MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DEMAND NO. 56

Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

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

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2005-2006			Revised 2005-2006			Budget 2006-2007		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue		2710.49	3090.00	5800.49	2509.99	3290.00	5799.99	3615.99	3366.28	6982.27
Capital		*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*
Total		**2710.50**	**3090.00**	**5800.50**	**2510.00**	**3290.00**	**5800.00**	**3616.00**	**3366.28**	**6982.28**
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	29.18	29.18	...	30.08	30.08	...	29.81	29.81
2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.04	0.04
Secondary Education										
3. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	17.10	46.13	63.23	17.10	56.13	73.23	31.50	59.03	90.53
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	2202	164.70	598.94	763.64	164.70	639.94	804.64	211.50	646.00	857.50
5. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	2202	495.00	143.85	638.85	474.00	150.85	624.85	585.00	155.15	740.15
6. Information Communication Technologies(ICT)	2202	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.30	...	8.30
	3601	37.25	...	37.25	38.00	...	38.00	51.15	...	51.15
	3602	0.75	...	0.75	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
	Total	*45.00*	*...*	*45.00*	*45.00*	*...*	*45.00*	*60.20*	*...*	*60.20*
7. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	13.30	...	13.30	4.70	...	4.70	13.30	...	13.30
	3601	27.00	...	27.00	35.60	...	35.60	40.50	...	40.50
	3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
	Total	*40.50*	*...*	*40.50*	*40.50*	*...*	*40.50*	*54.00*	*...*	*54.00*
8. Quality Improvement in Schools	2202	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	...	...	...
	3601	4.75	...	4.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3602	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*9.00*	*...*	*9.00*	*4.00*	*...*	*4.00*	*...*	*...*	*...*
9. National Institute of Open Schooling	2202	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	4.05	...	4.05
10. Access and Equity	2202	6.40	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.40
	3601	2.10	...	2.10	...	...	...	2.10	...	2.10
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
	Total	*9.00*	*...*	*9.00*	*6.40*	*...*	*6.40*	*9.00*	*...*	*9.00*
11. Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration	2202	3.60	13.80	17.40	3.60	15.30	18.90	4.05	15.30	19.35
12. Other Programmes	2202	0.01	1.38	1.39	0.50	1.67	2.17	1.00	1.60	2.60
Total-Secondary Education		*787.51*	*804.10*	*1591.61*	*759.40*	*863.89*	*1623.29*	*960.30*	*877.08*	*1837.38*
University and Higher Education										
13. University Grants Commission	2202	708.82	1218.35	1927.17	709.72	1389.61	2099.33	1139.47	1460.70	2600.17
14. Indira Gandhi National Open University	2202	54.00	1.00	55.00	54.00	...	54.00	90.00	1.00	91.00
15. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	58.00	58.00	...	58.00	58.00	...	10.00	10.00
16. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	15.75	24.00	39.75	15.75	24.00	39.75	18.55	24.00	42.55
17. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	2.52	5.00	7.52	2.52	5.00	7.52	3.52	5.00	8.52
18. Rural Universities/National Council of Rural Institutes	2202	0.90	...	0.90	0.24	...	0.24	0.81	...	0.81
19. Commonwealth of Learning	2202	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.46	2.46	...	2.46	2.46
20. Indian Institute of Advance Studies,Shimla	2202	1.80	4.00	5.80	1.80	4.00	5.80	2.00	4.00	6.00
21. Indian Council of Philosophical Research	2202	1.80	2.50	4.30	1.80	2.50	4.30	2.00	2.50	4.50
22. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	2202	...	2.34	2.34	...	2.34	2.34	...	2.34	2.34
23. Other Programmes	2202	3.87	1.61	5.48	2.97	1.68	4.65	4.50	1.56	6.06
Total-University & Higher Education		*789.46*	*1318.80*	*2108.26*	*788.80*	*1489.59*	*2278.39*	*1260.85*	*1513.56*	*2774.41*
Development of Languages										
24. Directorate of Hindi	2202	6.61	5.72	12.33	6.61	5.72	12.33	7.20	5.76	12.96
25. Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology	2202	1.89	1.47	3.36	2.07	1.63	3.70	3.15	1.57	4.72
26. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	2202	2.70	6.90	9.60	2.70	6.90	9.60	4.05	7.05	11.10
27. Appointment of Language Teachers	2202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	3601	14.38	...	14.38	14.38	...	14.38	17.98	...	17.98
	3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
	Total	*14.40*	*...*	*14.40*	*14.40*	*...*	*14.40*	*18.00*	*...*	*18.00*
28. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	2202	9.90	...	9.90	9.90	...	9.90	12.60	...	12.60

