduate and post-graduate education in engineering, sciences and humanities as well as social sciences with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research	80.00	--		The first batch will be of 200 UG students and it will be gradually increased to full strength of 2000 in a period of six years.	Develop and create adequate manpower in the field of Information Technology to meet the global challenges in IT Section.		1. Timely approval of competent authority. 2. Award of contract for civil/ works/ equipment. 3. Recruitment of faculty and support staff
66.	Sant Longowal Instt.of Engg. & Technology, Longowal, Punjab	To produce skilled manpower in different levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programme	04.00 (excluding an amount of Rs.22.00 crores for OSC recommendation).	10.50		Offering technical education in the field of engineering and technology in courses approved by AICTE/MHRD Certificate – 12 Diploma - 10	Long Term Certificate (12 courses with an intake of 360 students) 10 Courses at Diploma level with an intake of 300students	02 years 02 years 03 years	Shortage of faculty and staff More infrastructure needed for PG courses Financial

		<p>s in different branches of engg. and technology.</p>			<p>Degree - 09 PG - 04</p> <p>All the courses are offered in flexible modular mode and syllabus suited to industries requirements.</p> <p>The students joining in this institute have the freedom to continue courses vertically upto the PG level</p>	<p>09 courses Degree level with an intake of 350 students</p> <p>04 PG courses with an intake of 86 students</p> <p>The proposal to accord Deemed to be University status is under active consideration</p>	<p>02 years</p> <p>(All are courses are offered through out the year) For all program mes the no. of seats are likely to increase w.e.f. 2007-08 based on the recomme ndations of OSC</p>	<p>assistance required from sponsoring agencies</p> <p>Low Willingness of industries and other agencies in involving in Industry Institute Interaction activities</p>
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67.	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.	80.00	--	--	<p>1. Institutions Development</p> <p>a.) Promotion of Academic Excellence.</p> <p>b.) Networking of Institutions</p> <p>c.) Services to Community and Economy</p> <p>2. System Management capacity Improvement</p> <p>During the First Phase of the Programme 128 well performing Engineering Institutions are being developed as Centers of Excellence as Lead Institutions and Networked Institutions. Each Lead Institution has network with minimum 2 Engineering Institutions.</p>	<p>The Programme will benefit 16,500 graduating students each year by imparting superior skills and training and will also enhance the professional development of 1,000 teachers. The Programme will end in June, 2008.</p> <p>Considering the satisfactory performance of implementation of Phase I of the Programme, the dialogue for initiating Phase-II under TEQIP have stated with the World Bank. Phase-II is likely to be supported under XI Five Year Plan and a fuller concept note would be prepared.</p>	<p>The process/timelines are taken care of an quarterly targets for regular flow of funds to the Institutes have been identified.</p>	
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68.	North Eastern Regional Instt. Of Science and Technology, Itanagar	To produce skilled manpower in different levels namely Certificate, Diploma, Degree & PG programmes in different branches of engg. and technology specially catering to the requirements of NE region	5.50 (5.49 in NER)	11.55	The courses offered are flexible in modular pattern. The students are given the option of credit based multy point entry . Students are allowed to move upward from lower to higher modules 90% per cent of seats are reserved for North East including Sikkim. Based on an entrance examination students are admitted.	Long Term Certificate (06 courses) 06 Courses at Diploma level 07 courses at Degree level Few PG courses	02 years 02 years 03 years 02 years (All are courses are offered through out the year)	Maintenance and installation of new facilities Slow pace of industrial development in North Eastern Region
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CHAPTER III

MAJOR REFORMS MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

1. Implementation of Oversight Committee Recommendations

Consequent to 93rd Amendment of the Constitution, Article 15(5) was inserted, which enabled the States to make by law, for advancement of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens insofar as such provision relates to their admission to educational institution, including aided or unaided private educational institutions, other than minority educational institutions established under Article 30 (1) of constitution. The Central Government decided to implement the provision of Article 15(5) in respect of educational institutions established, maintained or aided by it and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 has since come into force. The Act paves the way for implementation of the policy on reservation from the academic session of 2007. In order to ensure that implementation of the policy on reservations would not result in any disadvantage to all categories of citizens seeking admission against unreserved seats, the Act provides that the existing number of unreserved seats would not be reduced. In order to ensure that the quality and standards of education should not be adversely affected due to the increase in the number of seats for providing reservation to Other Backward Classes (27%) and proportionate increase in the existing number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Act also provides for phasing the implementation of the policy by institutions over a period of three years.

In order to lay down a road map for implementing the policy of reservation, an Oversight Committee was constituted along with 5 Groups of Specialist separately – one each on subject of Technical Education, Agricultural Education, Medical Education, Management Education and Central University. The committee has recommended an outlay of Rs. 3297.71 Crores for Central Universities Rs. 6745.52 Crores for Centrally funded Engineering Institutes and Rs. 284.97 Crores for Management Education, which would be spent over a period of 5 Years for the proposed expansion of seats in these institutes by 54%. In absolute terms the Annual Intake in Central Universities would increase by 49689 over the current intake of 92011 while in engineering stream, the increase would be 16440 over 29671. Similarly the intake in Management would increase by 966 over 1791. The number of Faculties would increase by about 9000 during this period. In view of the time lag in creation of infrastructural and academic facilities, the institutions have planned to provide for additional intake in a staggered manner spread over a period of three years.

As per the Annual Plan Allocations (2007-08), the following amounts have been allocated for implementation of the oversight Committee recommendations:

1. UGC (Central Universities)	Rs. 576 Crores
2. Technical Education Rs. 80 crores (IIMs)	Rs.2042 crores
3. Information & Communication Technology	Rs. 502 crores
Total	Rs.3200 crores

The allocation of Rs.576 crore towards Central Universities would be utilized towards capacity building in 18 Central Universities spread across the country and administered through University Grants Commission. Similarly, the allocation of Rs.2122 crore would be utilized towards capacity building and other expenses in 7 IITs, 6 IIMs, 20 NITs, 4 NITTTRs, 3 IIITs and other Technical institutions. The institutions have proposed implementation of the recommendation of Oversight Committee for enhancement of required number of seats in a phased manner over a period of time.

In the year 2007-2008, the thrust is on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the system of Open and Distance Learning. In order to deliver the benefits of ICT in the learning process, a new scheme namely “National Mission in Education through ICT” would be 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. The Mission would also work for creation of knowledge modules with right contents to address to the personalized needs of learners. It also aims for certification of competencies of the learners, acquired through formal or non-formal means, as also to develop and maintain the database having profile of human resources.

In order to deliver the benefits of ICT enabled learning, the Mission would also focus attention on achieving technological breakthrough by developing a very low cost and low power consuming access device, making available free bandwidth, for education purpose, to every Indian, and to build knowledge network between and within institutions of higher learning in the country.

2. LAUNCH of ‘SAKSHAT’ – AN EDUCATIONAL PORTAL

Sakshat is a landmark initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to develop a One Stop Education Portal for addressing all the education and learning related needs of students, scholars, teachers and lifelong learners. The portal envisages providing one stop solution to educational requirements of learners ranging from K to 20 covering all fields of study including vocational education and learning for life skills.

This portal has an ambitious vision of catering to the learning needs of more than 50 crore Indians and providing a one stop solution to all the requirements of the learning community. There are three guiding philosophies for this effort – (a) no talent of the country should be allowed to go waste and (b) all services available through the portal should be free and (c) freely available material on the web should be used so as to avoid reinventing the wheel.

In Indian scenario where there is vast disparity of educational facilities available in various regions across the country, the Portal will help in bridging the gap by providing just in time quality educational resources and teachers 24×7 to learners irrespective of their social, economic and educational status. It is an endeavor through which MHRD is going to synergize the efforts taken by the educational organizations/ agencies viz. UGC, AICTE, IGNOU, NCERT, KVS, NVS, CBSE, IITS, IISc etc. to develop world class content. Senior faculty members from different universities, research institutes and institutions of higher learning are contributing to the development of the Portal.

3. Special Grants to 3 Universities who have completed 150 years

The Ministry has allocated a special grant of Rs. 150 Crores to Three premier Universities of the country viz; the University of Bombay, Calcutta University and Madras University to commemorate their 150th Year celebration. The fund provided by the Government would be used for Setting up of Research Centers in the field of Nano Science and Nano Technology.

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In order to make Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore a would class university, the Ministry has released a special grant of Rs. 100 Crores to the institute. Further to give an impetus to the Engineering and Management Education in the North Eastern Region, Ministry has taken over the Government Engineering College, Agartala (Tripura) as new National Institute of Technology taking the total number of NITs to 20 and a new IIM would be setup in Shillong Meghalaya during 2006-07.

5. OPEN & DISTANCE LEARNING:

In the year 2007-2008, the thrust is on the use of Information and Communication Technology to strengthen the system of Open and Distance Learning. IGNOU, which is the nodal agency, at present, for Government of India in respect of ODL system, has plan to utilize the facility of EDUSAT to extend the benefit of two way interactivity to learners in the ODL system. The system presents the possibility of both synchronous and asynchronous connectivity between teaching and learning ends across the country. The approach towards mobilizing the use of Edusat is through establishing a total of 30 teaching ends, 500 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) and 5000 Receive Only Terminals (ROTs). In the year 2007-08 a total 6 teaching ends, 125 SITs and 1250 ROTs will be established.

6. REFORMING RECOGNISING / ACCREDITING AGENCIES FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

(a) The following action points were identified for bringing out reforms in recognising / accrediting agencies for education / training institutions:

- (i) Online receipt of applications
- (ii) Online processing of applications received
- (iii) Appropriate Appellate Authority to look into grievances
- (iv) Decisions should be made available online
- (v) Preparation of timeframe from receipt of applications to disposal of receipts

(vi)Preparation of panel of suitable experts for Inspection Committees/ Selection Committees and developing system for random generation of names of experts on the teams

(vii)Development of system for online issue of Mark sheets/Certificates by CBSE

(viii)Online processing of requests from the universities for Grants

(ix)Grants to Universities/Colleges be linked to meeting of conditions like appointment of fulltime and qualified faculty

(b) For online receipt of applications, Forms for online applications have been developed and put on the website by AICTE, NBA, NAAC and UGC, an Appellate Authority to look into grievances is in position, national calendar for processing of applications has been notified and decisions are notified on the website by concerned agencies.

(c) The institutions such as AICTE, NBA, NAAC and NBT have also to a great extent decentralized their operations and simplified the process of approval and in a transparent way. The process for granting approval for Diploma level course(s) / institutions has been decentralized with greater responsibilities on State Governments / UTs and also the process of approval by AICTE and NBA have been decentralized and simplified. Transparency has been enabled by introduction of “Mandatory Disclosure for institutions, which helps students and other stakeholders in making informed decision. A time bound approval process has been notified to ensure accountability

7. INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN TERMS OF (I) DECENTRALIZATION, (II) SIMPLIFICATION, (III) TRANSPARENCY, (IV) ACCOUNTABILITY AND (V) E-GOVERNANCE

(a) The Right to Information Act, 2005 has come into force with effect from 12th October, 2005; which provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. It also provides for information to the public through various means of communications, including Internet and also in electronic format.

(b) The National Scholarship Division of the Ministry has been making efforts to bring in reforms in the work of authentication of educational certificates and in the implementation of National Merit Scholarship Scheme. As a strategy for decentralization, the work of authentication has already been delegated to 15 States. The Ministries is in consultation with MEA for similar delegation to the remaining States/UTs. Similarly, the guidelines for authentication have been reviewed and simplified.

To bring in transparency, the relevant information/guidelines in respect of both the work of Authentication of Educational Certificates having large public interaction are posted in the Ministry’s website. Besides close circuit TV has also been installed in places of public dealing. The details of applications received and certificate authenticated are posted in the Ministry’s website. The guidelines of both the authentication work are posted on the website. A new scholarship scheme for college and University students is proposed to be launched during 2007-08, whereby the scholarship amount would be disbursed directly to the beneficiaries through e-payment mode.

8. ONLINE MONITORING OF UTILISATION CERTIFICATES

Pendency of Utilization Certificates have been put on the intranet, to facilitate online monitoring of pendency of utilization certificates. This to a great extent facilitates the administrative Department, Integrated Finance Division and also the Chief Controller of Accounts in watching the pendency of UC's and grants to grantee institutions are accordingly regulated.

9. MONITORING EXPENDITURE STATUS ONLINE

The status of expenditure at the end of each month are maintained online and the website updated on a monthly basis at present. Efforts are being made to streamline the system of certification of funds and develop a system of online monitoring of both certification of funds and their payment to grantee. It is expected that this would be completed during 2007-08.

CHAPTER -IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Intended Outcomes (quantifiable deliverables)	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	<p>(i) Increase in enrolment in universities and colleges since 2002.</p> <p>The enrolment in higher education at the beginning of X Plan was 8.8 million. It was proposed to raise this to 12.5 million by the end of X Plan. We have already reached this figure by 2005, by carefully blending conventional and open education. It is proposed to further enhance this figure to 13.2 million by the end of 2005 and to 14 million by the end of X Plan against the target of 12.5 million</p> <p>(ii) No. of universities being accredited by NAAC. (The NAAC has so far accredited 122 universities and 2500 colleges. It is proposed to accredit 20 more universities and 1000 colleges in the year 2005-06)</p> <p>(iii) No. of above institutes which have improved their grading. (To improve the grading of existing institutions the NAAC conducts workshops/seminars and encourages institutions to establish Internal Quality Assurance Cells. It is proposed to hold 100 workshops and</p>	<p>The target of 12.5 million enrolment fixed for in higher education sector at the end of X th Plan period has been exceeded by 1.3 million in the terminal year of the Plan period.</p> <p>(II) In October this year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) released a list of over 3,000 accredited higher education institutions (HEIs) in India. The NAAC is an autonomous body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India to assess and accredit HEIs in India.</p> <p>The NAAC has identified the following seven criteria to serve as the basis of its assessment procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curricular aspects • Teaching, learning and evaluation • Research, consultancy and extension • Infrastructure and learning resources • Student support and progress • Organisation and management • Healthy practices <p>The NAAC has distinguished two main types of institutions that can be assessed: universities and colleges. A university is defined by the NAAC as having a University Central Governance Structure along with all the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Departments. Accredited colleges include any College – affiliated, constituent or autonomous – with all its departments of studies. More details about the assessment criteria and procedures can be read on the NAAC website www.naac-india.com. The list of accredited institutions drafted by the NAAC includes 129 universities and 2954 colleges in</p>

	establish 600-700 Internal Quality Assurance Cells in the Year 2005-06)	India which can be viewed by state.
	Assistance to Central University (18)	18 Universities
	Assistance to State University (119)	122 Universities
	Support to universities celebrating 150 th year of higher education (3)	3 Universities
	Assistance to deemed to be university (25)	25 Universities
	Assistance to college (4811)	3835 colleges
	Assistance to Delhi College (58)	59 colleges
	Assistance to Autonomous college (234)	178 colleges
	Vocationalisation of higher education (300 institutions)	278 Universities
	Assistance to Academic staff college (51)	45 Universities
	Assistance to University with potential for excellence (21)	1 University
	Assistance to colleges with potential for excellence (97)	47 colleges
	Major/ Minor research project in science and technology (3004)	1046 Projects
	Major/ Minor research project in science humanities and social science (11000)	8556 Projects
	Special Assistance program CAS-74 DSA-145 DRS-258	500 Departments
	Area Studies program	

		<p>(40 Centre)</p> <p>Hostels for women (232 institutions)</p> <p>Women study centre (34)</p> <p>Networking of Universities (150)</p> <p>Remedial coaching for SC/ST (110 centres)</p> <p>Special Cells for SC/ST (25)</p> <p>Remedial Coaching for disadvantage minority groups (78)</p> <p>Higher Education for person with special needs (19 universities and colleges)</p> <p>Assistance to Universities/ Colleges locked in backward areas district (31 Universities, 404 Colleges)</p> <p>Special Development grant for young universities (20)</p> <p>Strengthening research infrastructure (40 institution)</p> <p>Inter University Centre (7)</p> <p>Establishment for Rajiv Gandhi Chair (10)</p>	<p>658 Universities & Colleges</p> <p>150 Universities</p> <p>50 Centres</p> <p>25 Universities</p> <p>19 Universities</p> <p>114 colleges + 31 Universities</p> <p>23 Colleges + 200 Universities</p> <p>40 Universities</p> <p>7 Universities</p> <p>128 Universities</p>
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open Universtiy (IGNOU)	<p>Providing admission to all those who apply for various courses of IGNOU. The cumulative target for enrolment upto 2005-06 is 15.60 lakhs.</p>	<p>The total enrolment in the distance mode in the country, is about 24 % of the total enrolment of the higher education in the country and IGNOU caters to about 10% of this segment of students in higher education in the country. IGNOU serves the educational requirements of 1.43 million students in the country and 32 countries abroad. In January, 2006, 429542 and cumulative 1433490 students were registered by the University.</p>
3.	National Institutes of	(i) To impart quality	(i) Total Number of NITs have gone

