

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**DEMAND NO. 57****Department of Higher Education**

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>								
Major Head	Budget 2006-2007			Revised 2006-2007			Budget 2007-2008			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	3615.99	3366.28	6982.27	3615.99	3500.00	7115.99	6479.50	2729.00	9208.50	
Capital	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	1.00	...	1.00	
Total	3616.00	3366.28	6982.28	3616.00	3500.00	7116.00	6480.50	2729.00	9209.50	
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	29.81	29.81	...	31.31	31.31	1.20	32.90	34.10
2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04
Secondary Education *										
3. National Council of Educational Research & Training *	2202	31.50	59.03	90.53	31.50	59.03	90.53	...	...	...
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan *	2202	211.50	646.00	857.50	211.50	659.36	870.86	...	...	...
5. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti *	2202	585.00	155.15	740.15	588.10	165.15	753.25	...	...	...
6. Information Communication Technologies(ICT)*	2202	8.30	...	8.30	8.30	...	8.30	...	...	...
	3601	51.15	...	51.15	51.15	...	51.15	...	...	...
	3602	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>60.20</i>	...	<i>60.20</i>	<i>60.20</i>	...	<i>60.20</i>	...	...	...
7. Integrated Education for Disabled Children*	2202	13.30	...	13.30	5.15	...	5.15	...	...	...
	3601	40.50	...	40.50	48.65	...	48.65	...	...	...
	3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>54.00</i>	...	<i>54.00</i>	<i>54.00</i>	...	<i>54.00</i>	...	...	...
8. National Institute of Open Schooling*	2202	4.05	...	4.05	4.05	...	4.05	...	...	...
9. Access and Equity*	2202	6.40	...	6.40	5.90	...	5.90	...	...	...
	3601	2.10	...	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>9.00</i>	...	<i>9.00</i>	<i>5.90</i>	...	<i>5.90</i>	...	...	...
10. Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration*	2202	4.05	15.30	19.35	4.05	15.60	19.65	...	...	...
11. Other Programmes *	2202	1.00	1.60	2.60	1.00	1.90	2.90	...	...	...
<i>Total-Secondary Education *</i>		<i>960.30</i>	<i>877.08</i>	<i>1837.38</i>	<i>960.30</i>	<i>901.04</i>	<i>1861.34</i>	...	...	...
University and Higher Education										
12. University Grants Commission	2202	1139.47	1460.70	2600.17	1139.47	1560.70	2700.17	2124.77	1638.75	3763.52
13. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
14. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	18.55	24.00	42.55	18.55	24.00	42.55	19.98	24.00	43.98
15. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	3.52	5.00	8.52	3.52	5.00	8.52	3.60	5.25	8.85
16. Rural Universities/National Council of Rural Institutes	2202	0.81	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.81	1.30	0.50	1.80
17. Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Shimla	2202	2.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	2.40	4.00	6.40
18. Indian Council of Philosophical Research	2202	2.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	2.50	4.50	2.20	2.50	4.70
19. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	2202	...	2.34	2.34	...	2.34	2.34	...	2.45	2.45
20. Setting up of a Refinance Corporation/Students Loan Scheme	4202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
21. National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
22. Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
	3601	45.00	...	45.00	45.00	...	45.00	49.49	...	49.49
	<i>Total</i>	<i>45.00</i>	...	<i>45.00</i>	<i>45.00</i>	...	<i>45.00</i>	<i>49.50</i>	...	<i>49.50</i>
23. Other Programmes	2202	4.50	1.56	6.06	4.50	1.56	6.06	3.75	1.61	5.36
<i>Total-University & Higher Education</i>		<i>1215.85</i>	<i>1510.10</i>	<i>2725.95</i>	<i>1215.85</i>	<i>1600.10</i>	<i>2815.95</i>	<i>2213.50</i>	<i>1679.07</i>	<i>3892.57</i>
Distance Learning										
24. Indira Gandhi National Open University	2202	90.00	1.00	91.00	85.05	...	85.05	97.20	1.00	98.20
25. Commonwealth of Learning	2202	...	2.46	2.46	...	2.46	2.46	...	2.46	2.46
26. Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States/Uts and other scholarships	2202	...	0.81	0.81	...	1.02	1.02	...	0.86	0.86
	3601	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.41	1.41
	3602	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08
	<i>Total</i>	...	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.30</i>	...	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.51</i>	...	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.35</i>
27. National Merit Scholarship Scheme	2202	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
	3601	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	...	...	...
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>11.70</i>	...	<i>11.70</i>	<i>11.70</i>	...	<i>11.70</i>	...	...	...

