MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEMAND NO. 58
Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

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

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2004-2005			Revised 2004-2005			Budget 2005-2006		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue		2224.14	2833.24	5057.38	2224.14	3000.00	5224.14	2710.49	3090.00	5800.49
Capital		*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*
Total		**2224.15**	**2833.24**	**5057.39**	**2224.15**	**3000.00**	**5224.15**	**2710.50**	**3090.00**	**5800.50**
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	27.54	27.54	...	30.17	30.17	...	29.18	29.18
2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.05	0.05
Secondary Education										
3. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	19.00	36.00	55.00	17.10	36.25	53.35	17.10	46.13	63.23
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	2202	85.00	559.49	644.49	100.80	581.49	682.29	164.70	598.94	763.64
5. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	2202	392.00	131.00	523.00	385.20	139.66	524.86	495.00	143.85	638.85
6. Information Communication Technologies(ICT)	2202	12.50	...	12.50	5.17	...	5.17	7.00	...	7.00
	3601	83.00	...	83.00	18.68	...	18.68	37.25	...	37.25
	3602	1.50	...	1.50	0.45	...	0.45	0.75	...	0.75
	Total	*97.00*	*...*	*97.00*	*24.30*	*...*	*24.30*	*45.00*	*...*	*45.00*
7. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	12.20	...	12.20	10.55	...	10.55	13.30	...	13.30
	3601	26.60	...	26.60	23.50	...	23.50	27.00	...	27.00
	3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
	Total	*39.00*	*...*	*39.00*	*34.20*	*...*	*34.20*	*40.50*	*...*	*40.50*
8. Quality Improvement in Schools	2202	7.75	...	7.75	4.82	...	4.82	4.00	...	4.00
	3601	12.00	...	12.00	7.70	...	7.70	4.75	...	4.75
	3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.08	...	0.08	0.25	...	0.25
	Total	*20.00*	*...*	*20.00*	*12.60*	*...*	*12.60*	*9.00*	*...*	*9.00*
9. National Institute of Open Schooling	2202	7.00	...	7.00	5.40	...	5.40	3.60	...	3.60
10. Access and Equity	2202	21.00	...	21.00	5.40	...	5.40	6.40	...	6.40
	3601	8.50	...	8.50	...	...	...	2.10	...	2.10
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*30.00*	*...*	*30.00*	*5.40*	*...*	*5.40*	*9.00*	*...*	*9.00*
11. Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration	2202	3.00	13.40	16.40	2.70	13.40	16.10	3.60	13.80	17.40
12. Other Programmes	2202	1.00	1.38	2.38	0.54	1.38	1.92	0.01	1.38	1.39
Total-Secondary Education		**693.00**	**741.27**	**1434.27**	**588.24**	**772.18**	**1360.42**	**787.51**	**804.10**	**1591.61**
University and Higher Education										
13. University Grants Commission	2202	541.75	1113.80	1655.55	625.27	1182.85	1808.12	708.82	1218.35	1927.17
14. Indira Gandhi National Open University	2202	67.00	1.00	68.00	60.30	...	60.30	54.00	1.00	55.00
15. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	1.00	1.00	...	59.00	59.00	...	58.00	58.00
16. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	17.50	24.00	41.50	15.75	24.00	39.75	15.75	24.00	39.75
17. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	2.80	5.00	7.80	2.52	4.80	7.32	2.52	5.00	7.52
18. Rural Universities/National Council of Rural Institutes	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.90	...	0.90
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	2.47	3.80	6.27	1.80	4.00	5.80
21. Indian Council of Philosophical Research	2202	2.40	2.40	4.80	1.80	2.35	4.15	1.80	2.50	4.30
22. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	2202	...	1.93	1.93	...	2.13	2.13	...	2.34	2.34
23. Other Programmes	2202	4.80	1.51	6.31	2.83	9.29	12.12	3.87	1.61	5.48
Total-University & Higher Education		**640.00**	**1156.64**	**1796.64**	**710.95**	**1290.22**	**2001.17**	**789.46**	**1318.80**	**2108.26**
Development of Languages										
24. Directorate of Hindi	2202	7.34	5.24	12.58	6.61	5.53	12.14	6.61	5.72	12.33
25. Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology	2202	2.10	1.40	3.50	1.88	1.42	3.30	1.89	1.47	3.36
26. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	2202	3.00	6.50	9.50	2.70	6.70	9.40	2.70	6.90	9.60

