

## HANDBOOK OF RUSA

## **DraftGuidelines**

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## **Chapter 1**

#### Introduction to RUSA

#### I. Introduction

The success of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) and RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan (RMSA) laid a strong foundation for primary and secondary education in India, which led to an increase in demand for higher education. However, the sphere of higher education had yet not witnessed any concerted effort for improvement of access or quality. Over the years, there has been an unprecedented expansion in number of institutions and volume of students in the country. To take advantage of the demographic dividend, there was a need for a concerted effort which would improve the quality and relevance of higher education and result in an educated and productive workforce.

The XII Plan (2012-17) argued for a holistic approach to higher education with renewed focus on improving the Quality of State institutions, together with addressing the issue of Access & Equity. A strategic shift was needed in several critical areas ranging from issues of access and equity to teaching-learning process, research, governance, funding and monitoring; which could connect funding streams to specific outcomes & desired impact. Planning Commission recommended strategic utilization of central funds to ensure comprehensive and optimum planning at the State level.

In lieu of above, a new overarching Centrally Sponsored Scheme for funding Statelevel Institutions was proposed called RashtriyaUcchatarShikshaAbhiyan (RUSA). It is an umbrella scheme to be operated in mission modetill March, 2020. , which seeks to mainly improve overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions. The scheme is implemented through a set of bodies with clearly defined roles and functions at the National, State and Institutional level.

## II. Background

In a country with diverse higher education space, centrally funded institutions receive generous funding from the Centre but have a limited coverage in terms of enrolment. On the other hand, 94% of the students who are enrolled in government funded or government controlled private institutions come under the ambit of State higher education system, but their funding is only a fraction of that provided to Central Institutions. UGC mandate allows it to fund only a limited number of institutions that are UGC Section 12(B) and 2(f) compliant. Out of the 286 State universities (now 384 state universities), only 182 State universities are eligible for central assistance, which leaves a significant number of colleges

and universities not eligible for UGC grants. Secondly, UGC is also not allowed to channelize funds through the State Government or any other entity other than Institutions. Thus, States often complained about being unaware of the development funds that come to the StateFunded Institutions from Centre, making planning and funding very difficult for States.

Over the years, since the allocation to State Higher Education System was not enough, these meagre funds were thinly spread amongst many institutions, impacting the overall quality of infrastructure and teaching.

Hence, there was a need to establish a new institutional mechanism, which would make every stakeholder a partner in the process of higher education transformation. The strategic intervention came through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called RUSA, which has a completely new approach towards funding State higher education Institutions. The allocation of funds under RUSA is based on well-defined norms & parameters and linked to academic, administrative and governance reforms, while future grants are performance based and outcome dependent. The reforms initiated under RUSA aim to build a self-sustaining momentum to for greater accountability and autonomy of State institutions and impress upon them the need to improve the quality of education.

## III. Approval Process of RUSA (2012-till date)

The Planning Commission's Approach Paper to 12<sup>th</sup> Plan had suggested formulation of a scheme in view of the need for comprehensive reforms in State higher education sector, which constituted the basis for formulation of RUSA.

The National Development Council (NDC) approved the Scheme as part of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. RUSA had subsequently also been included in the list of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) approved by Cabinet on 20.06.2013 for implementation in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

The Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE), which is the highest advisory body of the Government of India in education on policy matters, constituted a Committee headed by the then Minister of State of HRD, which examined the issue of reforms in State higher education system. The CABE Committee in its report dated 19.10.2012 recommended a new scheme calledthe RashtriyaUchchatarShikshaAbhiyan, which would subsume all existing schemes in the State Higher Education sector and bring reforms, especially with respect to academic, affiliation, autonomy and accountability in the universities to address such issues in a comprehensive and integrated fashion. The CABE in its meeting dated 08.11.2012 accepted the recommendations and gave in-principle approval to the RUSA.

The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 11.09.2013 cleared the Ministry's proposal and the Cabinet approved RUSA in it meeting on 3<sup>rd</sup>October, 2013. Subsequent to the implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of RUSA, the Cabinet approved the

continuation of RUSA 2.0 on 21<sup>st</sup>March, 2018. The second phase of RUSA aims to focus on quality and also address concerns of access and equity in underserved, unserved and aspirational districts. The salient features of RUSA 2.0 and the programmatic norms for the components approved are discussed at length in the following sections.

#### IV. Salient Features of RUSA

- Coverage: The scheme covers only the Government and Government aided State Higher Education institutions. Open universities and Institutions offering Medical, Agriculture, Vetnary, etc. disciplines are not covered under the ambit of RUSA. Also, uni-disciplinary institutions are given low priority under RUSA.
- 2. Prerequisites: In order to be eligible for funding under RUSA, States have to fulfil certain prerequisites, which include the academic, administrative and governance reforms. The prerequisites are at two levels: commitments given by institutions to the States and commitments given by States to Center. Unless these commitments are fulfilled, the States and institutions are not be able to avail of grants under RUSA. The pre-requisites are detailed in Chapter 8.
- 3. Bottom-up Approach: RUSA follows a "bottom-up" approach for planning and budgeting to address multiple and graded inequalities and promote need based planning. States are encouraged to undertake strategic thinking and planning keeping future needs of the higher education in mind. Both demand side and supply side challenges are required to be addressed by the SHEPs.
- 4. Subsuming existing schemes: Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Model Degree Colleges and the Sub-mission on Polytechnics were subsumed under RUSA in the first phase.
  - University Grants Commission (UGC) Schemes such as development grants for State universities and colleges, one-time catch up grants, etc. are dovetailed in RUSA. However, Individual oriented schemes (for teachers, students etc) would continue to be handled by UGC.

During the second phase of RUSA, the scheme on University with Potential for Excellence and Colleges with Potential for Excellence, administered by UGC have now been subsumed under RUSA 2.0, as Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities and Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select Autonomous Colleges.

- 5. Preparatory Grants (under Institutional restructuring, Capacity Building and Reform): Under the scheme, a preparatory amount is provided to the State Government to enable them to create/ strengthen necessary institutional framework for complying with the apriori requirements and -commitments under RUSA. These funds can be utilized for setting up/ strengthening the SHECs, State Project Directorate and State Resource Centre; and undertake baseline surveys to help them in capacity building. The details of preparatory grant are captured in Chapter 6.
- 6. Resource Envelope: The resources allocated to a particular State for a given financial year is termed as the Resource Envelope. The allocation is based on a Fund Equalization formula described in Chapter 8. The resource envelope for a given financial year is based on a mix of base and performance-based funding, linked to conditionalities and adherence to reforms.:
- 7. IDPs & SHEPs: All institutions are required to prepare their Institutional Development Plan (IDPs) for all components with financial proposals on parameters that capture their respective need-based requirements. The States aggregate the IDPs and integrate into State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) by superimposing the State relevant components. It is imperative that each State undertakes baselinesurveys and stakeholder consultations to constitute the basis for preparing IDPs and SHEPs. It is imperative that SHEPs are duly approved by the State Higher Education Councils before onward submission to MHRD.
- 8. Appraisal of SHEPs: The funding to States is made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans done by Technical Support Group (TSG) at the Centre. The prioritization of components based on the resource envelope of the State is jointly done by the State and the TSG in a collaborative exercise, based on adherence to RUSA norms and State-specific needs. The prioritized components are jointly presented before the Project Approval Board (PAB) for approval.
- 9. Funding under RUSA: All funding under the RUSA is norm based and future grants are outcome dependent. The central funding is strategic and based on SHEPs, which serve as a benchmark against which the performance of a State and its institutions are graded. Centre-State funding is in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 60:40for other States and Union Territories (UTs) with Legislature. Also, the UTs without Legislature would be 100% centrally funded under this scheme.
- 10. Flow of Funds: The central funding flows from MHRD to institutions, through the State Governments. The State Higher Education Council is responsible for transfer of central share along with the matching State share to the approved institutions.

11. State Higher Education Councils: SHECs is the key institution at the State level to channelize resources to the institutions from the State budget. They undertake the process of planning and evaluation, in addition to other monitoring and capacity building functions.

## V. Guiding Principles of RUSA

RUSA is structured on certain inviolable guiding principles. The States are expected to keep these principles as guiding posts while formulating their State Higher Education Plans and developing their strategies.

#### 1. Quality and Research Focus:

RUSA focuses on better quality of State higher education Institutions. The aim is to achieve mass access to higher education with high quality standards. States must ensure that all its institutions adopt NAAC accreditation as mandatory quality assurance framework; and simultaneously seek to upgrade the overall academic quality by implementing reforms. States will be encouraged to promote research and innovation in their institutions. Since research focus can be judged both from input efforts and outcome indicators, the State Higher Education Plans are expected to have a rounded appreciation of both aspects. States and institutions are expected to honestly declare their present status in this area and outline specific strategies for improvement, including the use of ICT. There is a need to improve resource allocation for universities to enable good quality research & innovation. Criteria such as the number of research publications, impact factors of journals in which papers are published, citations, the amount of research funding attracted, etc., should be considered for faculty promotions.

#### 2. Norm based and Outcome-dependent funding:

The cornerstone around which RUSA is designed is that funding under the RUSA is norm based and future grants are outcome dependent. The central funding is strategic and based on SHEPs, which serve as a benchmark against which the performance of a State and its institutions are graded. The funding for the future is decided on the basis of level of past achievements and utilization of funds submitted to MHRD.