No.57/ Department of Higher Education

		(In crores of Rupees)								
Major Head		Budget 2006-2007			Revised 2006-2007			Budget 2007-2008		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
28.	Scholarship for College and University Students	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.60	...	12.60
	<i>Total-Distance Learning</i>	101.70	5.76	107.46	96.75	4.97	101.72	109.80	5.81	115.61
	Information and Communication Technology									
29.	National Mission in Education through ICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	451.80	...	451.80
30.	Development of Education Portal	...	...	...	4.95	...	4.95	...	...	...
	<i>Total-Information and Communication Technology</i>	...	...	...	4.95	...	4.95	451.80	...	451.80
	Development of Languages									
31.	Directorate of Hindi	7.20	5.76	12.96	7.20	5.76	12.96	8.10	6.04	14.14
32.	Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology	3.15	1.57	4.72	3.15	1.57	4.72	3.60	1.65	5.25
33.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	4.05	7.05	11.10	4.05	7.05	11.10	15.30	7.40	22.70
34.	Appointment of Language Teachers	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
	3601	17.98	...	17.98	17.98	...	17.98	...	...	...
	3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	...	...	...
35.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	12.60	...	12.60	15.60	...	15.60	15.66	...	15.66
36.	Central Institute of Indian Languages and Regional Language Centres	9.90	7.87	17.77	10.73	7.87	18.60	21.60	8.26	29.86
37.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
38.	Modern Indian Languages	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
	3601	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75
	<i>Total</i>	3.60	0.75	4.35	3.60	0.75	4.35	3.60	0.75	4.35
39.	Development of Tamil Language	1.00	...	1.00	2.82	...	2.82	5.00	...	5.00
40.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	27.30	17.85	45.15	26.29	17.85	44.14	33.00	18.75	51.75
41.	Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan	1.70	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.70	2.70	...	2.70
42.	Development of Sanskrit Education	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
	3601	14.58	...	14.58	8.36	...	8.36	...	...	...
	3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	15.00	...	15.00	8.78	...	8.78	...	...	...
43.	Sanskrit - Others	1.00	...	1.00	5.58	...	5.58	...	...	...
44.	Education in Human Values	2.70	...	2.70	3.45	...	3.45	...	...	...
	Total-Development of Languages General	108.20	40.85	149.05	111.95	40.85	152.80	109.56	42.85	152.41
45.	Book Promotion	24.30	8.50	32.80	21.95	8.50	30.45	10.35	8.90	19.25
46.	Indian National Commission/UNESCO	3.84	8.11	11.95	3.38	8.48	11.86	6.19	8.51	14.70
47.	Planning Norms	6.00	4.80	10.80	5.80	4.80	10.60	8.83	4.94	13.77
48.	Administration	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.95	4.95
	<i>Total-General</i>	34.14	26.12	60.26	31.13	26.49	57.62	25.37	27.30	52.67
	Total-General Education	2420.19	2459.91	4880.10	2420.93	2573.45	4994.38	2910.03	1755.03	4665.06
	Technical Education									
49.	Community Polytechnics	25.60	...	25.60	9.00	...	9.00	18.00	...	18.00
50.	Indian Institutes of Technology	253.50	430.00	683.50	253.50	421.00	674.50	1111.70	442.00	1553.70
51.	Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training	18.25	10.80	29.05	35.95	12.20	48.15	18.25	12.80	31.05
52.	Indian Institutes of Management	35.00	30.00	65.00	35.00	39.00	74.00	103.00	41.00	144.00
53.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	73.00	83.00	156.00	85.00	83.00	168.00	196.00	87.15	283.15
54.	All India Council for Technical Education (Including National Institutes of Technology)	187.48	210.00	397.48	203.42	221.83	425.25	892.40	234.10	1126.50
55.	Technology Development Mission	4.50	...	4.50	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
56.	Polytechnics for the disabled persons	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
57.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	6.00	4.63	10.63	6.00	4.93	10.93	18.00	5.20	23.20
58.	National Institute for Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	6.00	11.00	17.00	6.00	17.00	23.00	22.00	17.85	39.85
59.	National Instt. for Forge and Foundary Technology	4.00	4.71	8.71	4.00	4.71	8.71	12.00	4.95	16.95
60.	School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	4.00	6.20	10.20	4.00	6.00	10.00	16.00	6.30	22.30
61.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	10.80	17.70	28.50	14.40	17.70	32.10	21.60	18.55	40.15
62.	Sant Longowal Instt. of Engineering & Technology	3.00	12.00	15.00	3.00	10.00	13.00	26.00	10.50	36.50
63.	IIIT, Allahabad	12.00	4.63	16.63	15.00	4.63	19.63	42.00	4.86	46.86
64.	ISM, Dhanbad	10.00	16.00	26.00	17.00	16.65	33.65	66.98	17.50	84.48
65.	Board of Apprenticeship Training	2.00	2.58	4.58	3.64	3.18	6.82	2.00	3.35	5.35

