

Department of Secondary & Higher Education

Statement of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets : Annual Plan 2005-06

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2005-06	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk factors
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I	Secondary Education					
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
1.	<p>ICT in Schools – The only Centrally Sponsored Scheme approved by the Cabinet.</p> <p>This is a 75:25 CSS Programme.</p> <p>The scheme has three major components:</p> <p>(i) Partnership with States/UTs for providing computer aided education to secondary government schools.</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of SMART schools.</p> <p>(iii) Universalisation of computer literacy through the network of Kendriya Vidyalayas and JNVs to</p>	<p>To impart computer literacy to students of State Government and aided schools.</p>	<p>50.00</p>	<p>Sanction funds for about 700 State Govt. Secondary Schools for computer aided education.</p> <p>Upgrade 33 JNVs as SMART schools</p> <p>Upgrade 35 KVs as SMART schools</p>	<p>Each State/UT will submit a computer education plan, which would include the number of schools in the State proposing to avail of assistance under the scheme. The Central Government will provide 75% financial assistance to the State Government limited to Rs.5 lakhs per school. The remaining 25% of the funds would be contributed by the State.</p> <p>The KVs and NVs would convert one school per State/UT into a SMART school. It is hoped that at least one section of 40 students in each of the class IX and XII will be fully computerized. Thus a SMART school would have</p>	<p>Maintenance of computers and provision of spare parts is difficult.</p> <p>Without internet connectivity the computer literacy programme would be sub-optimal.</p> <p>Some of the States/UTs may be unable to provide 25% of their share.</p>

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	<p>neighbourhood schools.</p> <p>Components (ii) and (iii) will be implemented through KVs and NVs.</p>				<p>160 computers. Each neighborhood school converted into a SMART school would be given a grant of Rs.25 lakhs. In addition, the KVs and NVs would be given Rs.20,000 each for converting each neighborhood school into a SMART school.</p> <p>On approval of the CEP The MHRD will release first installment of 50% immediately. After the State has utilised 75% of the first installment the subsequent installment is released subject to submission of progress reports and details of expenditure. The grant to KVs and NVs would be remitted by DD drawn in its favour by the MHRD.</p>	

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	Central Sector Scheme					
2.	<p>Navodaya Vidyalayas</p> <p>NVS are supposed to be set up in each district. The State of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the scheme.</p> <p>Thus 571 districts are supposed to have one NVs. However, only 509 districts have a NV.</p> <p>Of the 509 NVs, 368 NVs have their own buildings and 141 are functioning in temporary shelters in rented buildings.</p> <p>In the Tenth Plan it is proposed to set up 28 new JNVs</p>	<p>To set up one residential school in each district to provide quality education to the talented children from the rural areas and disadvantaged background.</p> <p>To ensure that all students of NVs attain reasonable competence in prescribed school subjects.</p>	550.00	<p>Continue to run 506 existing JNVs with a total enrollment of 1.69 lakhs, of whom 75% are from rural areas and a minimum of 22.8% from the SC/ST</p> <p>Sanction for 28 new JNVs in 2005-06.</p>	<p>The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an autonomous organisation under the MHRD runs NVs. It submits proposals to the MHRD for the schools as per the prescribed norms of expenditure.</p>	<p>It is difficult to assess whether the NVs are really providing quality education or not. Mere pass percentage is not a sufficient indicator.</p> <p>The placement of NV pass outs in professional courses in national institutes should be assessed.</p> <p>In event of slow pace of construction risk of time and cost overruns.</p>
	Other Schemes		275.00			
	Total (Secondary)		875.00			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	University and Higher Education					
1.	UGC	<p>General development of universities and colleges</p> <p>Enhancing access and equity</p> <p>Promotion of relevant education</p> <p>Strengthening of research</p>	785.40	<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>	MHRD gives block grants to UGC – not easy to monitor.	<p>Students enrolling themselves in unrecognized poor quality institutions mushrooming in the country.</p> <p>State universities getting inadequate funds from State Governments which has a fall back/adverse pressure on UGC assistance and on quality of higher education.</p> <p>Lack of funds with the universities/</p>

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		<p>Quality and excellence</p>	<p>(ii) No. of universities being accredited by NAAC.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 establish 600-700 Internal Quality Assurance Cells in the year 2005-06)</p>	<p>colleges prevents them from improving the quality of education imparted and thereby improving their grading. Thus very few are coming forward for accreditation (it may be stated that out of a total of 309 universities only 111 universities have been accredited and out of approx. 16,000 colleges only 2389 colleges have been accredited).</p>
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2.	IGNOU	Promotion of distance and open education	60.00	Providing admission to all those who apply for various courses of IGNOU. The cumulative target for enrolment upto 2005-06 is 15.60 lakhs		Impact of Gyan Vani and Gyan Darshan Programmes the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), not known. Students pass out of distance education courses are able to improve their status/income not.
3.	Other Schemes		29.60			
	Total – University		875.00			