	Technology (NITs)	<p>technical education for to 45,000 students.</p> <p>(iii) A National Institute of Technology will on the pattern of IIT Act 1961 will be introduced in the Parliament.</p>	<p>up from 19 to 20 with addition one National Institute of Technology, in the North Eastern Region i.e Agartala. The entire National Institute of Technology, system has a combined enrolment of 39000 students which includes undergraduates, post graduates and Ph.D scholars in the various branches of technical education. Besides, the campus placement of NIT graduates have also increased from 70% to 95% over a period of two years.</p> <p>(iv) National Institute of Technology, Bill has already been sent to the Parliament and it is expected to be passed during the Budget Session-2007 of the Parliament. With the passage of this Bill, all NITs would be conferred the status of the Institutes of National Importance and they would enjoy statutory autonomy.</p>
4.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	<p>Imparting World-class high quality technical education at undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph. D. level to students, selected through a national level competitive exam in 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) including Upgradation of infrastructure, Modernization of labs and digital resources, expansion of inter disciplinary programme/ introduction of new courses in emerging technologies</p>	<p>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 contributions.</p> <p>Indian Institutes of Technology have become role models for education and research in engineering and technology. These Institutions are now globally competitive and contribute significantly to development of technical manpower and technology development in the country. The total student strength in IITs has gone up to 32000 during 2006-07.</p>
5.	India Institute of Science, Bangalore (IISc, Bangalore)	<p>To provide for advanced 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</p>	<p>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 institute conducts integrated Ph.D programmes in</p>

		<p>out research in pure and applied sciences, especially in frontline areas.</p>	<p>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, the continuing Education and Proficiency Programs. The Faculty and Research Student of IISc have record number of Research Publications in referred International Journals which is more than any other institute. An additional special grant of Rs. 100 crore was released during 2005-06 and 2006-07 to the Institute to position it as one of the leading centers of research in Science and Engineering in the world.</p>
6.	<p>Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) & Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM)</p>	<p>To run two existing IIITs and establish one new IIITDM for imparting quality education in IT (including Design and Manufacturing)</p>	<p>(i)Two IIITs at Allahabad and Gwalior- are already being run, imparting high quality education in IT to 1361 students. In IIIT-Allahabad, the courses conducted are:- B.Tech., M. Tech., MBA (IT) and MPCLIS.</p> <p>(ii)An extension campus of IIIT, Allahabad, has been opened at Amethi. Academic courses have started from July, 2005 where the student intake has gone up from 68 to 100 during 2006-07.</p> <p>(iii)In IIITM Gwalior: -</p> <p>(a)New MBA (MBA, Non Formal Sector, Public Sector Management & e-Governance, Infrastructure Management, IT enabled Service Management);</p> <p>(b)M. Tech (Information Technology, Advanced Networking, Bio Informatics, VLSI, Software Engineering);</p> <p>(c)5 year Integrated Post Graduate Programme;</p> <p>(d)Ph. D. Programme.</p> <p>(iv) IIITDM Jabalpur: Newly set up in 2005, academic courses have started on 08.08.2005 with 75 students in Computer Science & Electrical Engineering and Mech. Engineering will be imparted education.</p> <p>(v) Another IIITDM proposed at Kanchipuram could not be started in view of non-availability of land.</p> <p>All IIITs have recorded an increase in student enrollment by more than 10% during 2006-07.</p>

7.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	The six IIMs will continue to provide management education of high quality Infrastructure of the three new IIMs at Indore, Kozhikode and Lucknow will be strengthened.	The IIMs have continued to provide management education of high quality. Intake capacity in Post Graduate Programmes in IIMs has also increased from 1498 to about 1600 in during the current year. It has been decided to set up a new IIM in North Eastern Region i.e. in Shillong during 2007 for expansion of management education facilities in North East.
8.	All India Council For Technical Education (AICTE) and its Schemes	<p>(i) The AICTE will continue to regulate the functioning of around 5000 Institutions imparting technical education in different disciplines with an intake capacity of about 6.23 lakh students</p> <p>(ii) In addition to 312 Institutions comprising 1260 programmes already accredited, accreditation of 260 more Institutes with 1000 programmes will be completed during 2005-06.</p>	<p>As compared to 562-degree level institutions in 1997-98, the total number of approved engineering colleges is now 1511. Intake capacity increased from 1,34,298 in 1997-98 to 5,50,986 at present.</p> <p>The number of institutions providing MCA courses has increased from 224 to 1003 with an intake of 56,805.</p> <p>Accreditation process of Technical Education Programmes has been speeded up. As against 409 programmes accredited during 2003-04 and 570 programmes in 2004-05, 584 programmes have been accredited in 2005-06. For the year 2006-2007, 280 programmes have been considered for accreditation till date.</p> <p>The AICTE has set up 106 virtual classrooms in identified technical institutions under EDUSAT scheme to share the knowledge of premier and well-established institutions to the other institutions. The scheme will be extended to add more institutions under AICTE-EDUSAT network.</p> <p>To provide information to its stakeholders, and for transparency in it's activities, wherein the relevant and current information is regularly updated on its website http://www.aicte.ernet.in and in the Information Kiosk.</p>
9.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India	91 Institutions of Technical Education which were networked will be strengthened during 2005-06.	All the 91 networked Institutions of Technical Education are being strengthened by way of enhancing academic excellence, sharing of resources through networking and providing services to community and economy.
10.	Community Polytechnics	3.5 lakh beneficiaries will be imparted vocational training	The target for covering the prescribed number of beneficiaries under the scheme has been

		during 2005-06. 3.5 lakh beneficiaries will be imparted vocational training during 2005-06.	almost achieved during the 10 th Plan period.
11.	Indian Council of Social Science & Research	<p>Research Project- 50</p> <p>Fellowship (Jr., Post Doctoral, Senior and National, Contingency - 280</p> <p>Study Grant - 120</p> <p>Training Courses - 20</p> <p>Documentation Services - 3000</p> <p>Data Bank - 1</p> <p>Guidance and Consultancy Services- 50</p> <p>Maintenance of Research Institutes - 27</p> <p>Regional Centres – 6</p> <p>Publication Subsidy -60</p> <p>Other Programmes - 130</p> <p>International Collaboration (visits of Indian and Foreigners) - 150</p> <p>North East Programme-60</p>	<p>31</p> <p>127</p> <p>45</p> <p>14</p> <p>2100</p> <p>1</p> <p>40</p> <p>27</p> <p>6</p> <p>49</p> <p>60</p> <p>90</p> <p>23</p>
12.	Auroville Management	<p>i) Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research (SAILER)</p> <p>a) Construction activities - 9</p> <p>b) Research Programme and Related Activities – 21</p> <p>(ii) Bharat Niwas</p> <p>(a) Construction activities - 8</p> <p>(b) Development activities – 26</p>	<p>5</p> <p>21</p> <p>4</p> <p>26</p>
13.	Construction of UNESCO	To build UNESCO	Nil

	House at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	House to accommodate UNESCO, New Delhi Office.	
14.	Holding of Meetings of Committees/Conferences and organizations in the furtherance of UNESCO's aims and Objectivities	Meetings of the commission was held to apprise the members of the commission about the development taking place in the field of UNESCO related activities.	Meetings of the commission was held to apprise the members of the commission about the development taking place in the field of UNESCO related activities.
15.	Strengthening of Voluntary Organization engaged in promotion of UNESCO's aims and objectives	No Physical target can be fixed for this Head. The number of events funded depends on the number of suitable applications received.	Three organizations were given grant to conduct programmes/ activities.
16.	Strengthening of External Academic Relations	Expenditure on the scheme is mainly limited to exchanges of ministerial level delegations with foreign countries for furthering bilateral relations in education. These visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. Hence, the targets under the scheme cannot be quantified in physical terms. Six Indian delegations visited other countries and four foreign delegations visited India.	Expenditure on the scheme is mainly limited to exchanges of ministerial level delegations with foreign countries for furthering bilateral relations in education. These visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. Hence, the targets under the scheme cannot be quantified in physical terms. Six Indian delegations visited other countries and four foreign delegations visited India.
17.	Visit to Foreign Delegations to India	The provision under this head is meant for incurring expenditure in connection with foreign ministerial level delegations visiting India. These visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. Hence, the targets under the scheme cannot be quantified in physical terms. Ten foreign delegations visited India.	The provision under this head is meant for incurring expenditure in connection with foreign ministerial level delegations visiting India. These visits are finalized after protracted correspondence. Hence, the targets under the scheme cannot be quantified in physical terms. Ten foreign delegations visited India.
18.	Scheme of Study, Seminar for development of Educational policy		
	Assistance to Organizations	38 proposals	Nov '06 –24 12 proposals in pipeline
19.	National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)		
a.	Training Programmes	53 programmes	29 programmes (Nov. 06)

			24 more programmes till March 2007.
b.	Training of Official	1600 numbers	1034 (Nov. '06)
20.	Scholarship Schemes & Authentication of Edu. Certificates		
a.	National Merit Scholarship Scheme	The Scheme is demand driven and hence no targets could be set	13,117 Students (Jan '07) – which included 7101 fresh scholarships and 6016 renewal scholarships
b.	Scholarship to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for post-metric studies	The Scheme is demand driven and hence no targets could be set	774 Students (Jan '07) – which included 495 fresh scholarships and 279 renewal scholarships
c.	Authentication of Educational Certificates	Depends on number of requisitions received. And hence no targets could be set	No. of authentications - 39159
21.	BOAT – No. of apprentices covered		
	1. Mumbai	28000 Apprentices	12242 Apprentices
	2. Chennai	45000 Apprentices	28000 Apprentices
	3. Kanpur	18000 Apprentices	9056 Apprentices
	4. Kolkata	12000 Apprentices	6502 Apprentices
	Reasons for low outturn during the year were due to low stipends offered, lack of response from industry, etc.		
22.	Kendriya Hindi Sasthan, Agra		
a.	Number of Orientation Courses/ Refresher Courses held	60	30
b.	Number of students enrolled for orientation/ refresher courses including in the regional centres	Non-Plan 1150 Plan 1800	800 1000
c.	Number of students enrolled for M.Ed. level course	20	8
d.	Number of foreign students enrolled	120	85
23.	CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE		
a.	Number of Students for learning Hindi through correspondence	10,000	4000
b.	Number of Personal Contact Programmes	20	4
c.	Publication of Conversation Guides	10	4
d.	Preparation of CDs on various Grammatical and Linguistic topics	6	4
e.	Number of exhibitions of Hindi books	12	6
f.	Number of free distribution of books in non-Hindi speaking areas	60,000	21,350
g.	Number of workshops/seminars, study tours, symposium etc. conducted	40	21
h.	Number of institutions – financial assistance for	220	113

	promotion of Hindi language		
i.	Publications:- i) Publication of 'BHASHA' (Bi-Monthly, Varshiki, Sahityamala) ii) Publication of Dictionaries/ Conversation Guides	06+03=09	04+01=05
24.	COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY		
a.	Workshops	80 programmes	87 programmes
b.	Exhibitions	6 exhibitions	7 exhibitions
c.	Computerization	LAN work	In progress
d.	Grants-in-Aid to University Level Books	40	Nil (No demand from State Governments)
25.	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE		
a.	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books/ Magazines/ audio-video cassettes/ CDs/ VCDs for free distribution to Educational Institutions/ Schools/ Colleges & Public Libraries.	5500 magazines	3500
b.	Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books Two schemes for awards are to be materialized (i) Sahityakar Samman to a writer for his/her outstanding lifetime contribution to the Sindhi literature (ii) 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.	(1) Two awards of Rs.50,000/- life time achievement (2) five awards of Rs. 20,000/- for Literary work in Sindhi language (3) five awards of Rs.5,000/- for New author.	--
c.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Selected Promotional Activities relating to Sindhi Language.	20 organisations	18 organisations
d.	Financial Assistance for Publication of Sindhi Books/ Manuscripts etc.	5 books	4 books
e.	Sindhi Language learning classes on all over India basis.	50 Institutes	27 Institutes
26.	RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN		
a.	Number of students enrolled for various Sanskrit courses.	3200	3308

b.	Number of Sanskrit Institutions given grants-in-aid for development of Sanskrit Education.	727	250
27.	MAHARISHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA PRATISHTHAN		
a.	Number of students enrolled in all schemes	3400	2820
b.	Number of Institutions given grant	165	150

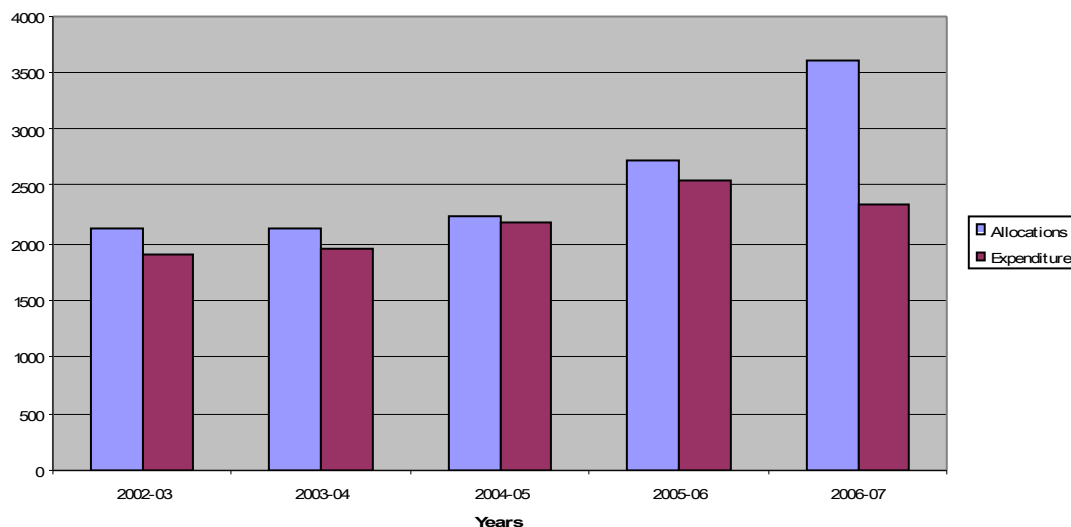
CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, The Department of Secondary & Higher Education was provided an allocation of Rs.3616 crores (Plan) and Rs. 3366.28 crores (Non Plan) during the year 2006-07. This covered allocation for Secondary Education, Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration. However, consequent upon amendment to Allocation of Business Rules, the work relating to the Secondary Education stands transferred to the Department of School Education and Literacy w.e.f. 12th July 2006. The Department of Higher Education is accordingly left with a budget allocation of Rs.2529.00 crore and Rs.2489.00 crore for Plan and Non-Plan respectively.