No.58/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2004-2005			Revised 2004-2005			Budget 2005-2006		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
27. Appointment of Language Teachers	2202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	3601	12.98	...	12.98	14.38	...	14.38	14.38	...	14.38
	3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	Total	*13.00*	*...*	*13.00*	*14.40*	*...*	*14.40*	*14.40*	*...*	*14.40*
28. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	2202	11.00	...	11.00	9.90	...	9.90	9.90	...	9.90
29. Central Institute of Indian Languages and Regional Language Centres	2202	7.95	7.80	15.75	8.06	7.80	15.86	8.06	8.20	16.26
30. NCPSL	2202	0.85	...	0.85	0.76	...	0.76	0.77	...	0.77
31. National Commission for Indian Language	2202	0.05	...	0.05	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
32. Modern Indian Languages	2202	4.00	...	4.00	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
	3601	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80
	Total	*4.00*	*0.80*	*4.80*	*3.60*	*0.80*	*4.40*	*3.60*	*0.80*	*4.40*
33. Development of Tamil Language	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.90
34. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2202	19.50	16.00	35.50	15.30	16.00	31.30	15.57	16.50	32.07
35. Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan	2202	2.50	...	2.50	1.35	...	1.35	2.25	...	2.25
36. Development of Sanskrit Education	2202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	3601	16.00	...	16.00	12.60	...	12.60	15.10	...	15.10
	3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.36	...	0.36	0.40	...	0.40
	Total	*16.42*	*...*	*16.42*	*12.98*	*...*	*12.98*	*15.52*	*...*	*15.52*
37. Sanskrit - Others	2202	1.58	...	1.58	1.42	...	1.42	1.58	...	1.58
38. Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme	3601	29.00	...	29.00	21.60	...	21.60	26.10	...	26.10
39. Education in Human Values	2202	3.00	...	3.00	2.70	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.70
Total-Development of Languages		**121.29**	**37.74**	**159.03**	**103.30**	**38.25**	**141.55**	**112.55**	**39.59**	**152.14**
General										
40. National Scholarship Scheme/ Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas	2202	0.09	0.73	0.82	0.02	0.67	0.69	...	0.75	0.75
	3601	6.65	1.41	8.06	0.82	1.41	2.23	...	1.41	1.41
	3602	0.26	0.08	0.34	0.06	0.08	0.14	...	0.08	0.08
	Total	*7.00*	*2.22*	*9.22*	*0.90*	*2.16*	*3.06*	*...*	*2.24*	*2.24*
41. National Merit Scholarship Scheme	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15
	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.40	...	9.40
	3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35
	Total	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*9.90*	*...*	*9.90*
42. Book Promotion	2202	6.71	7.40	14.11	4.68	7.40	12.08	9.54	10.00	19.54
43. Indian National Commission/ UNESCO	2202	2.59	7.48	10.07	2.36	7.37	9.73	3.88	8.43	12.31
44. Planning Norms	2202	3.55	2.65	6.20	3.38	3.39	6.77	3.20	4.92	8.12
45. Statistics	2202	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
46. Administration	2202	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71
Total-General		**19.86**	**24.46**	**44.32**	**11.32**	**25.03**	**36.35**	**26.53**	**30.30**	**56.83**
Total-General Education		**1474.15**	**1960.11**	**3434.26**	**1413.81**	**2125.68**	**3539.49**	**1716.05**	**2192.79**	**3908.84**
Technical Education										
47. Community Polytechnics	2203	29.23	2.00	31.23	31.71	0.80	32.51	26.10	1.00	27.10
48. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	200.00	449.02	649.02	180.00	437.02	617.02	198.00	428.00	626.00
49. National Institutes of Technology	2203	80.00	156.42	236.42	72.00	195.60	267.60	81.00	195.66	276.66
50. Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training	2203	15.00	10.00	25.00	13.50	10.49	23.99	18.25	10.80	29.05
51. Indian Institutes of Management	2203	15.00	30.00	45.00	22.50	22.00	44.50	31.51	30.00	61.51
52. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	30.00	82.00	112.00	27.00	82.00	109.00	28.00	83.00	111.00
53. Re-organising, restructuring and strengthening of AICTE Bureau of Technical Education and its Committee and Boards	2203	60.00	30.00	90.00	54.00	10.00	64.00	91.48	10.00	101.48
54. Technology Development Mission	2203	4.00	...	4.00	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
55. Polytechnics for the disabled persons	2203	4.00	...	4.00	1.80	...	1.80	3.60	...	3.60
56. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	2203	5.00	4.50	9.50	1.35	4.50	5.85	5.40	4.63	10.03

