MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DEMAND NO. 47

Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

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

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2000-2001			Revised 2000-2001			Budget 2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue		1720.27	2930.09	4650.36	1699.98	3392.84	5092.82	1918.98	2495.73	4414.71
Capital		*0.02*	*...*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*...*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*...*	*0.02*
Total		**1720.29**	**2930.09**	**4650.38**	**1700.00**	**3392.84**	**5092.84**	**1919.00**	**2495.73**	**4414.73**
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.50	27.61	28.11	0.50	22.00	22.50	0.52	22.00	22.52
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	13.00	30.00	43.00	10.00	26.58	36.58	11.20	30.00	41.20
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	2202	95.00	495.59	590.59	95.00	490.59	585.59	81.10	515.00	596.10
5. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	2202	344.00	91.00	435.00	349.44	88.00	437.44	349.50	95.00	444.50
6. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	1.70	...	1.70
	3601	30.50	...	30.50	40.50	...	40.50	40.75	...	40.75
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25
	Total	*35.00*	*...*	*35.00*	*45.00*	*...*	*45.00*	*42.70*	*...*	*42.70*
7. Computer Education in Schools	2202	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
	3601	27.50	...	27.50	5.00	...	5.00	80.00	...	80.00
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*30.00*	*...*	*30.00*	*5.00*	*...*	*5.00*	*84.50*	*...*	*84.50*
8. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	2.70	...	2.70	4.00	...	4.00	5.00	...	5.00
	3601	11.80	...	11.80	10.95	...	10.95	16.20	...	16.20
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.05	...	0.05	0.20	...	0.20
	Total	*15.00*	*...*	*15.00*	*15.00*	*...*	*15.00*	*21.40*	*...*	*21.40*
9. Education Technology Programmes (INSAT CELL)	2202	13.00	...	13.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00
	3601	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	4.70	...	4.70
	Total	*16.00*	*...*	*16.00*	*12.00*	*...*	*12.00*	*13.70*	*...*	*13.70*
10. Promotion of Science Laboratories	2202	1.90	...	1.90	1.85	...	1.85	1.45	...	1.45
	3601	18.50	...	18.50	19.00	...	19.00	16.30	...	16.30
	3602	0.45	...	0.45	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
	Total	20.85	...	20.85	20.85	...	20.85	17.85	...	17.85
11. National Open School	2202	9.70	...	9.70	5.70	...	5.70	8.30	...	8.30
12. Environment Orientation Programme	2202	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.60	...	2.60
13. Population Education Project (EAP)	2202	4.00	...	4.00	2.00	...	2.00	3.50	...	3.50
14. Assistance for Boarding/Hostel facilities	2202	5.00	...	5.00	2.50	...	2.50	4.30	...	4.30
15. Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration	2202	4.00	13.14	17.14	3.00	13.60	16.60	2.60	14.95	17.55
16. Other Programmes	2202	5.15	0.58	5.73	5.65	1.00	6.65	9.45	1.08	10.53
Total-Secondary Education		**599.70**	**630.31**	**1230.01**	**574.14**	**619.77**	**1193.91**	**652.70**	**656.03**	**1308.73**
University and Higher Education										
17. University Grants Commission	2202	407.00	1000.00	1407.00	399.00	1000.00	1399.00	460.08	1030.68	1490.76
18. Indira Gandhi National Open University	2202	42.00	7.50	49.50	50.00	5.00	55.00	59.00	2.00	61.00
19. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	28.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	28.00
20. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	600.00	600.00	...	1060.00	1060.00	...	2.81	2.81
21. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	12.90	8.00	20.90	12.90	13.14	26.04	15.35	16.00	31.35
22. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.00	7.50
23. Rural Universities/National Council of Rural Institutes	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.90	...	0.90
24. Commonwealth of Learning	2202	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	2.00	2.00
25. Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Shimla	2202	2.00	2.73	4.73	2.50	2.73	5.23	2.50	3.25	5.75