#### 3. Incentivizing and dis-incentivizing:

RUSA incentivizes and dis-incentivizes the State actions. Not only compliance to rules, regulations and fulfilment of norms are supported by incentives; non-performance or non-fulfilment of prerequisites and norms invite reduced allocations for States and institutions. This is intended to make the scheme not only demand driven, but also

competitive. The States and institutions are encouraged to compete with each other in order to reap benefits of competition based formulaic grants

#### 4. Apolitical decision-making:

Another basic tenet of RUSA is that the decision-making is done in an unbiased, apolitical and professional manner, on the basis of the SHEPs and the performance of States on the predefined parameters. The process of decision-making and its result are transparent and the methods of decision-making impartial. It is expected that States would also be as unbiased, apolitical and professional while planning and ushering governance reforms at the State level. In order to effectively implement these reforms, the selection of leadership positions in State universities should take into account the imperatives of merit and performance.

### 5. Autonomy:

Autonomy is an indispensable condition for quality and accountability. RUSA envisages greater autonomy of institutions in terms of decision making. The institutions will have full liberty to plan specific interventions depending on their special needs and requirements. Some key concerns in enforcement of university autonomy are as follows:

**Revisiting the Acts:** There is a need to revisit the acts of various State Universities to see if there are some clauses detrimental to their autonomy.

**Streamlining the Recruitment Process:** The universities must have the autonomy to recruit the most competent faculty as per the laid down procedures and purely on the basis of merit.

**Membership of Governing Bodies:** A university is administered by its senior functionaries under the guidance of its statutory bodies such as the executive committee, syndicate, senate, etc. The persons to be nominated to these bodies must have specialized knowledge in the relevant disciplines and should not have conflict of interests in so far as decision making in the university is concerned. These bodies should predominantly consist of members from academic background.

*Institutional Leadership:* It is the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to safeguard the university autonomy. The increasing trend of appointing civil servants as heads of educational institutions needs to be reviewed. Special RashtriyaUchchatarShikshaAbhiyan orientation programs or conferences on the management of universities should be organized to enable the Vice-Chancellors, Directors, Pro-Vice Chancellors, Deans, and Heads of Departments to hone their management skills.

#### 6. Disclosure-based Governance:

Disclosure based governance must be followed by institutions in terms of its decision and outcomes. RUSA envisages greater participation of all stakeholders, where the institutions are responsible for their quality not just to the regulatory authorities but also to the students, parents and the society. A policy of full disclosure and clean governance are the first steps towards establishing such a system of higher education.

#### 7. Equity based development:

Equity-based development initiatives must form an essential part of any development or expansion plans, both at State& institution level. Any growth in the higher education sector must create equal opportunities for women, disadvantaged classes and the differently-abled. Also, development must have a greater focus on serving the rural and tribal areas. The plan appraisal process would take this aspect into account while deciding the allocations. Well-calibrated equity strategies must be built into the entire State planning process.

## VI. Objectives of RUSA

The major objective of RUSA is to enable and empower the States to develop sufficient capabilities plan, implement and monitor initiatives for the higher education sector as a whole. The scheme aims to improve the quality of State Universities and colleges and enhance their existing capacities so that they become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking and responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring at the local, State, national and international levels. The salient objectives of the scheme are enumerated as follows:

- 1. <u>Improve the overall quality</u> of existing State institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms & standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. This objective is a precondition for sanction of funds under all the components of RUSA.
- 2. <u>Enhancing quality</u> into Universities or Model Degree Colleges to upgrade their academic infrastructure and provide better teaching-learning environment to students. Component 1 provides for up gradation of an autonomous college in a

university, Component 2 allows creation of a university by conversion of 4-5 colleges in a cluster, component 4 and 8 provide for Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities and Autonomous Colleges, and component 10 on Research, innovation and quality improvement. (subject to adherence to RUSA norms)

- 3. <u>Identify and fill critical infrastructure gaps</u> in higher education by augmenting and supporting the efforts of the State Governments. Components 3 and 9 pertaining to infrastructure grants to universities and colleges address this objective, where funds are sanctioned for upgrading the existing infrastructure by way of new construction, renovation or purchase of equipment.
- 4. Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions. RUSA addressed this by way of component 12 on faculty recruitment, where the State is required to fill all the vacant sanctioned posts and claim funds under RUSA for additional posts to enable them achieve the student-teacher ratio of 20:1.
- 5. <u>Facilitate research and innovation</u> in the State higher educational institutions. Component 10 provides for this objective where State is required to furnish a detailed research and innovation plan.
- 6. <u>Improve Access and Equity</u> in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons. Component 3, 5, 6, 9 &11 deals with this objective.
- 7. <u>Achieve the target of GER of 32%</u> by expanding the institutional base of States by establishing new institutions, in order to achieve high enrolment targets.
- 8. <u>Usher transformative reforms</u> in the State higher education system by creating an institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the State level (SHEC), promoting autonomy in State Universities and improving governance in institutions.
- Correct regional imbalances in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in urban, semi-urban and rural areas to get access to quality institutions. This objective is a precondition while deciding allocations for different districts of the State.
- 10. <u>Commitment of States to undertake reforms:</u> Academic (semester system, CBCS, curriculum development, etc.) and Examination (internal evaluation, end of semester

evaluation) in the higher educational institutions. States can also undertake affiliation reforms by restricting the no. of colleges affiliated to a university to 100. Prerequisites, a set of a priori commitments required from the States ensure timely implementation of reforms under RUSA.

11. <u>Clearly define</u> the role of State Governments vis-à-vis State Higher Education Councils and Institutions. The objective is covered in detail in chapter 2.

### VII. Scope of RUSA

All State public universities and colleges (both 12B and 2(f) compliant and non-12B) from all States and Union Territories (UTs) across the country are eligible to be covered under RUSA. Subject to eligibility, an estimated 384 State universities and 8500 colleges (only Government and Government aided) are covered under this initiative to improve the learning outcomes and scale-up research, development and innovations.

#### VIII. Funding Strategy

RUSA is being funded through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) with prescribed contribution from the State governments and Union Territories (UTs). The project cost in the public funded institutions for all sub-components is shared between the Central Government and State governments in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, , J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 60:40 for Other States and UTs with Legislature. the UTs without Legislature would be 100% centrally funded under this scheme. The funding strategy is described in Chapter 8 of this handbook.

#### IX. Institutional Structure of RUSA

RUSA is implemented and monitored through an institutional structure comprising of bodies with clearly defined roles and powers at the central, State and institutional levels.

#### **National level bodies**

RUSA Mission Authority is the Apex body at the national level. The Minister of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is the Chairperson of the Mission Authority. The RUSA Mission Authority delineates overall policy and planning, reviews functioning of Project Approval Board (PAB) etc. The Secretary (Higher Education) chairs the PABwhich approves SHEPs, assesses performance of States and institutions and approve release of funds. The

National Project Directorate, which is embedded in the Ministry, is headed by the Joint Secretary (Higher Education) in his capacity as the National Mission Director. These two bodies are supported by the Technical Support Group (TSG)which examines and appraises SHEPs, monitors flow of funds and information and provides all operational, technical, logistical and managerial support.

#### **State Level Bodies**

The scheme is steered in each State/UT through State Higher Education Councils (SHEC). The SHECs are supported in turn by the Project Directorate (created by the State Government) and State TSGs. These bodies are responsible for management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project at the State/UT levels.

The formation of SHEC forms the primary block towards building a sound planning and funding mechanism for higher education at State level. Given the number of State universities and the large number of students they cater to, States are the unit of planning for higher education under RUSA and it is necessary to create SHEC as a body that is at an arm's length from the State as well as centre, which synergizes their resources and fulfils these functions of planning, monitoring, quality control and co-ordination at the State level. The State Project Directorate (SPD) consists of a State Project Director and such adequate support staff as may be required for the effective functioning of the State Project Directorate.

#### **Institution Level Arrangements**

The project at the Institutional level is managed by two bodies; the Board of Governors (BoG) and a Project Monitoring Unit. The BoG takes all policy decisions with regard to smooth, cost effective and timely implementation of the Institutional project and ensure overall faculty development etc. A Project Monitoring Unit represented by academic officials, faculty, administrative officers and students is responsible for monitoring of the project at the institutional level in order to implement the governance reforms proposed under RUSA.

The institutional structure is described in chapter 2 of this handbook.

#### X. Financial Outlay of the Scheme

The scheme has been accorded extension by the Cabinet till March, 2020 with approved financial outlay of Rs. 9,604.58 cr (which includes state share).

## XI. MoU (with State Governments)

State Governments will have to enter into an MoU with the Department of Higher Education (MHRD), in order to be eligible for the second phase of RUSA. The draft MoU is in Chapter.

## XII. RUSA 2.0 Targets

- 1. Increase the spending of States on higher education as a % of GSDP to 2% or above.
- 2. Ensure all the State Institutions are NAAC Accredited by the end of March, 2020 as a part of mandatory quality assurance framework.
- 3. Reduce the student-teacher ratio to 15:1 in Institutions by the end of March, 2020 Increasing the National GER to 32% by March, 2022
- 4. Ensure growth of GER with more inclusion of disadvantaged groups (SC/ST/Women)Ensure that all the States participate in AISHE and data pertaining to all State institutions is furnished.
- 5. Ensure that the number of colleges affiliated to State Universities reduce to 200.

## Chapter 2

#### **Structure of RUSA**

RUSA, for its effective implementation has come up with a participative and inclusive institutional structure encompassing all the stake holders at central and State level. The structure aims at in-depth involvement of the institutions at grass root level. The structure as envisaged by RUSA is as mentioned.

#### 1. Central Level

- National Mission Authority
- Project Approval Board
- National Project Directorate
- > Technical Support Group/ RUSA Resource Centre

#### 2. State Level

- State Higher Education Council
- > State Project Directorate
- > State Technical Support Group

#### 3. Institutional Level

- Universities
  - Board of Governors
  - Project Monitoring Units
- Colleges
  - Board of Governors
  - Project Monitoring Units

#### I. CENTRAL LEVEL STRUCTURE

The central level structure comprises of 4 bodies namely

- National Mission Authority
- Project Approval Board
- ➤ National Project Directorate
- > Technical Support Group/ RUSA Resource Centre.