5.2. Plan & Non-Plan allocation for the Department and the Expenditure incurred during the 10th Plan period by the Department is at **Appendix- I**. Detailed scheme-wise plan and non-plan allocation under the grant No.57 of Department of Secondary & Higher Education (Now Department of Higher Education) for the last 5 years is provided at **Appendix -II** (Plan) & **Appendix -III** (Non-Plan). The Chart below summaries the increase in outlays during the current Plan Period:

10th Plan allocations & Expenditure

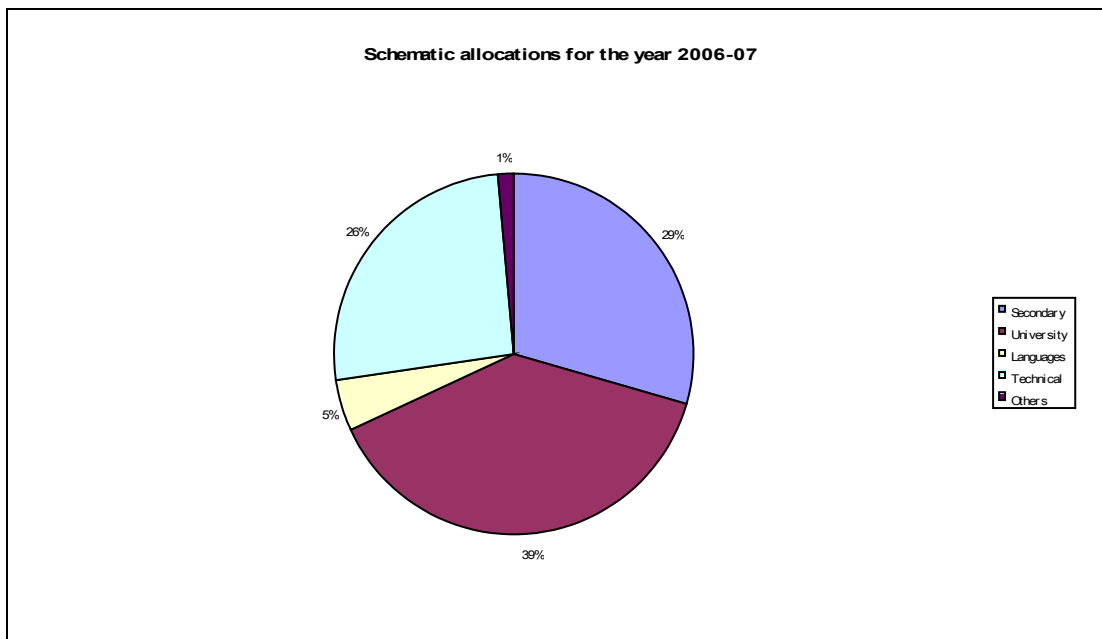


Note: The graph for the year 2006-07 is showing the expenditure incurred upto 31.12.2006.

5.2.1. As may be seen there has been a jump in Plan allocations during 2005-06 & 2006-07 due to implementation of various schemes/programmes during this period.

5.2.2. The schematic allocation of funds within the Department for Secondary Education (since transferred), Higher Education, Technical Education, Language Development, and

Others which include Book Promotion & copyright, UNESCO related activities and Planning & Administration, etc is indicated below:



5.3. In regard to the trends of expenditure, the scheme-wise break up is placed at Annexure- II & III. During the year 2006-07 out of the total allocation of Rs. 5018.20 crore for subjects dealt with in Higher Education, Rs2529 Crore (50.40%) related to Plan and Rs. 2489.20 Crore (49.60%) was provided under the Non Plan. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 5018.20 Crores the Department has utilized Rs. 3447.59 crore upto December 2006 which work out to 68.70%. The total expenditure of the department has also been analyzed object head wise and the percentage expenditure budget head-wise is placed at **Appendix- IV**. As can be seen from the Statement about 98% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid. 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.

5.4. Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the unspent balances lying 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 of 17%, 25%, 25%, & 33% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, besides indicating a requirement of 25% for each of the quarter for non-plan funds during the year 2006-07. The Department has been broadly spending according to this target and up to December, 2006 the Department had spent up to 65.07% of the Plan Budget. Similarly, under Non-Plan up to December, 2006 the Department had spent up to 72.39 % of the total allocation as against the cash projection of 75 % up to the same period. However all the Department has spent allocated amounts to the extent of 68.70%.

5.5. 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 1.4.2005 there were 6906 Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs.10460.53 crores were pending. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 4422 Utilization Certificates worth Rs.10165.94 Crores were obtained and as on 31.12.2006, only 2484 Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs.294.59 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2006. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates is at **Appendix-V**.

5.6. 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 earlier 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 as on 1st April and 30th September in respect of 2005 and 2006 is given in **Appendix-VI**. As may be seen, the unspent balance position as on 30th September stood at Rs.928.86 crores and Rs.870.21 crores for 2005 & 2006 respectively as compared to position of the balance of Rs.505.53 crores and Rs.697.82 crores at the beginning of respective years.

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 of university education. It serves as a coordinating body between the union and state governments and the Institutions of higher learning. Besides the role of providing grants to universities and colleges, it also advises Central and State Governments on the measures, which are necessary for the development of Higher Education. It functions from New Delhi as well as its six Regional Offices located in Bangalore, Bhopal, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.

Various schemes initiated by UGC during the year 2004-05 have continued during the year 2005-06 and during 2006-07 have the composite impact on the performance of the Universities Grants Commission. Some of the major schemes operated by UGC are:

(a) General Development of Universities and Colleges

(i) Grant for Universities

The University Grants Commission has been assisting university and colleges financially for their development by making budgetary plan provision for various programmes during different plans including Tenth plan. The assistance to Central and a few deemed universities, and colleges affiliated to Delhi and Banaras Hindu University is being provided both under Plan and Non-plan while assistance to state universities and their affiliated colleges is being provided only under plan.

(i) Central Universities

At present, there are 20 central universities of which, 18 are being given maintenance and development grant by UGC. The IGNOU, New Delhi and the Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being funded by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Agriculture respectively.

During 2006-07, the UGC made available an amount of Rs.707.46 crores for maintenance and Rs. 260.65 crores as General development assistance to Central Universities.

(ii) 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 222 State Universities. Out of which, the UGC has been making budgetary plan allocation for only 119 state universities excluding medical and agricultural universities. However, the other state universities including technical, agricultural universities having engineering and technology departments, are also benefiting in the form of special grants. Development grants including grants under special schemes are being provided to all eligible state universities in order to facilitate the procurement, augmentation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities that are not normally available to universities from the State government or

other bodies supporting them, so as to achieve the threshold level besides, bringing the qualitative development. During the final year of the Tenth plan, plan grants amounting to Rs.44.41 crores are provided so far to state universities for the purpose of general development.

(iii) Deemed to be Universities

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that an institution of higher education, other than universities, which is doing the work of very high standard in a specific area, can be declared as an institution deemed to be university. Such institutions would enjoy the academic status and privileges of a university. At present, there are 105 deemed to be universities. Out of which, 12 deemed to be universities are being allocated maintenance and development grants and 25 deemed to be universities are being allocated only development grant. However, all the deemed to be universities are eligible to receive central assistance. During the financial year 2006-07, Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs.63.00 crores and an amount of Rs.6.83 crores as plan grant has been made available to Deemed universities.

(iv) Colleges

At present, there are around 18,064 colleges of which, 6109 are recognized under Section 2(f) and 5525 colleges under Section 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 with the following objectives.

- To strengthen basic infrastructure and meeting their basic needs like books and journals, scientific equipment, staff, campus development, teaching aids etc. which are needed for proper instruction.
- To provide special assistance to Colleges catering to the needs of SC & ST students.
- To develop Colleges situated in the backward / rural / hilly areas with a view to removing or reducing disparities and regional imbalances.

To achieve these objectives, the UGC supported to the extent of Rs.28.84 crores to state colleges and also an amount of Rs.4.62 crores to Delhi Colleges. Maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.232.31 crores to Delhi University colleges, Rs.2.56 crores to constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Rs.14.67 crores to University College of Medical Sciences has been released during financial year 2006-07.

(b) UGC Unassigned Grants

Financial assistance is being given to teachers/research students, under this scheme for participating in conferences, holding seminars and symposia, publication of research work and for appointment of Visiting Professors / Fellows by universities. To improve the quality and standard of education, to promote research potential amongst the teaching fraternity and to give them wider exposure in academic and research fields. The quantum of financial assistance is decided based on the faculty strength of the university. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.74.56 lakhs, Rs.2.11 crores and Rs.24.07 lakhs has made available so far to the Central, State and Deemed Universities respectively.

(c) Special scheme for Construction of Women's Hostels

Financial support to universities and colleges for the construction of women's hostels is being given with a view to provide hostels and other infrastructural facilities to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women and also to bring out gender equity and also to increase mobility of women by creating safe environment. The assistance is on cent percent basis subject to the position of enrolment of women. The maximum limits are Rs.1.00 crore and Rs.2.00 crores for universities located in non-metro and metro areas respectively. During the financial year 2006-07,

an amount of Rs.1.86 crores to universities and Rs.24.85 crores to colleges has been released so far.

(d) Development Grants for Management Departments in Universities

The Commission provides financial assistance to Universities, which are having management departments for their development. During the final year of the Tenth plan, the UGC released grants amounting to Rs.1.23 crore to Management Departments of 12 universities.

(e) Autonomous Colleges

With a view to improve quality of under-graduate education, Colleges are being identified and granted autonomy by providing academic freedom and operative freedom. The target is to make 10% of eligible colleges autonomous by the end of the Tenth plan. At present, there are 249 autonomous colleges spread over in 49 universities of 14 states and one Union Territory. During 2006-07, the UGC and its Regional Offices have provided grants to the tune of Rs.14.46 crore to these autonomous colleges so far.

(f) Day Care Centres in Universities

The UGC has introduced this scheme to provide Day Care facilities on payment basis at Universities for children of around three months to six years, of age, when their parents (University employees / students) are away from home during day. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.8.50 lakhs has been given to universities.

(g) Infrastructure for Women Students, Teachers and Non-teaching Staff in Universities

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the universities for creating and strengthening infrastructure for women students, teachers and non-teaching staff members in Universities. The target group is women students, teachers and non-teaching staff of Universities. During 2006-07, a grant of Rs.31.30 lakhs has been paid to universities so far.

(h) Adventure Sports

The basic objective of the scheme "Organisation of Adventure Sports/Activities in Universities/Colleges" is to create and foster amongst the students of universities/colleges a spirit of risk-taking, comparative team work, the capacity to face and effectively deal with challenging situations with courage and determination. The target of the scheme is that all young students should get an opportunity to avail themselves of sports facilities and also to serve the first generation learners both in urban and rural areas. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.76.21 lakhs has been paid to universities and colleges so far.

(i) Special Development Grants to Universities and Colleges in Backward Areas

The scheme's objective is to focus attention on Universities and Colleges located in Backward Areas and to improve infrastructure, to achieve optimum teaching equity and access at least to the threshold level. This will enable the universities/colleges to evolve a level where they are able to introduce innovations in academics and meet challenges of globalization of Higher Education. The UGC has released grants to the extent of Rs.2.59 crores and Rs.14.96 crores respectively to Universities and Colleges during 2006-07.

(j) Special Development Grants to Young Universities and Colleges

UGC provides assistance to create basic and bare minimum infrastructure and to improve or expand the existing infrastructure of Young Universities and Colleges so as to enable them to

attract more students and teachers and to help introduce new courses. During 2006-07, the UGC has released grants to the extent of Rs.4.36 crores and Rs.11.96 crores respectively to Universities and Colleges.

(k) Adult & Continuing Education

To discharge the responsibility of the nation-wide programme of eradication of illiteracy, the UGC has been implementing a programme of Adult and Continuing Education. Under the programme, the Commission provided financial support to 87 universities so far. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.92.44 lakhs has been released to the departments of adult education so far.

(l) Promotion of Yoga Education and Practice and Positive Health in Universities

To impart special education in various areas like Yoga, Positive Health, Personality Development etc. for the overall development of students, teachers and non-teaching staff of universities, the Commission has so far approved 64 universities for establishment of yoga centres. Assistance is also being provided to the universities for organizing awareness programmes on AIDS, Drug abuse, sex education & reproductive health, Art of Healthy Living, Stress Management etc. by inviting guest speakers/experts. During 2006-07, a total grant of Rs.18.22 lakhs to 10 Universities have been provided to the universities where the scheme is implemented.

(m) Human Rights and Duties Education

For programme on Human Right & Duties Educational and Promotion of Ethics & Human Values with main objective to develop interaction with society and Educational institutions besides encouraging research studies and to sensitize the citizens about Rights and values in education and to create awareness, conviction and commitment to values for improving the quality of life an amount of Rs.12.76 lakhs has been released to the universities and colleges.

(n) Special Studies on Social Thinkers and Leaders

To acquaint teachers and students in universities with the thoughts and actions of great thinkers and social leaders and to involve them in research studies, the UGC has been providing cent percent financial assistance to universities on selective basis for setting up and running the centres on special studies on social thinkers and leaders. So far, the UGC has set up centres in 25 universities/colleges during X Plan (23 Gandhian Studies Centres/16 Nehru Studies Centres, 16 Ambedkar Studies Centres, 8 Buddhist Studies Centres, 3 Gurunanak Studies Centres, 2 Swami Vivekanand Studies Centres, 2 Zakir Hussain Studies Centres, one K.R. Narayana Studies Centres). The tenure of these centres is co-terminus with the plan period. During 2006-07, a grant of Rs.1.92 crores has been released so far to these studies centers.

(o) Establishment of Women Studies Centres

The scheme envisages assistance to Universities for setting up Women Studies Centres in Universities to undertake research, develop curricula and organize training, extension work in the area of gender equity, academic self-reliance, girls education, population issues, human rights and exploitation etc. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1.98 crores has been provided so far to these Centres.

(p) Establishment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Universities

To ensure effective implementation and the monitoring of the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also programmes of the Govt. of India and UGC in Universities and Colleges. To attain this objective, the UGC has been financially supporting the Universities to

establish Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells. So far, 123 cells have been established in various universities. During 2006-07, a total grant of Rs.24.65 lakhs has been released so far to the cell functioning in the universities.

(q) Remedial Coaching at UG/PG Level for SC/ST students in Universities and Colleges

To contribute towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the under-privileged sections of the society, the Commission introduced Remedial Coaching Scheme at UG/PG level for SC/ST. The scheme is being implemented in 552 universities and colleges. During the year 2006-07, a total grant of Rs.15.82 crores has been released to the universities and colleges so far.

(r) Remedial Coaching classes at UG/PG level in universities and colleges for the students belonging to Minority Communities

To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of students in various subjects and to improve over all performance of the students in examinations UGC has been supporting 245 universities and colleges. During 2006-07, a total grant of Rs.5.59 crores has been released to the universities and colleges which are implementing the scheme.

(s) Classes for SC/ST for preparation for NET

The objective of the scheme is to make available adequate number of qualified SC/ST candidates for recruitment as lecturers in universities and colleges by preparing them for National Eligibility Test (NET), which is an essential eligibility condition for becoming a lecturer in university or college. Coaching classes are organized in selected universities for which cent percent grant is being made available under the scheme. Efforts are being made to approve at least one lecture in each state. The classes are to be arranged by hiring teachers on honorarium basis. At present, 50 universities have been implementing the scheme. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1.22 crores has been paid to the selected universities.

(t) Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minority Communities for preparation for UGC Net Examinations

Under the scheme, cent percent grant is being made available for the selected universities for organizing Coaching Classes for students for preparation for UGC Net Examination. Efforts are being made to allocate at least one centre in each state which can accept the responsibility for NET coaching and has sufficient number of faculty members who are willing to provide coaching. So far, 18 selected universities have been implementing the scheme. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.36.55 lakhs has been released to the universities.

(u) Coaching classes for SC/ST for entry in services

In order to gain useful employment in Group A, B & C including India and State Provincial Services, the scheme has been introduced in 2004-05. Under the scheme, there is no provision for appointment of staff on permanent basis in the coaching centre and the classes in the centre are to be arranged by inviting teachers on honorarium basis. At present, the scheme is being implemented in 239 universities and colleges. During 2006-07, Rs.11.09 crores has been paid so far to these institutions.

As a special drive of UGC, 5 universities and 80 colleges located in North-Eastern States have been assisted financially by approving the various Remedial Coaching Programs meant for SC/ST.

(v) Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minority Communities for entry in services

The basic objective of this coaching scheme is to prepare students belonging to Minority Communities for Competitive Examinations which in turn help them in getting gainful employment for Group C,B,A and All India/State/Provincial Services. At present, the scheme is being implemented in 145 universities and colleges.

During 2006-07, a total grant of Rs.3.50 crores has been released to the universities and colleges which are implementing the scheme.

(w) Facilities for Differently Abled Persons

(x) Higher Education For Persons With Special Needs (HEPSN) and Teachers Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE)

With the aim of catering to the needs of persons with their disabilities in the Higher Education system, the UGC has been operating two schemes namely Teachers Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN) for the differently abled persons. The main objective of the scheme is to develop courses for special teachers and counsellors and also to provide facilities in various forms for differently abled persons. The UGC has, so far, identified and approved 54 universities and colleges under HEPSN and TEPSE. During the financial year 2006-07, Rs.14.05 lakhs has been paid so far to the universities and colleges.

