MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEMAND NO. 57

Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

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

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2003-2004			Revised 2003-2004			Budget 2004-2005		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue		2124.14	2832.40	4956.54	1999.99	2832.40	4832.39	2224.14	2833.24	5057.38
Capital		*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*
Total		**2124.15**	**2832.40**	**4956.55**	**2000.00**	**2832.40**	**4832.40**	**2224.15**	**2833.24**	**5057.39**
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	26.21	26.21	...	32.38	32.38	...	27.54	27.54
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	14.00	36.00	50.00	18.00	36.00	54.00	19.00	36.00	55.00
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	2202	85.00	559.00	644.00	103.57	558.00	661.57	85.00	559.49	644.49
5. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	2202	360.00	130.00	490.00	439.56	130.00	569.56	392.00	131.00	523.00
6. Information Communication Technologies(ICT)	2202	15.00	...	15.00	11.50	...	11.50	12.50	...	12.50
	3601	94.00	...	94.00	12.50	...	12.50	83.00	...	83.00
	3602	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
	Total	*111.00*	*...*	*111.00*	*25.00*	*...*	*25.00*	*97.00*	*...*	*97.00*
7. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	12.20	...	12.20	6.70	...	6.70	12.20	...	12.20
	3601	22.70	...	22.70	31.62	...	31.62	26.60	...	26.60
	3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.18	...	0.18	0.20	...	0.20
	Total	*35.00*	*...*	*35.00*	*38.50*	*...*	*38.50*	*39.00*	*...*	*39.00*
8. Quality Improvement in Schools	2202	7.50	...	7.50	6.40	...	6.40	7.75	...	7.75
	3601	18.25	...	18.25	1.25	...	1.25	12.00	...	12.00
	3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
	Total	*26.00*	*...*	*26.00*	*7.80*	*...*	*7.80*	*20.00*	*...*	*20.00*
9. National Open School	2202	15.00	...	15.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00
10. Acceses and Equity	2202	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.00	21.00	...	21.00
	3601	3.50	...	3.50	0.01	...	0.01	8.50	...	8.50
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*20.00*	*...*	*20.00*	*16.51*	*...*	*16.51*	*30.00*	*...*	*30.00*
11. Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration	2202	3.00	13.00	16.00	2.97	13.00	15.97	3.00	13.40	16.40
12. Other Programmes	2202	...	1.38	1.38	0.52	1.38	1.90	1.00	1.38	2.38
Total-Secondary Education		**669.00**	**739.38**	**1408.38**	**659.43**	**738.38**	**1397.81**	**693.00**	**741.27**	**1434.27**
University and Higher Education										
13. University Grants Commission	2202	516.75	1113.80	1630.55	516.75	1112.30	1629.05	541.75	1113.80	1655.55
14. Indira Gandhi National Open University	2202	67.00	1.00	68.00	20.00	...	20.00	67.00	1.00	68.00
15. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	1.00	1.00	...	30.39	30.39	...	1.00	1.00
16. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	17.50	24.00	41.50	17.50	24.00	41.50	17.50	24.00	41.50
17. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	2.80	5.00	7.80	2.80	5.00	7.80	2.80	5.00	7.80
18. Rural Universities/National Council of Rural Institutes	2202	0.80	...	0.80	0.01	...	0.01	1.00	...	1.00
19. Commonwealth of Learning	2202	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
20. Indian Institute of Advance Studies,Shimla	2202	2.75	4.00	6.75	2.75	4.00	6.75	2.75	4.00	6.75
21. Indian Council of Philosophical Research	2202	2.40	2.40	4.80	2.40	2.40	4.80	2.40	2.40	4.80
22. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	2202	...	1.93	1.93	...	1.93	1.93	...	1.93	1.93
23. Other Programmes	2202	5.00	1.51	6.51	4.01	1.16	5.17	4.80	1.51	6.31
Total-University & Higher Education		**615.00**	**1156.64**	**1771.64**	**566.22**	**1183.18**	**1749.40**	**640.00**	**1156.64**	**1796.64**
Development of Languages										
24. Directorate of Hindi	2202	5.50	5.50	11.00	6.50	4.91	11.41	7.34	5.24	12.58