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2000-2001			Revised 2000-2001			Budget 2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
26. Indian Council of Philosophical Research	2202	1.70	1.50	3.20	1.70	1.45	3.15	2.26	2.17	4.43
27. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	2202	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	2.00	2.00
28. Other Programmes	2202	5.25	1.80	7.05	3.61	3.76	7.37	4.41	1.81	6.22
	6202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*5.25*	*1.80*	*7.05*	*3.61*	*3.76*	*7.37*	*4.41*	*1.81*	*6.22*
Total-University & Higher Education		**501.85**	**1626.93**	**2128.78**	**499.72**	**2091.48**	**2591.20**	**575.00**	**1067.72**	**1642.72**
Development of Languages										
29. Directorate of Hindi	2202	5.00	4.94	9.94	4.88	4.48	9.36	4.50	5.31	9.81
30. Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology	2202	1.50	1.30	2.80	1.59	1.31	2.90	1.80	1.36	3.16
31. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	2202	3.50	3.50	7.00	3.85	3.94	7.79	4.25	4.50	8.75
32. Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers	2202	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
	3601	9.50	...	9.50	9.50	...	9.50	9.75	...	9.75
	3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
	Total	*9.75*	*...*	*9.75*	*9.75*	*...*	*9.75*	*10.00*	*...*	*10.00*
33. Regional Language Centres	2202	0.75	1.79	2.54	1.35	2.86	4.21	1.71	3.50	5.21
34. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	2202	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00	8.00	...	8.00
35. Central Institute of Indian Languages	2202	3.25	2.47	5.72	2.75	2.37	5.12	3.29	2.75	6.04
36. NCPSL	2202	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10	0.40	...	0.40
37. Appointment of Urdu Teachers	2202	1.75	...	1.75	1.75	...	1.75	...	...	...
	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
	Total	*1.75*	*...*	*1.75*	*1.75*	*...*	*1.75*	*1.00*	*...*	*1.00*
38. National Council for Promotion for Kasmiri Lang.	2202	0.25	...	0.25	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
39. National Commission for Indian Language	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
40. Modern Indian Languages	2202	5.80	...	5.80	5.20	...	5.20	3.40	...	3.40
	3601	0.05	0.50	0.55	0.01	0.50	0.51	0.05	0.50	0.55
	Total	*5.85*	*0.50*	*6.35*	*5.21*	*0.50*	*5.71*	*3.45*	*0.50*	*3.95*
41. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2202	9.00	7.50	16.50	9.00	12.00	21.00	12.57	12.00	24.57
42. Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan	2202	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00
43. Development of Sanskrit Education	2202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	3601	11.48	...	11.48	9.00	...	9.00	7.00	...	7.00
	3602	2.00	...	2.00	0.98	...	0.98	0.98	...	0.98
	Total	*13.50*	*...*	*13.50*	*10.00*	*...*	*10.00*	*8.00*	*...*	*8.00*
44. Modernisation of Madarsa Education	3601	11.50	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.50	10.00	...	10.00
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*12.00*	*...*	*12.00*	*12.00*	*...*	*12.00*	*10.50*	*...*	*10.50*
45. Sanskrit - Others	2202	0.50	...	0.50	2.78	...	2.78	2.50	...	2.50
Total-Development of Languages		**75.00**	**22.00**	**97.00**	**73.12**	**27.46**	**100.58**	**75.00**	**29.92**	**104.92**
General										
46. National Scholarship Scheme/ Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas	2202	0.03	0.63	0.66	0.03	0.63	0.66	0.04	0.78	0.82
	3601	2.28	0.21	2.49	2.28	0.21	2.49	2.85	0.21	3.06
	3602	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.12
	Total	*2.40*	*0.85*	*3.25*	*2.40*	*0.85*	*3.25*	*3.00*	*1.00*	*4.00*
47. Book Promotion	2202	9.00	4.75	13.75	7.97	6.85	14.82	12.00	6.50	18.50
48. Indian National Commission/ UNESCO	2202	2.86	6.00	8.86	2.86	5.83	8.69	1.32	6.36	7.68
	2552	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.15	...	1.15
	Total	*3.86*	*6.00*	*9.86*	*3.86*	*5.83*	*9.69*	*2.47*	*6.36*	*8.83*
49. Planning Norms	2202	3.80	1.85	5.65	3.80	2.01	5.81	3.00	2.10	5.10
	3601	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	20.00	...	20.00
	Total	*21.80*	*1.85*	*23.65*	*21.80*	*2.01*	*23.81*	*23.00*	*2.10*	*25.10*
50. Statistics	2202	5.88	...	5.88	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
51. Administration	2202	...	3.88	3.88	...	3.66	3.66	...	4.07	4.07
Total-General		**42.94**	**17.33**	**60.27**	**36.04**	**19.20**	**55.24**	**40.48**	**20.03**	**60.51**
Total-General Education		*1219.49*	*2296.57*	*3516.06*	*1183.02*	*2757.91*	*3940.93*	*1343.18*	*1773.70*	*3116.88*
Technical Education										
52. University Grants Commission	2203	28.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	28.00	10.00	...	10.00
53. Community Polytechnics	2203	50.90	1.80	52.70	23.62	1.80	25.42	50.90	2.00	52.90
54. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	123.60	330.00	453.60	175.00	330.00	505.00	130.60	346.50	477.10
55. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	60.00	80.00	140.00	60.00	80.00	140.00	60.00	90.00	150.00
56. Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training	2203	16.00	8.00	24.00	12.00	8.00	20.00	16.00	8.00	24.00