The composition and function of the central bodies as mentioned above is for overall guidance for the policy decisions, project management, coordination with States and

implementation of RUSA. The detailed role and functioning of the above mentioned bodies is elaborated as follows.

- 1. **National Mission Authority (NMA):** NMA has been constituted by MHRD under the chairpersonship of Union minister of HRD. Joint Secretary (JS-HE) is the Member Secretary of the Apex body. Following are the other members of the NMA:
  - Member- Planning Commission (In-Charge- Higher Education)
  - Vice-Chairperson- Secretary, Dept. of Higher Education, MHRD
  - Chairperson- UGC
  - Chairperson- AICTE
  - Chairperson of the SHEC's of all States
  - Three experts in field of Higher Education
  - Financial advisor to MHRD
  - Chairperson-MCI
  - Chairperson-BCI
  - Secretary- Agriculture
  - Secretary-Culture
  - Secretary- Health
  - Secretary- S&T
  - Secretary- Sports
  - Representative of Ministry of Finance.

#### **Functions:**

NMA provides guidance for overall policy and planning and reviews the functioning of PAB. It also allocates funds to PAB. It also commissions evaluation studies for policy reforms. NMA meets once in six months.

- 2. **PROJECT APPROVAL BOARD (PAB):**Under the chairmanship of Secretary, Higher Education the PAB is constitutes of the following members
  - Chairman UGC, Co-Chairman
  - Vice-Chairman UGC
  - Chairman AICTE
  - Secretary UGC
  - Chairman SHEC of concernedState
  - Two experts in Higher Education Sector
  - Financial Advisor in MHRD
  - Advisor (HE), Planning Commission
  - Joint Secretary (HE), Convener

**FUNCTIONS:** PAB examines, appraises and approves State Higher Education Plans (SHEP) and approves the release of the funds to States and Institutions. It also evaluates the performance of States and institutions in RUSA.

- 3. **NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTORATE (NPD):** Joint Secretary (HE) is the National Mission Director and heads the National Project Directorate. NPD is part of the department of Higher Education in MHRD. The other members in NPD are:
  - One deputy secretary/ director rank officer
  - Two undersecretary rank officer
  - Support

**FUNCTIONS:** NPD conducts the National Mission Authority and PAB meetings, project fund management, project implementation (both centre and State level), policy inputs to Mission Authority, Maintaining of Statistical Data and Management Information System reports.

4. TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP (TSG): is the secretariat of the NPD under the leadership of Chief Consultant appointed by the NMD. The TSG is comprised of professional from academic and other relevant domains to provide the professional support to the NMA and NPD.

**FUNCTION:** TSG's main function is to help States in making and appraisal of the State educational plans, monitoring fund flow and utilization certificates, manage MIS for central authority, providing all managerial, operational, logistic and professional support to NMA, PAB, NPD.

#### II. STATE LEVEL STRUCTURE

State level structure comprised of three bodies namely

- State Higher Education Council
- > State Project Directorate
- State Technical Support Group

The project within the State will be steered through an institutions setup for the RUSA and will be responsible for management, co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of the project.

#### 1. STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL (SHEC)

States require a supreme policy body for Higher Education to develop a comprehensive, long-term and inclusive educational plan. RUSA requires formation of SHEC for planned and coordinated development of Higher education in State, sharing of resources between

Universities, leads academic and governance reforms at institutional level, establish principles for funding institutions, maintain a data bank on Higher Education and conduct research and evaluation studies.

- In order for the State higher education system to function effectively States need to set up SHEC at an arm's length from the State as well as centre.
- These Councils may be formed through an executive order to begin with but must be converted into statutory bodies by Acts of the State legislatures within two years

#### 1.1. NEED OF SHEC

- State universities cannot be monitored fully through a central system
- Centre has only partial funding these institutions while States provide the rest of funding
- SHEC is required to be constituted by an Executive order initially but converted into a Statutory body through Acts of State legislature within 2 years

#### 1.2. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF SHEC

- Out of the total, 7 members of the council should be from the State and 3 members must be individuals of national eminence (outside the State)
- SHEC should consist of 15-25 members, each with a term of 6 years.
- 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of members will retire every 2 years and the existing council will nominate 3 new members every 2 years
- The council must meet at least once every quarter; the quorum for the council meetings shall be  $1/3^{rd}$  of the strength, including the Chairman and Member Secretary

#### 1.3. COMPOSITION OF SHEC

- Chairman: An eminent Academic/ Public Intellectual with proven leadership qualities
- Vice Chairman: must be an eminent academic administrator (rank of professor) or a professional from industry with sufficient experience
- Member Secretary: eminent academic of the rank of Professor-Chief Executive
- State Project Director
- **10-15 Members:** from field of arts, science and technology, culture, civil society, industry, vocational education & skill development
- 3 VC's: of State Universities and 2 Principals: Autonomous/ Affiliated colleges
- 1 Nominee: Government of India

#### 1.4. FUNCTIONS OF SHEC

#### i. Strategy and Planning

- Preparing the State Higher Education Plan (Perspective Plan, Annual Plan and Budget Plan)
- Providing State Institutions inputs for creating their Plans and implementing them
- Coordination between apex bodies, regulatory institutions and government

#### ii. Advisory Functions

- Advising State government on strategic investments in higher education
- Advising universities on statute and ordinance formulation

#### iii. Funding Functions

- Funds managed by the SHEC will include funds from RUSA as well as State share, both of which will flow through the State government
- Determine the methodology for timely transfer of State's share of funds to institutions
- Disburse funds to State universities and colleges on the basis of the State Higher Education Plan and transparent norms

#### iv. Monitoring & Evaluation

- Monitoring the implementation of State Higher Education Plan
- Creating and maintaining the Management Information Systems
- Compiling and maintaining periodic statistics at State and Institutional Level
- Evaluating State Institutions on the basis of norms and KPIs developed under RUSA
- Ensuring timely submission of Utilization Certificates from Institutions

#### v. Quality Assurance & Academic Functions

- Faculty quality enhancement initiatives
- Quality of examinations/ Examination reforms
- Maintaining the Quality of Curriculum
- Promoting Innovation in Research
- Protecting the autonomy of State Institutions
- Providing approval to set up new institutions/ colleges
- Accreditation reforms

The interface between the State government and State Higher Education Council (SHEC) can be gathered from the following functions for both.

#### **State Government**

- Overall policy design for higher education in the State: The States must design their
  educational policies to bring out detailed State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs)
  keeping in mind the norms and indicators under RUSA. These plans constitute the
  primary vehicle for the States to plan for accelerated growth and equitable
  development of the higher education sectors.
- Perspective and annual budgeting: Perspectives for higher education in the State are to be drawn up for a spread over a period of ten year with detailed planning and budgeting exercise to fix the annual targets for programme implementation and the required budget for them. It is important that the action plan is realistic, practically implementable and correlates the physical outputs with cost estimates.
- Funding (central and State share) to SHEC/institutions: In addition to the State providing its share, it must also be ensured that the money is transferred to the State Higher Education Councils within the time stipulated by RUSA. Funding is to be provided for government institutions subject to approvals for permitted activities based on certain norms and parameters
- <u>Provide operational costs for the SHEC:</u> The State Higher Education Councils (SHECs) are supported by the project Directorate (created by the State Govt) and State Technical Support Group (TSGs) providing all operational, technical, logistical and managerial support.
- <u>Decide on and support student support activities:</u> The State governments shall take appropriate decisions to undertake activities related to student support services such as admissions, reservations, financial assistance etc. in order to achieve the objectives for expansion, excellence and equity in Higher education.

#### **State Higher Education Council (SHEC)**

- Strategy and planning within the overall policy design of the StateGovt: The State Higher Education Council (SHECs) are responsible for planned and coordinated development of higher education in the State and to foster sharing of resources between universities, benefit from synergy across institutions.
- Monitoring and evaluation of RUSA: The primary responsibility of monitoring lies
  with State Higher Education Council (SHEC) It monitors the progress of institutional
  projects on a regular basis and shall provide guidance for improving the performance
  of the institutions in project implementation.
- Quality assurance and academic functions: State Higher Education Council (SHEC) advises the State governments on strategic investments in higher education. It also advices universities on statues and ordinance formulation. It includes faculty quality enhancements initiatives, quality of examinations, maintaining quality of curriculum, promoting innovations in research, protecting the autonomy of State

institutions, providing approval to setting up of new institutions /colleges, and accreditation reforms etc.

- <u>Impact assessment of schemes</u>: Evaluating the State institutions on the basis of the norms and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) developed under RUSA. The State Higher Education Councils (SHECs) may develop additional norms as they deem fit.
- Research and innovation funding: The funds managed by the State Higher Education Council (SHEC) include funds from RUSA as well as the State share-both of which flows through the State government. It determines the appropriate methodology for timely transfer of the State share funds to the institutions. The funds also get disbursed to the universities and colleges on the basis of the innovative and dynamic plans and transparent norms.

#### 2. STATE PROJECT DIRECTORATE (SPD)

The SPD consists of State Project Director and such adequate support staff as may be required for the effective functioning of the Directorate.

The State Project Director must be a senior officer of the rank of Commissioner /Secretary of State Government

#### **FUNCTIONS**

- Oversee project implementation at the State level.
- Maintain statistical data and MIS reports.
- Engage project auditors as required.

#### 3. TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP

The State council appoint and decide the composition of TSG. The TSG monitors the flow of funds and information, generic MIS report and provide all operational support through SHEC.