Website : http://indiabudget.nic.in

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2003-2004			Revised 2003-2004			Budget 2004-2005		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
25. Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology	2202	2.10	1.40	3.50	1.70	1.28	2.98	2.10	1.40	3.50
26. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	2202	5.75	6.50	12.25	2.50	6.50	9.00	3.00	6.50	9.50
27. Appointment of Language Teachers	2202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	3601	11.48	...	11.48	11.48	...	11.48	12.98	...	12.98
	3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	Total	*11.50*	*...*	*11.50*	*11.50*	*...*	*11.50*	*13.00*	*...*	*13.00*
28. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	2202	9.75	...	9.75	10.25	...	10.25	11.00	...	11.00
29. Central Institute of Indian Languages and Regional Language Centres	2202	5.98	7.62	13.60	6.50	7.33	13.83	7.95	7.80	15.75
30. NCPSL	2202	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.85	...	0.85
31. National Commission for Indian Language	2202	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
32. Modern Indian Languages	2202	1.40	...	1.40	3.00	...	3.00	4.00	...	4.00
	3601	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80
	Total	*1.40*	*0.80*	*2.20*	*3.00*	*0.80*	*3.80*	*4.00*	*0.80*	*4.80*
33. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2202	15.07	16.00	31.07	15.50	16.00	31.50	19.50	16.00	35.50
34. Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan	2202	3.00	...	3.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.50	...	2.50
35. Development of Sanskrit Education	2202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	3601	12.25	...	12.25	13.75	...	13.75	16.00	...	16.00
	3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.40	...	0.40
	Total	*12.47*	*...*	*12.47*	*13.97*	*...*	*13.97*	*16.42*	*...*	*16.42*
36. Sanskrit - Others	2202	0.53	...	0.53	1.03	...	1.03	1.58	...	1.58
37. Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme	3601	31.50	...	31.50	29.00	...	29.00	29.00	...	29.00
38. Education in Human Values	2202	9.00	...	9.00	2.50	...	2.50	3.00	...	3.00
Total-Development of Languages		**114.00**	**37.82**	**151.82**	**105.40**	**36.82**	**142.22**	**121.29**	**37.74**	**159.03**
General										
39. National Scholarship Scheme/ Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas	2202	0.12	0.69	0.81	0.02	0.73	0.75	0.09	0.73	0.82
	3601	7.56	1.41	8.97	0.92	0.47	1.39	6.65	1.41	8.06
	3602	0.32	0.08	0.40	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.26	0.08	0.34
	Total	*8.00*	*2.18*	*10.18*	*1.00*	*1.23*	*2.23*	*7.00*	*2.22*	*9.22*
40. Book Promotion	2202	12.00	9.40	21.40	10.91	8.92	19.83	6.71	7.40	14.11
41. Indian National Commission/ UNESCO	2202	2.00	7.90	9.90	4.33	8.02	12.35	2.59	7.48	10.07
42. Planning Norms	2202	3.15	2.55	5.70	2.70	2.55	5.25	3.55	2.65	6.20
43. Statistics	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
44. Administration	2202	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71
Total-General		**26.15**	**26.74**	**52.89**	**18.95**	**25.43**	**44.38**	**19.86**	**24.46**	**44.32**
Total-General Education		**1424.15**	**1960.58**	**3384.73**	**1350.00**	**1983.81**	**3333.81**	**1474.15**	**1960.11**	**3434.26**
Technical Education										
45. Community Polytechnics	2203	70.00	2.00	72.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	29.23	2.00	31.23
46. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	140.00	449.02	589.02	214.40	449.02	663.42	200.00	449.02	649.02
47. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	80.00	136.69	216.69	90.00	136.69	226.69	80.00	156.42	236.42
48. Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training	2203	15.00	10.00	25.00	11.00	10.00	21.00	15.00	10.00	25.00
49. Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow	2203	25.00	49.73	74.73	10.00	49.73	59.73	15.00	30.00	45.00
50. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	17.00	82.00	99.00	30.00	82.00	112.00	30.00	82.00	112.00
51. Re-organising, restructuring and strengthening of AICTE Bureau of Technical education and its Committee and Boards	2203	100.00	30.00	130.00	50.00	...	50.00	60.00	30.00	90.00