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Sl. No.	Name of Sector/ Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2005-06	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III.	Technical Education					
	<i>Central Sector/ Institutional Schemes</i>					
(i)	Grant- in-aid Institutions					
1.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	To provide instructions and research of high quality in different branches of Engineering and Technology, now NIT.	90.00	<p>(i) 18 NITs are being run to impart quality technical education for to 33,000 students. This enrollment is likely to increase at the rate of 15-20% per annum.</p> <p>(ii) With the conversion of erstwhile RECs into NITs infrastructural facilities will be strengthened and efforts will be made to fill up all faculty positions.</p> <p>(iii) A National Institute of Technology will on</p>	<p>9(i)MHRD provides 100% central assistance to all NITs to strengthen their activities.</p> <p>(ii) For proper utilization of funds, budget meetings are held in the beginning of the financial year at regularly monitored every monthly/quarterly.</p> <p>(iii) Funds are released after ensuring proper</p>	<p>At the time of conversion of RECs into NITs, the condition of laboratories, libraries and buildings in general and hostels in particular were in a very pathetic situation. Ministry has not only provided funds for upgradation of these infrastructural facilities but also closely monitors</p>

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				the pattern of IIT Act 1961 will be introduced in the Parliament.	utilization of funds already with the Institutions.	the progress of construction/ upgradation through visit of officers, correspondence with the Institution and telephonic conversation at the highest level.
2.	IITs	To run 7 IITs (at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) for imparting high Technical Education to students selected through a national level competitive exam. Upgradation of infrastructure Modernization of labs and digital resources. Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/ introduction of new emerging courses.	198.00 for IITs	About 57000 students will be provided high quality technical education in 7 IITs (UG – 22,000; PG-35,000; PhD-600) Improved connectivity by increasing Bandwidth. New courses in Nanotechnology, biotechnology, bioinformatics, nanosciences, smart compact techno systems.	Direct institutional funding by MHRD. No time lag.	--

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3.	IISc., Bangalore	<p>To carry out research in pure and applied sciences especially in frontline areas.</p> <p>Upgradation of infrastructure</p> <p>Modernisation of labs and digital resources</p> <p>Expansion of inter-disciplinary programme/ introduction of new emerging courses</p>	28.00	<p>About 2200 students are doing research, ME, M.Tech., Mdes, MBA, M.Sc., (Engineering), Ph.D. (Science), Ph.D. (Engineering), Integrated Science.</p> <p>Four new initiatives are being undertaken</p> <p>Genomics Initiative</p> <p>Nano Science & Technology Initiative</p> <p>Mathematics Initiative (IMI)</p> <p>MEMS Initiative</p>		
4.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) & Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM)	To run two existing IIITs and establish one new IIITDM for imparting quality education in IT (including Design and Manufacturing)	32.40	<p>(i) Two IIITs at Allahabad and Gwalior – already being run, imparting high quality education in IT to 1300 students.</p> <p>(ii) An extension campus of IIIT, Allahabad has been opened at Amethi.</p>	Direct Institutional funding by MHRD. No time lag.	Slow pace of expansion.

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				<p>(iii) In IIITM Gwalior:- (a) New M.Tech. will be run in 5 disciplines with 70 students (b) MDP Centre with enrolment of 700 students will be started in 2005.</p> <p>(iv) IIITDM, Jabalpur :- Inaugurated on 7.2.2005, academic courses have started on 8.8.2005. For the current year i.e. 2005, 75 students in Computer Science & Electrical Engineering & Mechanical Engineering will be imparted education.</p> <p>(v) Another IIITDM proposed at Kanchipuram will be set up subject to the availability of land.</p>		
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5.	IIMs	To provide management education of high quality to students selected on the basis of countrywide competitive exam.	35.00	The six IIMs will continue to provide management education of high quality. Infrastructure of the three new IIMs at Indore, Kazhikode and Lucknow will be strengthened.	Direct Institutional funding by MHRD. No time lag.	
6.	AICTE and its schemes	Planning and Coordinated development of technical education system. Overall quality improvement. Regulation and maintenance of forms and standards.	100.00	(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. (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.	Time Taken in accreditation varies from Institute to Institute.	The accreditation of programmes are based on the initiatives of the Institutions though AICTE provide incentives to institutes for seeking accreditation.

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7.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme	Systemic transformation of Technical Education Sector at State level. During the 10 th Five Year Plan Engineering Colleges will be developed as a lead centers and 200 Engineering Institutions including Polytechnics will be developed as networked institutions.	100.00	91 Institutions of Technical Education which were networked will be strengthened during 2005-06.		How to ensure quality and accessibility/ utilization of computer facilities in institutes.
8.	Community Polytechnics	To train people in rural applied technology / trades.	29.00	3.5 lakh beneficiaries will be imparted vocational training during 2005-06.	Community polytechnics are not separate polytechnics but are wings of existing state polytechnics which impart training in rural applied technologies. These are directly funded by MHRD.	Funding dependent upon the proposals received.
9.	Other Schemes		193.60			
	Total – Technical		806.00			

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IV.	Other Sectors				
	1. Language Development		125.04		
	2. Scholarships		11.00		
	3. Book Promotion, Copyright, Planning & Administration		19.96		
	Total Other Sectors		156.00		
	Total		2712.00		