(y) Career Oriented Programme

To ensure that the graduates who pass out have knowledge, skills and aptitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self-employment in particular so as to reduce the pressure on Master Courses. The UGC has selected 304 colleges one state university and one Deemed University for Career Oriented courses to be started from the academic year 2006-07. An amount of Rs.3.28 crores has so far been paid to the selected institutions against the budget allocation for 2006-07.

(z) 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 for providing an opportunity to learn working mechanism and techniques / good practices followed in higher education sector of the host country. During 2006-07, 35 college teachers, 16 Vice-Chancellors and one Commission member have been selected for assistance under the scheme. An amount of Rs.71.83 lakhs has so far been released in the reporting year.

Also, the UGC is providing travel grant, on cent percent basis, to enable the university/college teachers to collect source material and availing of fellowship. During 2006-07, eight candidates have been recommended for visits abroad.

(aa) Area Studies Programme

The Commission is providing financial assistance to 39 centres identified as Area Study Centres in 25 Universities for undertaking studies relating to Social, Economic, Political and Cultural Affairs of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative frame work. The focus is on such countries and the regions with which India has had close and

direct contact. During the final year of Tenth plan, an amount of Rs.20.43 lakhs has been made available so far to these Studies Centres.

(ab) Teaching and Research in Inter-disciplinary and Emerging Areas

The programme is to support the specialized courses at under-graduate and post-graduate level including PG Diploma in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas and to accommodate brilliant ideas and innovative proposals to influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal growth and relevant activities in various disciplines which meet educational, national and global priorities. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1.33 crores has been paid so far to University Departments for conducting these courses in Inter- disciplinary and Emerging areas.

(ac) Promotion of Quality and Excellence

Besides the five universities namely, Pune, Hyderabad, Madras, Jadavpur and J.N.U. identified and granted the status of universities with potential for excellence, four more universities viz. University of Calcutta, University of Mumbai, NEHU and Madurai Kamraj have been identified and granted the status of Potential for Excellence in 2006-07. Also, 12 more universities have been identified as centres of excellence in a particular field. During the first phase of identification, 47 colleges and 50 colleges in Phase II have been selection for the status of Potential for Excellence. During Phase III, the proposals invited from the universities located in those states for which the quota fixed for CPE status has not been exhausted in Phase-I and II are under process of identification and granting of CPE status. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.18.37 crores has been disbursed to the identified universities and colleges so far.

(ad) UGC INFONET Programme

In order to provide relevant and quality education with enhanced access and quality, the UGC has launched a mega programme namely, UGC-INFONET, a network of Indian Universities and Colleges by integrating Information and Communication Technology and the process of teaching, learning and education management. The network will be run and managed by ERNET India. Information for Library Network (INFLIBNET), an autonomous Inter-University Centre of UGC is the nodal agency for coordination and facilitation of the linkage between ERNET and Universities and Colleges. So far, 149 universities across the country have been connected electronically. During the financial year 2006-07, a budget of Rs.8.15 crores has been allocated and the disbursement of grant is in process.

(ae) Digital Repository of Research and Teaching Material

The University Grants Commission has initiated a programme to provide electronic access over the Internet to scholarly literature in all areas of learning to the University Sector in India. The programme is coordinated and executed by Information and Library Net work (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.11.00 crores has been made available so far under the programme to the INFLIBNET Centre.

(af) National Education Testing (NET) for Teaching and Research

The University Grants Commission conducts a National Level Tests for Lecturership Eligibility and Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) to ensure minimum standards for the entrants in the teaching profession and research in Universities and Colleges. Presently, these tests are being conducted in 82 subjects at 66 Centres spread across the country and six centres abroad.

The UGC also grants accreditation to various states to conduct State Level Eligibility Test for lecturership eligibility. In the UGC-NET exam held in December, 2005 1.10 lakhs candidates appeared. Out of which, 8363 (7.61%) candidates have been declared eligible for lecturership

and also declared 1081 candidates (UGC-JRF:300, CSIRJRF-781) eligible for Junior Research Fellowship.

(ag) Incentives for Resource Mobilisation

In order to revive our tradition to support Higher Education and to encourage the participation of society in the development of Universities, the Commission evolved a scheme entitled "Incentives for Resource Mobilisation". UGC makes a contribution of upto 25% of the contribution received by the University, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per annum. During the financial year 2006-07, the UGC has so far supported central universities to the extent of Rs.75.00 lakhs, state universities Rs.169.50 lakhs and Deemed Universities Rs.44.48 lakhs as its matching share.

(ah) Establishment of UGC Network Resource Centres in Colleges

The objective of the scheme is to create awareness amongst staff and students about the use of computer in various activities like Administration, Finance, Examination and Research and also to have access to multi media material in teaching and learning at places of eminence in India and Abroad. The assistance is provided for the establishment of UGC Network Resource Centres by way of providing computers and Internet connectivity. During 2006-07, a grant of Rs.3.63 crores has been released so far to all eligible colleges.

(ai) Special Assistance Programme (SAP)

The number of departments approved for support under this programme, as on 31st March, 2006, has been 477 (CAS-74, DSA-145, DRS-258). During 2006-07, the UGC has provided grants to the tune of Rs.10.62 crores so far to departments of Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Bio-Sciences, Engineering and Technology.

(aj) Instruments Maintenance Facility (IMF) in universities and colleges

Universities and colleges offering post-graduate science courses under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act are eligible to receive financial support to establish IMF Centres. During the financial year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.30.26 lakhs has been released to the IMF centres.

(ak) Inter-University Centres

In pursuance to the amendments of the UGC Act in 1984, the UGC establishes autonomous centres, which are called 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.

Nuclear Science Centre was the first research centre established in 1994. The UGC is also interested in establishing Inter-University Centres of international standards. It has taken steps to establish the first such centre namely, Inter-University Centre for International Studies in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences. The main objective of the centre would be to address contemporary development issues with multi-disciplinary approach. As of today, six Inter-

University Centres are functioning within the university system. During 2006-07, a total grant both under Plan and Non-Plan of Rs.35.34 crores has been released so far to these Inter-University Centres.

(al) Research Awards

Under this scheme, the UGC provides full salary of the Awardees to the respective institutions, and research grant upto Rs.2.50 lakhs in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs.4.00 lakhs in Science and Engineering & Technology to meet expenditure on books, journals, chemicals and equipment. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.81.88 crores has been released so far to the Research Awardees, who are working in various Indian universities.

(am) Emeritus Fellowships

The University Grants Commission floated the Scheme of Emeritus Fellowships in order to provide an opportunity to the highly qualified, experienced and superannuated teachers of Universities, Colleges and Institutions who have been actively engaged in research and teaching programmes of the Universities/Institutions. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.52.70 lakhs has been released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities.

(an) Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for Indian Nationals

Under this scheme, students / research scholars who qualified national level tests conducted by the UGC-CSIR, SLET are being awarded fellowships to pursue research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in various faculties. During 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.15.91 crores has been incurred so far towards the payment of these Junior Research Fellowships.

(ao) Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child

The objective is to support through scholarship to such girls who happened to be the only child in their families and also to provide incentives for the parents to observe small family norm. The UGC has selected 1613 girl students against the number of 1200 slots through an Expert Committee for support. The UGC signed a MOU with ICICI Bank for disbursement of scholarship amount to the selected awardees. So far, 1325 candidates have been cleared and sent to the bank for disbursement. Out of this, scholarship amount credited to 900 selected awardees' accounts for withdraw through smart/credit/debit card. During 2006-07, Rs.1.00 crore budgets have been allocated for the purpose.

2. National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)

The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) now National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, a Deemed University, is an autonomous organisation set up and fully financed by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. 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 States, 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.

The University maintains a well-stocked Library/Documentation Centre in Educational Planning and Administration and Inter Disciplinary subjects. It is perhaps one of the richest libraries in the field of Educational Planning and Management in the Asian Region. It serves

the faculty, research scholars and participants of the various programmes, as also other organisations through Inter Library Network. The Library reading room facilities are open to all. The Library has a collection of over 57,798 volumes, subscribes to as many as 347 periodicals and has a Computerized catalogue of books and articles.

As against a target of 53 training programmes during a year, the institutions has conducted 56 programmes during 2005-06 and 29 programmes during 2006-07 (November 2006). 24 more programmes are expected to be completed by the end of 2006-07. An estimated 1034 officials have benefited so far during the year.

3. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

There are 5 autonomous organizations are working under the administrative control of Language Bureau namely:-

1. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra,
2. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi,
3. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara,
4. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (Deemed University), and
5. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain.

All these organizations are engaged in propagation and development of various languages i.e. Sanskrit and Vedic Studies, Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi etc.

During the current financial year, the institutions have performed as per the mandate given to them by the Ministry and as per terms and conditions, which are entered into by them under the Memorandum of Understanding.

4. NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

Established by the Government of India in 1957, the main objectives of the National Book Trust, India (NBT) are:

- a) To publish and to encourage the publication of good literature, and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the public;
- b) In furtherance of the above objects to publish more particularly books of the following types in English, Hindi and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India
- c) To bring out book lists, arrange exhibitions and seminars and take all necessary steps to make the people book-minded.

In furtherance of the above objectives, NBT organizes activities, which can be classified under the following five broad heads:

1. Publishing books for general readers of different age groups on a variety of subjects in various Indian languages including English;
2. Providing assistance to authors and publishers to bring out text and reference books for the higher education section;
3. Organizing seminars, workshops, book exhibitions and fairs and National Book Week to promote the habit of reading;
4. Participating in international book fairs, organizing book exhibitions abroad and undertaking other activities to promote the export of Indian books; and
5. Encouraging the preparation and production of quality books for children in all the languages of India through the National Centre for Children's Literature.

NBT's Regional Offices at Calcutta, Mumbai and Bangalore are essential for the sale and marketing of NBT's publications, the main responsibility assigned to the Regional Offices is to maintain a close contact with the Book Trade and the Government Book Buying Agencies.

NBT brings out general reading material for different age-groups, under different series such as National Biography, India-the Land and the People, Young India Library, Popular Science, Nehru Bal Pustakalaya, Aadan Pradan, World literature, Popular social science, Braille books, etc. During the financial year 2005-06, the Trust has published of 1344 titles include the originals reprint against the target of 650 titles.

The following book promotion activities are organised by the NBT under this scheme.

- a) National Book Week is observed all over the country every year from 14 to 20 November.
- b) New Delhi World Book Fair organised every alternate year till now, is the largest Book Fair in Asia and Africa. It attracts participation not only from all over India but also from other countries with strong publishing industries. The 17th New Delhi World Book was held in New Delhi from 27 January to 4 February 2006. Total expenditure was Rs.242.28lakh (net of revenue) against the budget estimate of Rs.250.00lakh.

Besides above the other activities of National Book Trust include, promotion of children literature through National Centre for Children Literature, participation in International and National Book Fairs, Organising short term training courses on subjects such as editing, marketing, production, designing, electronic publishing, copyright, etc., Mobile exhibitions, organizing seminars/workshops, etc.

One of the notable features during the year 2006 was that the Frankfurt Book Fair Authority declared India as the Guest Country for the FFBF 2006. The Trust was designated as Nodal Agency for Guest of Honour presentation by the MHRD, Govt. of India.

5. 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. The objectives of IGNOU are to:

- a) 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;
- b) Provide opportunities for higher education to a large cross-section of our people, in particular the disadvantaged segments of society;
- c) Promote acquisition and up-gradation of knowledge and offer opportunities for training and retraining in the contexts of innovation and research;
- d) 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;
- e) Coordinate, promote, assess and accredit open and distance learning system to determine the standards; and
- e) Promote national integration and the integrated development of the human personality through convergence of all systems of education.

About 1.7 million students are currently on rolls for different levels of programmes offered by 11 Schools of Studies, ranging from Doctoral to Certificate in niche market-oriented areas such as Intellectual Property Rights, Hospitality Management and Information Technology to Awareness' programmes like Rural Artisans and HIV/AIDS. The University had an effective network of 59 Regional Centres (includes 8 North East Region, 5 Army, 8 Air Force, 4 Navy, one Assam Rifles and 7 CRPF), six Sub-regional Centres and 1438 Study Centres (includes 57 recognised Study Centres covering Army, Navy and Assam Rifles) all over the country. In addition,

the university has 5 Partner Institutions, 6 under institution collaboration at Chennai and 151 CWDL Down-linking Centres. Besides these, the University had 37 Partner Institutions in 32 countries. The University is providing a cost-effective education to its students. As per the 2005-06 year recurrent expenditure pattern the average unit cost per student worked out as Rs 4435 per student.

Educational development of North East Region (NER) is another focus area. 10% of the annual Plan outlays were exclusively earmarked to the development of the NER. 8 Regional Centres were established exclusively in the North East Region.

IGNOU makes use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) extensively. In addition to self-instructional printed materials, University delivers its programme through Audio/Video tapes, teleconferencing, Gyan Vani (FM Radio), Gyan Darshan (educational TV Channels), and computer networks. With the launching of one stop education portal (Computer network technology), in October 2006, by His Excellency, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, IGNOU will use this platform extensively to provide knowledge resources and impart education to its students.

IGNOU is the nodal agency for coordinating a bouquet of four educational TV channels under the banner of Gyan Darshan (GD). The Gyan Darshan channel uses C Band transponder of INSAT 3C and is fully digitised. Of these, GD-1 is a 24-hour exclusive national educational channel, which is a collaborative venture of institutions such as National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, IGNOU and NCERT/CIET. GD-2 channel is being used as an interactive channel by the University for tele-counselling, tele-training and tele-convocation. Teachers/resource persons address the students assembled at various centres equipped with Direct Receiver Sets (DRS) across the country. It is also used to interact with Regional Centre functionaries periodically. GD-3, also called *Ekalavya* channel, is exclusively devoted to technology education for the benefit of students of IITs and other engineering colleges in India. GD-4, called *Vyas* channel, telecasts higher education programmes.

IGNOU also offers a number of academic programmes targeting women students. During the year, 270897 (4,29,542) students were enrolled in about 125 programmes in IGNOU. Of this enrolment roughly 35% are women and 24% belong to SC/ST communities. About 8000 audio and 2000 video programmes were produced and 289 new Study Centres were activated in different parts of the country. During the year, 23 new programmes were made on offer to the students. As on December 2006, 16 FM Radio Stations were operational in different parts of the country and 11 more are expected to be commissioned by July 2007. The University operates 4 Gyan Darshan channels, out of which 3 channels have round the clock telecast and whereas one channel is dedicated to live teleconferencing. During the current year, IGNOU has added 4 new programmes. The Regional Centre and Study Centre networks have increased from 58 to 59 and 1331 to 1438 respectively. The Study Centre network comprises 211 special Centres established for disadvantaged groups.

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Distance Education Council and State Open Universities

Distance Education Council (DEC), an authority of IGNOU under Statute 28 of IGNOU Act, 1985 is the apex body responsible for promotion, coordination and maintenance of standards in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system in the country. ODL system in the country consists of 13 State Open Universities and 119 other Distance Education Institutes, which are distance education arm of conventional universities. In pursuance of its objectives, DEC has taken a number of initiatives for providing support to State Open Universities (SOUs) and Distance Education Institutes (DEIs) of conventional universities, and for the determination of standards in the system. DEC provides financial, academic and technical support to SOUs and DEIs. In the year 2006-2007, DEC has supported 12 SOUs and 52 DEIs by providing financial assistance of Rs.22.40 crores by 31st December, 2006.

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 (Rs. 250 lakhs) towards establishment of COL. The entire pledge of Rs. 250 lakhs 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 U.K. and Canada. During the last year and current year (2006-2007), India made a contribution of Rs.2.46 crores each year to COL. During the current year 50% of the Indian contribution i.e.Rs.1.23 crores has been deposited in the ICICI Bank Account of COL in New Delhi and the remaining amount (Rs.1.23 crores) has been sent to COL in Canadian Dollar. India is represented by Secretary (Higher Education) on the Board of Governors of COL.