No.57/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2003-2004			Revised 2003-2004			Budget 2004-2005		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
52. Technology Development Mission	2203	8.00	...	8.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
53. Polytechnics for the disabled	2203	6.00	...	6.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.00	...	4.00
54. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	2203	2.50	4.50	7.00	2.50	4.50	7.00	5.00	4.50	9.50
55. National Instt. for Trg. in Industrial Engineering	2203	5.00	8.00	13.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	3.00	8.00	11.00
56. National Instt. for Forge and Foundry Technology	2203	3.50	4.71	8.21	3.00	4.71	7.71	3.00	4.71	7.71
57. School of Planning and Architecture	2203	4.00	6.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
58. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	12.00	16.00	28.00	8.00	16.00	24.00	12.00	16.00	28.00
59. Sant Longowal Instt. of Engineering & Technology	2203	3.00	12.00	15.00	3.00	12.00	15.00	3.00	12.00	15.00
60. IIIT, Allhabad	2203	2.50	4.50	7.00	8.00	4.50	12.50	5.00	4.50	9.50
61. ISM, Dhanbad	2203	6.00	15.00	21.00	6.00	15.00	21.00	3.00	15.00	18.00
62. Research and Development	2203	20.00	...	20.00	13.06	...	13.06	25.00	...	25.00
63. Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence	2203	15.00	...	15.00	12.82	...	12.82	5.00	...	5.00
64. Thrust Areas of Technical Education	2203	15.00	...	15.00	9.22	...	9.22	5.00	...	5.00
65. Board of Apprenticeship Training	2203	1.50	2.00	3.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	3.50
66. Payment for Professor and Spl. Services	2203	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
67. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	2.00	...	2.00	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
	3601	47.00	...	47.00	14.50	...	14.50	47.00	...	47.00
	3602	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
	Total	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*
68. Other Programmes	2203	93.49	0.75	94.24	113.49	0.75	114.24	182.76	0.75	183.51
	3601	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.62	0.62	...	...	...
	4202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	Total	*93.50*	*0.77*	*94.27*	*113.50*	*1.37*	*114.87*	*182.77*	*0.75*	*183.52*
North Eastern Areas										
Development of North Eastern Region										
69. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	2552	3.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	21.00	3.00	12.00	15.00
Total-Technical Education		**700.00**	**844.92**	**1544.92**	**650.00**	**815.52**	**1465.52**	**750.00**	**844.90**	**1594.90**
Sports & Youth Services										
70. Physical Education	2204	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.65
Total-Sports & Youth Services		**...**	**0.65**	**0.65**	**...**	**0.65**	**0.65**	**...**	**0.65**	**0.65**
71. Lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes for development of North Eastern Areas	2552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		***2124.15***	***2832.40***	***4956.55***	***2000.00***	***2832.40***	***4832.40***	***2224.15***	***2833.24***	***5057.39***

C. Plan Outlay*:-	Head of Dev.	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	1425.00	...	1425.00	1350.01	...	1350.01	1475.00	...	1475.00
2. Technical Education	22203	697.00	...	697.00	641.00	...	641.00	747.00	...	747.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. North Eastern Areas	22552	3.00	...	3.00	9.00	...	9.00	3.00	...	3.00
Total -Central Plan		**2125.00**	**...**	**2125.00**	**2000.01**	**...**	**2000.01**	**2225.00**	**...**	**2225.00**

* Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

| Demand No. 99 | | 0.85 | ... | 0.85 | 0.01 | ... | 0.01 | 0.85 | ... | 0.85 |

No.57/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

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

Secondary Education

3. **National Council of Educational Research and Training:** National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up in 1961 with its main objectives to assist and advise the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the formulation and implementation of policies and major programmes in the field of school education.

