



सत्यमेव जयते

OUTCOME BUDGET

2016-17

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Higher Education is the most powerful tool to build a knowledge-based society for the future. The enormity of the challenge of providing equal opportunities for quality higher education to an ever-growing number of students is also a historic opportunity for correcting sectoral and social imbalances, reinvigorating institutions, crossing international benchmarks of excellence and extending the frontiers of knowledge.

Recognizing this requirement, as well as the basic fact that institutions of higher learning have to perform multiple roles like creating new knowledge, acquiring new capabilities and producing an intelligent human resource pool, the Indian higher education system has to brace itself to address global challenges by channelizing teaching, research and extension activities, and maintaining the right balance between need and demand. Higher education needs to be viewed as a long-term social investment for the promotion of economic growth, cultural development, social cohesion, equity and justice.

Education being on the concurrent list of subjects (List-III - Entry 25) the Central Government has powers for coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research, and scientific and technical institutions. The role of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, therefore, includes policy formulation, programme implementation, coordination with other sectors, data management, training and capacity building, development of disadvantaged sections, women and minorities, etc. For the purpose of discharging these responsibilities, it has established statutory bodies such as,

- Universities Grants Commission – for coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in higher education,
- All India Council for Technical Education – for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country

The Government of India has various Centrally Funded Institutions (Central Universities, IITs, NITs, IISERs, Institutes of National Importance etc) receive generous funding from the Centre with a view to increase access, equity, quality and excellence, relevance and value based education. The government totally funds capacity building of institutions, providing scholarships to students

and scholars and salary of faculty and staff of institutions under its administrative control. The institutions, however, enjoy institutional and academic autonomy and managerial flexibility with effective monitoring and overall accountability to the boards. The funds to the Institutions are audited by the CAG. In addition to this, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme RUSA for bringing qualitative improvement in approximately 306 State Universities and 8500 Colleges under them with 50% funding from the Centre. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme-II (TEQIP-II), envisages to bring qualitative changes in State-aided technical institutions which is proposed to be converted as a Central Sector Scheme under TEQIP-III.

Gender Budgeting

A Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Ministry of HRD with the intention of implementation and committing to various Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiatives with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development and ensure that public resources through the Ministry budget are allocated and managed accordingly." Gender Budgeting is a means of ensuring that public resources are allocated in an equitable way so that the most pressing needs of specific gender groups are satisfied.

Reforms Measures

A Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) with an initial capital base of 1000 crores is proposed to be set up. A digital depository of School Leaving Certificates, College Degree, Academic Awards and Marks Sheets is proposed to be set up and enabling Regulatory Architecture will be provided to 10 Public and Private Institutions to emerge as world class teaching and research institutions.

The Outcome Budget 2016-17 of the Department gives an over-view of the objectives, financial outlays, quantifiable deliverables and projected outcomes as well as processes/timelines of the major schemes of this Ministry. The Outcome Budget has been divided into various chapters as

outlined below. A brief summary of the chapters and highlights of the details of monitoring mechanism and public information system put in place by the Department is presented below:

- **Chapter I** – It gives a brief introduction on the functions of the Ministry, organizational set up, major programmes, its mandate, goals and policy framework.
- **Chapter II** – It gives in a tabular format the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes for the major schemes of the Department during 2016-17.
- **Chapter III** – It details the policy initiatives and the reform measures undertaken by the Ministry with a view to have better implementation of its schemes.
- **Chapter IV** – It deals with the review of past performances in terms of targets already set scheme-wise.
- **Chapter V** – It gives the financial review scheme-wise, object Head-wise and institution-wise of various schemes of the Ministry along with the position of Utilization Certificates and unspent balances lying with the State Governments.
- **Chapter VI** – It has brief details of the performance of autonomous bodies under the control of the Ministry.

**CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION**

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Department of Higher Education are to evolve educational policy in all its aspects and to coordinate and determine standards in higher education including research. The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility to expand and develop technical education, to administer scholarships, to foster and encourage studies and research in Sanskrit and other classical languages and to co-ordinate its functions with activities of UNESCO.

Main Objectives of the Department of Higher Education of the Government of India can be stated to be the following:

Laying down of National Policy on Education, and overseeing its implementation,

1. Planned development, including expansion of access and qualitative improvement in University Education and Technical Education with special attention to disadvantaged groups, e.g. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other backward classes, Girls, Minorities and Disabled,
2. Development of all Indian Languages,
3. Scholarships to deserving students,
4. Promotion of Books and administration of Copyright Act,
5. International Cooperation in the field of Education, including with UNESCO.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Minister provides policy and overall leadership to the Ministry.

At the executive level, the Department of Higher Education is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted by Additional Secretary [Technical Education], and Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, and Joint Secretaries or equivalent officers. The work of the Department is divided into nine Bureaus as follows:

- Technical Education,
- Administration,
- Central Universities and Languages,
- NITs and Distance Learning
- Higher Education,
- Policy and International Cooperation,
- Bureau of Economic Adviser and
- Statistics and Planning & Monitoring
- Internal Finance Wing

The Department of Higher Education carries out substantial part of its work through Autonomous Organizations / Schemes, chiefly the following:

1. University & Higher Education

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- 41 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of HRD including Indira Gandhi National Open University
- 9 Deemed to be Universities under the purview of Ministry of HRD (including ISM and IISc).
- Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)
- Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla
- National Council for Rural Institutes, Hyderabad
- Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
- The Central University of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Universities are being set up.

2. Technical Education

- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- 18 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) {including BHU, Varanasi}
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
- 19 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
- 31 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)
- 5 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs)
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/ Practical Training
- 6 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research
- Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
- National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai
- 3 Schools of Planning and Architecture
- Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Punjab
- National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, Ranchi
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar
- Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar
- Indian Institute of Engineering, Science & Technology, Shibpur (West Bengal)
- 19 IIIT's in PPP mode

3. The Government has initiated the setting up of four more Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Goa, and Karnataka and 1 IIM in Jammu and 1 IISER in Orissa.

4. Languages

- Three Deemed Universities in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and an autonomous organization ,Maharishi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain, in the field of Sanskrit.
- Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra
- National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL)
- National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

5. Miscellaneous

- National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi,
- National Book Trust (NBT), New Delhi
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)

In addition to the above, the Department also has three attached offices and one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as given below:

6. Attached Offices

- Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi
- Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi
- Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore
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7. Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)

- Educational Consultants (India) Limited (Ed.CIL), Noida