COL has focused its attention on activities in the instructional materials, telecommunication and technology, training people in information service. With regard to India, major objectives identified by COL are to assist IGNOU, State Open Universities, and the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) by providing consultancy in course design, equipment, study visits, training and research fellowships for staff etc.

6. INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR), NEW DELHI

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in 1969 to promote social science research, strengthening of the different disciplines, improving the quality and quantum of research and its utilization in national policy formulation. ICSSR to realise these objectives envisaged development of institutional infrastructure, identify research talents, formulate research programmes, supporting professional organizations and establishing linkages with social scientists in other countries. ICSSR provides maintenance and development grants to 27 Research Institutes and six Regional Centres across the country. Regional Centres have been set-up as extended arms of ICSSR to support research and development of local talents and its programmes and activities in a decentralized manner. Important activities carried by the Council during the period are:

- (i)25 research projects were approved,
- (ii)168 fellowships in different categories were awarded
- (iii)16 Training programmes were sponsored and
- (iv)120 seminars/conferences during the year.

Since 1976, the ICSSR has been carrying out surveys of research in different disciplines of social sciences. The first series of surveys in all the disciplines have been published. The ICSSR is updating these surveys every five years. The research surveys in six major disciplines viz. Economics, Political Science (including Public Administration), Psychology, Sociology (including Social Anthropology), Geography and Education have been taken up and are in final stages of completion. The Council publishes half yearly journal of Abstracts and Reviews in the disciplines of Economics, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Social Anthropology,

Quarterly Journal of Documentations of Public Administration and Indian Social Science Review. Eighteen reports have been published during the period.

National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) is engaged in developing machine-readable databases like Social Science Research and Training Institutes in India, lists of CD-ROM Databases in India, and Social Science Libraries and Information Centres in India. NASSDOC acquires research materials and core journals in social sciences, supplies photocopies of research documents to scholars, compiles short bibliographies for scholars on request and does literature searches from various CD-ROM Databases. To familiarize professionals in information science with latest information and communication technologies, NASSDOC provided study grants to 120 scholars, acquired 40 social science databases and gave grants to 18 persons for preparing bibliographic studies.

7. SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (SICI) was founded in 1968 with the objective to promote academic relations and mutual understanding between India and Canada mainly through funding research and linking academic institutions in the two countries. SICI broadly meets its objective by promoting Canadian Studies in India and Indian Studies in Canada. In addition to this, academic relations have been strengthened through a project viz. Shastri Applied Research Project (SHARP) funded by CIDA and implemented by SICI.

The Government of India signed an MOU with SICI in 1968 to provide financial support to the Institute initially for a period of three years. The agreement was renewed from time to time by signing a Supplementary Addenda. The Addenda XI to the MOU was signed on 3.08.06, according to which Government of India has to provide funds to the tune of Rs.13.45 crore to the Institute during a period of Five years beginning 01.04.2006.

The Canadian Studies Programme in India was funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Government of Canada and fellowships to Indian scholars institutions engaged in teaching and research in Canadian Studies were offered. The Institute, during 2006-07, selected 22 scholars for award of the fellowship to do research on different subjects in Canada. In addition to this, a grant of over Rs.17.20 lakhs was given to 13 centers promoting Canadian Studies in India at various Indian Universities to organise seminars and other activities related to Canadian Studies.

8. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL INSTITUTES (NCRI), Hyderabad

The National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI) is established in pursuance of New Education Policy, 1986 and Programme of Action (POA), 1992 with a major objective of promoting Rural Higher Education based on the lines of Mahatma Gandhiji's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' where practice is imbibed and made a part of the teaching process. Education, Research, Training, Extension and Information Technology are within the basic objectives of rural education, which have been identified by NCRI in its MOA and Rules. NCRI is striving to promote rural higher education by focusing on five prime areas of rural development, namely, (i) Health (ii) Rural Water Supply (iii) Communication & IT (iv) Non-Conventional Energy (v) Post-Harvest & Seed Technology. These are in service sector which have the highest employment opportunity and potential which will further advance Rural Livelihoods and their economic well-being. The objectives are to be achieved by NCRI through networking and coordinating with policy making bodies like UGC, AICTE on one side and the R & D laboratories of CSIR, ICAR, etc., on the other side.

In order to achieve its objectives, NCRI has been identifying various programmes for providing support and financial assistance, to be taken up by suitable institutions including voluntary organizations. Grants to the extent of Rs. 81.06 Lakhs and Rs.202.92 lakhs have been released during 2005-06 and 2006-07(Dec 06) respectively to support 18 institutions in all. One

project was also sanctioned to the North Eastern State of Tripura. So far an amount of Rs. 80.71 Lakhs (Dec. 2006) has been released to different organizations/institutions.

9. ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up in 1945 and later on in 1987 given statutory status by an Act of Parliament to coordinate development of technical education, promotion of qualitative improvement in relation to quantitative growth, and maintenance of norms and standards.

As compared to 562-degree level institutions in 1997-98, the total number of approved engineering colleges is now 1511. Intake capacity increased from 1,34,298 in 1997-98 to 5,50,986 at present. The number of institutions providing MCA courses has increased from 224 to 1003 with an intake of 56,805. Accreditation process of Technical Education Programmes has been speeded up. As against 409 programmes accredited during 2003-04 and 570 programmes in 2004-05, 584 programmes have been accredited in 2005-06. For the year 2006-2007, 280 programmes have been considered for accreditation till date.

A major policy adopted by the NBA is to accord accreditation, not to the institution as a whole, but at the programme level, like the three-year Diploma programme after 10, four-year under-graduate engineering programme after 10+2, and the four semesters M.E./M.Tech. programme after the Bachelor's Degree. Furthermore, the programmes are awarded accreditation status as *Accredited for five years*, *Accredited for three years* and *Not Accredited (NA)*, depending on the marks they achieve on a 1000-point scale.

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 that were evaluated and considered for funding:

Scheme	Number of Proposals received	Number of proposals approved
Research Promotion Scheme (RPS)	628	211
Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS)	1314	195
National Facilities in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)	09	02
Entrepreneurship Management & Development (EMD)	85	17
Nationally Coordinated Project (NCP)	17	5
Industry-Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC)	67	15

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. AICTE is also operating a scheme Early Faculty Induction Programme [EFIP] to attract young students towards the teaching career.

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.

The AICTE has set up 106 virtual classrooms in identified technical institutions under EDUSAT scheme to share the knowledge of premier and well-established institutions to the other institutions. The scheme will be extended to add more institutions under AICTE-EDUSAT network.

11. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) at 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 field; and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. These Institutes are also contributing significantly to education and research in basic sciences and humanities.

11.1. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (IITB)

The Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB), established in 1958 with the cooperation and participation of the then Government of USSR under UNESCO's technical assistance programme, is one of the seven Institutes of Technology in the country, set up to provide leadership in Technological Education, train high quality manpower for industry and promote state-of-the-art technology application.

In July 2006, the Institute admitted 598 undergraduates, 119 for 2-year M.Sc., 539 for M.Tech., 168 for Ph.D, 47 for M.Des., 14 for M.Phil. and 54 for M.Mgt. programmes.

Currently the student strength at IIT-Bombay is about 5270 under various UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes. 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 2006-07 a total of 1296 degrees were awarded: Ph.D. (105), M.Tech. (551), M.Mgt. (47), M.Des (30), M.Phil. (10), M.Sc. (128), M.S. (1), PGDIIT (2), and B.Tech. (422).

During the period, the Continuing Education Programme (CEP) recorded an increase in its activities to cater to the technical manpower needs of the industry. The Center for Distance Engineering Education Programme is now fully functional and develops courses taught at IIT Bombay in VCD and DVD formats for dissemination to engineering colleges and technical institutions. Video courses are also offered through simultaneous satellite transmission to 13 remote centres spread over six states in India.

Seven Indian patents and one PCT application were filed, and two patents were granted during this period. For the first time, a Trade mark has been registered - the logo of TECHFEST of IIT Bombay.

WebNC, an Internet based software for Product Design and Process Planning of prismatic parts commonly manufactured through CNC machining was licensed to industry for marketing and use.

Technology for fuel additives in fuel combustion and allied areas in the petroleum and other combustion related domains developed earlier were transferred to user industry.

Further, novel design for packaging of cement and other materials was developed by the faculty of Industrial Design Centre and transferred to user industry

11.2. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, GUWAHATI (IITG)

It is located on a picturesque lush green area of 285 hectares on the northern bank of the mighty Brahmaputra. Since its inception the Institute has grown rapidly. IIT Guwahati completed 11 years of its academic programmes at the beginning of 2006-2007.

In July 2006 the Institute admitted 346 students in B.Tech, B.Des, and Integrated M.Sc; 206 students in M.Tech, 77 students in M.Sc and 63 students in Ph.D for a total of 692. The Institute started 4-year B.Tech programmes in Engineering Physics, and Mathematics and Computing. In September 2006 the total student strength was 1834. The total number of faculty was 171, while the total number of non-teaching staff was 280.

The placement scenario at IIT Guwahati is getting better with every coming year and the year 2005-2006 witnessed very good campus placement. 97.4% B.Tech/B.Des students; 87.97% M.Tech students; and 44.68% M.Sc students were placed through campus recruitment. The highest pay package offered was Rs. 24.41 lakh per annum.

The Institute has signed MoUs with leading national and international institutes for joint academic and research programmes. This year MoUs have been signed with National Institute of Information and Communications Technology of Japan; Philips Research Laboratories, Bangalore; C-DAC and ERNET, among others.

11.3. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS (IITM)

The Government of India, as an Institute of national importance, established the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) in 1959. Its primary objective is to promote higher technical education, research and consultancy. A graphic art studio, a desktop virtual reality lab, mechatronics lab, vehicle dynamics lab have been created for the dual degree programme in Engineering Design. A new five-year Integrated Masters programme in Humanities and Social Sciences leading to MA degrees in 3 disciplines viz. Development studies, Economics and English studies with an intake of 30 has been introduced from July 2006. Another User Oriented M.Tech Programme in Automotive Technology has also been introduced in collaboration with TVS Motors, Hosur, from July 2006.

In July 2006, a total of 1275 degrees were awarded 101 Ph.D., 118 M.S., 459 M.Tech, 44 MBA, 78 M.Sc, 98 Dual Degree and 377 B.Tech. Among the graduates are: 50 QIP candidates (teachers from other colleges), 28 sponsored candidates and 66 UoP candidates, 161 ladies, comprising 18 Ph.D., 19 M.S., 65 M.Tech, 14 M.Sc, 12 MBA, 5 Dual Degree and 28 B.Tech students.

IIT Madras continues to be very active in research during the year. About 691 research papers were published in refereed international and national journals and 742 papers presented in national and international conferences by the faculty members.

The Institute has initiated Inter Disciplinary Research projects in order to bring faculty from different areas together in addressing meaningful problems. The work undertaken by the 13 groups consist of approximately 15 to 20 faculties drawn from different departments: Nine faculty members and fifteen students got best paper / thesis award from different organisations. 15 patents were filed in the year 2005-06 and 8 patents were granted.

The number of active sponsored projects during the year 2005-06 is 113 for a total of Rs 283.80 million. The number of active consultancy projects during this period is 533, for a total value of Rs 132.4 million. In the current year 2006-07 upto September 2006, 36 sponsored projects for a value of Rs 251.9 million and 216 consultancy projects for a value of Rs 113.1 million have been obtained. A National Centre for Catalysis Research is being established at IITM for which DST has granted Rs. 160.5 million. The Industrial Associateship Scheme fostering close interaction with industry has 258 members this year. Six Technology Appreciation programmes were conducted during the year for the benefit of the Industrial Associate Members.

The Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) has been very active in promoting activities for the benefit of working professionals in industries and faculty members of other technical institutions. In the current year upto September 2006, 26 courses were conducted under Continuing Education Programme and 694 faculty members from other institutions participated. Under the Book Writing Scheme, 5 books have been published during the year. 46 Books have so far been published by our faculty, under this scheme.

IITM plays a lead role in providing guidance and assistance to the other engineering institutions in the country. Currently there are a total of 90 QIP Scholars - 73 Ph.D. & 17 M.Tech which includes 12 women in Ph.D. and 5 in M.Tech in the Institute. Specially designed training programme in the area of pedagogy and teaching skill was conducted for 12 EFIP and 34 QIP candidates.

The first phase of National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) project involving all the IITs and IISc coordinated by IITM has been completed. The Union Minister for Human Resources Development released over 300 courses through video and the web on 3rd September 2006. These courses will be made available at highly subsidized rates to all engineering and management institutions in India, thus enhancing the reach and quality of technical education in the country.

11.4. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI (IITD)

Established as a College of Engineering in 1961, this Institute was declared an Institute of National Importance under the "Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act 1961" and renamed as "Indian Institute of Technology Delhi" in 1963.

The Institute offers a wide range of academic programmes in science and engineering disciplines both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. This includes a four years B.Tech. programmes in nine disciplines of engineering and technology, five year dual degree programmes in five areas, five year integrated M.Tech Programme, two year M.Sc. Programme in three disciplines, M.Tech. programmes in Engineering Technology, Management, Humanities and Social Sciences, , a 2-year M.Des. programme in Industrial Design, two MBA programmes, M.S. (Research) programmes in six areas. The Institute also offers opportunities for doctoral research in its 13 departments and 9 research centers.

The Institute is playing a significant role in upgrading the quality and fostering awareness among the teachers from other engineering Colleges and technical personnel from Industries and Government agencies, through Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP). Several short-term (QIP/CEP) courses have been organized by the institute faculty and students were admitted to Master's and Doctoral programmes in various departments.

Along with teaching and academic research, IIT Delhi lays great emphasis on research and development activities. The institute is actively involved in national/international collaborative programmes. At present various collaborative programmes are operational.

11.5. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (IITK)

The Institute has launched several new academic programmes at B.Tech, M.Tech. as well as Ph.D levels. Programmes in the field of Biological Sciences and Bioengineering have added new dimension of academic activities at Kanpur. The Institute has increased considerably the admission intake of doctoral as well as Master's level students in both sciences as well as engineering. In order to increase the science contents in the academic activity the science elective scheme was introduced in the curriculum.

An international distance education project –Indo-French Cyber University-has been undertaken jointly with University of Paris. The project envisages courses to be delivered in three areas – Optimization, Computational Fluid Dynamics and Composite Materials. The Institute has also done well in terms of development of video as well as web-based course material under NPTEL scheme.

The Institute has established the SIDBI Centre for Innovation and Incubation. The centre is now fully functional and has seven incubating units. This centre handles all IPR issues. The centre is promoting the concept of converting IPRs in a revenue system.

11.6. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ROORKEE (IITR)

IIT Roorkee was converted from the famed University of Roorkee in September 2001. The Institute has rapidly grown since then. The Institute has its main campus at Roorkee (365 acres) and a smaller campus at Saharanpur (25 acres), 50 kms away from Roorkee. An extension centre at Greater Noida (10 Acres) is under development

The Institute offers 11 B.Tech/B.Arch. programmes, 50 M.Tech/M.Sc Programmes and 3 dual Degree (B.Tech.+ M.Tech.) Programmes. Ph.d programmes is offered by all the 18 Academic Departments and 01 Academic Centres.

The Institute took a number of new initiatives during 2006-07 such as leading to starting new academic programmes, new centres of excellence, new MoUs for international collaboration, student and faculty exchange under MoUs, strengthening of Internet and Library resources, creation of new state-of-art building infrastructure, modernization of telephone and power supply network in the campus and commencement of construction activities at the Greater Noida Extension Centre of the Institute.

Besides, the Institute continued to play its role in development of nation through R&D projects in the fields of Small Hydro Power, Pro-poor IT initiatives and e-governance, Highways Development and Traffic Management, Ecological Assessment, Earthquake Mitigation and Management, Railway engineering etc.

Keeping in view the strength/expertise of the faculty/departments, the Institute has created three multidisciplinary Centres of Excellence viz Centre for Transportation Systems, Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Management and Centre for Nanotechnology to promote intensive research and development in these areas.

11.7. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (IIT Kgp)

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IITKgp) was set up, after independence for the purpose of nation-building through human resource development in Science and Technology. IIT Kharagpur being the oldest of the IITs, has provided the necessary leadership to usher in a revolutionary change in the outlook of technical education in the country.