(In crores of Rupees)										
	Major Head	Budget 2006-2007			Revised 2006-2007			Budget 2007-2008		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
66. Vocationalisation of Education*	2202	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
	3601	16.50	...	16.50	16.50	...	16.50	...	...	...
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
	Total	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	...	...	...
67. Technical Education Quality Improvement Project of Government of India (EAP)	2203	80.00	...	80.00	80.00	...	80.00	80.00	...	80.00
68. Indian Institute of Information Technology at Jabalpur	2203	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	25.00	...	25.00
69. Cental Institute of Technology (CIT,) Kokrajhar	2203	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	0.01	...	0.01
70. Indian Institutes of Science for Education Research (IISER) at Pune and Kolkata	2203	50.00	...	50.00	20.00	...	20.00	...	...	...
71. New Indian Institutes of Information Technology	2203	4.50	...	4.50	0.01	...	0.01	0.90	...	0.90
72. New Schools of Planning and Architecture	2203	5.00	...	5.00	0.01	...	0.01	1.00	...	1.00
73. Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology	2203	...	22.00	22.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	23.00	23.00
74. Indian Institute of Information Techonology D&M at Kanchipuram	2203	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	2.00	...	2.00
75. Setting up of new three IITs	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	...	80.00
76. Indian Institutes of Science for Education and Research	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.00	...	125.00
77. Upgradation of existing/setting up of New Polytechnics	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.00	...	45.00
78. Assistance to States for upgradation of existing / setting up of new polytechnics	3601	4.05	...	4.05	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
	3602	0.45	...	0.45	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...
	Total	4.50	...	4.50	0.41	...	0.41	...	...	...
79. Other Programmes	2203	3.14	0.27	3.41	7.17	0.37	7.54	0.52	0.37	0.89
	4202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
	Total	3.15	0.27	3.42	7.18	0.37	7.55	0.52	0.37	0.89
North Eastern Areas										
Development of North Eastern Region										
80. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	2552	3.50	11.00	14.50	3.50	11.00	14.50	0.01	11.55	11.56
Total-Technical Education		841.88	876.52	1718.40	841.14	895.20	1736.34	2928.97	941.03	3870.00
Sports & Youth Services										
81. Physical Education	2204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Sports & Youth Services		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82. Provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Areas and Sikkim										
82.01 Secondary Education*	2552	106.70	...	106.70	106.70	...	106.70	...	...	...
82.02 University & Higher Education	2552	137.65	...	137.65	137.65	...	137.65	257.50	...	257.50
82.03 Distance Learning (including scholarships)	2552	11.30	...	11.30	11.30	...	11.30	12.20	...	12.20
82.04 Information and Communication Technology	2552	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.20	...	50.20
82.05 Development of Languages	2552	6.80	...	6.80	6.40	...	6.40	7.94	...	7.94
82.06 Book promotion	2552	2.70	...	2.70	0.55	...	0.55	1.15	...	1.15
82.07 INC/UNESCO unit	2552	0.46	...	0.46	0.06	...	0.06	0.28	...	0.28
82.08 Planning Norms	2552	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
82.09 Technical Education	2552	88.12	...	88.12	91.07	...	91.07	311.03	...	311.03
	Total	353.93	...	353.93	353.93	...	353.93	640.30	...	640.30
Grand Total		3616.00	3366.28	6982.28	3616.00	3500.00	7116.00	6480.50	2729.00	9209.50
* Schemes transferred to Department of School Education and Literacy										
C. Plan Outlay*										
	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	2421.69	...	2421.69	2422.43	...	2422.43	2912.53	...	2912.53
2. Technical Education	22203	838.38	...	838.38	837.64	...	837.64	2928.96	...	2928.96
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	1.20
5. North Eastern Areas	22552	357.43	...	357.43	357.43	...	357.43	640.31	...	640.31
Total -Central Plan		3617.50	...	3617.50	3617.50	...	3617.50	6483.00	...	6483.00
*Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development										
Demand No. 100		1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.50	...	2.50