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.

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 Vidyalayas Samiti(NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas.

6. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools:** The scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools has been formed by merging the existing Schemes of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) and Educational Technology (ET).

7. **Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC):** This is a centrally-sponsored scheme aimed at providing educational opportunities to disabled children in normal 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.

8. **Quality Improvement in Schools:**
I. During the 10th Plan, it has been decided to introduce a composite centrally sponsored scheme "Quality Improvement in Schools" by covering five existing schemes of the Department as its components.

II. The salient features of the proposed scheme are as under: -
   Objectives:
   1. To identify and encourage the development of such infrastructure that would have a bearing upon the improvement in quality in school education.
   2. To bring into focus the issue of equity and diversity, common school system and excellence for all while encouraging the improvement of quality in school education.
   3. To encourage networking and sharing of resources and expertise between different systems of schools- government, aided or unaided, so that there is an overall improvement in quality education in schools.

National Population Education Project:
National Population Education Project (NPEP): School Education was launched in April, 1980 with a view to institutionalize population education in the school education system.

Environmental Orientation to School Education
A centrally- sponsored scheme "Environmental Orientation to School Education" was initiated in 1988-89. The scheme envisages assistance to voluntary agencies for conduct of experimental and innovative programmes aimed at promoting integration of educational programmes in schools with local environmental conditions.

Improvement of Science Education in Schools
To improve the quality of science education and to promote the scientific temper, as envisaged in the National Policy on Education, 1986, a centrally -sponsored scheme " Improvement of Science Education in Schools" was initiated during 1987-88. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to State/ UTs and voluntary agencies.

9. **Open School Programme:** The National Open School was established in 1989 to provide developmental education through its academic, life enrichment and vocational courses and programmes from primary to pre-degree level. It provides education through an open learning system at school stage, as an alternative to the formal system.

10. **Access with Equity:** This is a new scheme taken up during 10th Five Year Plan on the recommendations of the Working Group on Secondary Education for 10th Five Year Plan. The following two components are proposed under the scheme:
   i. Strengthening of existing programme of girl's hostels managed by NGOs.
   ii. One time assistance to reputed NGOs, Trusts, Societies, and State Governments etc. for setting up secondary schools.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the NGOs for running hostels for girl students of Classes VI- XII. Component at serial number ii is also likely to be introduced during the current financial year.

11. **Central Tibetan Schools Administration:** Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) was established as an autonomous organisation in the year 1961. The main objective of CTSA is to provide free education to the children of Tibetan refugees scattered in different remote areas in our country. CTSA has 79 schools.

12. **Other Programmes:** These include provision for voluntary organizations in the field of school education, 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.

University & Higher Education
13. **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.

14. **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU):** IGNOU was established by an act of Parliament in 1985 to provide access to higher education in 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.

15. **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.

16. **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, training on research methodology/computer applications, promoting international research collaboration, providing maintenance and development grants to research

institutes, providing guidance and consultancy services in data processing, setting up of data banks, developing centres for documentation services, publication of selected social science literature/research publications/research surveys and organising, sponsoring and financing seminars and workshops relating to social sciences, providing training courses, study grants to researchers, etc.

17. **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.

18. **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.

19. **Commonwealth of Learning:** The Commonwealth of Learning (COL) was established in 1988 by the Commenwealth Heads of Government with its headquarters at Vancouver (Canada). Its mandate is to create and widen access to opportunities for learning by promoting co-operation between universities, colleges, and other educational institutions throughout the Commonwealth making use of the potential offered by distance education.

20. **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.

21. **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.

22. **Shastri Indo Canadian Institute:** Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute was created by joint announcements 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 Government of India and the institute in 1968.

23. **Other Programmes:** These include provision for grants in aid to Association of Indian Universities, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance, National Research professors.

Institutions for Language Development

24. **Central Hindi Directorate (CHD):** The Central Hindi Directorate was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office with the object of propagation and development of Hindi as a link language. The directorate has four regional centres located at Hyderabad, Calcutta, Guwahati and Chennai.