The Institute offers B.Tech (Hons) courses in sixteen different branches of engineering, a B. Arch.(Hons.) course in Architecture and Regional Planning and M.Sc. programmes in five sciences stream. The contents of the course are constantly revised to meet the needs of the

changing works with the focus on quality. The growth of postgraduate programmes has been quite impressive. At present, the Institute offers about fifty postgraduate degree courses leading to M.Tech./MCP.MBM/MMst degrees.

12. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (IISc.), BANGALORE

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore came into existence in 1909. The Institute started functioning in 1911 with two Departments and over a period of nine decades, has grown steadily to occupy its present leading position among the institutions of Higher learning in the country. The Institute is a post graduate Institution providing quality education and excelling in research and development at the cutting edge of several disciplines in Science, Engineering and Technology. There are now over 40 Departments and Centers of Sciences, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Electrical Sciences, Mechanical Sciences and Information Science and Services. The Institute has on its roll close to 500 faculty, 2000 students and 1000 supporting staff. The ratio of students to teaching faculty is an enviable one.

The Institute offers advanced level courses leading to ME, M.Tech., M.D.s, MBA, M.Sc. (Engg.) and Ph.D. degrees. An Integrated Ph.D. program in the Science Faculty attracts the cream of B.Sc. graduates of the country. The Young Fellowship program in Sciences and Young Engineering Fellowship program are new initiatives of the Institute to motivate young students to take up a research career. The Institute is also the National focal point of conducting the KVPY program of the DST towards the same goal. Innovative teaching programs introduced in recent years include Satellite Technology, Internet Science and Engineering and Computational Science.

13. ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT (ABV-IIITM), GWALIOR

ABV-IIITM, Gwalior was set up by the Government of India in January 1996. Academic programmes started in the year 1998-99. The educational experiment carried by the Institute integrates IT with basic managerial functioning. This is highly appreciated by the industry. The objectives of the Institute were framed so as to create facilities for education, research, consultancy and professional development in the cusp area of IT and management development through seamless integration. The Institute has been declared as a Deemed University on 26th March 2001.

The Institute started with a two year MBA programme in IT and management during the year 1998-99. Presently, the institute is having a five-year dual degree programme with an intake of 92, 5 MBA programmes and 5 M.Tech programmes. The Institute also has a Ph.D. programme. Present strength is 584. All these programmes have interdisciplinary character. Twenty two students are pursuing PhD programmes. The Institute has Departments of IT, Management and MDP and Continuing education. The academic programmes are delivered through many pedagogic innovations, including peer learning, mentoring, case tools, group learning and co-operative learning.

14. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IIIT), ALLAHABAD

The Institute is started with B.Tech Programme with Information Technology with an intake of 60 during the year 1999-2000. Presently, there is a student population of 970. At present, the Institute is conducting B.Tech (IT), B.Tech. (Electronics & Communication), M.Tech. in Intelligent Systems, Software Engg., Bioinformatics, Wireless Communication & Computing, Digital Design and Signal Processing. This includes 377 (including 6 in preparatory courses) and 48 in postgraduate programmes.

The Institute has established an Extension Center at Amethi from the Session 2005-06, with an intake of 60 in B.Tech. (IT). From 2006-07 the Centre has started MBA (IT) and short-term courses in addition to the regular ones. The Extension Centre would thus cater to the needs of the aspiring candidates in the fields of Information Technology and will have a rural development orientation.

16. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (IIITDM) AT JABALPUR

In order to meet the requirement of highly skilled and trained manpower particularly in design and manufacturing, the Government of India has decided to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Jabalpur. The Institute is envisioned as academic institution of excellence that facilitates and promotes the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing in global markets. The Institute would serve as interdisciplinary institution for education and research in the area of product life cycle management encompassing design and manufacturing using state of the art concepts, tools, processes and practices of the industry world over. It would meet situation in different sectors like automobile, aerospace and defense, industrial machinery, engineering services, high-tech electronics, consumer durables etc.

The total student numbers would approximately be 1200. The Number of faculty would be around 120. Phase I of construction which will include (i) Lecture Hall and Tutorial Classes Complex, (ii) 2 Boys Hostels of 330 capacity each and (iii) Core Labs is in progress. The first batch of students completed their second semester successfully in April-May, 2006. The Institute has admitted the second batch of its undergraduate students in 2006.

17. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERS) AT KOLKATA AND PUNE

The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) in its first meeting held on 4th March, 2005 at New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. N. R. Rao, recommended creation of two new institutions devoted to science education and research to be named "Indian Institute of Science for Education and Research" to be located at Pune and Kolkata.

The vision of these institutes encompasses creation of research universities of the highest caliber in which teaching and education in basic sciences will be totally integrated with state-of-the-art research. These institutes will be devoted to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in sciences in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. These universities will make education and career in basic sciences more attractive by providing opportunities in integrative teaching and learning of sciences and break the barriers of traditional disciplines. The goals of these institutes, inter-alia, envisage as follows: -

1. To create quality education and research in basic sciences.
2. To attract and nurture high-quality academic faculty.

18. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (NITs)

Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) were rechristened as National Institutes of Technology (NITs) on 14th May 2003. All these 17 Institutions were taken over as fully funded institutes of the Central Government. The Central Government has subsequently taken over 3 new Institutes namely Bihar Engineering College, Patna, Government Engineering College, Raipur and Tripura Engineering College, Agartala and converted them into National Institutes of Technology (NITs). Thus the total number of NITs has gone up to 20 by the year 2006.

18.1. MOTILAL NEHRU NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ALLAHABAD

. The Institute has eight departments. The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Bio-Technology and information technology. The Institute also offers 13 M.E. programmes and Master of Computer Application (MCA) and Master of Management Studies (MMS). The total intake in the undergraduate stream is around 530, 350 in postgraduate Courses, 60 in MCA and MBA each and 30 in MMS. There also exists a facility for Ph.D. programme. The website address of the Institute is www.mnnit.ac.in.

18.2. MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BHOPAL

The Institute has eight Departments. The Institute offers four years BE Courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Information Technology and a five-year B.Arch. course. The total intake in undergraduate courses is 450. Five new courses have been added during the current year. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in 24 different specializations under regular and part-time mode with an intake of 530. The Institute admitted 120 students in MCA and MBA courses during the year. The Institute has established two problem-oriented research laboratories, first of their kind in India, one in fluid mechanics and hydraulic mechanics, and the other in heavy electrical mechanics to work on live problems in the industry and in the field, and to transmit the useful experience granted to the students. The Institute is maintaining a good library with about one lakh books. Ninety research papers were published by the staff members in various national and international journals of repute. 17 research projects are presently being carried out by the Institute. The website address of the Institute is www.manit.nic.in.

18.3. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CALICUT

The Institute has eight Departments. The Institute offers four-years undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Architecture (arch) Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering and Management, Computer Science and Engineering, Information Technology (New) and a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute also offers M.Tech. Degree in 11 different specializations of one and half year duration. In addition, three-year (six-semester) MCA programme is also offered. Four new PG courses have also been approved in the areas of Civil, Information Security, VLSI Design and computer controlled Industrial power. The Institute offers Ph.D. programme in all the disciplines. The Institute has a well-equipped library; it has 79,160 books and 7,802 BIS specifications. It has subscribed to 261 foreign journals, 95 Indian journals and dailies. CREC Digital Library has been started as a part of the modernization of the library. With the commissioning of NALANDA, i.e. Network of Automated Library an Archives- the library started to provide latest information to users. More than 100 full-text electronics books, on engineering subjects are accessible to CREC community through NALANDA website. The website address of the Institute is www.nitc.ac.in.

18.4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DURGAPUR

The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the discipline of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Bio Technology and Information Technology. The Institute also offers M.Tech. courses in nine disciplines with MBA and MCA. During the current year, a 120 seater boys hostel for foreign students, three number of 120 seater lecturer galleries, computer centre extension, electrical machine lab, head power lab were constructed. Further, two separate courses were conducted by the Department of Chemistry

and Metallurgical Engineering under the aegis of C-NANCE. The website address of the Institute is www.nitdgp.ac.in.

18.5 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HAMIRPUR

. The Institute has five departments. It offers four-years undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Mechanical Engineering. The Institute has started a B.Arch. course during 2000-2001. The Institute has started postgraduate courses in four disciplines. The Institute has a well-equipped library. The total intake in UG and PG courses is about 400 students.

18.6 MALAVIYA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JAIPUR

The Institute offers nine undergraduate courses and 10 full time and five part time postgraduate courses. The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Engineering and a five-year B.Arch. course. The Institute offers three-semester full time and five-semester part-time (self-financing) postgraduate degree programmes in ten disciplines. The institute is implementing the Project IMPACT for manpower development in Electronics and Computer Engineering funded by the World Bank, Swiss Development Corporation and Government of India. The Central Library is equipped with 1,12,000 books, 12,700 journals, more than 1000 videocassettes with video-viewing facilities, BIS standards and CD-ROM database for its eight Departments. The website address of the Institute is www.mnit.ac.in.

18.7 DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JALANDHAR

The Institute has 13 Departments and offers four-year undergraduate courses, in the disciplines of Chemical and Bio-Engineering, Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering and Construction Management), Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering, Leather Technology, Mechanical engineering (Mechanical Machine Design and Automation), Sugar and Textile Technology. The total enrolment in the undergraduate stream is around 2000.

18.8 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JAMSHEDPUR

Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur was established in 1960 and converted as NIT with deemed university status on 27 December 2002. The Institute has 13 Departments it offers four-year undergraduate courses, in the disciplines of civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical and computer science and engineering with an intake of 285 students. The Institute also offers postgraduate courses with an intake of 61 and MCA with 80 seats. There are nine boys and one girls hostel. The Institute has a well-equipped library.

18.9 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KURUKSHETRA

The Institution is running seven undergraduate courses in discipline of Civil Engineering, electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Information Technology and Computer Engineering with an annual intake of 540 students. Institute also runs a postgraduate course in these subjects with an annual intake of 369 students. The total students strength of the Institute at present is around 3500. The Institute has well developed campus with fibre optic computer networking. The website address of the Institute is www.reck.nic.in.

18.10 VISVESVARAYA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR

The Institute has 13 departments. The Institute offers four-years B.E. courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Computer science Engineering, Structural Engineering and five-years B.Arch. courses. The Institute offers 17 M.Tech. courses under part-time and regular mode. The Institute also offers one-year diploma in industrial management. The total intake in the undergraduate courses is 540 and that in postgraduate is 280. There are seven boys and one girls' hostel. The Industry-Institute interaction Cell of The Institute strives to promote and nurture closer interaction with the industrial sector and to play a significant role in its growth. The website address of the Institute is www.vnitnagpur.ac.in.

18.11 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PATNA

Bihar Engineering College Patna has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government and made National Institute of Technology, Patna with effect from 28 January 2004. During the year 2006-07, the number of intake at UG has grown to about 400 students from 183, at the time of take over and at PG level it increased to 126 from 67 students.

18.12 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ROURKELA

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela started in 1961 was converted into National Institute of Technology, Rourkela on 26 June 2002. The Institute has 15 Departments and offers four-year undergraduate course in the disciplines of Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Applied Electronics and Instrumentations Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering and Ceramic Engineering. The total intake in the undergraduate stream is around 348 at the four-year B.E. level. The Institute also offers six postgraduate courses and a three-year MCA. There are six boys and one girls hostel. During 2006-07, 1500 students were admitted in Undergraduate course and 300 in post-graduate course.

18.13 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SILCHAR

The Institute is offering undergraduate courses leading to B.E./B.Tech. degree in various engineering disciplines like Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering etc. During this year, the institute admitted 300 fresh students. With new admission, total student strength of the institute goes upto 1200. The Institute has a well equipped Library, Classroom and Laboratories.

18.14 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SRINAGAR

The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronic and Communication Engineering, mechanical Engineering, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering and M.E. course in Communication and Information Technology and Mechanical Systems Design. The Institute offers M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in all science departments and some engineering departments. The total intake for undergraduate courses is 400. Various departments, including library and administration have been networked together after individual LANs were set up in each block under NOVELL NETWORK.

18.15 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SURAT

The Institute offers four year B.E. course in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Production Engineering, Computer Engineering Information Technology and chemical engineering. The total intake in

undergraduate courses is 510. The Institute also offers M.E. courses in seven different specializations with an intake of 20 each. Departments have facilities for Ph.D. programmes. The Institute has six boys hostels and one girls hostel. The website address of the Institute is www.svnit.ac.in.

18.16 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KARNATAKA, SURATHKAL

The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Computer Engineering and Information Technology. A total number of 457 students were admitted during the year under report. The Institute also offers 21 PG programmes in which about 350 students were admitted. A total number of 60 candidates were admitted to the MCA programme and 18 students were admitted in Ph.D Programme. The Institute has about 1,00,000 books in a library.

The website address of the Institute is www.nitk.ac.in.

18.17 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

The Institute offers four-year undergraduate courses in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Metallurgical production Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering and a five year B.Arch. course. The total intake in the undergraduate stream is around 530 and 417 in postgraduate courses. This institution has also been recognized for taking teachers from other educational institutions for the various postgraduate courses and doctoral programmes under the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) Scheme of AICTE.

18.18 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WARANGAL

The Institute was the first among the chain of RECs. The Institute offers seven undergraduate programmes in engineering, 24 postgraduate programmes and Ph.D. programmes in engineering, science and humanities. The Institute has so far produced about 10,000 undergraduates 4,200 postgraduates and 240 Ph.Ds. During the year under report 60 companies participated in the placement programme for the students.

18.19 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RAIPUR

Government Engineering College, Raipur has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government and made National Institute of Technology, Raipur with effect from 1st December 2005. Presently the Institute offers 12 courses with an intake of 620 students at its undergraduate level and 6 post-graduate courses with an intake of 132 students. The total number of UG and PG students comes to 2744. The Institutes has 82 laboratories, which are very spacious. The Institute's library has 49,144 books. The college has 6 hostels including a girls' hostel and has the facility of imparting distance education. The teaching faculties of the college are well qualified and highly motivated, most of their laboratories and equipments are up to date. The Institute also undertakes research and developments activities. The website address of the Institute is www.gcetraipur.ac.in.

18.20 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, AGARTALA

Tripura Engineering College, Agartala has been taken over as a fully funded Institute of the Central Government and made National Institute of Technology, Agartala with effect from 1st April 2006. The Institute offers seven courses with an intake of 266 students per annum at its

undergraduate level. The total number of students is 1064. The Institute is having a library with 43820 books and has 32 laboratories. The have three hostels including a girls' hostel. The website address of the Institute is www.tec.nic.in.

19. SANT LONGOWAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SLIET), LONGOWAL, PUNJAB

The institute was established by the Govt. of India in 1989 in the memory of Late Sant Harchand Singh ji Longowal with an objective to provide technical education in emerging areas of Engineering and Technology. SLIET offers 12 certificate, 10 diploma, 8 degree and 3 PG Courses. The affiliation of this institute is with Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar. The Annual Intake of students is 1025.

20. NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (NERIST), ITANAGAR

NERIST, The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology was setup by the Government of India, initially as a project of the North Eastern Council, for providing a system of Education to create technical manpower at various levels for the development of the North Eastern Region of the country. NERIST came into existence as a unique institute of its kind in the country having unconventional and innovative academic programmes. The approach is to encourage a policy of vocationalisation at the 10+2 level and to allow only motivated students to go for the degree level while others go out of the Institute to enrich their profession with some years of industrial experience. At any further date if they decide to return to improve their qualification, they would be able to do so. From April 1, 1994, the Institute is totally funded and directly controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), New Delhi. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management comprising of the MHRD, Govt. of India, the seven beneficiary states of the North Eastern region, AICTE and eminent educationist. The Institute became a deemed university in 2005. The annual intake in various branches is about 1000 students.

21. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES UNIVERSITY, DHANBAD

During this academic session 8 new 5-years dual degree courses and 1 B.Tech Electrical Engineering programme have started. The total strength of students is 1699. As part of academic curricula, a number of field visits and excursions are organized to various Industries/organizations, research institution, manufacturing and process industries. The School has currently 22 major on-going R&D projects with total external funding of about Rs. 6.99 crores. The ISMU also offers Executive Development courses catering to the needs of mining and oil industries.