No.58/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2004-2005			Revised 2004-2005			Budget 2005-2006		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
57. National Institute for Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	2203	3.00	8.00	11.00	2.70	8.00	10.70	3.60	8.00	11.60
58. National Instt. for Forge and Foundary Technology	2203	3.00	4.71	7.71	2.70	4.71	7.41	3.60	4.71	8.31
59. School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	2203	4.00	6.00	10.00	3.60	6.00	9.60	3.60	6.00	9.60
60. National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	2203	12.00	16.00	28.00	10.80	16.40	27.20	10.80	17.00	27.80
61. Sant Longowal Instt. of Engineering & Technology	2203	3.00	12.00	15.00	2.70	12.00	14.70	2.70	12.00	14.70
62. IIIT, Allahabad	2203	5.00	4.50	9.50	4.50	4.50	9.00	9.00	4.63	13.63
63. ISM, Dhanbad	2203	3.00	15.00	18.00	2.70	15.00	17.70	4.50	15.45	19.95
64. Research and Development	2203	25.00	...	25.00	7.20	...	7.20	0.01	...	0.01
65. Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence	2203	5.00	...	5.00	1.35	...	1.35	0.01	...	0.01
66. Thrust Areas of Technical Education	2203	5.00	...	5.00	1.35	...	1.35	0.01	...	0.01
67. Board of Apprenticeship Training	2203	1.50	2.00	3.50	1.35	2.18	3.53	2.00	2.18	4.18
68. Payment for Professional and Spl. Services	2203	2.50	...	2.50	1.12	...	1.12	2.17	...	2.17
69. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	2.00	...	2.00	0.63	...	0.63	1.00	...	1.00
	3601	47.00	...	47.00	10.08	...	10.08	16.50	...	16.50
	3602	1.00	...	1.00	0.09	...	0.09	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*50.00*	*...*	*50.00*	*10.80*	*...*	*10.80*	*18.00*	*...*	*18.00*
70. National Programme for Human Resource Development in Information Technology	2203	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
71. Technical Education Quality Improvement Project of Government of India	2203	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00
72. Other Programmes	2203	32.76	0.75	33.51	35.33	0.26	35.59	86.43	22.27	108.70
	4202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	Total	*32.77*	*0.75*	*33.52*	*35.34*	*0.26*	*35.60*	*86.44*	*22.27*	*108.71*
North Eastern Areas										
Development of North Eastern Region										
73. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	2552	3.00	12.00	15.00	2.25	12.00	14.25	0.01	12.00	12.01
Total-Technical Education		**750.00**	**844.90**	**1594.90**	**597.92**	**843.46**	**1441.38**	**733.40**	**867.33**	**1600.73**
Sports & Youth Services										
74. 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**
75. Lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Areas and Sikkim	2552	...	...	...	212.42	...	212.42	261.05	...	261.05
Grand Total		*2224.15*	*2833.24*	*5057.39*	*2224.15*	*3000.00*	*5224.15*	*2710.50*	*3090.00*	*5800.50*

C. Plan Outlay*:-	Head of Dev.	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	1475.00	...	1475.00	1415.37	...	1415.37	1717.55	...	1717.55
2. Technical Education	22203	747.00	...	747.00	595.67	...	595.67	733.39	...	733.39
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. North Eastern Areas	22552	3.00	...	3.00	214.67	...	214.67	261.06	...	261.06
Total -Central Plan		**2225.00**	**...**	**2225.00**	**2225.71**	**...**	**2225.71**	**2712.00**	**...**	**2712.00**

*Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

| Demand No. 101 | | 0.85 | ... | 0.85 | 1.56 | ... | 1.56 | 1.50 | ... | 1.50 |

No.58/ 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 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:** National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) with its 5 regional institutes was set up in 1961 with the main objectives being to assist and advise the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the formulation and implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of school education.

4. **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan:** Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan was set up in 1965, as a registered body, wholly financed by Government, to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objective of which is to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees. During 2005-06 15 more schools will be opened in special focus districts.

5. **Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti:** 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 Vidyalaya, one in each district of the country. An autonomous organisation, the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti (NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas. During 2005-06, 10 more schools will be opened in special focus districts.

6. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools:** The Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools has been introduced 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. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment recently issued a gazette notification stipulating guidelines in respect of Section 30 of the PWD Act, 1995 providing for various facilities to disabled children in normal schools.