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat Expenditure. The proposed budget is also required for purchase of Information Technology applications, purchase of hardware and software, for training as well as consultancy charges etc., all of which is needed for strengthening of e-governance activities within both departments of the Ministry.

2. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary grant is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for releasing financial assistance in deserving cases in accordance with the rules governing the scheme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl.No. 3 to 11 : Schemes transferred to Deptt. of School Education.

UNIVERSITY & HIGHER EDUCATION

12. **University Grants Commission (UGC):** University Grants Commission was founded under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of co-ordination and determination of standards in universities. While UGC provides assistance to all eligible universities and institutions deemed to be universities, provision for assistance to Central Universities is being distinctly made. This allocation also includes allocation for University of Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai for their Centenary Celebration. This includes a provision towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

13. **Improvement in Salary Scales of University and College Teachers:** A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been kept for meeting any past liability on account of financial assistance to State Governments for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers consequent to the recommendations of the Pay Review Committee constituted by UGC, as accepted by the Government.

14. **Indian Council of Social Science Research:** Established for promotion of research in Social Sciences, the council provides financial support to research projects, awards fellowships, organizes training courses in research methodology, collaborates in research with scholars and institutions from other countries, provides documentation services to researchers, provides grants for organizing seminars, workshops and for research publications. The council also supports maintenance and development grants to approved research institutions.

15. **Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR):** The council was established for supporting historical research and for fostering objective and scientific study of History. It awards fellowships; research and travel grants and also supports research publications. Academic conferences, seminars and workshops are organized or supported by the council for strengthening historical research. The provision for the council includes support to research and publications relating to the commemoration of 150 years of the First War of Independence.

16. **National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI):** Registered at Hyderabad as an autonomous society fully funded by the Central Government, the council aims to promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on education for meeting the challenges of micro-planning for rural areas, and to consolidate and network institutions engaged in programmes of Gandhian Basic Education and Nai Talim.

17. **Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Simla:** The institute promotes research and creative thought for advancement of knowledge in fields such as humanities, Indian culture, comparative religion, social sciences and natural sciences, etc. The institute awards fellowships for advanced research every year and organises activities for the pursuit of

knowledge and scholarship on themes of national significance.

18. **Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), Delhi:** The council promotes research in philosophy and allied disciplines. The other activities of the council include awarding fellowships, organising seminars, academic conferences, offers travel grants and grants other academic pursuits, sponsors research projects and brings out publications relating to its objectives.

19. **Shastri Indo Canadian Institute (SICI):** The SICI was created jointly by the Govt. of India and Canada in 1968 to promote understanding between the two countries mainly through facilitation of academic activities. Activities of the institute in the two countries are being carried out under the Agreement signed between the two Governments.

20. **Setting up of Refinance Corporation/Students Loan Scheme:** There are large numbers of students who are not in a position to pursue higher studies due to lack of resources. The Government proposes to provide some avenues to enable them to mitigate their financial problems. In order to provide student loan at cheap rate of interest for pursuing higher education, it is proposed to set up a Refinance Corporation.

21. **National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib :** 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.

22. **Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP):** There has been a demand from various quarters that the existing Madrasa Modernisation Programme be revised to make it more effective. It is proposed to increase the salary of teachers, the quantum of assistance for purchase of books for book bank, science kits etc., and also for establishing laboratories. Under this scheme assistance will also be extended for construction of classrooms, sports complex/health club/gymnasium/auditorium/playground in minority schools.