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

National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai was set up by the Government of India in 1963 with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through International Labour Organisation (ILO). NITIE, Mumbai conducts Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering(PGDIE), Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Safety & Environmental Management(PGDISEM), Post-Graduate Diploma in Industrial Management(PGDIM), Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology Management(PGDITM) and also a large number of Management Development Programmes (MDPs) in Productivity Science and Management for the benefits of senior and middle level executives drawn from the Government, public and private sector organisations

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

The Institute's mission is to provide highly specialized training to personnel for operation and management of the industries. The Institute offers courses at different levels to achieve this goal. These are M. Tech. Course in Foundry and Forge Technology and Manufacturing Engineering; B. Tech. Course in Manufacturing Engineering and Metallurgy and Material Engineering; Advanced Diploma Courses in Foundry and Forge Technology; short term refresher courses in specified areas for participants sponsored by the industries and unit based programme of short duration on request from the industries, R&D organisations and institutions.

It also offers consultancy services to the Industry in the form of preparation of feasibility report; evaluation of equipment and machinery; Testing of Raw materials and quality control products.

24. SCHOOL OF PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE (SPA), NEW DELHI.

SPA provides under-graduate and post-graduate education and training in the fields of architecture, planning, design and management of different aspects of human habitat and environment. SPA offers two under-graduate courses namely : Bachelor of Architecture; and Bachelor of Planning and ten post-graduate courses namely (i) Master of Architecture in Architectural Conservation; (ii) Master of Architecture in Urban Design; (iii) Master of Architecture in Industrial Design; (iv) Master of Landscape Architecture; (v) Master of Planning in Environmental Planning; (vi) Master of Planning in Housing; (vii) Master of Planning in Regional Planning; (viii) Master of Planning in Transport Planning; (ix) Master of Planning in Urban Planning and (x) Master of Building Engineering and Management. Doctoral Programmes are also offered leading to Ph.D. Degree in disciplines available at the School.

The faculty of the School also undertook professional/institutional consultancy projects entrusted by the various government departments. In order to promote research, various centres of research and advanced studies have been set up in the School. The school organized short-term courses, seminars, workshops, specialized programmes and exhibitions on areas of current interest and the academic thrust areas of the School.

25. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING AND RESEARCH (NITTTRS)

There are four NITTTRSs located at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chennai and Chandigarh. The mandate of NITTTRSs is to act as Centres for offering quality training programmes for teachers as per need of the client system covering the entire gamut of technical education including polytechnics, engineering colleges, vocational management education at Regional and National levels. NITTTRSs arrange for practical training for technical teachers in industries on a cooperative education plan. They also undertake systemic research to provide research inputs for development of technical education training systems and its management. Besides this, NITTTRSs design new instructional system and strategies for production of multi media learning materials, develop and disseminate learning resources like text books , laboratory manuals, video programmes, computer assisted instructional multi media packages to technical and vocational institutions and other organizations, offer programmes for technical and vocational teachers in distance learning mode using state of the art technologies

26. INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (IIMs)

Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located at Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Bangalore, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode are institutions of excellence, established with the objectives of

imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services in the field of management to various sectors of the Indian economy.

IIMs conduct Post-graduate Diploma Programmes in Management (equivalent of MBA), fellowship Programmes in Management (equivalent to PhD), Short-term Management Development and Organization based programmes as well as carry out Research and Consultancy for the industry.

These Institutes conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and under-managed sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, etc.

IIMs play a leadership role in managerial manpower development and carry out research in emerging areas. These Institutes are recognized as premier management institutions, comparable to the best in the World for teaching, research and interaction with industries. IIMs being Role Models have shared knowledge and skills with other institutions to improve their quality and standards in management education. IIMs have earned an international reputation for the quality of their alumni.

The Government has identified Shillong (Meghalaya) to set up another IIM in the country.

Details of students admitted including SC&ST students in Posts Graduate Programme (PGP) and equivalent courses in IIMs during the Academic Session 2006-07.

Name of the Institute	Name of the course/ programmes	General	SC	ST	Ph.H.	Total
IIM Ahmedabad	PGP	194	34	15	05	248
	PGP-ABM	23	03	-	-	26
	Total	217	37	15	05	274
IIM Bangalore	PGP	194	40	11	08	253
	Total	194	40	11	08	253
IIM Calcutta	PGDM	196	48	20	11	275
	PGDCM	47	-	-	-	47
	Total	243	48	20	11	322
IIM Lucknow	PGP	201	43	11	02	257
	PGP-ABM	30	-	-	-	30
	Total	231	43	11	02	287
IIM Indore	PGP	172	03	-	02	177
	PGP repeaters from 2005-06 Academic Session	-	02	-	-	02
	Total	172	05	-	02	179
IIM Kozhikode	PGP	141	29	12	04	186
	Total	141	29	12	04	186

27. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, (CIT), KOKRAJHAR, ASSAM

As per the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed among the Govt. of India, Govt. of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10-2-2003, a Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar was established in the year 2005 in Kokrajhar District of Assam with the approval of EFC/CCEA. The first academic session of CIT has already been commenced with the help of NERIST-Itanagar and DTE Assam.

Appendix - I

TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE

Demand No. 57

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure			% with Revised Estimate		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2002-2003	2124.25	2762.61	4886.86	1942.33	2789.61	4731.94	1909	2704.96	4613.96	98.28	96.97	97.51
2003-2004	2124.15	2832.40	4956.55	2000.00	2832.40	4832.40	1938.19	2802.11	4740.30	96.91	98.93	98.09
2004-2005	2224.15	2833.24	5057.39	2224.15	3000.00	5224.15	2187.03	2973.59	5160.62	98.33	99.12	98.78
2005-2006	2710.50	3090.00	5800.50	2510.00	3290.00	5800.00	2561.38	3267.10	5828.48	102.05	99.30	100.49
2006-2007 (upto Dec'06)	3616.00	3366.28	6982.28	3616.00	3500.00	7116.00	2336.37	2500.30	4836.67	64.61	71.44	67.97

Integrated Education for Disabled Children	31 50.00	31 50.00	3377.71	3500.00	3850.00	3846.01	3900.00	3420.00	3649.00	4050.00	4050.00	4144.56	6000.00	6000.00	1346.55
Quality Improvement in Schools	20 70.00	20 70.00	1843.15	2600.00	780.00	1113.09	2000.00	1260.00	513.00	900.00	400.00	368.71			
Educational Facilities to Tibetan Refugee Children (CTSA)	27 0.00	27 0.00	245.00	300.00	297.00	293.12	300.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	450.00	450.00	324.75
Population Education Project (EAP)**	20 3.00	10 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00			
National Institute of Open Schooling	13 50.00	80 0.00	533.00	1500.00	700.00	900.00	700.00	540.00	540.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	450.00	450.00	120.00
Access & Equity	18 00.00	10 00.00	1782.77	2000.00	1651.00	591.89	3000.00	540.00	372.00	900.00	640.00	393.90	1000.00	650.00	194.34
Joint Indo Mongolian School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	52.00	100.00	54.00	40.00	1.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	
Promotion of Yoga	68. 00	68. 00	22.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Total - Secondary Education	64711.00	52503.00	57451.18	66900.00	65943.00	63799.40	69300.00	58824.00	65229.00	78751.00	75940.00	87487.60	106700.00	106700.00	69333.11
UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION															
U G C	46 508.00	50 809.00	55976.00	51675.00	51675.00	51675.00	54175.00	62527.00	71975.00	70882.00	70972.00	78630.00	126980.00	126980.00	88832.00
I G N O U	60 30.00	35 30.00	3199.00	6700.00	2000.00	1656.00	6700.00	6030.00	6665.00	5400.00	5400.00	3024.00	10000.00	9505.00	6800.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research	15 75.00	15 75.00	1739.66	1750.00	1750.00	1729.96	1750.00	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00	1780.00	2050.00	2050.00	1073.75
Indian Council of Historical Research	25 2.00	25 2.00	251.83	280.00	280.00	250.39	280.00	252.00	260.00	252.00	252.00	250.43	380.00	380.00	189.00
Association of Indian Universities	45. 00	36. 00	24.53	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	49.50	50.00	50.00	25.00
Establishment of Rural Universities	81. 00	0.0 0	0.00	80.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	90.00	24.00	24.00	90.00	90.00	0.00
Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi	45. 00	10. 00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	39.60	150.00	150.00	36.23
IIAS, Shimla	24 7.00	27 2.00	254.80	275.00	275.00	251.29	275.00	247.00	184.00	180.00	180.00	164.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
Grants to Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance	90. 00	60. 00	83.00	130.00	130.00	73.23	100.00	30.00	60.00	90.00	90.00	99.00	90.00	90.00	0.00
I C P R	21 6.00	21 6.00	212.40	240.00	240.00	198.56	240.00	180.00	131.00	180.00	180.00	144.66	200.00	200.00	47.00
Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture	17 1.00	17 1.00	170.50	190.00	190.00	169.09	190.00	171.00	170.00	126.00	126.00	152.60	160.00	160.00	120.00
National Programme for women in Secondary & Higher Edu.	90. 00	10. 00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00			
Other Programmes	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00												0.00
Total - University & Hr. Edn.	55350.00	56941.00	61911.72	61500.00	56622.00	56043.52	64000.00	71095.00	81065.00	78946.00	78880.00	84357.79	140350.00	139855.00	97222.98

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES																
Directorate of Hindi	49 5.00	55 0.00	538.32	550.00	650.00	634.10	734.00	661.00	699.00	661.00	661.00	687.20	800.00	800.00	479.25	
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	18 9.00	18 9.00	187.93	210.00	170.00	146.86	210.00	188.00	192.00	189.00	207.00	189.35	350.00	350.00	152.76	
Grants to Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	51 7.00	56 7.00	567.00	575.00	250.00	250.00	300.00	270.00	288.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	450.00	450.00	305.00	
Appointment of Language Teachers	10 35.00	10 35.00	1140.00	1150.00	1150.00	1110.28	1300.00	1440.00	1487.00	1440.00	1440.00	1538.00	2000.00	2000.00	1955.41	
Assistance to Agencies for Education in Human Values	81 0.00	20 0.00	201.78	900.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	274.00	270.00	270.00	287.23	300.00	375.00	214.43	
Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programmes	28 35.00	28 35.00	2844.58	3150.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2160.00	2205.00	2610.00	2610.00	2646.13	5000.00	5000.00	2779.45	
Regional Language Centres **	14 2.00	14 2.00	126.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	87 7.00	95 0.00	950.00	975.00	1025.00	975.00	1100.00	990.00	1100.00	990.00	990.00	1153.01	1400.00	1660.00	974.50	
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	39 6.00	39 4.00	418.60	598.00	650.00	607.12	795.00	806.00	790.00	806.00	806.00	837.31	1100.00	1183.00	662.18	
National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	36. 00	36. 00	31.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	85.00	76.00	76.00	77.00	77.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	65.00	
Scheme of Financial Assistance to English Teaching Institutes and District Centres for English ***	90. 00	90. 00	90.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Financial Assistance to Regional Institutes of English ***	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
English Language Teaching Institutes and other Organisations ***	36. 00	36. 00	15.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
CIEFL Schemes	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	360.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	377.50	400.00	400.00	163.86	
Development of Tamil Language	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	50.00	47.72	100.00	282.00	100.29	
National Commission for Indian Language.	5.0 0	5.0 0	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00						
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	13 56.00	18 23.00	2004.00	1507.00	1550.00	1550.00	1950.00	1530.00	1530.00	1557.00	1557.00	1557.00	2730.00	2629.00	2111.04	
Grants to Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan	27 0.00	10 0.00	100.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	135.00	135.00	225.00	25.00	25.00	170.00	170.00	85.00	

Development of Sanskrit Education in States/UTs	11 71.00	11 71.00	1121.41	1300.00	1500.00	1473.40	1800.00	1440.00	722.00	1710.00	951.00	1040.09	1600.00	1436.00	41.10
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	10260.00	10123.00	10335.88	11400.00	10540.00	10366.76	12129.00	10330.00	9898.00	11255.00	10274.00	10745.54	16500.00	16835.00	10089.27
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS															
National Scholarships Schemes **	45 0.00	54. 00	24.89	500.00	60.00	12.42	400.00	54.00	30.19	0.00					
Scholarships for Talented Children **	27 0.00	36. 00	0.77	300.00	40.00	2.22	300.00	36.00	42.00	0.00					
National Merit Scholarship Scheme	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	990.00	790.00	835.69	1300.00	1300.00	202.06
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	720.00	90.00	25.66	800.00	100.00	14.64	700.00	90.00	72.19	990.00	790.00	835.69	1300.00	1300.00	202.06
BOOK PROMOTION															
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	60 3.00	38 0.00	350.00	670.00	670.00	300.00	300.00	180.00	180.00	324.00	974.00	950.00	2000.00	1797.00	1450.00
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies	90. 00	70. 00	75.37	100.00	120.00	109.67	120.00	108.00	107.00	180.00	130.00	132.76	200.00	53.00	28.52
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies (Contribution)	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00												2.87
Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach	25 2.00	16 0.00	187.94	280.00	300.00	219.32	250.00	180.00	79.00	450.00	300.00	41.17	500.00	400.00	168.49
Educational Libraries	45. 00	30. 00	0.00	50.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Scheme of Financial Assistance on WTO Studies *	90. 00	40. 00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	1080.00	680.00	613.31	1200.00	1091.00	628.99	671.00	468.00	366.00	954.00	1404.00	1123.93	2700.00	2250.00	1649.88
INC/UNESCO															
Auroville Management	12 1.00	12 1.00	121.00	135.00	370.00	155.00	194.00	174.00	170.00	331.00	229.00	129.25	367.00	281.00	81.75
Strengthening of External Academic Relation	45. 00	55. 00	21.39	50.00	50.00	28.97	50.00	50.00	15.00	45.00	15.00	14.28	50.00	50.00	13.01
Re-organisation of the INC Library	9.0 0	2.0 0	0.03	10.00	10.00	0.03	10.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	1.00	0.21	10.00	10.00	3.21
Holding of Meetings of Committees/ Conference etc.	9.0 0	14. 00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

Strengthening of Vol. Orgns. engaged in UNESCO's Programme and Activities	5.00	5.00	1.90	5.00	3.00	0.98	5.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	3.00	3.00	1.00
Bharat Shiksha Kosh	0.00	90.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Total - INC/UNESCO	189.00	287.00	244.83	200.00	433.00	184.98	259.00	236.00	185.00	388.00	248.00	144.99	430.00	344.00	98.97
PLANNING NORMS															
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)	203.00	240.00	230.03	225.00	235.00	234.91	265.00	284.00	261.00	239.00	239.00	243.71	500.00	500.00	250.00
Scheme of Studies Seminars/Evaluation etc.	81.00	70.00	51.80	90.00	35.00	39.63	90.00	54.00	53.00	81.00	81.00	80.88	120.00	100.00	35.47
Strengthening of Statistical Machinery in States	90.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00					
Statistics	0.00	0.00	0.00								1.00				
Grants to Development of Education Portal	0.00	0.00	0.00											495.00	
Total - Planning Norms + Statistics	374.00	310.00	281.83	415.00	271.00	274.54	356.00	338.00	314.00	321.00	321.00	324.59	620.00	1095.00	285.47
TECHNICAL EDUCATION															
Community Polytechnics	6300.00	3500.00	2933.19	7000.00	2000.00	1975.54	2923.00	3171.00	2078.00	2610.00	1510.00	1308.77	2900.00	1000.00	
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	12600.00	15000.00	22402.00	14000.00	21440.00	21440.00	20000.00	18000.00	20000.00	19800.00	23600.00	29200.00	30000.00	30000.00	23800.00
Grants to National Institutes of Technology	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00	8000.00	9000.00	8000.00	8000.00	7200.00	7800.00	8100.00	8100.00	8787.95			
BOATs- Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	1350.00	1350.00	1275.00	1500.00	1100.00	1100.00	1500.00	1350.00	1350.00	1825.00	1825.00	1825.00	2025.00	3795.00	1555.00
Grants to Indian Institute of Management	2250.00	2250.00	2120.00	2500.00	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	2250.00	2500.00	3151.00	3151.00	3151.00	4001.00	4001.00	1865.00
National Institutes of Tech. Teachers Trg. & Research.	1080.00	800.00	422.50	1200.00	800.00	767.50	1200.00	1080.00	970.00	1080.00	1170.00	1170.00	1200.00	1570.00	815.00
National Instt. of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	450.00	200.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	300.00	270.00	100.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	600.00	600.00	300.00
National Instt. of Foundry & Technology, Ranchi	315.00	930.00	0.00	350.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	200.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	400.00	400.00	197.50
School of Planning & Architecture	360.00	360.00	180.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	360.00	255.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	400.00	400.00	200.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and	270.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	270.00	200.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	75.00