No.56/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2005-2006			Revised 2005-2006			Budget 2006-2007		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
29. Central Institute of Indian Languages and Regional Language Centres	2202	8.06	8.20	16.26	8.06	8.20	16.26	9.90	7.87	17.77
30. NCPSL	2202	0.77	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.77	1.00	...	1.00
31. Modern Indian Languages	2202	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
	3601	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.75	0.75
Total		*3.60*	*0.80*	*4.40*	*3.60*	*0.80*	*4.40*	*3.60*	*0.75*	*4.35*
32. Development of Tamil Language	2202	0.90	...	0.90	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
33. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2202	15.57	16.50	32.07	15.57	17.50	33.07	27.30	17.85	45.15
34. Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan	2202	2.25	...	2.25	0.25	...	0.25	1.70	...	1.70
35. Development of Sanskrit Education	2202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	3601	15.10	...	15.10	8.10	...	8.10	14.58	...	14.58
	3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
Total		*15.52*	*...*	*15.52*	*8.52*	*...*	*8.52*	*15.00*	*...*	*15.00*
36. Sanskrit - Others	2202	1.58	...	1.58	0.99	...	0.99	1.00	...	1.00
37. Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme	3601	26.10	...	26.10	26.10	...	26.10	45.00	...	45.00
38. Education in Human Values	2202	2.70	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.70
Total-Development of Languages		*112.55*	*39.59*	*152.14*	*102.74*	*40.75*	*143.49*	*153.20*	*40.85*	*194.05*
General										
39. National Scholarship Scheme/ Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas	2202	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.92	0.92	...	0.81	0.81
	3601	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.41	1.41
	3602	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08
Total		*...*	*2.24*	*2.24*	*...*	*2.41*	*2.41*	*...*	*2.30*	*2.30*
40. National Merit Scholarship Scheme	2202	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
	3601	9.40	...	9.40	7.40	...	7.40	11.00	...	11.00
	3602	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.50	...	0.50
Total		*9.90*	*...*	*9.90*	*7.90*	*...*	*7.90*	*11.70*	*...*	*11.70*
41. Book Promotion	2202	9.54	10.00	19.54	14.04	10.00	24.04	24.30	8.50	32.80
42. Indian National Commission/ UNESCO	2202	3.88	8.43	12.31	2.48	9.13	11.61	3.84	8.11	11.95
43. Planning Norms	2202	3.20	4.92	8.12	3.20	4.82	8.02	6.00	4.80	10.80
44. Statistics	2202	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
45. Administration	2202	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71	...	4.71	4.71
Total-General		*26.53*	*30.30*	*56.83*	*27.63*	*31.07*	*58.70*	*45.84*	*28.42*	*74.26*
Total-General Education		*1716.05*	*2192.79*	*3908.84*	*1678.57*	*2425.30*	*4103.87*	*2420.19*	*2459.91*	*4880.10*
Technical Education										
46. Community Polytechnics	2203	26.10	1.00	27.10	15.10	...	15.10	25.60	...	25.60
47. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	198.00	428.00	626.00	236.00	418.00	654.00	253.50	430.00	683.50
48. National Institutes of Technology	2203	81.00	195.66	276.66	81.00	195.46	276.46	...	...	...
49. Scholarships/Apprenticeship Training	2203	18.25	10.80	29.05	18.25	10.80	29.05	18.25	10.80	29.05
50. Indian Institutes of Management	2203	31.51	30.00	61.51	31.51	17.91	49.42	35.00	30.00	65.00
51. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	28.00	83.00	111.00	33.00	82.00	115.00	73.00	83.00	156.00
52. All India Council for Technical Education (Including National Institutes of Technology)	2203	91.48	10.00	101.48	76.48	4.48	80.96	187.48	210.00	397.48
53. Technology Development Mission	2203	3.60	...	3.60	1.70	...	1.70	4.50	...	4.50
54. Polytechnics for the disabled persons	2203	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60
55. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	2203	5.40	4.63	10.03	3.40	4.63	8.03	6.00	4.63	10.63
56. National Institute for Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	2203	3.60	8.00	11.60	3.60	8.00	11.60	6.00	11.00	17.00
57. National Instt. for Forge and Foundary Technology	2203	3.60	4.71	8.31	3.60	4.71	8.31	4.00	4.71	8.71
58. School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	2203	3.60	6.00	9.60	3.60	6.00	9.60	4.00	6.20	10.20
59. National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	2203	10.80	17.00	27.80	11.70	16.75	28.45	10.80	17.70	28.50
60. Sant Longowal Instt. of Engineering & Technology	2203	2.70	12.00	14.70	2.70	9.00	11.70	3.00	12.00	15.00
61. IIIT, Allahabad	2203	9.00	4.63	13.63	11.00	4.63	15.63	12.00	4.63	16.63
62. ISM, Dhanbad	2203	4.50	15.45	19.95	6.50	15.61	22.11	10.00	16.00	26.00
63. Research and Development	2203	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
64. Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence	2203	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01