## **Advisory on Composition of State Technical Support Group**

Post	Minimum Qualification Recommended	Work Experience Recommended	Job Description ( Illustrative)	No Of Posts
Data Entry	10+2 and additional diploma in the relevant field	3 yrs	Data compilation, aggregation of IDPs at state	Depends on States' requirements

			level	
MIS Manager	Post Graduate in Statistics/ MCA with atleast 2 years of relevant experience of data handling.	5yrs	Monitoring - fund flow, project implementation and managing MIS interface	Do
Consultant Communication	Graduate with PG Diploma in Mass Communication	5 yrs	Inbound and out bound communication with stake holders at centre and state level	Do
Consultant Higher Education	Masters' Degree and / or M.Phil. / PhD in Social Sciences / Sciences / Engineering and Technology / Management / Law. Experience in Social Development Sector preferred.	5yrs	Preparation of SHEP, research, monitoring, planning and administrative works for SHEC.	Do
Consultant- Data Manager	Masters in Statistic / Mathematics	5yrs	Data crunching for SHEP from primary / secondary data	Do
Chief Consultant	MBA/ Economics/ PGDBM /Public Admn/Academic	15yrs	Management head of TSG at state level for SHEC	Do

General support staff in addition to above consultant as per the work requirement.

## III. INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL STRUCTURE

The project at institutional level is managed by twobodies: the board of Governors (BoG) and Project Monitoring Unit.

#### 1. BOARD OF GOVERNERS

## **COMPOSITION**

• The BoGis a 10- 15 member body chaired by an eminent individual.

- The Chairman need not be an academic but must have prior experience in a similar capacity.
- The board members must comprise eminent individuals from the institutions itself, State government, society, industry as well as the academia.

#### **FUNCTIONS:**

Form, supervise and -guide various Committees required for project implementation and internal project monitoring

#### 2. PROJECT MONITORING UNIT

#### **COMPOSITION**

 Representative from academic officials of the Institution, faculty, senior administrative officers, technical and non-technical support staff and students.

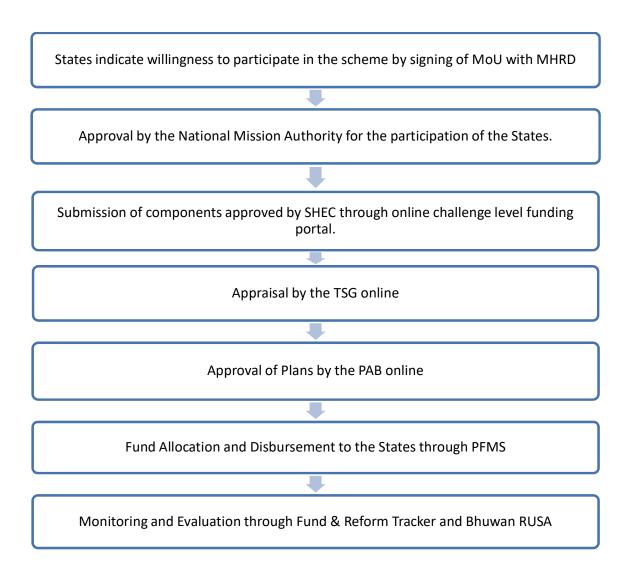
#### **FUNCTIONS:**

Responsible for monitoring of the project at the institutional level in order to implement the governance reforms proposed under RUSA.

## **Chapter 3**

## **Process Flow under RUSA**

RUSA follows a bottom-up approach for planning and budgeting to address multiple and graded inequalities and promote need based planning. The process flow of RUSA is given below:



#### **Prerequisites of RUSA**

In order to realize the intended outcomes, a set of commitments towards reform process have to be made by the States which must be fulfilled during the course of the implementation of the RUSA. These are non-negotiable and are at two levels; commitment given by the States to the Centre and the commitment given by institutions to the State. Unless these commitments are fulfilled, the States and institutions would not be eligible to avail grants under the scheme. The prerequisites of RUSA are listed below, and described in detail in chapter 6 of this handbook:

Prerequisites				
Commitments of States to Centre	Commitments of Institutions to States			
1. Setting up of SHEC	Institutional governance reforms			
2. SHEP (including Perspective Plan, Annual Plan and	2. Academic and examination reforms			
Financial & Work Plan).	3. Accreditation Commitments			
3. Expenditure on Higher Education as % of Gross	4. Project Management Teams			
State Domestic Product (GSDP).	5. Separate RUSA Bank Account			
4. Separate RUSA Bank Account.	6. Equity Commitments			
5. State funding commitment – share and timeliness	7. Commitments on research and			
6. Filling up of faculty positions	innovation efforts			
7. Governance and administrative reforms	8. Faculty recruitment and improvement			
8. Accreditation reforms	9. Establishment of MIS			
9. Affiliation reforms	10. Regulatory compliance			
10. Academic and Examination reforms	11. Registration on Know Your College			
11. To upload the information on AISHE regularly.	Portal (KYC)			

#### 1. Approval by National Mission Authority for the inclusion of the States

- The National Mission Authority gives approval for inclusion of the States under RUSA based on the willingness submitted by the States and commitments given by them in conformity with the norms to bring in required reforms.
- After approval for inclusion of the States, preparatory grants are released to the States (refer to chapter 8 for heads under which preparatory grants can be used).

#### 2. Submission of SHEP

- A Perspective Plan (State Higher Education Plan) for higher education has to be drawn up for the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> plan period by the State Higher Education Council and sent to the MHRD.
- The Perspective Plan is required to be broken down into annual plans with detailed planning and budgeting exercise to fix the annual targets for programme implementation.
- The SHEP would have mainly two components:
- Institutional component: The bottom-up approach for planning and budgeting under RUSA begins at the institutional level with formation of "Institutional Development Plan" (IDP). The IDP in the prescribed format (Annexure III) should be sent to the SHEC by the institutions. These IDPs have to be aggregated by the State Higher Education Council.
- > State component: The State component should address issues related to excellence, spatial and geographical gaps, access,governance etc. The Statehas to identify unserved/under-served areas and make special provisions for the new institutions in those areas. The plans must also address the problem of institutional congestion and have a strategy to deal with the same. Similarly, State must also look at the State as a single entity to plan for affiliation reforms and creation of new universities etc.
- Excellence, Access and Equity must form the main thrust areas of the SHEP.
- The IDPs must be based on the inputs/ discussions with the multiple stakeholders within the institution's jurisdiction. Also, SHEC should engage in consultation with multiple stakeholders across the State to address regional requirements.
- SHEPs serve as the benchmark against which the performance of a State and its institutions are graded.
- States should consider following points while including new proposals in the SHEP.

Are the proposals Are the proposals appropriate for relevant in the context of the inclusion under RUSA? State? Do the proposals Are the proposals align with in confirmity with outcome and the outputs programmatic proposed by the norms? State?

It is imperative that the State Higher Education Plan must be approved by the State Higher Education Council, before submission to the MHRD. Any additional proposals of the State for consideration in the subsequent PABs must be first incorporated in the SHEP.

## 3. Appraisal of SHEP by TSG

TSG's appraisal at the Centre-level is a systematic process to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the SHEP. Although States are free to prioritize the proposals under various components for funding under RUSA, all the proposals would be assessed at Central level. The appraisal assesses the relevance of the State's proposals to receive funds (Refer to Chapter 6 for appraisal formats). It ascertains the eligibility of the institutions to receive funds under RUSA. A brief illustration of the appraisal process is given below:

## 4. Approval of Plans by the PAB

• The Project Approval Board (PAB) at the MHRD undertakes a detailed review of the SHEPs and the recommendations of the TSG on the SHEPs.

- It also assesses the performance of the State and look at the targets that have been set in the SHEPs.
- The PAB approves the funds under various components based on certain parameters like the proposals' conformity with the programmatic norms, resource envelope available for a State, justification for the proposals, etc.
- The approval for disbursement of funds under various components by the PAB may be unconditional or conditional. In case of conditional approval, States are required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the approved proposals. The DPR would again be assessed by the TSG at the Central level before release of funds. (Refer to Chapter 7 for DPR templates)
- The Project Approval Board reviews the progress periodically. All the future approvals by the PAB takes into account outcomes and achievements against the targets set in the SHEPs. The emphasis is not only on physical output, but also on the intended outcomes.

#### 5. Disbursement of funds to the States

- Afterthe prespective Plan submitted by the State has been approved by the PAB, the
  Project Directorate, with the concurrence of the Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the
  MHRD carries out sanctions on the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) portal
  and EAT Module of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA). After this, funds are
  transferred online to the States/ UTs consolidated fund.
- The States contribute their share along with central share to the dedicated RUSA
  account(savings account only) of the SHEC within 15 days of receipt of the central share.
  SHEC must ensure to transfer the funds to dedicated RUSA Bank Account of institutions
  within 15 days of the receipt of the combined pool of funds from State government.
- The releases made to institutions must be as per the approved Institutional Development Plans and after adjusting unspent balances from the previous year. Non-compliance would affect further allocation of grants in the future.
- The funds with the SHEC/institutions do not lapse at the close of financial year. SHEC/Institutions are empowered to utilize the unspent balance during the next

financial year for the same purpose for which the funds were allocated. The amount shall however be taken into account while releasing funds for the next year.

The States shall adhere to RUSA Guidelines and create enabling processes for expeditious implementation of the scheme. It is assumed that after obtaining the due approval from the Project Approval Board (PAB) on the Plan, resources (Central Share + State Share) must be released in a timely manner to the beneficiary institutions.