25. **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, production of University Level Books and reference literature in all disciplines, Identification of Pan Indian Terminology, setting up a National Terminology Bank and organizing terminology workshops to facilitate smooth change over of media of instruction in Universities.

26. **Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (KHSM, Agra):** With a view to advancing the Pan Indian norms of Hindi and its promotion and propagation in the whole of India, a registered autonomous body viz. "Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal" was set up on 19th March, 1960. It is a fully funded autonomous organization. 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 and introducing primary education through their mother tongue and gradual switch-over in Hindi from their mother tongue, 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. The mandal also runs the scheme of Propagation of Hindi Abroad with the objectives of promoting Hindi.

27. **Appointment of Language Teachers:** The scheme has three major components:

a) Scheme of Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.

b) Appointment of MIL Teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi speaking States/UTs.

c) Scheme of appointment of Urdu Teachers and grant of honorarium for teaching of Urdu.

28. **National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language:** 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.

29. **Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL):** The Central Institute of Indian Languages was established in 1969 to help 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.

30. **National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL, Vododara):** 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.

31. **Indian Languages Promotion Council:** The Indian Languages Promotion Council has been set up to review the present status of Indian languages in the country and to recommend, to the Government, the measures to be taken for the promotion, development and propagation of Indian languages from time to time.

32. **Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL):** The Central Institute of English & Foreign Language, is a fully funded deemed University. It also conducts training programmes for School teachers, in association with State Governments, developed teached autonomous organization, inter alia, conducts training programmes for school teachers, develops teaching materials and implements/monitors the scheme of English Language Teaching Institute and funds districts centres of English teaching as an effort to maintain good teaching standards in the language.

33. **Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan:** Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in 1970 as an autonomous organization.

It has been declared as a deemed university with its 10 campus, with the objectives of preserving, propagating and modernization traditional learning and research in Sanskrit and managing the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas.

34. **Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain:** The Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry, was set up in August, 1987 for preservation, conservation and development of the oral tradition of vedic studies, study of the Vedas through Pathshalas as well as through other means and institutions, and for creation and promotion of research facilities so as to bring out the rich wealth of knowledge contained in the Vedas and to relate it with the contemporary needs.

35 & 36. **Central Plan Scheme for Development of Sanskrit Education:** The Government of India gives 100% financial assistance through State Governments for (a) to eminent Sanskrit pandits in indigent circumstances (b) the modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas (c) providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in High/ Higher Secondary schools (d) scholarships to students studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools (e) various schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit and (f) improving the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in schools, Sanskrit Colleges/Vidyapeethas.

37. **Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme:**

Minority Education

The National Policy on Education, 1986, updated in 1992 envisages paying greater attention to the education of the educationally backward minorities in the interest of equity and social justice. The Department in pursuance thereof launched the schemes viz.

    (a)   Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities.

    (b)   Modernization of Madrasa Education

38. **Scheme of Assistance for Strengthening Culture & Values in Education:** Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to government agencies, educational institutions, Panchayati Raj institutions, registered societies, public trusts and non-profit making companies for taking up projects.

General

39. **National Scholarship Scheme:** The objective of the National Merit Scholarship Scheme is to support talented students and encourage them to excel academically in studies by giving recognition and financial assistantance from post-matric level to post graduation level on state-wise merit basis and also separately to talented and meritorious students in rural areas from IX to X classes.

40. **Book Promotion**

National Book Trust, 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.

Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach

A Plan scheme namely, Scheme for Financial Assistance on World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies has been merged with the Scheme for Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO) in the financial year 2002-2003.

The merged 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 organizations of authors, publishers, artists, performers, film producers, book sellers, computer software producers or dealer etc.

International Copyright Union- India's Contribution to World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

This is a scheme to meet India's annual contribution to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of which India is a member.

41. **UNESCO:** For meeting the expenditure of the meetings of the commission and to promote UNESCO's aim and objective the following schemes are being implemented by UNESCO Division.