No.56/ Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(In crores of Rupees)

	Major Head	Budget 2005-2006			Revised 2005-2006			Budget 2006-2007		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
65. Thrust Areas of Technical Education	2203	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01
66. Board of Apprenticeship Training	2203	2.00	2.18	4.18	2.00	2.58	4.58	2.00	2.58	4.58
67. Payment for Professional and Spl. Services	2203	2.17	…	2.17	2.17	…	2.17	2.18	…	2.18
68. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	1.00	…	1.00	0.39	…	0.39	1.00	…	1.00
	3601	16.50	…	16.50	12.36	…	12.36	16.50	…	16.50
	3602	0.50	…	0.50	0.25	…	0.25	0.50	…	0.50
	Total	*18.00*	…	*18.00*	*13.00*	…	*13.00*	*18.00*	…	*18.00*
69. National Programme for Human Resource Development in Information Technology	2203	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01
70. Technical Education Quality Improvement Project of Government of India	2203	100.00	…	100.00	5.00	…	5.00	80.00	…	80.00
71. Indian Institute of Information Technology at Jabalpur	2203	9.00	…	9.00	6.00	…	6.00	10.00	…	10.00
72. Cental Institute of Technology (CIT,) Kokrajhar	2203	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01	3.50	…	3.50
73. Indian Institute of Science for Education Research (IISER) at Pune and Kolkata	2203	…	…	…	6.00	…	6.00	50.00	…	50.00
74. Indian Institutes of Information Technology	2203	…	…	…	…	…	…	4.50	…	4.50
75. Schools of Planning and Achitecture	2203	…	…	…	…	…	…	5.00	…	5.00
76. Assistance to States for upgradation of existing/setting up of new polytechnics	3601	…	…	…	…	…	…	4.05	…	4.05
	3602	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.45	…	0.45
	Total	…	…	…	…	…	…	*4.50*	…	*4.50*
77. Other Programmes	2203	77.42	22.27	99.69	3.95	22.36	26.31	1.92	22.27	24.19
	4202	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01	0.01	…	0.01
	Total	*77.43*	*22.27*	*99.70*	*3.96*	*22.36*	*26.32*	*1.93*	*22.27*	*24.20*
North Eastern Areas										
Development of North Eastern Region										
78. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	2552	0.01	12.00	12.01	0.01	11.00	11.01	3.50	11.00	14.50
Total-Technical Education		*733.40*	*867.33*	*1600.73*	*580.93*	*833.92*	*1414.85*	*841.88*	*876.52*	*1718.40*
Sports & Youth Services										
79. Physical Education	2204	…	0.65	0.65	…	0.65	0.65	…	…	…
Total-Sports & Youth Services		…	*0.65*	*0.65*	…	*0.65*	*0.65*	…	…	…
80. *Provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Areas and Sikkim*										
80.01 Provision for Secondary Education	2552	87.49	…	87.49	100.01	…	100.01	106.70	…	106.70
80.02 Provision for University & Higher Education	2552	85.54	…	85.54	84.47	…	84.47	142.65	…	142.65
80.03 Provision for Development of Languages	2552	12.49	…	12.49	2.76	…	2.76	11.80	…	11.80
80.04 Provision for Scholarships	2552	1.10	…	1.10	0.47	…	0.47	1.30	…	1.30
80.05 Provision for Book promotion	2552	1.06	…	1.06	0.05	…	0.05	2.70	…	2.70
80.06 Provision for INC/ UNESCO unit	2552	0.42	…	0.42	…	…	…	0.46	…	0.46
80.07 Provision for Planning Norms	2552	0.35	…	0.35	…	…	…	0.20	…	0.20
80.08 Provision for Technical Education	2552	72.60	…	72.60	62.74	…	62.74	88.12	…	88.12
	4552	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Total	*261.05*	…	*261.05*	*250.50*	…	*250.50*	*353.93*	…	*353.93*
Grand Total		**2710.50**	**3090.00**	**5800.50**	**2510.00**	**3290.00**	**5800.00**	**3616.00**	**3366.28**	**6982.28**