23. **Other Programmes:** These include provision for grants-in-aid to Association of Indian Universities, The Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, New Delhi, Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance, National Research Professors, Refund of Income Tax, Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC).

DISTANCE LEARNING

24. **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU):** IGNOU was established by an act of Parliament in 1985 to provide access to higher education to all sections of the population, especially the disadvantaged groups; to impart continuing education, to upgrade knowledge and skill; and to initiate special programmes of higher education for specific target groups like women, people living in backward regions, hilly areas etc. and to promote open and distance learning. IGNOU has contributed to the growth of State Open Universities (SOU) and, there is a distinct provision for assistance to SOU through the IGNOU, as distinct from assistance for IGNOU's own activities.

25. **The Commonwealth of Learning (COL):** COL has its headquarters at Vancouver and, was established in 1988 by the Commonwealth Heads of Governments. It is mandated to create and widen access to opportunities for learning in the Commonwealth, by promoting cooperation between educational institutions at all levels making use of the potential of distance education.

26. **Scheme of Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi**

Speaking States/UTs and other scholarships: The scheme of Scholarship Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric studies in Hindi is being implemented with the objective to encourage the study of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking states and to make available to the Governments of these States, suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential. Under the scheme scholarships are provided to meritorious students studying at post-matric to post-graduate level.

28. Scholarship for College and University Students:

It is proposed to launch a new scholarship scheme under Central sector, for College and University students in 11th Plan. The scholarship amount would be disbursed directly to the beneficiaries through e banking, to avoid delays.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

29. National Mission in Education through ICT: It is proposed to launch the scheme with the objective to develop a system of identification and nurturing the talent of human resources of the country and for their lifelong learning through learning modules to address the personalized needs of the learners. The scheme also envisages for effective utilization of intellectual resources, certification of the knowledge acquired by the learners either through formal or non-formal system as also systematically building a database of capabilities, capacities and talent of country's human resources. An allocation of Rs.502.00 crores including NER allocation has been made as per recommendation of Oversight Committee

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES

31. Central Hindi Directorate (CHD): The Central Hindi Directorate with its four Regional Centres located at Hyderabad, Calcutta, Guwahati and Chennai was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office with the object of propagation and development of Hindi as a link language and operates the schemes of 'Publication of bilingual/trilingual dictionaries', 'Correspondence Courses', 'Awards to Hindi writers', etc.

32. Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT): The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was set up in October, 1961 for evolution of Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages. The commission runs a scheme of Production of University level Books in Hindi and other Indian languages to facilitate the change to Indian languages as the medium of instruction at the University level and it coordinates with the State level academies for development of books in regional languages.

33. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (KHS, AGRA): "Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal" was set up a fully funded autonomous organization with its regional centres in Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Shillong on 19th March, 1960. The sansthan is responsible for the propagation and expansion of the uses of Hindi and its teaching in a specific language usage, survey of the tribal languages, teaching through correspondence courses to the in-service Hindi teachers and orientation course of short term duration for teachers deputed by the State Government, Hindi propagating agents and other agencies. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal also runs the scheme of Propagation of Hindi Abroad with the objectives of promoting Hindi. KHS schemes will also be re-structured to meet the requirement of appointment of Hindi language teachers.

35. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL): The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has started functioning as an autonomous body w.e.f. 1.4.1996

for the promotion of Urdu language and also Arabic and Persian languages through the scheme of Calligraphy Training Centres, Scheme of Production and Publications, Scheme of correspondence courses.

36. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL): The Central Institute of Indian Languages with its main campus at Mysore and seven Regional Language Centres (RLC) in Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Lucknow, Mysore, Patiala, Pune and Solan was set up in July, 1969. It helps to evolve/implement the Language Policy of the Government of India and coordinate the development of Indian languages by conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technique and language use in society. It also conducts training programmes for schoolteachers of different languages. It is proposed to undertake the following activities:

(i) 'Development of Pali Language' is aimed on preservation and development of the language. Research & publication of old literature and manuscripts will also be supported.

(ii) 'Linguistic Survey of India' is proposed to be launched with the objective of systematic mapping of language profile of the country.