## Chapter 4

#### **General Norms under RUSA**

Following norms are overarching/universal norms under RUSA applicable for all components:

- 1. All land must be provided free of cost by the State governments. The States shall be the exclusive owner of the land required for any activity under RUSA.
- 2. The State Government shall acquire and have undisputed possession of land in cases where a new institution is proposed to be set up or existing one is proposed to be expanded. Any future legal disputes mustalso be handled by the State Government and the Centre shall not be a party to any such dispute.
- 3. In case any Government aided institution is to be supported, the State shall provide a clear undertaking that any legal disputes arising out of ownership of land or building shall be defended/litigated by the State at its own cost and such costs shall not be loaded on to RUSA.
- 4. For all civil works, the cost estimates mentioned for RUSA components would constitute the upper limit, when deciding the central support under RUSA. However, in case the State SSR (or SAR) is lower than the cost estimates of RUSA, it will be State SSR/SAR which shall apply for determining the Central share. In other words, central share for civil works under any component shall be restricted to either RUSA estimate or of the State SSR/SAR, whichever is lower.
- 5. However, States would be free to enhance its own share for any component. It may also add new components, which are not mentioned under RUSA provided it is willing to bear the entire additional expenditure.
- 6. States will be free to leverage resources or add extra components on to any of the RUSA targets. They may also dovetail any of the existing schemes of the State or centre for fusion gains. These schemes may be Member of Parliament Local Area

Development Division (MPLAD), local body funds (panchayat or municipality by whatever name known), Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNUrRM), National Mission on Education through Education and Information Technology (NMEICT), Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) etc. (This list is only illustrative and not exhaustive).

- 7. States may engage any of the Central/State agencies such as the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), State Public Works Department (PWD) and State and Central PSUs for civil works. In all cases States would be required to follow the relevant State Treasury rules and procedures.
- 8. States would be required to procure all consumables, equipment, furniture, fixtures etc. in accordance with the State procurement policy and relevant rules for government procurement applicable to the States. In all such cases competitive bidding and e-procurement method should be adopted. RUSA PAB shall have a right to question any of the procurement which appears on a higher side.
- 9. Affiliation reforms and accreditation norms as elaborated in Section 4.8.7 in the RUSA document should be followed by States. Accreditation shall be a pre-requisite for all the existing institutions which are more than six years old.
- 10. Commitment of the institutions and the States to academic and examination reforms would critically evaluated by the TSG and PAB before sanctioning plans.
- 11. Wherever RUSA initiatives are to be supported by necessary legal instruments (like legislation or Rules or Orders), the same shall be binding on the State. Any consequences arising out of delay in passing the legislation or litigation shall be fully discharged and defended by the State Governments. RUSA shall be at liberty to stop grants, or even to recover the same in case of such an eventuality.
- 12. SHECs and Institutions participating in the programme shall maintain a separate single account in the name of RUSA, to be operated by an authorized representative of the SHEC or institution as the case may be. The account details will be shared with MHRD, and any subsequent change in account must be done in consultation with the Ministry.

- 13. All receipts and expenditure under RUSA shall be debited and credited to RUSA. Interest accrued, if any on such an account shall be credited to RUSA.
- 14. States must ensure that the State machinery and the State institutions necessarily become a part of the MIS developed by the RUSA Mission Authority since a robust MIS only can ensure optimum gains from the project.
- 15. States would be entitled to 1% of the total State allocation as Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER) to be spent on maintaining the State TSG and other institutional structures and corollary expenses. However, the salary of the government staff/officers deployed by the State shall be charged on to State exchequer only.
- 16. In respect of proposals from North-Eastern States, the PAB will consider prioritization in respect of certain components on a need based approach, taking into account their geographical and other challenging circumstances under which institutions function.

## Chapter 5

## **Components under RUSA**

# Component 1: Creation of Universities by Upgradation of Existing Autonomous College

#### 1.1 Abstract:

3 autonomous colleges (University Grants Commissionautonomous colleges regulation 2018 and compliance to the same) which have necessary infrastructural facilities, teaching strength and academic quality will be considered for up-gradation to Universities. The grant is subject to a maximum of Rs 55 crores for each institution.

#### **1.2 Funding Priority:**

Existing autonomous colleges which fulfil the following requirements will only beconsidered for upgradation:

#### (a) Physical Infrastructure

- Must have been in existence for at least 15 years.
- Must have autonomy status conferred by UGC
- The land already available with the college must be enough to support the additional enrolments and capacity (at least 15 acres in mega cities,20 acres in metro cities and 25 acres in rest of the country).
- Should have adequate library, hostel, laboratory, ICT and sports facilities.

#### (b) Academic Quality

- Should have been accredited by NAAC and must have received 3.51 CGPA and above.
- For eligibility, such colleges should also have a healthy Student-teacher ratio, Post –
  Graduate Departments, and should have filled at least 70% of their sanctioned faculty
  positions etc.
- The minimum existing enrolment of the college must be 2000 and the proposed total enrolment of students must be enough to sustain the institution as a university with a minimum enrolment requirement of 4000 students.
- Should have teaching programmes both in undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
- It must also have credible research capacity as evidenced through research and publications of faculty members.

The college must be multi-faculty (at least two or more faculties such as Arts, Commerce, Science, Engineering, Law etc)

- Should have inter-disciplinary programmes in teaching and research.
- Should have a healthy student—teacher ratio (25:1). The ratio will be counted by dividing the total filled positions to total regular student intake

#### (c) Governance Structure

- Must have or commit to a robust internal governance structure: with Academic Council, Board of Studies/Research Councils and Finance Committees as per the guidelines of the regulatory body (UGC).
- Must have enough administrative and non-teaching staff and the capacity to function and be managed as a University. States are required to sanction additional staff as soon as the approval of PAB is received to meet the desired ratio of 1:1.1.

#### 1.3 Future Commitments:

Apart from clearly specifying the need for university status, the college seeking university status should commit to the requirements and expectations listed below:

#### (a) Physical Infrastructure

- Convert all the existing buildings into fully disabled friendly to improve access.
- Ensure special facilities/equipment for the disabled students.
- 2 Adequate hostel and toilet facilities for girls.
- Per student availability: adequate classroom, lab and library space

#### (b) Academic Quality

- Inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary programmes should be encouraged; the upgraded institution should be a multi-disciplinary university.
  - Commit to rigorous evaluation on the indicators under the Institutional Plan template with greater weightage on "Quality and Research index" after 3 years of itsestablishment as a University Commit to adequate library, laboratory and hostel facilities.
  - The institution must commit to inclusion of ICT in teaching and learning processes in all its colleges and provide internet access(preferably Wi-Fi) to all students
  - Specify the innovations contemplated in academics and governance.
  - Specify how to make innovations sustainable and scale-up.
  - Should have a teaching to non-teaching ratio of 1:1.1

#### (c) Governance and related issues

- Adherence to the provisions of the State Public Universities Act (if a single Actgoverns all Universities) or commit to a new Act (if separate Acts guides thefunctioning of institutions).
- The institution must be governed by a Board of Governors/governing body with a

- different nomenclature having representation from academia, industry, publicintellectualsetc
- The new university should be established as an affiliating university. The Stategovernment should clearly mention the jurisdiction of the university.
- The institution must maintain a reasonable ratio of teaching to non-teaching staff asper UGC recommendations.

#### (d) Equity and Inclusion

- Adherence to the reservation policy of State government in admission and facultyrecruitment.
- Ensure that the campus is disabled friendly with all the requisite facilities

Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate and should not exceed 50% of the approved cost.

Laboratory equipment can also be purchased by the Institution, if needed.

Per sq. Metre cost rate given is only relevant for New Construction, and not Renovation.

Cost of construction and Renovation should follow CPWD rates.

## **Short Listing Criteria- Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

#### A. NAAC Score (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

## B. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	5 marks

#### C. Student-Teacher Ratio (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

# D. Functional Governance Structure (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks

# E. Funding Priority (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program?	
	(Ph D)	

	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

# 1.5Baseline Data

# 1.Details of the College(s)proposed for Up-gradation

	Unit	Autonomous College A	Autonomous College B	Autonomous College C & so on.
Whether Govt./ Aided/ Pvt.	Category			
Year of Establishment	Year			
Year of Autonomous Status	Year			
conferred by UGC				
Land Area of the College	Acres			
Location of College				
University to which college is affiliated				
Whether College is conferred with Potential for Excellence (CPE)	Yes/no			
Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle of Accreditation	Grade			
Total Students Enrolled in Undergraduate programme	Number			
Total Students Enrolled in	Number			
Postgraduate programme				
SC	Number			
ST	Number			

OBC	Number		
Female	Number		
Total existing enrolment of	Number		
Institution			
Proposed additional	Number		
enrolment after			
upgradation			
Total Number of Teachers	number		
(sanctioned positions)			
Total Number of Teachers	Regular		
(actual in position)	teachers		
(accas in position)	Contractual		
	or ad-hoc		
	teachers		
Student Teacher	Ratio		
Ratio(Filled position)	110.0.0		
Whether college is multi-	Yes/No		
faculty?	100,110		
Number of Departments	Number		
If yes, no. of courses	Number		
offered presently	110111201		
Additional no. of courses to	Number		
be offered after			
upgradation			
Total number of	number		
Administrative and Support			
Staff			
Teaching to Non-Teaching	Ratio		
Ratio			
Number of Books in Library	Number		
Number of Computers	Number		
Total Student in Hostels	Number		
SC Girls			
SC Boys			
ST Girls			
ST Boys	%		
OBC Girls			
OBC Boys			
Other Girls			
Other Boys			
Whether college has a	Yes/no		
separate Sports Complex			
Whether Board of	Yes/no		
Studies/Research Councils	35,		
in position			
Whether Finance	Yes/no		

Committees in position	
Adherence to financial	Yes/no
norms for creation of	
infrastructure	
Jurisdiction mentioned for	Unitary/
the proposed university	Affiliating
whether unitary or	
Affiliating?	
Reservation for socially &	SC (in %)
economically weaker	ST (in %)
sections- existing	OBC (in %)

# 2. Physical & Financial Proposal

		Autonomou	us College A		omous		omous
Tier Category of proposed college (Tier-1/Tier-2/Tier-3)				Cone	ege B	College C	C& so on.
Details for the proposed college	Whether New Construction/	Physical Value	Financial Value (Rs.	Physical Value	Financial Value	Physical Value	Financial Value
proposed conege	Renovation/ Equipment	(Area in Sq. Mt.)	in lakhs)	(Area Sq. Mt.)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Area Sq. Mt.)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Administrative							
Area							
School of Sciences							
School of Social							
Sciences							
School of							
Engineering,							
Technology &							
Computer							
Technology							
School of Teacher							
Education							
School of							
Humanities							
and Liberal Arts							
Classrooms							
(Common)							
Central library							
Auditorium							
Canteen/Cafeteria/							
Toilet							

Blocks/Misc.				
Hostel				
Total				

The State needs to mention whether they would utilize the funds for Construction or Renovation in a particular item. In case a certain item needs both, it should be explicitly mentioned within the same row.