8. **Quality Improvement in Schools:** During the 10th Plan, a composite Scheme of "Quality Improvement in Schools" covering five existing schemes of the Department, Viz. Improvement of Science Education, Environmental Orientation to School Education, Promotion of Yoga, National Population Education Programme and International Olympiad is being formulated.

The objectives of the scheme will be:

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 improvements in the 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.

9. **National Institute of Open Schooling:** The National Institute of Open Schooling, earlier called National Open School, was established in 1989 to provide development 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:** Under the scheme assistance is provided to NGO for setting up girls hostels. The scheme is under revision.

11. **Central Tibetan Schools Administration:** The Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) was established as an Autonomous Organisation in the year 1961. The main objective of the 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 support to the Joint Indo-Mongolian School, voluntary organizations in the field of School Education, educational concession 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 to promote Social Science research in India. The ICSSR provides financial support for conducting research projects awarding various fellowships, giving funds for organizing training courses in research methodology and computer applications, promoting research collaboration with other countries, providing documentation services to research scholars, grants for organizing seminars/ workshops and for brining out research publications as well as extending maintenance and development grants to ICSSR supported Research Institutes and Regional Centres.

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. 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.

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 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. **The 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) Shimla:** The Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS) is a residential centre, 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.

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. 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.

22. **Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute:** Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute was created by joint announcements of Govt. of India and Canada in 1968 to promote understanding between India and Canada mainly through facilitation of Academic activities. The Govt. of India is providing funds to the Institute as per agreement signed between Govt. 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, National Programme for Women in Secondary & Higher Education, Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC).

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

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. The Commission runs a scheme of Production of University level Books in Hindi and other Indian Languages to facilitate the change to Indian Languages as the medium of instruction at the University level and it coordinates with the State level academies for development of books in regional languages.

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

27. **Appointment of Language Teachers:** The three different schemes of Appointment of Hindi Teachers, Appointment of Urdu Teachers & Appointment of Modern Indian Language Teachers are proposed to be amalgamated into one scheme, namely, "Appointment of Language Teachers" with three distinct components i.e. (i) Salaries will continue to be paid for Hindi teachers in schools in non-Hindi speaking states. (ii) Similarly, the salaries of Urdu teachers in State Government schools will also be borne by the Centre. The scheme will be implemented exclusively in those 325 blocks/districts that have a significant educationally backward minority/population, as identified by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. (iii) Under the Modern Indian Language component, salaries will also be borne for any teacher of any of the languages listed in the 8th schedule of the Constitution (other than the mother tongue/official language/ first language of the State) that is taught as the third language.

28. **National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL):** The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has started functioning as an autonomous body w.e.f. 1.4.1996 for the promotion of Urdu language and also Arabic and Persian languages through the scheme of Calligraphy Training Centres, Scheme of Production and Publications, Scheme of Correspondence Courses.

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

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, a fully funded deemed university. It conducts training programmes for school teachers, develops teaching material and implements/ monitors the scheme of English Language Teaching Institute and funds districts centres of English teaching.

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

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

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

36. **Central Plan Scheme for Development of Sanskrit Education:** Under the scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided by the Government to eminent Sanskrit Pandits, modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas, providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Schools, scholarship to students studying in Sanskrit schools, improving the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in schools/colleges/vidyapeethas.

37. **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 relating to Strengthening Culture and Values in Education in school and non-formal system of education.

GENERAL

41. **National Merit Scholarship Scheme:** The National Merit Scholarship Scheme has been formulated by merging of two schemes i.e. National Scholarship Scheme and Scheme of Scholarship for talented children at secondary level in rural areas. The new revised scheme of National Merit Scholarship has been approved in October, 2004.

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 assistant 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. Indian scholars are selected for higher studies/specialised training against scholarship etc. offered by foreign Governments/organisations under Cultural Exchange Programme/Educational Exchange programme and Commonwealth Scholarships. Expenses abroad are met by the foreign Governments/Organisations as also international passage costs in many cases.

42. **Book Promotion**

Institutions for Book Promotion- National Book Trust: National Book Trust, Indian (NBT) established by the Government of India in 1957, produces and encourages the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public. To promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship, the NBT participates in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions. The annual Frankfurt and Tokyo Book Fairs are the two major international events in which NBT participates.

Book Promotional Activities and Voluntary Agencies: Under the Scheme, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to voluntary organizations and associations of publishers and authors for organizing seminars, training courses, workshops and annual conventions connected with book promotional activities. Reputed publishers, associations etc. are given grants-in-aid for organizing the prestigious Delhi Book Fair and National Book Fairs, etc.