Thrust Areas of Technical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00										1.00	1.00	
Support to New and Emerging Technology Areas	450.00	200.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	492.00	376.00	100.00	112.00	0.40		300.40	1.00	1.00	
Informal sector Development	13.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Support for Distance Education and Web-based Learning	450.00	200.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	440.00	500.00	0.30				597.00	597.00
Support for Networking of Institutions for optimization of Resources	13.00	13.00	0.00	14.00	1.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.30					
Support for National Level Entrance Examination and Competency Based Assessment Services	90.00	90.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Support for Development of Education Administration	9.00	9.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
National Mission for Technology Education	9.00	9.00	0.00	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
International Technical Co-operation	90.00	90.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	44.18	100.00	63.00	63.00	90.00		74.60	100.00	80.00	
Vocationalisation of Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	1500.00	709.86	5000.00	1080.00	2814.00	1800.00	1300.00	1086.69	2000.00	2000.00	265.53
New Indian Institute of Information Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00										500.00	1.00	
New School of Planning & Architecture	0.00	0.00	0.00										500.00	1.00	
Assistance to States for upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of New Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00										500.00	41.00	
Indian Instt. Of Information Tech., Design & Manufacturing , Kanchipuram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	1000.00	90.00	0.00	900.00			100.00	1.00	
Indian Instt. Of Information, Technology, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	1000.00	90.00	400.00	900.00	600.00	600.00	1000.00	1000.00	500.00
Setting up of New Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1440.00	0.00	5400.00	1.00				
Infrastructure Development Programme in Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	810.00	0.00	1350.00	1.00				
Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		500.00	500.00	300.00
Indian Institute of Science for Education	0.00	0.00	0.00								600.00	600.00	5000.00	2000.00	1025.00

Research (IISER) at Pune & Kolkata															
Other Programmes	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.00								396.00				
Total - Technical Education	58230.0 0	53788.0 0	60035.69	70000.00	65000.00	62506.08	75000.00	59792.00	61574.00	73340.0 0	58093.0 0	71118.2 4	93000.00	93221.0 0	54755.47

Appendix- III

OVERALL TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES /REVISED ESTIMATES IN RECENT YEARS

NON-PLAN

Rs. In Lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007		
	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E	R.E	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R.E.	ACTUALS	B.E.	R. E.	ACTUALS UPTO DECEMBER 2006
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. SECRETARIAT	2429.00	2405.00	2156.77	2625.00	3242.00	2638.36	2758.00	3021.00	2760.00	2923.00	3013.00	2892.17	2985.00	3135.00	2366.68
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION	7184.100	7162.000	71341.90	73938.00	73838.00	73901.53	74127.00	77218.00	77152.00	80410.00	86389.00	86386.79	87708.00	90104.00	70104.50
3. PHYSICAL EDUCATION	65.00	65.00	59.30	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	1144.5800	1178.9600	113272.12	115664.00	118318.00	120110.63	115664.00	129022.00	128835.00	131880.00	148959.00	148784.30	151356.00	160256.00	112381.06
5. LANGUAGES															
A) HINDI	1275.00	1235.00	1174.54	1340.00	1269.00	1248.80	1314.00	1365.00	1317.00	1409.00	1425.00	1340.84	1438.00	1438.00	1116.88
B) M I L	972.00	855.00	813.29	842.00	813.00	795.29	860.00	860.00	822.00	900.00	900.00	862.38	862.00	862.00	565.32
C) SANSKRIT	1453.00	1526.00	1526.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1650.00	1750.00	1650.00	1785.00	1785.00	910.76
6. SCHOLARSHIPS	235.00	105.00	70.20	218.00	123.00	61.58	222.00	216.00	120.00	224.00	241.00	157.91	230.00	251.00	39.50
7. BOOK PROMOTION	740.00	708.00	702.86	940.00	892.00	891.35	740.00	740.00	733.00	1000.00	1000.00	752.22	850.00	850.00	420.00
8. INC/UNESCO UNIT	721.00	807.00	756.70	790.00	802.00	766.11	748.00	737.00	670.00	843.00	913.00	721.45	811.00	848.00	33.61
9. PLANNING NORMS	238.00	248.00	248.00	255.00	255.00	253.25	265.00	339.00	339.00	492.00	482.00	430.34	480.00	480.00	242.50
10. ADMINISTRATI ON	373.00	373.00	355.50	471.00	471.00	366.52	471.00	471.00	350.00	471.00	471.00	324.01	471.00	471.00	17.94
11. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	8146.100	8111.800	78018.91	84492.00	81552.00	77512.71	84490.00	84346.00	82596.00	86733.00	83392.00	82342.56	87652.00	89520.00	61831.35
TOTAL: D/O SECONDARY	276261.00	278961.00	270496.09	283240.00	283240.00	280211.13	283324.00	300000.00	297359.00	309000.00	329000.00	326709.97	336628.00	350000.00	250030.10
& HIGHER EDU.															
3. SECONDARY EDUCATION					BE-Budget Estimates		RE-Revised Estimates								
N C E R T	350.00	350.00	3500.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3625.00	3600.00	4613.00	5613.00	5613.00	5903.00	5903.00	3000.00
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	544.770	544.770	54477.00	55900.00	55800.00	55800.00	55949.00	58149.00	58149.00	59894.00	63994.00	63994.00	64600.00	65936.00	54423.40
Navodaya Vidyalayas	122.600	122.600	12260.00	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	13100.00	13966.00	13966.00	14385.00	15085.00	15085.00	15515.00	16515.00	11411.00
Educational Facilities to Tibetan Refugee Children (CTSA)	147.00	125.00	1010.00	1300.00	1300.00	1399.00	1340.00	1340.00	1340.00	1380.00	1530.00	1530.00	1530.00	1560.00	1123.13
Other Programmes	133.00	133.00	94.90	138.00	138.00	102.53	138.00	138.00	97.00	138.00	167.00	164.79	160.00	190.00	146.97

LANGUAGES															
A) HINDI															
Directorate of Hindi	5 37 .0 0	5 10 .0 0	451.22	550.00	491.00	474.69	524.00	553.00	516.00	572.00	572.00	538.76	576.00	576.00	486.25
Commission for Scientific and Technology Terminology	1 38 .0 0	1 25 .0 0	123.32	140.00	128.00	124.11	140.00	142.00	131.00	147.00	163.00	146.23	157.00	157.00	111.63
Grants to Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	6 00 .0 0	6 00 .0 0	600.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	670.00	670.00	690.00	690.00	655.85	705.00	705.00	519.00
Total - Hindi Division	1275.00	1235.00	1174.54	1340.00	1269.00	1248.80	1314.00	1365.00	1317.00	1409.00	1425.00	1340.84	1438.00	1438.00	1116.88
B) M I L DIVISION															
Regional Language Centres *	5 95 .0 0	5 13 .0 0	487.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore & RLC	2 97 .0 0	2 62 .0 0	245.93	762.00	733.00	715.29	780.00	780.00	742.00	820.00	820.00	782.38	787.00	787.00	500.32
Production of Books in Regional Languages	8 0. 00	8 0. 00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	65.00
Total - M I L Division	972.00	855.00	813.29	842.00	813.00	795.29	860.00	860.00	822.00	900.00	900.00	862.38	862.00	862.00	565.32
C) SANSKRIT DIVISION															
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	1 45 3. 00	1 52 6. 00	1526.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1650.00	1750.00	1650.00	1785.00	1785.00	910.76
Total - SANSKRIT DIVISION	1453.00	1526.00	1526.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1650.00	1750.00	1650.00	1785.00	1785.00	910.76
Total - DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES	3700.00	3616.00	3513.83	3782.00	3682.00	3644.09	3774.00	3825.00	3739.00	3959.00	4075.00	3853.22	4085.00	4085.00	2592.96
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS															
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs	1 50 .0 0	5 0. 00	15.35	150.00	49.31	10.37	148.31	150.00	82.00	150.00	150.00	101.13	150.00	150.00	15.63
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	2 .0 0	4 .0 0	8.70	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	
National Scholarship for Studies Abroad	1 .0 0	3 .0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Indian Scholars Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments	8 0. 00	4 8. 00	46.15	65.99	69.99	50.21	69.99	60.30	37.00	70.00	80.00	49.78	70.00	82.00	23.87
Other Items	2 .0 0	0 .0 0	0.00	0.01	1.70	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	7.00			
Other Charges-YMCA	0 .0 0	0 .0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	3.69	0.00	1.99	8.99		8.00	17.00	
Total - SCHOLARSHIPS	235.00	105.00	70.20	218.00	123.00	61.58	222.00	216.00	120.00	224.00	241.00	157.91	230.00	251.00	39.50
BOOK PROMOTION															
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	7 00 .0 0	6 78 .0 0	673.91	900.00	860.00	860.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	960.00	960.00	752.22	850.00	850.00	420.00

International Copyright Union - India's Contribution to WIPO	4 0. 00	3 0. 00	28.95	40.00	32.00	31.35	40.00	40.00	33.00	40.00	40.00				
Total - BOOK PROMOTION	740.00	708.00	702.86	940.00	892.00	891.35	740.00	740.00	733.00	1000.00	1000.00	752.22	850.00	850.00	420.00
INC/ UNESCO	721.00	807.00	756.70	790.00	802.00	766.11	748.00	737.00	670.00	843.00	913.00	721.45	811.00	848.00	33.61
PLANNING NORMS															
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	2 38 .0 0	2 48 .0 0	248.00	255.00	255.00	253.25	265.00	275.00	275.00	265.00	277.00	271.94	270.00	270.00	135.00
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	0 .0 0	0 .0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	64.00	227.00	205.00	158.40	210.00	210.00	107.50
TOTAL- PLANNING NORMS	238.00	248.00	248.00	255.00	255.00	253.25	265.00	339.00	339.00	492.00	482.00	430.34	480.00	480.00	242.50
Administration															
EXP. UPTO on Seminars, Committees, Meetings etc. TA/DA to Non-official Members	3 5. 00	3 5. 00	22.79	35.00	35.00	28.53	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	14.58	35.00	35.00	17.94
Educational Institutions Abroad	3 38 .0 0	3 38 .0 0	332.71	436.00	436.00	337.99	436.00	436.00	315	436.00	436.00	309.43	436.00	436.00	
Total - ADMINISTRATION	373.00	373.00	355.50	471.00	471.00	366.52	471.00	471.00	350.00	471.00	471.00	324.01	471.00	471.00	17.94
TECHNICAL EDUCATION															
Community Polytechnics	2 00 .0 0	2 00 .0 0	160.67	200.00	200.00	87.10	200.00	80.00	0.00	100.00			0.00	0.00	
Grants to Indian Institutes of Technology	4 38 00 .0 0	4 38 00 .0 0	43365.00	44902.00	44902.00	43515.00	44902.00	43702.00	43862.00	42800.00	41800.00	41759.00	43000.00	42100.00	29735.75
Grants to Regional Engineering Colleges/ National Institutes of Technology	1 18 13 .0 0	1 18 13 .0 0	11802.00	13669.00	13669.00	13669.00	15642.00	19560.00	19560.00	19566.00	19546.00	19258.50	0.00	0.00	
BOATs- Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	1 00 0. 00	1 00 0. 00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	997.96	1000.00	1049.00	1000.00	1080.00	1080.00	1080.00	1080.00	1220.00	810.00
Grants to Indian Institutes of Management	4 97 3. 00	4 97 3. 00	2837.00	4973.00	4973.00	2505.00	3000.00	2200.00	1302.00	3000.00	1791.00	1790.17	3000.00	3900.00	1534.25
Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions - Assistance to Institutes /Cells in States	5 0. 00	6 2. 00	0.00	2.00	62.00	61.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	8 00 0. 00	8 00 0. 00	8000.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8300.00	8200.00	8200.00	8300.00	8300.00	6225.00
AICTE	3 00 0. 00	3 00 0. 00	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	448.00	0.00	21000.00	22183.00	16000.00

Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta Kanpur and Madras	2 00 .0 0	2 00 .0 0	200.00	200.00	200.00	186.02	200.00	218.00	218.00	218.00	258.00	257.44	258.00	318.00	193.68
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	2 5. 00	2 5. 00	10.24	25.00	25.00	19.98	25.00	25.00	13.00	26.00	35.00	6.80	26.00	36.00	
International Technical Cooperation	5 0. 00	5 0. 00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
N.I.I.E., Mumbai	8 00 .0 0	6 50 .0 0	650.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	567.00	800.00	800.00	705.41	1100.00	1700.00	514.32
N.I.F.F.T., Ranchi	6 00 .0 0	3 95 .0 0	364.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	471.00	317.75
S.P.A., New Delhi	6 00 .0 0	6 00 .0 0	410.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	620.00	600.00	300.00
National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	1 60 0. 00	1 60 0. 00	1470.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1640.00	1640.00	1700.00	1675.00	1672.24	1770.00	1770.00	1252.85
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1 45 0. 00	1 45 0. 00	1450.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1545.00	1561.00	1561.00	1600.00	1170.00
I.I.I.T., Alahabad	4 50 .0 0	4 50 .0 0	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	
S.L.I.E.T., Sangrur	1 20 0. 00	1 20 0. 00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	900.00	1200.00	900.00	830.00	1200.00	1000.00	437.00
I.I.I.T.M., Gwalior	4 50 .0 0	4 50 .0 0	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	113.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	493.00	315.75
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00
N.E.R.I.S.T., Itanagar	1 20 0. 00	1 20 0. 00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1100.00	1025.00	1100.00	1100.00	825.00
Total - Technical Education	8146 1.00	8111 8.00	78018.91	84492.00	81552.00	77512.71	84490.00	84346.00	82596.00	86733.00	83392.00	82342.56	87652.00	89520.00	61831.35

Appendix- IV

**OBJECT HEAD-WISE
EXPENDITURE**

2005-06

(Amount in Cores of Rupees)

Object Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	% to Total Expenditure
Salaries	0.43	27.58	28.01	0.48
OTA	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.00
Medical Treatment	0.07	0.58	0.65	0.01
Domestic Travel Expenses	0.45	1.39	1.84	0.03
Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.02
Office Expenses	2.80	10.19	12.99	0.22
Publication	1.97	0.22	2.19	0.04
Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Other Administrative Exp.	0.50	0.39	0.89	0.02
Advertising & Publicity	0.04	0.43	0.47	0.01
Professional Services	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.01
Grants in Aid	2526.45	3197.81	5724.26	98.21
Contribution	0.00	8.66	8.66	0.15
Scholarship/ Stipends	18.25	10.80	29.05	0.50
Lump-Sum Provision	0.90	0.79	1.69	0.03
Other Charges	8.91	7.14	16.05	0.28
Write Off			0.00	0.00
Total	2561.38	3267.09	5828.47	100.00

Appendix- V

Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released Up to 31st March, 2004.

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2004	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 31.12.05	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
4652	5510.85	1749	4975.23	2903	535.62

Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released Up to 31st March, 2005

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to March, 2005	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 31.12.06	Amount Involved in Outstandings UCs (In crores of Rupees)
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
6906	10460.53	4422	10165.94	2484	294.59

Appendix VI

DEMAND NO. 57

Position of Unspent Balances with State Governments & other Implementing Agencies as on 1-4-2005 and 1-4-2006.

As on 1-4-2005 & 30.09.2005

(Rs. in crores)

	01.04.1005			30.09.2005		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	164.93	0.00	164.93	180.07	0.00	180.07
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	241.89	98.71	340.60	503.91	244.88	748.79
Total:-	406.82	98.71	505.53	683.98	244.88	928.86

As on 1-4-2006 & 30.09.2006

(Rs. in crores)

	01.04.2006			30.09.2006		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	282.78	0.00	282.78	143.65	0.00	143.65
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies/ Autonomous Bodies	252.75	162.29	415.04	326.68	399.88	726.56
Total:-	535.53	162.29	697.82	470.33	399.88	870.21