No.47 / Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2000-2001			Revised 2000-2001			Budget 2001-2002		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
57. Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow	2203	18.00	45.00	63.00	25.00	40.00	65.00	30.00	40.00	70.00
58. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	16.00	60.00	76.00	16.00	74.00	90.00	16.60	65.00	81.60
59. Re-organising, restructuring and strengthening of AICTE Bureau of Technical education and its Committee and Boards	2203	70.49	15.00	85.49	60.00	15.50	75.50	108.42	17.00	125.42
60. Technology Development Mission	2203	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	8.00	...	8.00
61. Polytechnics for the Disabled	2203	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
62. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	2203	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	35.00	...	35.00
63. National Instt. for Trg. in Industrial Engineering	2203	5.00	6.50	11.50	5.50	6.25	11.75	8.66	7.00	15.66
64. National Instt. for Forge and Foundary Technology	2203	3.00	4.50	7.50	3.00	4.25	7.25	3.49	5.00	8.49
65. School of Planning and Architecture	2203	2.95	5.00	7.95	5.95	4.70	10.65	3.00	5.50	8.50
66. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	10.25	11.00	21.25	3.00	12.20	15.20	10.25	13.40	23.65
67. Sant Longowal Instt. of Engineering & Technology	2203	13.00	...	13.00	11.00	...	11.00	14.69	...	14.69
68. Engineering College, Jammu	2203	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.50	...	1.50
69. IIIT, Allahabad	2203	11.50	...	11.50	16.50	...	16.50	20.00	...	20.00
70. ISM, Dhanbad	2203	3.00	11.00	14.00	3.00	13.71	16.71	3.50	13.00	16.50
71. Computer Software and Services	2203	10.00	...	10.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
72. Research and Development	2203	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.50	...	4.50
73. Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence	2203	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	9.00	...	9.00
74. Thrust Areas of Technical Education	2203	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	7.00	...	7.00
75. Board of Apprenticeship Training	2203	2.00	2.53	4.53	1.30	1.85	3.15	1.35	2.00	3.35
76. Payment for Professional and Spl. Services (EAP)	2203	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.50	...	2.50
77. Other Programmes	2203	7.01	0.19	7.20	7.01	0.28	7.29	6.02	0.19	6.21
	3601	...	25.00	25.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	85.00	85.00
	4202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	Total	*7.03*	*25.19*	*32.22*	*7.03*	*20.28*	*27.31*	*6.04*	*85.19*	*91.23*
North Eastern Areas										
Development of North Eastern Region										
78. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	2552	10.00	...	10.00	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00
Total-Technical Education		**500.00**	**605.52**	**1105.52**	**516.18**	**612.54**	**1128.72**	**575.00**	**699.59**	**1274.59**
Sports & Youth Services										
79. Physical Education	2204	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.24	0.40	0.64
	3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
	3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
Total-Sports & Youth Services		**0.30**	**0.35**	**0.65**	**0.30**	**0.35**	**0.65**	**0.30**	**0.40**	**0.70**
Grand Total		*1720.29*	*2930.09*	*4650.38*	*1700.00*	*3392.84*	*5092.84*	*1919.00*	*2495.73*	*4414.73*

	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
C. Plan Outlay*										
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	1220.45	...	1220.45	1183.06	...	1183.06	1344.18	...	1344.18
2. Technical Education	22203	490.00	...	490.00	496.18	...	496.18	565.00	...	565.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.52	...	0.52
5. North Eastern Areas	22552	10.00	...	10.00	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00
Total -Central Plan		**1721.25**	**...**	**1721.25**	**1700.04**	**...**	**1700.04**	**1920.00**	**...**	**1920.00**

*Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

Demand No. 81		0.96	...	0.96	0.04	...	0.04	1.00	...	1.00

1. Secretariat: Provides for secretariat expenditure.

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

3. National Council of Educational Research and

Training: NCERT advises and aids the Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education in implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research and training of teachers and specific time-bound projects in the field of pre-school and school education and certain special areas entrusted to it by the Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education.

No.47 / Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

Educational development programmes undertaken by the NCERT include :

i)   Curriculum development leading to production of textbooks, work books, teachers' guides, supplementary materials etc.

ii) Training programmes both at pre-service and in-service level.

iii) Promotion of Educational Research.

iv) Conduct of Educational Surveys.

v)   Support to programmes like District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) etc.

vi) National Talent Search.

4. Kendriya Vidyalayas: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees. The Sangathan administers 869 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country, including 2 Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad.

5. Navodaya Vidyalayas: With a view to providing good quality education to the talented children, particularly from the rural areas, it was decided in 1985-86 to set up residential schools namely Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in each district of the country. An autonomous organisation namely, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas. At present, the NVS has 8 regional offices at Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Shillong, Bhopal, Chandigarh and Patna. 422 Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far been sanctioned. Under this scheme, boarding, lodging, school uniforms, textbooks, stationery, etc. are provided free of cost to all students.

6. Vocational Education in Secondary Education: The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented since 1988 and the revised programme is in operation since 1993. The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education provides for individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education. At present all the State/UT Governments except Lakshadweep are implementing the scheme. The scheme provides for financial assistance to the States to set up administrative structure, area-vocational surveys, preparation of curriculum, text book, work book, curriculum guides, training manual, teacher training programme, strengthening technical support system for research development, training and evaluation etc. It also provides financial assistance to NGOs and voluntary organisations for implementation of specific innovative projects. The scheme so far has created a massive infrastructure of 18862 sections in 6519 schools thus providing for diversion of about 10 lakhs of students at +2 level and the grants so far released has been Rs.616 crores.

Implementation of scheme was evaluated in 1996 by ORG and in 1999 by CERPA and the major shortcomings diagnosed by these studies include low priority accorded by the states towards vocational education programme. As per the findings of the Operation Research Group, the scheme has, by and large, yielded moderate results in employing pass outs and has also emerged as the single largest programme of technical and vocational education and training in the country. A Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Director (NCERT) has made an indepth study of the scheme, deliberated at length on the implementational failure and made several recommendations. Accordingly the focus has been shifted towards quality vocational education programme by introducing flexibility, competency based courses etc. The budget has also been enhanced from Rs.10.00 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.35.00 crores during 2000-2001. Many qualitative measures including linkages with major industrial outfits under the aegis of FICCI/CII are on the anvil to offer collaborative programmes in Government schools affiliated to CBSE. Voluntary/ Non-Governmental Organisations running innovative and qualitative vocational programmes are being encouraged.