COPYRIGHT

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

International Copyright Union - India's Contribution to World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): This is a scheme to meet India's annual contribution to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), of which India is a member.

43. **UNESCO:**

Contribution to UNESCO: Being a member India has to contribute its share towards the UNESCO Programme & Budget. This Budget Head is also meant for meeting the expenditure on the following items :

(i) Voluntary Contribution to International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris;

(ii) Reimbursement of rent subvention to UNESCO New Delhi office; and

(iii) Any other Voluntary Contribution on the appeal of Director-General, UNESCO.

The following schemes are being implemented by UNESCO Division: -

Deputation and Delegation to UNESCO Conference etc.: The provision under this head is meant for meeting expenditure of the non-official members included in the Indian delegation to General Conference of UNESCO and expenditure involved in participation (on return hospitality) in the Executive Board meetings of UNESCO.

Construction of UNESCO House: This head is operated out of the budget of Ministry of Urban Development and is meant for the construction of a separate building for UNESCO's New Delhi Office. Presently we are reimbursing the rent for the office.

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 and SAIIER Scheme of Auroville.

44. **Planning Norms:**

(I) ***National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration:*** The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) is an autonomous organization set up and fully financed by the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, 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, to train and orient key level functionaries as well as senior level administrators from

No.58/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

the centre and states to collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organizations, to provide facilities for training and research to other countries particularly of the Asian region in the field of educational planning and administration and to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books, to share experience and expertise in the area of educational planning and administration with other countries and to conduct comparative studies for the furtherance of these objectives.

(II) *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 a direct bearing on the management and implementation aspects of National Policy on Education.

(III) *National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions:* A commission with the name of "National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions- 2004 has been established through an Act of Parliament (No. 2 of 2005). The commission will advise the State and Central Government relating to issues pertaining to the education of minorities.

According to the clause Chapter V 14 (1) & (2) the Central Government has to give grants to the commission for its functioning. Thus the provision is proposed in Demand for Grants 2005-2006.

(IV) *Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP):* The scheme has two components: - (i) Infrastructure Development: The scheme was launched in May 1993 to provide basic infrastructure and facilities in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities, establishment of new primary/upper primary schools and residential higher secondary schools for girls, strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in existing schools and opening of multi-stream residential Higher Secondary Schools for girls where Science, Commerce, Humanities and Vocational Courses are taught. Under the scheme 100% assistance is provided to State Governments and Voluntary Organizations through State Governments. (ii) Modernization of Madrasa: The objective of the scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum. It is being implemented by State Governments as a Central Scheme with 100% financial assistance. The scheme has been merged from the 10th Five Year Plan.

45. **Statistics:** The scheme strengthening of statistical machinery in states, still under formulation, envisages covering all levels of school education by providing necessary software and hardware and training to the existing statistical staff in States/UTs.

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

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

47. **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, 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 Institutions. The scheme aims at providing short term skill development training to the school dropouts, minorities, women, SC/STs & other disadvantaged section of the society to enhance their societal status by way of securing wage/self employment.

48. **Indian Institute of Technology:** Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Delhi, Guwahati and Roorkee have been established as 'Institutions of National Importance' under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Their main objective is to impart world-class training in engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields; and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

49. **Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs)/National Institute of Technology (NITs):** All the 18 RECs including Bihar College of Engineering have now been converted into as National Institutes of Technology with "Deemed University" status. The proposal for Deemed University status to NIT, Patna is with the UGC for consideration. Further, all these 18 Institutes have been taken over, as fully funded institutions of the Central Government w.e.f. 21.05.2003. 100% of funds are provided to these institutes by the Central Government both under Plan and Non-Plan budget. During the current financial year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.80.00 crores under Plan and Rs.156.42 crores under Non-Plan has been budgeted.

50. **Scheme of Apprenticeship Training:** 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 passouts in about 8000 industrial establishments/organisations.

51. **Indian Institute of Management:** The six Indian Institutes of Management were set up by the Government of India at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and Calicut 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. The Institutes are taking a leading role in research and consultancy and providing a notable assistance in industrial development in the country.

52. **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.

53. **All India Council for Technical Education:** All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi was set up in 1945 as an Advisory Body. It was given a statutory status through an Act of Parliament in 1987 which came into effect on March 28, 1988. The AICTE has Regional Offices at Kolkata, Bhopal, Bangalore, Chandigarh and Mumbai to support its various activities. Main functions of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country, promotion of qualitative improvements of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.