# 3. Commitments required to be furnished (Yes/ No)

Commitment	Autonomous College A	Autonomous College B	Autonomous College C & so on.
Physical Infrastructure			
Convert all the existing buildings into fully disabled			
friendly to improve access.			
Ensure special facilities/equipments for the			
disabled students.			
Adequate hostel and toilet facilities for girls.			
Per student availability: adequate classroom, lab			
and library space			
Academic Quality			
Inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary			
programmes should be encouraged; the			
upgraded institution should be a multi-disciplinary			
university.			
Commit to rigorous evaluation on the indicators			
under the Institutional Plantemplate with greater			
weightage on "Quality and Research index" after 3			
years of itsestablishment as a University			
Commit to facilitate research after up gradation to			
University			
Commit to adequate library, laboratory and hostel			
facilities.			
The institution must commit to inclusion of ICT in			
teaching and learning processes inall its colleges			
and provide internet access(preferably Wi-Fi) to all			
students			
Should have a teaching to non-teaching ratio of			
1:1.1			
Governance and related issues			
Adherence to the provisions of the State Public			
Universities Act (if a single Act. governs all			
Universities) or commit to a new Act (if separate			
Acts guides the functioning of institutions).			
The institution must be governed by a Board of			

Governors/governing body with adifferent nomenclature having representation from academia, industry, publicintellectuals etc		
Equity and Inclusion		
Adherence to merit-based admission of students.		
50% of hostel seats should be reserved for socially		
and economically weaker sections.		
Adherence to the reservation policy of State		
government in admission and facultyrecruitment.		

# 4. 5 vital reasons for Up gradation & justification of value addition to Institution if converted into a University

S. No.	Name of College	Reason

# 5. Research publications of all the teachers of the proposed Autonomous colleges (Maximum 3 publications per teacher)

Name of t department	he	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper	Research journal (only referred)

### Component 2 - Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a Cluster

#### 2.1 Abstract

3 new cluster universities would be created during the current Plan period with an average allocation of Rs.55 crore per university through the clustering of existing affiliated government and government-aided colleges. These universities will be created by pooling the resources of 3 to 5 existing colleges (2 to 3 colleges for NER States) that have adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructural facilities.

### 2.2 Funding Priority

- Colleges with a NAAC grade of 3.51 and above will be eligible. However, in case such
  a cluster is not possible, the Lead college has to have NAAC score of 3.51 and the
  participating colleges need to have NAAC score of at least 3.25.
- The purpose of such an intervention is to bring together 3-5 colleges which have the required academic and administrative autonomy (but do not have the power to award degree) and convert them into a university (which has the degree awarding power) through an Act of State Legislature.
- Colleges fulfilling conditions of autonomy under the UGC Autonomous College Regulations, 2018 of the UGC will be eligible.
- Colleges with high Teacher-Student Ratio, Post –Graduate Departments, and having filled 85% of their sanctioned faculty positions etc. are eligible to be considered
- These colleges selected should offer inter and multi-disciplinary programs.
- Colleges joining the cluster must have the capacity to function as a university when coalesced. This would include, among other factors, the strength and experience of the administrative staff, the number of years that the individual colleges have been functioning, degree of autonomy they have enjoyed in the past, etc.
- The conversion plan for the creation of universities must include stage-wise planning with regard to expansion in infrastructure, number of students, schools and departments, administration, academic functions, research activities, etc. It must

also cover the timelines and concrete steps that will be taken for the integration of all the concerned colleges as well as the expected end State of the new University.

 Agree to a Memorandum of Understanding which should clearly specify the nature and extent of relationship among partnering colleges and lay down the modalities for the functioning of the cluster.

#### Other requirements that needs to be fulfilled

#### (a) Physical Infrastructure

- At least two of the participating colleges should have been in existence for 15 years.
- Should have an existing combined enrolment of 2000 student and the proposed total enrolment of students must be enough to sustain the institution as a university with aminimum enrolment requirement of 4000 students.
- As the university would be a multi-campus university, the physical proximity of theinstitutions should be such that they are able to share physical and human resources and would be able to facilitate student and faculty mobility (ideally within a maximum radius of 15-20 kms from the lead institution (to take into account the special condition of North East Region States). In exceptional cases with strong quality credentials, the circumference of such a cluster may extend up to 50 kms.
- The State government should identify a nucleus college or ensure the availability
  of necessary land required for the university in and around the nucleus college
  to build university super-structure. The combined land availability should be at
  least 15 acres in mega cities, 20 acres in metro cities and 25 acres in rest of the
  country.

#### (b) Academic Quality

- The new cluster university may be a combination of colleges with autonomous status/ Colleges with Excellence/ College with Potential for Excellence status.
- All participating colleges should have NAAC accreditation of 3.51 and above However, in case such a cluster is not possible, the Lead college has to have NAAC score of 3.51 and the participating colleges need to have NAAC score of at least 3.25.
- Should have teaching programmes in undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
- Must have a few faculty members with excellent research performance through publications, undertaking research projects and guiding research students.
- Should have demonstrated high academic performance in inter-disciplinary teaching and research programmes.

- Should have a Student-teacher ratio (25:1)(combined based on sanctioned strength)
- The combined graduate and postgraduate departments proposed by the institutions must be able to lay the foundation for a multi-disciplinary institution and should have appropriate diversity in teaching and research.

#### (c) Governance and related issues

The participating colleges should have:

- A robust internal governance structure as per the guidelines of the regulatory body. Also, it is advisable that such institutions should have an Academic Council/ Board of Studies/Research Councils and Finance Committees.
- Ability to raise /mobilize resources from sources other than public funding.

#### (d) Equity and Inclusion

- Reservation as per State norms
- Make all the buildings disabled friendly

#### 2.3 Future Commitments

The proposed university should commit to the requirements and expectations listed below:

#### (a) Physical Infrastructure

- Convert all the existing buildings into fully disabled friendly to improve access.
- Commit to hostels for boys and girls.
- Per student availability: adequate classroom, lab and library space

### (b) Academic Quality

- Agree to share existing facilities in partner colleges and undertake common ventures in promoting access, equity and quality of education.
- Agree to academic reforms

### (c) Governance and related issues

- Agree to certain principles of governance like equal status to participating institutions, collective decision-making, autonomy and accountability, independence and interdependence, physical proximity, optimal size, partnership of publicly funded institutions, etc.
- Agree to a governance structure which should ensure equal and adequate representation of partnering institutions for democratic decision-making and effective implementation of academic programmes, financial autonomy and social accountability.

 An appropriate governance structure for cluster universities shall be detailed by respective States through a new Act or amendments to the existing Act within a year from the date of establishment.

### (d) Equity and Inclusion

- Due preference for hostel accommodation should be given to for socially and economically weaker sections.
- Convert existing buildings into fully disabled friendly ones.

#### 2.4 Physical and Financial Estimates

#### Note:

- A detailed conversion plan must be submitted by the institution.
- Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate and should not exceed 50% of the approved cost.
- Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate
- States ensure that the university would create at least three schools (including the existingschools) with at least two inter-related/inter-disciplinary departments and one centre in each school.
- Staff -
  - (a) Non-teaching The State Governments will fill/appoint additional non-teaching staff in order to achieve the ideal teaching to non-teaching ratio of 1:1.1.
  - (b) Teaching State Governments will fill vacant positions and create additional positions. Institutions with a Student Teacher ratio of 20:1 or below can approach RUSA for support of these additional positions in order to achieve the target of 15:1
- Estimates need to clearly give details about existing land, buildings and facilities/ equipment and additional requirements for existing land, buildings and facilities/ equipment.
- Cost of construction and Renovation should follow CPWD rates.

### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

### A. NAAC Score for Lead College (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

## B. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	5 marks

# C. Student-Teacher Ratio for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

# D. Functional Governance Structure for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks

## E. Funding Priority for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	

	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary program	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program? (Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

# 1.5 Data Capture Format

# 1 Willingness to be up graded to the university status

Details	Lead College (Cluster College 1)	Cluster college 2	Cluster college 3	Cluster college 4	Cluster college 5
Willing to upgrade to university by clustering with other colleges					
Willing to pool together all the academic, physical and technical infrastructural					

facilities/ resources as university.			
Commit to adhere to the State norms/ policies including Reservation.			
Elucidate five important reasons for clustering into a university			

# 2 Details of the proposed institutions

Details	Unit	Lead College (Cluster College 1)	Cluster college 2	a.	Cluster college 3	Cluster college 4	Cluster college 5
Name of College and address with district							
name							
Whether Govt./ Aided	Category						
University to which	, , ,						
college is affiliated							
Distance from Lead							
College (KM)							
Available Land Area of							
the College							
Year of Establishment							
Whether Autonomous							
college Whether College with							
Potential for Excellence							
(CPE)							
NAAC Accreditation							
Status/ Grade							
Whether college is multi-faculty?	Yes/No						
If yes, no. of courses offered presently	Number						
Number of							
Departments							
Total Students Enrolled							
in undergraduate							
programme							
Total Students Enrolled							
in postgraduate							

nrogramme				
programme SC	Number			
ST				
OBC	Number Number			
Female	Number			
Total existing	Number			
enrolment of				
Institution				
Total Number of				
Teachers (sanctioned				
positions)				
Student Teacher				
Ratio(Filled up position)				
Total Number of				
Teachers (actual in				
position)				
Total number of				
Administrative and				
Support Staff				
Number of Books in	Number of			
Library	Books in			
	Library			
Number of Computers	Number of			
Number of Computers	Number of Computers			
Number of Computers  Student in Boys Hostels				
	Computers			
Student in Boys Hostels	Computers			
Student in Boys Hostels SC Girls	Computers			
Student in Boys Hostels SC Girls SC Boys	Computers Number			
Student in Boys Hostels SC Girls SC Boys ST Girls	Computers			
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Whether Academic				
Council in position				
Whether Board				
ofStudies/Research				
Councils in position				
Whether Finance				
Committees in position				
Adherence to financial	Yes/no			
norms for creation of				
infrastructure				
Jurisdiction mentioned	Unitary/			
for the proposed	Affiliating			
university whether				
unitary or Affiliating?				
Reservation for socially	SC (in %)			
& economically weaker	ST (in %)		 	
sections- existing	OBC (in %)			

# 3. Physical & Financial Proposal

		College 1 (Tier 1/2/Hilly)		College 2 (Tier 1/2/Hilly)		College 3 (Tier 1/2/Hilly)	
S. No	Item	Area (SM)	Tier 1 (@ Rs. 33371 per SM)	Area (SM)	Tier 2 (@ Rs. 31622 per SM)	Area (SM)	Hilly (@ Rs. 44650 per SM)
			Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh
1	Administrative Area& Common Facilities						
2	School of Sciences						
3	School of Social Sciences						
4	School of Engineering, Technology & Computer Technology						
5	School of Teacher Education						
6	School of Humanities & Liberal Arts						
7	Classrooms (Common)						
8	Central Library along with Computer Centre/ e-resource centre						

9	Auditorium				
10 Canteen/ Cafeteria/ Toilet blocks/					
	Miscellaneous				
Total	Total				
11 Hostel					
Grand	Grand Total				

Note: Details of New Construction/ Renovation/ Equipment needs to be furnished clearly.

# 4. 5 vital reasons for Up gradation & justification of value addition to Institution if converted into a University

S. No.	Name of College	Reason

# 5. Research publications of all the teachers of the proposed colleges (Maximum 3 publications per teacher)

Name of Department	the	Name of the Teacher	Title of the Paper	Research Journal (only refereed)

### 6. Commitment

The State must commit to the following when proposing the new university

S. No	Commitment	Yes/ No
1	Agree to a shared vision and principles of association	
2	Agree to certain principles of governance like equal status to participating institutions, collective decision-making, autonomy and accountability, independence and interdependence, physical proximity, optimal size, partnership of publicly funded institutions, etc.	
3	Agree to a Memorandum of Understanding which should clearly specify	

	the nature and extent of relationship among partnering colleges and lay down the modalities for the functioning of the cluster.	
4	Agree to a governance structure which should ensure equal and adequate representation of partnering institutions for democratic decision-making and effective implementation of academic programmes, financial autonomy and social accountability.	
5	Agree to share existing facilities in partner colleges and undertake common ventures in promoting access, equity and quality of education.	
6	Adequate hostels and toilets for boys and girls	
7	The university should not affiliate more than 100 colleges as per UGC norms	
8	Conversion of Existing buildings into disabled friendly buildings	
9	Adequate per student provisions for classrooms, library and laboratory facilities	
10	Inclusion of ICT in teaching-learning processes and provision of internet access to all students	
11	Implementation of all academic, examination and governance reforms	
12	Aim to achieve the Student teacher ratio of 1:15	
13	Aim to achieve the Teaching to Non-Teaching ratio of 1:1.1	
14	Bear the recurring expenditures of the university	

### **Component 3: Infrastructure Grants to Universities**

#### 3.1 Abstract:

Infrastructure grants shall be utilized for meeting critical infrastructural requirements in 50 public universities with a grant of Rs.20 crore each.

### 3.2 Funding Priorities

Universities will be prioritized on the basis of following criteria:

- Universities with valid NAAC accreditation over 2.5 will be eligible.
- Grant will be provided to support for strengthening of infrastructure facilities for new construction, renovation and purchase of equipment.
- Universities would be further prioritized on basis of NAAC accreditation, enrolments & antiquity.
- The State can spend maximum 50% of the total cost in case of new construction, renovation/upgrade and equipment each. For e.g., the expenditure ratios could be 40:50:10; or 50:30:20; or 45:45:10, etc.

### 3.3 Physical and Financial Outlay

### **Creation of New Facilities**

Item	Norms
Hostels	New construction
(separate for boys and girls)	
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New construction
Laboratories	New construction
Computer Centre	New construction
Classrooms (including technologically enabled classrooms)	New construction
Canteen/Cafeteria	New construction
Common room for Students	New construction

### **Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities**

Item	Norms
Academic building	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
Administrative buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
Campus development	Beautification, amenities, water supply, drainage, water harvesting, alternate
	energy sources, etc.
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities; Digitisation of					
	Existing Resources/Automations					
Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities					
Auditorium	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities					
Canteen/Cafeteria	feteria Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities					
Laboratory Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities						
Computer Centre Up scaling of existing network to enable wi fi						
Playground Upgradation of Existing Facilities						

# **New Equipments/ Facilities**

Item	Norms
Sports Facility	New Equipments/ Facilities
Computers	New Equipments/ Facilities
Books/ Journals	Purchase of new books
E Resources	Subscription of new journals
Lab Equipment	New Equipments/ Facilities

# 3.4 a) Baseline Data

	Unit	University 1	University 2	University 3
Name of the University				
NAAC Accreditation ( if none, status of application)	Grade			
Year of Accreditation & Cycle				
Whether included under 12B of UCG Act	Yes /no			
Year of Establishment				
No. of Students				
Total Sanctioned Post				
No. of regular faculty				
Courses/ Dept.				
Autonomous/ CPE				
Special Attributes , if any				
Future Commitments :	a) University shall agree to abide by a Disclosure Management Framework			
	b) University shall abid course assessment a			

# b) Physical and Financial Detail

		University 1		Unive	rsity 2	Unive	ersity 3
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financia	Physica	Financial
	Details	Value	Value	Value	l Value	l Value	Value
		(Area in	(Rs. in	(Area in	(Rs. in	(Area	(Rs.
		Sq.Mt.)-	lakhs)	Sq.Mt.)	lakhs)	in	Inlakhs)
						Sq.Mt.)	
Creation of New	Hostels						
Facilities	(separate for boys and girls)						
	Toilets (separate for boys						
	and girls)						
	Laboratories						
	Computer Centre						
	Classrooms (including						
	technologically enabled						
	classrooms)						
	Canteen/Cafeteria						
	Common room for Students						
Renovation/	Academic building						
Up gradation of	Administrative buildings						
Existing Facilities	Campus development						
	Hostels						
	Toilets						
	Library						
	Classrooms						
	Auditorium						
	Canteen/Cafeteria						
	Laboratory						
	Computer Centre						
	Playground						
New Equipments/	Sports Facility						
Facilities	Computers						
	Books/ Journals						
	E Resources						
	Lab Equipment						
Any other item, tha	it the State deems fit.						
,		1	1	1	I.	I	li

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**Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)** 

A. NAAC Score (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

# B. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	5 marks

# C. Student-Teacher Ratio (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

# D. Functional Governance Structure (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks

# E. Funding Priority (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program?	
	(Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status	
	by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni	
	Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting	
	placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

# c) Proposed Plan

Item	Renovation/New Construction/Equip ment	Existing Infrastructure	Proposed Infrastructure	Financials	Justification
Eg. Classroom	New Construction	10	5	10 lakh	More seats required for

		per class	more classes required for additional courses

# d) A consolidated table may be given as follows in order of priority, highest to lowest

Name of the university	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.				
2.				

### Component 4: Quality and Excellence in select State Universities (New)

#### 4.1 Abstract:

Universities with NAAC CGPA 3.51 and above under the UGC's Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018 will be supported to enhance quality, teaching and research. 10 high performing State Universities will be supported under this component.

### **4.2 Funding Priorities**

- State Universities which feature in UGC's Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018 (Grade 1) will be covered for support under this component.
- No more than 30% would be spent on construction and Equipment...
- Financial assistance will be given for quality enhancement and improvement in teaching and research
- Institutions approved under the component will need to mentor other institutions.