7. Computer Education in Schools: The Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) has been weeded out w.e.f. 1.4.1999. A revised Scheme for Computer Education is being formulated.

8. Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC): This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme aimed at providing educational opportunities to disabled children in schools to facilitate their retention and ultimate integration in the general school system. Under the scheme 100% financial assistance is provided to States/UTs/Non-Governmental Organisations for the education of children with mild to moderate physical and mental handicaps with the help of necessary educational aids incentives and specially trained teachers. The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 places a statutory responsibility on the Government to ensure that all disabled children receive free education in an appropriate environment till the age of 18 years. The scheme of IEDC is one of the most important interventions in this field. In this field lot of importance is being given to orientation and training of teachers for imparting education to disabled children.

9. Education Technology Programme: In order to consolidate the efforts under the INSAT utilisation programme, achieve larger programme production capabilities within the education sector and extend Radio/TV coverage to upper primary schools in the country, a revised scheme was started in 1987-88. The scheme provides 75% assistance to States covered by ETV transmissions through satellite, for supply of colour TV Sets and 100% assistance towards Radio-cum-Cassette players to selected elementary/primary schools in all Union Territories/State Governments. So far 398420 RCCPs and 81187 CTVs have been sanctioned to States and UTs.

Besides, under this scheme six State Institutions of Education Technology (SIETs) were set up at Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh with Programme Production as their main objective. 100% financial assistance is provided for running of these Institutes.

10. Promotion of Science Laboratories: Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for provision of science kits to upper primary schools, upgradation of science laboratories/libraries in Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools and training of teachers of Science and Mathematics. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the field of science education.

11. Open School Programme: The Mission of National Open School (NOS) is to provide relevant, continuing education to those who have missed opportunities to complete school education and developmental education through courses and programmes of general, life enrichment and vocational education from primary level to pre-degree level, in consonance with the normative national policy documents through Open Learning System as an alternative to formal system of education. The NOS has taken initiative of launching Open Basic Education (OBE) programme as an alternative education programme for neo-literate, school dropouts/left-outs and NFE completers. In order to facilitate setting up of State Open Schools, the NOS provides resource support and consultancy services to the State Open Schools (SOSs). The NOS has been implementing programmes in the priority area of Vocational Education and has developed a large number of courses.

12. Environmental Orientation to School Education: The main objective of the Scheme is to inculcate among the school students respect for the nature and not to over-exploit its bounties. To achieve this end, voluntary organisations, registered societies, educational institutions, non-profit making companies etc. are

provided financial assistance for undertaking innovative and experimental projects in the field.

13. National Population Education Project: The National Population Education Project was launched in April 1980 with the objective to institutionalise Population Education in the school education system. This project is fully funded by United Nations Population Fund (UNPF). Three cycles of the project have already been completed. The fourth cycle (1998-2001) of the project is known as "Population & Development Education". Some of the activities have been sub-contracted to the various autonomous organisations i.e. CBSE, NOS, NCTE, KVS and NVS.

14. Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools: Under the Scheme for strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, financial assistance is being given to the eligible voluntary organisations to improve the enrolment of adolescent girls belonging to rural areas and weaker sections. Preference in providing assistance is given to hostels located in educationally backward districts particularly those predominantly inhabited by SCs/STs and educationally backward minorities in the secondary and higher secondary schools.

The following types of grant are given under the scheme:-

i)   Rs.5000/- per annum per girl boarder for food and salary of cook and warden if the hostel/boarding house accommodate at least 25 girl boarders who are students of classes IX-XII of recognised schools run by NGOs would get assistance under this scheme subject to an overall number of 50 boarders; and

ii) One time grant of @ Rs.1500/- per girl boarders for purchase of furniture (including beds) and utensils and provision of basic recreational aids, particularly material for sports and games, reading room equipment and books.

iii) It is also proposed to provide assistance for construction of hostel after we get the revised scheme approved.

15. Central Tibetan Schools Administration: The Central Tibetan Schools Administration is an autonomous organisation under Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education. The object of the Organisation is to manage and assist schools in India for the education of the children of Tibetan Refugees. At present the Administration is running 88 schools in different parts of the country. The Administration also provides facilities to meritorious Tibetan students for higher education at the under-graduate level and also helps them in admission to M.B.B.S., Engineering, Printing Technology courses against reserved seats. The Administration gives incentive awards to meritorious teachers including Headmasters and Principals and has also started imparting in-service training to its teachers at its Training Wing at Mussoorie.

16. Other Programmes: These include provision for International Science Olympiad, Educational concessions to children of Armed Forces Personnel killed/disabled during hostilities, National Awards to teachers, cultural exchange programme in the field of school education etc.

University & Higher Education

17. University Grants Commission: UGC was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of co-ordination and determination of standards in universities. In the discharge of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to universities for their maintenance and development and to establish and operate Inter-University Centres.

18. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU): IGNOU was established in September 1985 to provide access to higher education to large segments of the population especially the disadvantaged groups; to organise programmes of 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. The IGNOU will encourage the Open University and Distance Education System in the educational pattern of the country and co-ordinate and determine standards in such systems. A Distance Education Council, as a statutory authority under the IGNOU Act, has been set up to perform this function.