54. **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.

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

No.58/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

56. **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.

57. **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 UNDP though the International Labour Organisation (ILO). NIIE has also been recognised as a Quality Improvement Programme Centre.

58. **National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi:** The National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi was established by the Government of India in collaboration with the UNESCO-UNDP in 1956 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.

59. **School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi:** School of Planning & 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.

60. **National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research:** The institutes are located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata and are actively involved in planning, designing, organising quality education and training programmes, research studies and learning packages for polytechnics, industries and community besides conducting M. Tech. Courses.

61. **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.

62. **Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad:** Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad has been set up to impart education, training, research and development in the field of information technology and related areas. The institute was granted Deemed University status in 2001.

63. **Indian School of Mines (ISM, Dhanbad):** The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was established in 1926 for providing trained manpower for the Mining Industry. In 1967, ISM was converted into autonomous institution under Central Government with the 'Deemed-to-be University' status. The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad caters to the human resource needs of the nation in the areas of Mining, Petroleum, Mining Machinery, Mineral Engineering and Earth Sciences besides training manpower in the related disciplines of Management, Electronics Engineering, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Science, and Humanities and Social Sciences.

64. **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.

65. **Scheme of Modernisation and Removal Of Obsolescence (MODROB):** Under the scheme 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.

66. **Scheme of Thrust Areas in Technical Education:** The scheme of Thrust Areas in 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 specialized fields.

The scheme was implemented by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry till 1996-97. However, with regard to Central Institutions and National Institutes of Technology (NITs), it was decided that the scheme would be implemented in the Ministry from financial year 1997-98. The scheme is implemented from 1997-98 onwards in the Ministry in respect of Centrally funded Institutes.

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

68. **Payment for Professional and Special Services:** The project was launched with the assistance of the World Bank as State Sector Project in two phases. The first Technician Education Project (Tech. Ed.I) commenced from December, 1990 and ended in September, 1998. The Second Technician Education Project Tech. Ed.II commenced in January 1992 and ended in October 1999. The two projects benefited 532 polytechnics in 19 States and Union Territories and have been rated highly satisfactory by the World Bank. The Government formulated another project called Third Technician Education Project (Tech. Ed.III) with the assistance of the World Bank in order to cover 12 existing and 7 new polytechnics.

69. **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. The scheme is being revised.

72. **Other Programmes:**
(i)   ***Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL):*** Ed.CIL was established as a Government of India Enterprise in 1981 to undertake various educational projects with focus on Technical Assistance activities such as preparation of detailed Project Reports for establishment of educational institutions, development of curricula, assessment of manpower requirement, carrying out surveys, etc. Ed.CIL has been a profit making public sector undertaking for the last 15 years and has been regularly paying dividend to the Government of India.

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

No.58/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(iii) International Technical Cooperation: Under this scheme assistance is given to reputed Institutions like IITs, IIMs, IISc, ISM and universities like JNU, DU, IGNOU, BHU etc. to collaborate with foreign institutions for approved cultural exchange programme/Educational Exchange S&T programme with Science cooperation, expenditure on visit of Foreign Delegation for sending delegation abroad, organizing international seminar/conference on collaboration in Technical Assistance.

(iv) **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 then Prime Minister Office relating to IT manpower to harness the opportunity that the recent advances in Information Technology have provided to the country.

(v) **Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India:** The Primary activities under the proposed programmes 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.

(vi) **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.

(vii) **National Programme for Earthquake Engineering Education:** To give special thrust to education in earthquake engineering in the country, a National Programme for Earthquake Engineering Education (NPEEE) is being implemented. This programme includes 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.

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

(ix) **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.

(x) **Infrastructure Development Programme in Polytechnic:** Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a Scheme to upgrade infrastructure of 185 existing polytechnics located in the 185 special focussed districts, during the 10th Plan Period. These Districts have been identified based on minority concentration, SC female literacy rate, ITDP, Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.

(xi) **Setting up of new polytechnic:** Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a Scheme to set up 58 new Polytechnics out of which 16 Polytechnics will be set up during the 10th Plan Period, one each in 16 special focussed districts of the country which do not have any polytechnic as on date. These Districts have been selected based on minority concentration, SC female literacy rate, ITDP, Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.

(xii) **Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Jabalpur:** In order to impart education, Research in the field of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Government of India has decided to set up an institute at Jabalpur. The institute has been registered with the Registrar of Societies under M. P. Societies Registration Act, 1973.

The Institute has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble HRM on 7.02. 2005.

73. **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.