(iii) 'Linguistic Date Consortium for Indian Languages' is for helping the researches and developers world wide in the field of Corpora in Indian Languages for Indian Technology Application.

37. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) DELHI: The National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language has been established in April, 1994 to develop, promote and propagate Sindhi language by publishing Sindhi literature/holding seminars/symposiums for the promotion of Sindhi language.

38. Modern Indian Language/ Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL): The Central Institute of English & Foreign Language, is a fully funded deemed University. It conducts training programmes for school teachers, develops teaching material and implements/monitors the scheme of English Language Teaching Institute and funds districts centres of English teaching.

39. Scheme for Development of Tamil Language: The Scheme has the following components - i) Certificate of Honour to the distinguished scholars of Tamil Language, ii) Tamil Language Promotion Board, iii) Centre of Excellence for Development of Tamil Language at CIIL, Mysore, iv) Award of Scholarships of High/Higher Secondary Schools in non-Tamil speaking areas and v) Providing facilities for teaching and training of Tamil in Secondary Schools. The scheme is operated through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, a subordinate office of the Ministry.

It is also proposed to establish a new institute, i.e. "Central Institute of Classical Tamil" with the objective of preserving and developing classical Tamil language.

40. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan: Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in 1970 now declared as a deemed university with the objectives of preserving, propagating and modernizing traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas. It confers degrees and certificates on the students taught in the institutions established by the sansthan and provides grants to scholars for the publication of their original/research work and for publishing rare Sanskrit manuscripts. This sansthan is the nodal agency for implementing various schemes for development of Sanskrit language.

41. Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain: It was set up in August, 1987 as a fully funded autonomous organization for preservation/conservation and development of the oral tradition of Vedic studies. It has been undertaking various programmes and activities including support to Vedic institutions and scholars, providing fellowships conducting Veda sammelan and seminar bringing out publications etc.

45. BOOK PROMOTION

I) National Book Trust

National Book Trust, Indian (NBT) established by the Government of India in 1957, produces and encourages the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public. To promote and highlight Indian books and authorship, the NBT participates in various international book fairs and exhibitions.

II) The scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO)

The scheme is meant for extending financial assistance to UGC recognized universities, institutions deemed to be universities, colleges and institutions affiliated to recognized universities, copyright societies registered under the Copyright Act, 1957 with the Government of India, voluntary organisations of authors, publishers, artistes, performers, film producers, book-sellers, computer software producers or dealers, etc. (which are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) engaged in activities related to Copyright/IPR/WTO matters, organizing national and international seminars on IPR/Copyright/WTO matters, provision of scholarships and fellowships, organizing orientation and training programme, setting up of a Depository for IPR and WTO literature/material/case studies at nodal institutions.

46. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION/UNESCO: Being a member, India has to contribute its share towards the UNESCO programme. The provision made would be utilized for UNESCO related activities. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore for construction of UNESCO House is being reflected in the budget of Ministry of Urban Development.

I. Auroville Foundation: The Government of India took over the management of the Auroville Foundation in 1980, in the terms of the Auroville (Emergency Provision) Act, 1980 for a limited period and transferred it to the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988. Auroville Foundation Act provides for sanctioning of grants by the Central Government for management of the foundation including various development and construction activities and SAIER Scheme of Auroville.

47. PLANNING NORMS

I. National University of Education Planning and Administration: It is an autonomous organization with the objectives of undertaking, promoting and coordinating 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 educational planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies for the furtherance of these objectives. The institute has been conferred the status of Deemed to be University during 2006-07.

II. National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions: The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) was set up on 11th November, 2004.

It comprises of a chairperson and two members. The Commission will (i) advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it; (ii) look into specific complaints regarding deprivation or violation of the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and any dispute regarding affiliation to a Scheduled University and report its findings to the Central Government for implementation; and (iii) do such acts and things as may be necessary incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Commission.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

49. Scheme of Community Polytechnics: The scheme was started during the year 1978-79 as a direct central assistance scheme. The scheme aims at providing short-term skill development training to the school dropouts, minorities, women, SC/STs & other disadvantaged section of the society to enhance their societal status by way of securing wage/self employment. It is proposed to restructure and modify the scheme for better coverage and reach and to meet the needs of industry in general.