19. Programme to strengthen Scientific Research: The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities of international standard.

20. Improvement in Salary Scales of University and College Teachers: The Provision is for providing financial assistance to State Governments for revision of pay scales of University and College Teachers consequent upon the recommendations of the Pay Review Committee constituted by UGC, as accepted by the Government.

21. Indian Council of Social Science Research: The Indian Council of Social Science Research was set up primarily with the objective of financing research projects, awarding research fellowships, promoting International Research Collaboration, providing maintenance and development grants to research institutes, providing guidance and consultancy services in data processing, developing centres for Documentation Services, publication of selected social science literature and organising, sponsoring and financing seminars and workshops relating to social science.

22. Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR): The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) was established in 1972 with a view to providing funds for historical research and to foster objective and scientific study of history. It has been promoting historical research including the history of art, literature and philosophy and allied subjects such as archaeology, numismatic, epigraphy and the historical study of manuscripts. The Council awards fellowships, study-cum-travel grants and publication subsidies. It organises seminars and academic conferences and gives financial assistance for travel within and outside the country for conducting historical research.

23. National Council of Rural Institutes: The National Council of Rural Institutes has been registered as an autonomous society fully funded by the Central Government on October 19, 1995 at Hyderabad. Its aims and objectives are to promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on education so as to take up challenges of micro planning for transformation of rural areas and to consolidate network and develop institutions engaged in programmes of Gandhian Basic Education and Nai Talim.

National Council of Rural Institutes has extended financial assistance to non-profit organisations/non-government organisations for taking up activities on basic education, publication on Nai Talim, Training, Skill development and studies in the field of basic education etc.

24. The Commonwealth of Learning: The Commonwealth of Learning (COL) was established through a Memorandum of Understanding between Commonwealth Countries. Its mandate is to create and widen access to opportunities for learning, by promoting co-operation between universities, colleges, and other educational institutions through the Commonwealth making use of the potential offered by distance education. India is a founder member of this organisation. The Member countries voluntarily fund COL. India has been contributing since 1988. Education Secretary represents India on the Governing Body - Board of Governors of Commonwealth of Learning. With regard to India, COL has been assisting IGNOU, State Open Universities in India and National Open School.

25. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, (IIAS): The Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS) is a residential centre, set up in 1965 for research and encourages promotion of creative thoughts in selected subjects like Humanities, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, social Sciences and Natural Sciences etc. The IIAS, Shimla awards fellowships for advanced research every year and holds seminars on themes of national significance when outstanding scholars and experts are invited to join the members of the academic community of the Institute to examine theoretical issues and contemporary problems.

26. Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi: The Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) was set up by the Government to promote research in philosophy and allied disciplines. In order to achieve its aims and objects, the Council awards fellowships, organises seminars, conferences, workshops and refresher courses, provides financial support to organise seminars/workshops, travel grant to scholars to present their papers at conferences/seminars held abroad, sponsors major and minor projects and brings out publications and a triannual Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research.

27. Shastri Indo Canadian Institute: Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute was created by joint announcement of Government of India and Canada in 1968 to promote understanding between India and Canada mainly through facilitation of academic activities. The Government of India is providing funds to the Institute as per agreement signed between the Government of India and the Institute in 1968. This agreement has been renewed from time to time by signing of supplementary addenda. The term of the VII Addenda has expired on 31.3.99 as per which a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been paid to the Institute during the period 1-4-94 to 31-3-99. Action has already been initiated for signing of Addenda VIII and continuance of assistance to the Institute during 1-4-1999 to 31-3-2004. Pending renewal of the agreement and adhoc grant of Rs.1.20 crore has been paid to the institute during the year 1999-2000.

28. Other Programmes: These include provisions for grants-in-aid to other Institutes of higher learning such as Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust, Association of Indian Universities, Short Term Education Programme, contribution to the funds of World Institute for Development Economic Research and Free Education for Girls.

Development of Languages

29-37. Modern Indian Languages and Literature: Financial assistance is extended to voluntary organisations for bringing out publications, teaching classes, typing classes, calligraphy training etc., for the promotion and development of Indian Languages. Financial Assistance is also given to individuals for publication of Books. Besides, provisions for the bulk purchase of books in different languages for free distribution to organisations and libraries also exist. In this regard, the Ministry is assisted by the Subordinate Offices and autonomous bodies viz. Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi and Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. In addition, States/UTs are also given financial assistance for appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking areas and for the appointment of Modern Indian Languages teachers in Hindi speaking areas.

The scheme of financial assistance for appointment of Urdu Teachers and grant of honorarium for teaching Urdu in States/UTs has also been launched by the Govt. of India in April, 1999.

38. National Council for Promotion of Kashmiri Language: In order to promote Kashmiri language, the Department has decided to set up a National Council for Promotion of Kashmiri Language on the pattern of National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language and National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language. The Council will have the sole objective of development of Kashmiri language both in written and spoken forms. The Council will also protect the manuscripts of Kashmiri Language and will preserve the folk songs through the media of audio, video and print. The Planning Commission has given approval in principle. Proposal for creation of posts for the Council has been sent for comments to Ministry of Finance and on receipt of requisite comments approval of the Cabinet will be sought.