(i) *Strengthening of Voluntary Organizations engaged in promotion of UNESCO's aims and objectives:* Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations/ UNESCO Clubs/Associated Schools for organizing activities for furtherance of UNESCO's aims and objectives.

(ii) *Auroville Management:* The Government of India took over the management of the Auroville 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 of Auroville.

(iii) *Construction of UNESCO House:* India is committed to provide free accommodation to UNESCO, New Delhi office. So far the office is functioning from a rented building the rent for which is being paid by the Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education. It has been decided to construct a building for the UNESCO office in Delhi.

42. **Planning Norms:**

(I) *National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration:* The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) is an autonomous organisation set up and fully financed by Department of Education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The objectives of the institute are to undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational planning and administration, provide training and consultancy services in this field and to provide facilities for training and research to other countries particularly in the Asian.

Scheme of Assistance for Studies, Seminars Evaluation, etc. for implementation of Education Policy: The Scheme of Studies, Seminars, Evaluation, etc. for the implementation of Education Policy is intended to provide financial assistance to deserving institutions and organisations, on the merits of each proposal, so as to finance a variety of activities having direct bearing on the management and implementation aspects of National Policy on Education.

43. **Statistics:** It is meant for overall monitoring and evaluation of various educational schemes launched by the Government.

44. **Administration:** Includes provision for educational institution abroad.

Technical Education

45. **Scheme of Community Polytechnics:** The Scheme of Community Polytechnics was started during the year 1978-79 as a Direct Central Assistance Scheme of the Govt. of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development). Under the existing norms of the scheme, a one time Non- recurring Grants-in-aid of Rs 7.25 lakhs and annual Recurring Grants- in-aid to the maximum of Rs 7.00 lakhs is released to the selected AICTE approved Diploma Level Institution, called as Community Polytechnics.

46. **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 field; and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

No.57/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

47. **Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs)/National Institute of Technology (NITs):** Seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges were located at Allahabad, Bhopal, Calicut, Hamirpur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Kurukshetra, Nagpur, Rourkela, Silchar, Surat, Surathkal and Warrangal set up as a joint venture between the Central Government and the State Governments. The Government has taken a principled decision to convert all the RECs into the National Institute of Technology with deemed University status and professional management structure.

The Central Government has taken over the full administrative and financial control of the all NITs and RECs w.e.f 14.5.2003.

48. **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.

49. **Indian Institute of Management:** The six Indian Institutes of Management were set by the Government of India at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikote as 'Centres of Excellence' with the objective of providing educational training, research and consultancy in management. The institutes are running Post Graduate Programme (PGP), Fellowship Programmes, Management Development Programmes and Organisation Based Programmes.

50. **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.

51. **All India Council for Technical Education:** The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) set up in 1945 as an advisory body was given statutory status in 1987. The main functions of the AICTE are co-ordinated development of Technical Education, promotion of qualitative improvement in relation to quantitative growth, and maintenance of Norms and Standards in technical education.

52. **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, Photonics devices and Technologies, Energy Efficient Technologies, Communication Networking and Intelligent Automation, New Materials and Genetic Engineering and Technology.

53. **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.

54. **Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior:** Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (IIITM), Gwalior has been set up with the aims to train IT professionals with broad managerial skills. The institute has been declared as a Deemed University in 2001.

55. **National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai:** The National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NIIE), Mumbai was established as a national institute in 1963 by the Government of India with the assistance of the UNDP through the International Labour Organization (ILO). NIIE has also been recognised as a Quality Improvement Programme Centre.

56. **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 UNESCO-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.

57. **School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi:** The School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi was set up in 1959, to provide for facilities in education and research in the fields of rural, urban and regional planning, architecture and allied subjects. In 1979, the institute was conferred with the status of a deemed-to-be-University.

58. **Technical Teachers' Training Institutes:** The institutes are actively involved in planning, designing, organising quality education and training programmes, research studies and learning packages for polytechnics, industries and community.

59. **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.

60. **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.