50. Indian Institute of Technology: Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Delhi, Guwahati and Roorkee have been established as 'Institutions of National Importance under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Their main objective is to impart world-class training in engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. There is a total provision of Rs.1289.00 crores (Plan) inclusive of Rs.177.30 crores for NER and Rs. 442.00 crores (Non-Plan). The Plan allocations for IITs also includes a provision of Rs.988.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

51. Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training: See at Sl. No.65

52. Indian Institutes of Management: The six Indian Institutes of Management were set up by the Government of India at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode as 'Centres of Excellence' with the objective of providing educational training, research and consultancy in management. These institutes are running Post Graduate programme (PGP), Fellowship Programmes, Management Development Programmes and Organisation Based Programmes. The Government has identified Shillong (Meghalaya) for establishing the seventh IIM in the country which is likely to commence courses from the academic session 2007-08. There is a Plan allocation of Rs.113.00 crores inclusive of NER allocation. This allocation also includes provision of Rs.80.00 crores for implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

53. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore: The Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore, was set up in 1909 with the objective of imparting post-graduate education and carrying out research in various areas of basic sciences and engineering and technology. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.90.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

54. All India Council for Technical Education: All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi was set up in 1945 as an advisory body. It was given a statutory status through an Act of Parliament in 1987, which came into effect on March 28, an Act of Parliament in 1988. The AICTE has Regional Offices at Kolkata, Bhopal, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Kanpur, Chennai and Mumbai to support its various activities. Main functions of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country, promotion of qualitative improvements of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system. Besides, funding of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) is made through AICTE. The allocation for AICTE includes an allocation of Rs.1126.10 crore including NER allocation for NITs (Rs.893.00 crores under Plan and a Rs.233.10 under Non-Plan for NITs. This Plan provision of NITs also includes a provision of Rs.780.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

56. Polytechnics for the Disabled: The objective of the scheme is to integrate the physically disabled (orthopaedically disabled, partially deaf and dumb) with the main stream of Technical and vocational Education through 50 existing polytechnics.

57. Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior: Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (IIITM), Gwalior has been set up with the aim to train IT Professionals with broad managerial skills. The institute has been declared as a Deemed University in 2001. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.12.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

58. National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai: The National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai was established as a National Institute in 1963 by the Government of India with the assistance of UNDP through the International Labour Organisation (ILO), NITIE has also been recognized as a Quality Improvement Programme Centre. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.16.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

59. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi: The National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established by the Government of India in collaboration with the UNECISO-UNDP in 1966 with the objectives to organize teaching and training programmes, conduct research and development activities in the frontier areas pertaining to foundry, forge and related technologies and provide technical guidance and documentation services to such industries. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.8.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

60. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi: School of Planning & Architecture (SPA), New Delhi had a modest beginning in 1942 as a Department of Architecture of Delhi Polytechnic. It was later affiliated to the University of Delhi and integrated with the School of Town and Country Planning, which was established in 1955 by the Government of India to provide facilities for rural, urban and regional planning. On integration, the school was renamed as School of Planning and Architecture

in 1959. The institute was conferred with the status of a "Deemed to be a University". This provision also includes a provision of Rs.12.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

61. National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research: The institutes are located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata and are actively involved in planning, designing, organizing quality education and training programmes research studies and learning packages for polytechnics, industries and community besides conducting M.Tech courses. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.12.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

62. Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal: The Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET) was established in the year 1989 to work as a model institution to generate skilled manpower in the field of Engineering and Technology as well as Applied Sciences streams. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.22.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

63. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad: Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad has been set up to impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas. The institute was granted Deemed University status in 2001. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.30.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

64. Indian School of Mines (ISM, Dhanbad) was established in 1926 for providing trained manpower for the mining industry. In 1967, ISM, Dhanbad was converted in autonomous institution with the 'Deemed-to-be University' status. The school caters to the human resource needs of the nation in the areas of Mining, Petroleum, Mining Machinery, Mineral Engineering and Earth Sciences besides training manpower in the related disciplines of Management, Electronics Engineering, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, applied Science and Humanities and Social Sciences. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.58.00 crores towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

65. BOATs including Apprenticeship Training: Implementation of the scheme of apprenticeship training is a statutory requirement under Apprenticeship Act 1961. The scheme of Apprenticeship Training provides opportunities for practical training to graduates engineers, diploma holders (technicians) and 10+2 vocational passouts in about 8000 industrial establishments/organizations.