39. National Commission for Indian Languages: It is proposed to constitute a National Commission for Indian Languages to review the present status of Indian languages in the country and will recommend, to the Government, the measures to be taken for the promotion, development and propagation of Indian languages from time to time.

40. Others: These include provision for grants to English Teaching Institutes, District centres for English and publication of books in English Language.

41. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan: Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in 1970 as an autonomous organisation with the objective of preservation, propagation and modernisation of traditional learning and research in Sanskrit including encouraging Sanskrit learning besides the management of all the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas established or taken over. It confers degrees and certificates for teachings in the institutions established by the Sansthan. It has also been assigned the responsibility of giving financial assistance to about 900 Voluntary Sanskrit organisations, institutions and Sanskrit pathashalas all over India, which are engaged in the promotion and research in Sanskrit. Financial assistance is also provided under the scheme of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthan to 19 post-graduate teaching institutions and two post-graduate research institutions having potential for further development and offering post graduate studies. The Sansthan provides grant to the scholars for publication of their original/research work and also publishing of a large number of rare Sanskrit manuscripts edited by scholars. The Sansthan also appoint eminent retired teachers/scholars of Sanskrit under the Scheme of Shastra Chudamani to give indepth training to young scholars and students in different shastras/disciplines of Sanskrit learning. Sansthan runs correspondence courses for learning Sanskrit language through Hindi and English medium for general learners of Sanskrit in India and abroad at two levels viz. (a) Introductory course in Sanskrit 1st year and (b) Introductory course in Sanskrit 2nd year.

42-45. Others: The Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry assists in the promotion of Vedic studies. The Government of India is giving 100% financial assistance through State Governments for (i) eminent Sanskrit pandits in indigent circumstances (ii) scholarships to students of High/Higher Secondary schools (iii) providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in secondary schools (iv) Modernisation of Sanskrit pathshalas and (v) various schemes for promotion of Sanskrit, for research/research projects in Sanskrit received from Deemed Sanskrit Universities, NGOs and (vi) improving the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in schools, Sanskrit Colleges/Vidyapeethas and for appropriate orientation of teachers towards this end to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan/Deemed Universities/CBSE/NCERT/SCERT etc.

General

46. National Scholarship Scheme: Financial assistance is provided to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level, through State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

47-51. Others: Include provision for grants to National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, National Book Trust, contributions etc. to UNESCO, WIPO and educational institutions abroad.

No.47 / Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

Technical Education

52. University Grants Commission: Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

53. Community Polytechnics: The scheme of Community Polytechnics (CPs) aims at sustainable community development without environmental degradation by way of S&T applications for socio-economic upliftment and improvement in the quality of life of the common man through micro level planning and people's participation at the grass roots level. The scheme lays stress on poverty alleviation, employment generation and removal of drudgery for the women through location-culture-specific non-formal, need-based, short-term training in skill-oriented technical/vocational trades with no precondition of age, sex or qualification. The training is specially geared to the needs of the unemployed/under employed youth/school/college dropouts, the underprivileged and disadvantaged including women, minorities and the weaker sections of the society. These polytechnics also undertake activities like technology transfer, technical support and S&T awareness for the community.

54. Indian Institutes of Technology: The six Indian Institutes Technology are Institutions of national importance established at Mumbai, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Chennai and Guwahati to impart high quality education in science, engineering and technology. IITs are engaged in the advancement, dissemination and application of knowledge in physical sciences, engineering and technology through education, research and services. IITs offer Undergraduate (UG) and Postgraduate (PG) as well as research based postgraduate and doctoral programmes in various disciplines of science and technology.

55. Regional Engineering Colleges: These colleges, which are seventeen in number, were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State government concerned to meet the growing needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for postgraduate and doctoral programmes.

56. Scheme of Apprenticeship Training: The Scheme provides opportunity for practical training to graduate engineers, Diploma holders and 10+2 (vocational) pass outs in different industries and other organisations as per the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 as amended from time to time and as per policies and guidelines laid down by Central Apprenticeship Council.

57. Indian Institutes of Management: The Indian Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow were established with the objective of providing education, training, research and consultancy in the field of Management. The Institutes have done pioneering work in the field of training of Managerial Science and contributed in specific field of human resource development. The Government of India has established two more IIMs one at Indore and the other at Calicut recently.

58. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a deemed University and a pioneering Institute set up in 1909 has earned international recognition as a Centre of excellence for research in Engineering Sciences and allied fields. The Institute is doing pioneering work in many frontier areas of Science and technology.

59. All India Council for Technical Education: The main functions of AICTE, a statutory organisation, include proper planning and co-ordinated development of Technical Education in the country. Besides the main Council, AICTE has Executive Committee, Boards of Studies, Board of Accreditation and seven Regional Committees through which the AICTE takes policy decisions and functions for the development of technical education in the country.

60. Technology Development Mission: Technology Development Missions have been set up in the five Indian Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in the areas of Food Processing Engineering, Integrated Design and Competitive Manufacturing, Photonic Devices and Technology, Energy Efficient Technologies and Devices, Communication Networking and Intelligent Automation, New Material and Genetic Engineering and Technology.