61. **Indian School of Mines (ISM, Dhanbad):** The Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad was established in 1926 by the Government of India for providing instruction and research in mining and allied fields. In 1967, ISM was converted into an autonomous institution under the Central Government with the 'Deemed-to-be-University' status.

62. **Scheme of Research and 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.

63. **Scheme of Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROB):** Under the scheme of Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence, financial support is provided to modernize equipment, machinery, laboratories, workshops and libraries and related facilities. Modernization is undertaken to enhance the functional efficiency of the technical institutions in view of latest developments in the field of engineering and technology.

64. **Scheme of Thrust Areas in Technical Education:** The scheme of Thrust Areas of Technical Education comprises of 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.

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

65. **Scheme of Apprenticeship Training (BOATS):** Implementation of the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training is a statutory requirement under Apprentices Act 1961. The scheme of Apprenticeship Training provides opportunities for practical training to graduate engineers, diploma holders (Technicians) and 10+2 vocational pass outs in about 10,000 industrial establishments/organizations.

66. **Payment for Professional and Special Services:** After the successful completion of Technician Education I & Technician Education II project launched in the country with the assistance

of World Bank, for upgradation of polytechnics in the country, Government have launched another project called "Technician Education III" with the assistance of the World Bank. The project covers the N.E. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim, the J&K and the UT of Andaman & Nikobar Islands.

67. **Vocational Education:** As envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986 the vocationalisation of secondary education provides for diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and it provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education. Under the scheme job oriented courses at + 2 level are being provided in the areas of agriculture, business & commerce's engineering and technology, home science, health and paramedical, social sciences, humanities etc.

68. **Other Programmes:**

i) *Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers of Degree Level Technical Institutions:* Under the Scheme of Revision of Pay scales of Teachers of Degree Level Technical Institutions, Central assistance is provided to States/UTs to meet 80% of additional expenditure involved for implementation of revised Scales of Pay of Teachers of Degree Level Technical Institutions for the period from 1.1.1996 to 31.2.2000.

ii) *Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL):* Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL) was established as a Government of India Enterprise in 1981 to undertake various educational projects with focus on Technical Assistance activities.

iii) *Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok:* 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.

iv) *International Technical Cooperation:* The reputed institutions like IITs, IIMs, IISc, ISM and Universities like JNU, Delhi University, IGNOU, BHU can have collaboration on equal basis with institutions in advanced countries.

v) *National Programme for HRD in IT:* A National Programme for HRD in IT has been drawn up on the recommendation of a Task Force constituted by the Prime Minister's Office relating to IT manpower to harness the opportunity that the recent advances in Information Technology have provided to the country.

vi) *National Mission on Technology Education:* To ensure co-ordinated and balanced regional development of all areas of technology education a National Mission for Technology Education has been set up.

vii) *Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India:* The primary activities under the proposed programme are: (i) Developing academic excellence (ii) Net-working Engineering Institution (iii) Developing Management Capacity. During the first Phase, the programme will provide financial support to 70 to 80 competitively selected engineering institutions comprising of 18 lead institutions and remaining network institutions.

viii) *Special Thrust for Promotion of Education in Biotechnology:* A programme to give special thrust for education and research in the area of Biotechnology with focus on premier institutions like IITs and IISc., Bangalore is proposed. Under this programme, the premier institutions shall have full-fledged departments of biotechnology and initiate programmes at undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level in this area.

ix) *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 proposed. This programme would include 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.

x) *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.

xi) *Support for Networking of Institutions for Optimization of Resources:* Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management have become role models in technical/professional education in the country. These have, over the years, evolved systems and procedures, teaching and learning methodology, research environment and a culture comparable to the best institutions the world over. In addition there are a sizeable number of institutions in the country that have potential to excel given some handholding support.

69. **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 field of Engineering and Technology as well as in the field of Applied Sciences, for the development of North-Eastern Region.

70. **Promotion of Yoga in Schools:** A centrally sponsored scheme for promotion of yoga in schools was launched in 1989-90. This scheme aimed at giving financial assistance to States/ UTs/ NGOs.