C. Plan Outlay*:-	Head of Dev.	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	1717.55	…	1717.55	1680.07	…	1680.07	2421.69	…	2421.69
2. Technical Education	22203	733.39	…	733.39	580.92	…	580.92	838.38	…	838.38
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
5. North Eastern Areas	22552	261.06	…	261.06	250.51	…	250.51	357.43	…	357.43
Total -Central Plan		**2712.00**	…	**2712.00**	**2511.50**	…	**2511.50**	**3617.50**	…	**3617.50**

* Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

Demand No. 100		1.50	…	1.50	1.50	…	1.50	1.50	…	1.50

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) was set up by the Government of India in 1961 as an autonomous organisation registered under Socities Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) to advise and assist the Ministry of Human Resorce Development, Government of India and Departments of Education in States/ UTs in formulation and implementation of their policies and major programmes in the field of Education particularly for qualitative improvement of School Education. From 2006-07, the scheme of Quality Improvement in Schools having the components of National Population Education Programme (NPEP), Environmental Orientation to Schools, Introduction to Yoga in Schools and International Science Olympiad have been transferred to NCERT for implementation.

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 2006-07, 50 more schools are proposed to be opened.

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 Vidyalayas, 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 2006-07, 28 more schools are proposed to be opened.

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):** The Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) was launched in 1974. The scheme provides educational opportunities to disabled children in common schools to facilitate their integration and ultimate retention in the general school system. The scheme is being implemented through the Education Departments of State Governments and UT Administration as well as through Non-Governmental Organisations under the scheme. The components include educational aids, assistive equipment, salaries for Special Teacher and facilites for children with disability. The IEDC Scheme is presently under revision.

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 NGOs for running girls hostels.

11. **Central Tibetan Schools Administration:** 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, and National Awards to Teachers.

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. While UGC provides assistance to all eligible universities and institutions deemed to be universities, provision for assistance to Central Universities is being distinctly made.

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

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

16. **Indian Council of Social Science Research:** Established for promotion of research in Social Sciences, the Council provides financial support to research projects, awards fellowships, organizes training courses in research methodology, collaborates in research with scholars and institutions from other countries, provides documentation services to researchers, provides grants for organizing seminars, workshops and for research publications . The council also supports maintenance and development grants to approved research institutions. The provision for the council includes support to research and publications relating to the commemoration of 150 years of the First War of Independence.

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

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

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

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

21. **Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR):** The ICPR was established at New Delhi for the promotion of research in philosophy and allied disciplines. The council awards fellowships, organises seminars, academic conferences, offers travel grants and grants other academic pursuits sponsors research projects and brings out publications relating to its objectives.

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

23. **Other Programmes:** These include provision for grants in aid to Association of Indian Universities, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, New Delhi, Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance, National Research Professors, Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC). Provision for programmes relating to women in Higher Education has been subsumed in the provision made for assistance to the UGC.

Development of Language

24. **Central Hindi Directorate (CHD):** The Central Hindi Directorate with its four Regional Centres located at Hyderabad, Kolkata, 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 setup as a 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 and Appointment of Modern Indian Language Teachers are proposed to be amalgamated into one scheme, namely, "Appointment of Language Teachers" with three distinct componentsi.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. **Modern Indian Language/ Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL):** The Central Institute of English & Foreign Language, is a fully funded deemed University. It conducts training programmes for School teachers, develops teaching material and implements/monitors the scheme of English Language Teaching Institute and funds districts centres of English teaching.

32. **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

33. **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.

34. **Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain:** It was set up in August, 1987 as a 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.

35-36. **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. **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 Government as a Central scheme with 100% financial assistance.

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

40. **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.

41. **Book Promotion/Copyright**

I) **National Book Trust:** National Book Trust, Indian (NBT) established by the Government of India in 1957, produces and encourages the production of good literature and makes such literature available at moderate prices to the public. To promote and highlight Indian Books and authorship, the NBT participates in various International Book Fairs and Exhibitions. On the invitation of the Frankfurt Book Fair authorities, India has decided to be the Guest of Honour at the 58th Frankfurt Book Fair 2006. The 2006 FBF will be organised in month of October at Frankfurt. The NBT has been designated as the Nodal Agency for organising and implementing various activities. A total of Rs. 20 crore have been earmarked for the event spread over during 2005-06 (Rs. 6.50 crore) and 2006-07 (Rs. 13.50 crore).