The National Scheme of Apprenticeship Training is implemented under Apprentices Act 1961 through four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training located at Chennai, Kanpur, Kolkata and Mumbai.

66. Vocationalisation of Education: Scheme transferred to Deptt. of School Education.

67. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India: This is a World Bank

funded project having activities for (i) Development academic excellence (ii) Net-working Engineering Institution (iii) Developing management capacity under the central sector, 18 institutes are provided assistance

The programme will benefit 10,000 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.

68. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Jabalpur: In order to impart education, research in the field of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Government of India has decided to set up an institute at Jabalpur. The institute has been registered with the Registrar of Societies under M.P. Societies Registration Act, 1973. This provision also includes a provision of Rs.14.00 crore towards implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for meeting the requirement for enhanced number of students.

69. Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar: Central Institute of Technology at Kokrajhar, Assam, is a centrally funded institute and the project cost of the institute. The institute will offer diploma level vocational courses and caters to the needs of NE Region. An allocation of Rs.5.50 crores including NER provision has been made for various plan activities of the Institute.

71. New Indian Institute of Information Technology: Looking to the demand of IT professionals, it is proposed to establish Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in those States which do not have a IIIT established by the Government of India.

72. New Schools of Planning & Architecture: The School of Planning and Architecture is considered as a premier institution of its kind in the country and among the very institutions in the world offering specialized education in design and development of human settlements in all its aspects. Keeping this as well as the need to train more architects in view, it has been decided to establish 4 more School of Planning and Architecture in West, East, South and Central India. The Planning Commission has accorded 'in-principle' approval for setting up of two new Schools of Planning & Architecture in the first instance.

73. Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology: Under the scheme Ministry provides funds required for providing access to full-text electronic resources and bibliographic databases to centrally funded government institutions including all IITs and IISc, Bangalore and to about 64 Govt. / Govt.-aided engineering colleges/institutions. The participating institutions are getting access to selected electronic resources with support from the AICTE.

74. Indian Institute of Information Technology, (D & M), Kanchipuram: A new Institute of Information Technology, is being set up at Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu during the 11th Plan period.

75. Setting up of three new Indian Institutes of Technology: Looking to the demands of professionals in engineering sector, it is proposed to establish 3 new Indian Institute of Technology during the current year.

76. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER): In order to meet the need for strengthening science education in the country, two institutes at Pune and Kolkatta have been set up with the objective of integrating undergraduate education, postgraduate education and research under the same umbrella. The academic programmes in these two institutes have started from the academic session 2006-07. It is further proposed to set up three more IISERs in the Northern, Central and Southern Regions during the 11th Plan period. There is a total Plan allocation of Rs.125.00 crores.

77. Upgradation of existing / setting up of New Polytechnics: Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Committee on skill development, it is proposed to launch a new scheme of upgrading infrastructure of existing polytechnics located in 185 special focused districts and also to set up new polytechnics in these SFDs where no polytechnic exist at present.

79. Other Programmes:

(i) **Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok:** The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) was established in 1959 as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering with the objective of meeting the advanced technical education need of SEATO Member States.

(ii) **National Programme for Earthquake Engineering Education:** To give special thrust to education in earthquake engineering in the country, a National Programme for Earthquake Engineering Education (NPEEE) is being implemented. This programme included training of teachers, development of course material, development of library resources, basic and advanced teaching and research laboratories, sensitizing the engineering and architecture institutions and academics towards earthquake engineering and encouragement towards training of professional engineers and architects in the country.

(iii) **Support For Distance Education and Web-Based Learning:** Distance and web-based learning are becoming increasingly important in technical and professional education. The pressures, in terms of numbers of learners on technical education will increase access of education to masses in general and disadvantaged groups in particular. A National Programme for Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is being implemented.

80. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST): The North Eastern Regional Institute of Sciences and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar was established in 1986 to generate skilled manpower, in the filed of Engineering and Technology as well as in the filed of Applied Sciences, for the development of North-Eastern Region.