61. Polytechnics for the Disabled: The objective of the scheme is to select and upgrade 50 existing polytechnics in different locations in the country for integrating the physically disabled (orthopaedically disabled, partially deaf and dumb) with the mainstream. It is expected that about 1250 disabled students from regular and 5000 disabled students from short duration continuing vocational training programmes would pass out every year in different disciplines from these 50 Polytechnics.

62. Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior: The Government of India has established this institute at Gwalior at a total cost of Rs.61.69 crores. The core educational programmes of the Institute shall include a five and half years integrated programme with an entry level qualification of senior school certificate leading to a diploma in Information Technology & Management and PG Diploma in Information Technology and Management with entry qualification of a Bachelor's degree in selected areas. It is also envisaged that the Institute shall work as a National Resource Centre for dissemination of state & art knowledge and practices in key areas of information technology and management for working professionals in industry. Apart from running educational programmes, IIIT&M, Gwalior will undertake research, design and development, consultancy, fellowship programmes.

63. National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai: The National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIE), Mumbai was established as a national institute in 1968 by the Government of India with the assistance of the UNDP. It conducts long-term and short-term courses in Industrial Engineering and allied fields, industry-oriented programmes to suit the specific needs of an industry/organisation, evolves syllabi, teaching material, norms and standards and gives help to other institutions engaged in teaching Industrial Engineering and allied subjects, carries out applied research, develops courses material, adopts industrial engineering techniques to Indian requirements, collaborates with other institutions/ organisations and professional bodies to promote industrial engineering and productivity techniques.

64. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi: The National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established by the Government of India in collaboration with the UNDP in 1966 with the objectives to organise teaching and training programmes, conduct research and development activities in the frontier areas pertaining to Foundry, Forge and related technologies and provide Technological guidance and documentation services to such industries. It offers (i) M. Tech. course in Foundry and Forge Technology, (ii) Four-year Integrated Associateship course in Manufacturing Engineering, (iii) Post-graduate Diploma course in Foundry and Forge Technology and organises short-term refresher courses.

65. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi: The School of Town and Country Planning was established by the Government of India in 1955 to provide facilities in education and training in the field of rural, urban and regional planning. This school was renamed as School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) after the Department of Architecture was included in 1959 to provide facilities for education in the discipline of Architecture also. In 1979 the SPA was conferred with the status of a Deemed University.

The SPA has been imparting under-graduate and Post-graduate programmes in architecture and planning disciplines. The School also organises short-term courses, seminars, workshops, special programmes and exhibitions.

66. Technical Teachers' Training Institutes: Four Technical Teachers' Training Institutes (TTTIs) at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Chennai were established during the mid-sixties for training of polytechnic teachers and undertaking various other activities for the overall improvement of polytechnic education. The Institutes at Bhopal and Chennai and one more recently at Chandigarh also offer PG Courses in technical teaching. Besides teacher training, these Institutes also undertake activities such as resource development, extension work, and consultancy and project formulation.

67. Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, Distt. Sangrur, Punjab: The Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology is an autonomous institute registered under the Societies Registration Act, established and fully funded by the Government of India with 500 acres of land provided by the State Government of Punjab. The academic pattern of the Institute is designed on the pattern of the NERIST with vertical mobility and later entry introduced at different levels of courses in Engineering and Technology, namely Certificate, Diploma and Degree in an integrated manner. The educational programmes are non-conventional, cost effective, flexible, modular and credit-based having built-in entrepreneurship with stress on self-employment and continuity of education at various levels with provision for multi-point entry. The Institute is offering 12 certificate, 10 diploma and 8 degree courses.

68. Jammu College of Engineering And Technology, Jammu: The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir decided to set up the Jammu College of Engineering at Jammu under the State Sector. Hon'ble Minister of HRD visited Jammu on 23.11.92 and agreed to provide an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs as one time grant for the establishment of college during 1993-94. Accordingly a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs was released to the State Government in the financial year 1993-94. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Engineering.

69. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad: The Government of India has approved establishment of Indian Institute of Information Technology at Allahabad at a cost of Rs.41.10 crores. The core educational programme of the Institute shall include 5 1/2 years Integrated Programme with an entry-level qualification of 10+2. The Institute has already started B. Tech. Course in IT.

The Institute would nurture excellence, provide the nation with outstanding professional manpower, carry out front ranking research and development and offer analysis and advice to the industry and other interested agencies and would strive to build/ form a network of institutions working in IT, Computers and allied technologies in the country. This is also in consonance with the recommendations made by National Task Force which recommended a number of front ranking Information Technology Centres of excellence, of which the first one is recommended to be established at Allahabad.

70. Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad: Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad established by the Government of India in 1926 caters to the human resource needs of the Nation in the areas of Mining, Petroleum, Machinery, Mineral Engineering and Earth Sciences besides training manpower in the related disciplines of industrial Engineering and Management. Electronics and instrumentation, Environmental Sciences and Humanities and Social Sciences. In due recognition of its vital role in the service of the nation, ISM was granted autonomy by the Government of India in 1967; and since then, it had been functioning as a deemed university under the University Grants Act, 1956 and was funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The funding to ISM, Dhanbad is now being made from Ministry of HRD, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education.