II) **Book Promotional Activities and Voluntary Agencies:** Under the Scheme, grant-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. Grants are given to various voluntary organisations including Publishers Associations who are actively engaged in the Book Promotional activities. Besides this financial assistance is also provided to various organisations for organising Book Fairs in the rural/ remote areas.

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

42. **Contribution to UNESCO:** Being a member, India has to contribute its share towards the UNESCO Programme and 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.

Auroville Foundation: 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.

43. 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 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.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

46. **Scheme of Community Polytechnics:** The scheme of Community Polytechnics was started during the year 1978-79 as a Direct Central Assistance Scheme of the Government 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 sections of the society to enhance their societal status by way of securing wage/self employment.

47. **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.

50. **Indian Institutes 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. The Government has identified Shillong (Meghalaya) for establishing the seventh IIM in the Country.

51. **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.

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

53. **Technology Development Mission:** Technical 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.

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

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

56. **National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai:** The National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai was established as a National Institute in 1963 by the Government of India with the assistance of UNDP through the International Labaour Organisation (ILO), NITIE has also been recognized as a Quality Improvement Programme Centre.

57. **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 UNECSO-UNDP in 1966 with the objectives to organize teaching and training programmes, conduct research and development activities in the frontier areas pertaining to foundry, forge and related technologies and provide technical guidance and documentation services to such industries.

58. **School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi:** School of Planning & Architecture (SPA), New Delhi had a modest beginning in 1942 as a Department of Architecture of Delhi Polytechnic. It was later affiliated to the University of Delhi and integrated with the School of Town and Country Planning, which was established in 1955 by the Government of India to provide facilities for rural, urban and regional planning. On integration, the school was renamed as School of Planning and Architecture in 1959. The institute was conferred with the status of a "Deemed to be a University".

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

60. **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.

61. **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.

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

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

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

67. **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.

68. **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 pursing 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 and it is proposed to start implementation during the 1st year of XIth Plan.

69. **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.

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

(v) **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.

(vi) **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 hand holding support.

70. **Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India:** This is a World Bank funded project having activities for (i) Development academic excellence (ii) Net-working Engineering Institution (iii) Developing Management Capacity.

For the first cycle of the First Phase, 6 States namely, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been selected to participate in the programme based on their commitment and preparedness. The cost of the First Phase of the programme is Rs.1550 crore, out of which Rs.350 crore is Central component and Rs.1200 crore is State component.

In the second cycle for the first phase of TEQIP, 7 states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and West Bengal are participating. In the first and second cycle of the programme, 114 State institutions and 18 Centrally Funded institutions are participating.

The programme will benefit 10,000 graduating students each year by imparting superior skills and training and will also enhance the professional development of 1,000 teachers. The Programme will end in June, 2008.

71. **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.

72. **Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar:** It is proposed to set up a Central Institute of Technology at Kokrajhar, Assam, It will be a centrally funded institute and the project cost of the institute is Rs. 25 crores. The institute will offer diploma level vocational courses.

73. **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER):** The Government of India has decided to setup two Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Pune and Kolkata with the objective of integrating undergraduate

education, postgraduate education and research under the same umbrella. The academic programmes in these two institute is likely to start from the academic session 2006-07.

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

75. **Schools of Planning & Architecture:** The School of Planning and Architecture is considered as a premier institution of its kind in the country and among the very institutions in the world offering specialized education in design and development of human settlements in all its aspects. Keeping this as well as the need to train more architects in view, it has been decided to establish 4 more Schools of Planning and Architecture in West, East, South and Central India.

76. **Assistance to States for upgradation of existing/ setting up of New Polytechnics:** Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a scheme of upgrading infrastructure of 185 existing polytechnics located in 185 special focused districts, during the 10th Plan Period. These Districts have been identified based on minority concentration, SC female literacy rate, ITDP, Schedule V & Schedule VI areas. Ministry has also planned to setup 58 new Polytechnics out of which 16 Polytechnics will be set up during the 10th Plan period, one each in 16 special focused districts of the Country which do not have any Polytechnics as on date.

77. **Other Programmes:**

(i) **Educational Consultants Indian 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 Projects 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.

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