71. Software Capability Enhancement Programme (SOFTCAP):
This programme is now subsumed within the proposed 'National Programme for HRD in IT'. This is to be taken up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Task Force on HRD in IT. To respond to the challenge of growing demand of IT manpower in the country, a Task Force on HRD in IT has given 47 specific recommendations. On the basis of broad projections made in the Report, an investment of Rs. 2000 crores up till the end of the 10th Five Year Plan period is envisaged. Major part of this investment shall be during the first 2-3 years. A token provision has already been made during the year 2000-2001. Actual implementation of major initiatives shall be undertaken during the year 2001-2002. Different components of this programme include upgradation of computing facilities and connectivity; promoting technology enhanced IT education; faculty development initiatives; curriculum and course ware initiatives; modernisation of library and computerisation of support services and promoting inter-face with industry. These initiatives shall be launched along with efforts for overall institutional development and networking of institutions. There shall be primary thrust on post-graduate education and research in Information Technology. It is expected that with these initiative, the country would be able to meet the number and quality challenge as far as IT manpower is concerned. Productivity in the software and service sector in the country shall be enhanced by moving up the value chain. The country is expected to capture larger share of global IT markets and maintain its global leadership position. And finally this programme is expected to build adaptability in the country's technical education system so that they can keep pace with the changes taking place around us.

72. Research & Development: The scheme of Research & Development aims at funding various projects in inter-disciplinary and newly emerging areas of technology. The scheme envisages to bring forth improvement in existing technology, technical competence building leading to socio-economic development. The scope of the scheme covers technical institutions mainly offering postgraduate programmes in the field of engineering and technology.

The scheme was implemented by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry till 1996-97. However, with regard to Central Institutions and regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), it was decided that the scheme would be implemented in the Ministry from financial year 1997-98. The scheme is being implemented from 1997-98 onwards in the Ministry.

73. Modernisation & Removal of obsolescence: Under the scheme of Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence, financial support is provided to modernise equipment, machinery, laboratories, workshops and libraries and related facilities. Modernisation is undertaken to enhance the functional efficiency of the technical institutions in view of latest developments in the field of Engineering and Technology.

The scheme was implemented by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry till 1996-97. However, with regard to Central Institutions and Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), it was decided that the scheme would be implemented in the Ministry from financial year 1997-98. The scheme is being implemented from 1997-98 onwards in the Ministry.

74. Thrust Areas of Technical Education: The scheme of Thrust Areas of Technical Education comprises the following components: -

(i) Strengthening of facilities in the crucial areas of Technology where weakness exists.

(ii) Creation of infrastructure in the areas of emerging technologies.

No.47 / Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(iii) Programmes of new and/or improved technologies and offering new courses in specialised fields.

The scheme was implemented by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry till 1996-97. However, with regard to Central Institutions and Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) it was decided that the scheme would be implemented in the Ministry from financial year 1997-98. The scheme is being implemented from 1997-98 onwards in the Ministry.

75. Boards of Apprenticeship Training (BOATs): There are four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Mumbai, Calcutta, Kanpur and Chennai. These are autonomous organisations fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education).

Under the Apprentices Act, these regional BOATs have been authorised for implementing the National Scheme of Apprenticeship training in respect of Graduate Engineers, Technicians (Diploma Holders) and Technician (Vocational). The apprentices engaged under the scheme are being paid stipend which is shared on 50:50 by the Central Government and the industries/training institutes.

76. Payment for Professional and Special Services: After the successful completion of Technical Education I & Technical Education II project launched in the Country with the assistance of World Bank, for upgradation of Polytechnics in the country, the Government has decided to launch another project called "Technical Education III" with the assistance of the World Bank. The project will cover N.E. States, J&K and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which could not be covered under earlier two projects. Like the earlier two projects Technical Education III will also have a small element of Centre guidance, support and monitoring mechanism for which a new National Project Implementation Unit (NPIU) has been proposed to establish. The main functions of the NPIU will be to provide direction and guidance to States in Project Planning and Implementation, monitoring and review project implementation, arrange consultancy services and training programmes, liase Education, Polytechnics and various bodies connected with technician education etc.

77. Other Programmes: These include Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok, grants-in-aid to States for revision of salary scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions, Educational Consultants India Limited, Students Counselling Development Programme & Research Information Scheme.

78. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology: The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) was established in 1986 to generate skilled manpower in the field of Engineering and Technology as well as Applied Science streams for the development of the North Eastern Region while the Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education was giving necessary technical guidance to NERIST, it was earlier being funded through North Eastern Council. With effect from 1994-95, the Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education are funding the institute.

NERIST was conceived as a unique institute offering a sequence of modular programmes, each of 2 years duration leading to 6 certificates, 6 diplomas and 7 degrees in Technology and Applied Sciences. The modules provide linkages with occupational levels i.e. technicians, supervisors and engineers. The base and diploma modules provide entry to next higher module, subject to required performance of the students in lower module(s) and with the provision to undergo certain bridge courses. The thrust of this modular and innovative academic programme is to encourage a policy for vocationalisation and to allow motivated students to go for higher studies while permitting others to go for jobs or to develop their entrepreneurial skills.

Provisional affiliation to NERIST has been accorded by North Eastern Hill University granting of deemed university status to this institute is under consideration.

79. Promotion of Yoga: The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance for organising training of teachers in Yoga and ensure uniformity in the training programme. Yoga Institutes of All Indian character are also given financial assistance for maintenance as well as development activities including research in Yoga and for training teachers.