### 4.3 Physical and Financial Outlay

#### **Creation of New Facilities**

Item	Norms
Hostels	New construction
(separate for boys and girls)	
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New construction
Laboratories	New construction
Computer Centre	New construction
Classrooms (including technologically enabled classrooms)	New construction
Canteen/Cafeteria	New construction
Common room for Students	New construction

### **Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities**

Item	Norms	
Academic building	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Administrative buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Campus development	Beautification, amenities, water supply, drainage, water harvesting, alternate	
	energy sources, etc.	
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities; Digitisation of Existing Resources/Automations	

Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Auditorium	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Canteen/Cafeteria	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Laboratory	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Computer Centre	Up scaling of existing network to enable wi fi
Playground	Upgradation of Existing Facilities

## **New Equipments/ Facilities**

Item	Norms
Sports Facility	New Equipments/ Facilities
Computers	New Equipments/ Facilities
Books/ Journals	Purchase of new books
E Resources	Subscription of new journals
Lab Equipment	New Equipments/ Facilities

# **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

## A. NAAC Score for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

## B. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	5 marks

# C. Student-Teacher Ratio for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks

3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

# D. Functional Governance Structure for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	1 marks

# E. Funding Priority for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program?	
	(Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status	

	by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

4.4 Baseline Data	
Particulars of the University:	

S No		Information / details
a.	Deta	ils of the State University
	i.	Name:
	ii.	Address:
	iii.	Location (Metropolitan / Non-metropolitan / Non-urban area):
	iv.	Contact details of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Nodal person identified for
		this purpose.(Name, designation, landline, mobile, fax, email):

# III. Vision of the University:

S. No.	Information to be provided
a.	Fifteen-year Vision Plan including Mission Statement, Values, Institutional Goals &
	Vision to meet the objectives and Characteristics of an University with
	quantified milestones and timelines to achieve world class repute as expected in the
	Regulations.
b.	How far is the Institution/ University from becoming an University,
	including the present status of the institution, the status which seek to achieve to
	become as world class and gap in each parameter.
C.	Plan for becoming a University. The plan should give the status of the
	Institution at the present stage on all relevant parameters, the status to which they
	seek to reach after ten years and fifteen years on each of the parameters, and how
	they target to reach the same on each of the parameters.
d.	SWOT analysis of the institution focusing on its present status in the quality hierarchy
	and the proposed measures to address the shortcomings?

## IV. Proposed - year strategic Plan (for each year):

a.	An academic plan showing the courses proposed and a research plan focusing on
	current thrust / niche area(s) of expertise and proposed plan in pursuit of excellence
	in those areas.
b.	A faculty recruitment policy and plan to meet the academic plan requirements and to
	achieve 1:10 faculty-students ratio.

C.	Proposal, if any, to recruit faculty from industry, Government, Non-profit
	Organizations, etc. Including foreign faculty.

d. Student admissions policy mentioning plan to select Indian and foreign students.

e.	Plan to provide scholarship to meritorious Indian and foreign students.
f.	A comprehensive plan to develop research laboratories with demonstrable progress
	towards it.
g.	Plan for Teaching and Research Collaborations with Global Universities figuring in the
	most reputed global rankings.
h.	Networking plan outlining the teaching and research collaborations and partnerships
i.	Infrastructure development plan. (Existing and Proposed infrastructure with
	financial repercussion and time line for development)

j.	Administrative plan for getting accreditation from National and International
	Agencies as well as marketing and promotion.
k.	Governance plan elaborating the proposed Institutional structure and how it overlaps
	with ownership, decision-making process and social engagement.
I.	Clarify as to how Governance plan will be committed to the highest global standards

	of transparency, accountability and efficiency.
m.	Plan for involving the alumni in the management of the Institution and leveraging alumni financial resources.
n.	Intended target on possible world ranking after 5 years.
0.	A research plan indicting the research laboratories and other facilities proposed to be
	established. In case of humanities, social sciences and other interdisciplinary faculties, the research plan should indicate the broad areas and nature of field work
	and research sought to be done
p.	Sustainability plan for the period when the additional public funding ceases.
q.	Plan for affiliating any other HEI, if act permits (please refer guidelines 6.4.3(e)(i)

### VI. Proposed two years implementation plan (for each year)

- a. Mention the detailed and tangible action plan, milestones, and timelines by which it seeks to achieve high performing status, mentioning milestones to be achieved in two years with an annual work plan. b.
- c. Timeline to achieve the expectations for each of the parameters as proposed in two years.

States are requested to submit the detailed annual financial plan of expenditure for two years with an annual break up, for total not exceeding Rs. 100 crores.

### **Component 5: New Model Degree Colleges**

### **Abstract:**

Support will be provided for creation of colleges with requisite infrastructure (class rooms, library, laboratory, faculty rooms, toilet blocks and other essential requirements with technological advanced facilities) in 70 Aspirational Districts, identified by the NITI Aayog.

This component setting up of a new MDC by way of New construction the proposed college is eligible for a funding of Rs. 12 Cr (max) for the plan periodand any over and above amount is to be borne by the StateGovernment. Those aspirational districts which have received a model degree college under RUSA 1.0 will not be eligible for funding consideration.

### **Funding priorities:**

- Aspirational districts categorised into:
  - Category 1: with 0- Model Degree College
  - Category 2: High proportion of socially and economically backward population
  - o Low female, SC/ST GER

### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 40 marks)**

### A. Aspirational District (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	With zero Model Degree College	20 Marks
2	With 1 Model Degree College	15 marks
3	Other cases	0 marks

### B. Aspirational Districts with Institutional Density (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Less than 25	20 marks
2	25-49	15 marks
3	50-75	10 marks
4	Above 75	0 marks

### **Other Specifications:**

### 1. LOCATION OF MODEL DEGREE COLLEGE:

The following criteria may be considered for identifying the location.

- The location of the college must be such that there exist no other college in the radius of 10 km.
- Predominantly rural population is preferred.
- A new college as an additional college in the vicinity may only be permitted only
  if the existing college has more than 1000 students; or there is no separate
  college for women in area of 10 Km radius.
- The location should be accessible and well connected by transport facilities.
- The population density in the proposed location must be higher in comparison with the contending locations.

### 2. **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### 2.1. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- 2.1.1. **LAND**: the minimum land requirement in a non-metropolitan urban area is 5 acres while in a Non-urban location is 10 acres.
- 2.1.2. BUILDING: the colleges proposed must have an administrative and academic building along with enough space to accommodate the academic requirement (as specified by the University for which the MDC may become the constituent college).
- 2.1.3. **CIVIC FACILITIES**: essentials like water, electricity, ventilation, toilets in conformity with the norms lay down by State PWD.
- 2.1.4. **FURNITURES**: appropriate furniture's for student and staff based on the strength.

### 2.2. ACADEMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 2.2.1. **FACULTY**:

- For a multi-Faculty co-education college- at least 50 Faculties.
- For a multi Faculty Women's college- at least 25 faculty members.
- 2.2.2. **BOOKS IN LIBRARY**: Availability of high quality online database
- 2.2.3. **LAB EQUIPMENT**: Costing at least RS. 20 lakh for basic courses and Rs. 10 Lakh for innovative courses.
- 2.2.4. **LANGUAGE / COMMUNICATION LABS**: At least 20 computer stations with required software have and trained personals.
- 2.2.5. **COMPUTER CENTRE**: with internet and intranet facility and sufficient computers to provide for the available students.

#### 2.2.6. **STUDENTS**:

- If college is in non-metro urban area- Min. 1000 students.
- If college is in backward area-Min. 500 students
- Women's college in Non-Metropolitan urban area- min 300 students
- Women college in a backward area- Min. 150 Students
- 2.2.7. **TEACHER STUDENTRATIO:** preferably 1:20
- 2.2.8. **TEACHING-NONTEACHING RATIO**: preferably 1:1.1

#### 3. NATURE OF MODEL DEGREE COLLEGE

Preferred that the MDC be established as the constituent college of a University.

### 4. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LAYOUT (NON- RECURRING ITEMS)

			TIER 1 CITIES		TIER 2 CITIES		HILLY AREAS	
5	NO	O ITEM		COST PER SM= 33371	AREA (SM)	COST PER SM= 31622	AREA (SM)	COST PER SM= 44600
NORM			TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
				Rs. In Lakh		Rs.In		Rs. In
FINANCIAL				NS. III LAKII		Lakh		Lakh
AN	1	Administrative Buildings,	800	266.96	800	252.97	525	234.41
		Faculty rooms						
	2	Laboratories	410	136.82	500	158.11	300	133.95
	3	Classrooms	810	270.3	870	275.11	730	325.94
	4	Library	350	116.79	400	126.48	300	133.95

5	Computer Centre/E-campus	175	58.39	175	55.33	100	44.65
6	Toilet Blocks separate for	175	58.39	175	55.33	100	44.65
	boys and girls						
7	Miscellaneous	95	31.7	95	30.04	50	22.32
	TOTAL	2815	939.35	3015	953.37	2105	939.87
		TIER 1	ER 1 CITIES TIER 2 CITIES		CITIES	HILLY AREAS	
NO	NO ITEM		COST PER SM= 33371	AREA (SM)	COST PER SM= 31622	AREA (SM)	COST PER SM= 44600
		TOTAL	TOTAL		TOTAL		
			Rs. In Lakh				
	Hostel for 100 students	1000	260.96	1000	247.22	800	260.64
	separate for boys and girls						
	on 60:40 ratio						
	GRAND TOTAL	3815	1200.31	4015	1200.59	2905	1200.51

## A. BASELINE DATA

	Indicator/ Unit	Model college 1	Model college 2	Model college 3
District under which model college is proposed				
Is it Aspirational District	Yes/No			
Number of colleges in the concerned district	Number			
No of Colleges per 1,00,000 students of 18-23 year age group in the district (CPI)	Number			
Percent of SC and ST population to total in the district	Ratio			
Percent of Female students enrolled to18-23 year age group female population in the district ( GER)	Ratio			
Percent of SC and ST students enrolled to18-23 year age group SC and ST population in the district ( GER)	Ratio			
Does the State commit to bear recurring expenses	Yes/No			

does the State commit to provide girls hostel and toilet	Yes/No
Reservation for socially & economically weaker section	Yes/No
does the State commit to provide disabled friendly campus	Yes/No
does the State commit to provide special facilities/equipment's for disabled	Yes/No
Whether college is constituent or govt.	
Whether a new MDC	Yes/No
Sanctioned /Established after 01.01.2008	Date
Available land area	in Acres
No of colleges within 10 Km radius	Number
Student Intake proposed	Number
Faculty Proposed	Number
Non-teaching staff proposed	Number

# B. FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

## **CIVIL COMPONENT**

Proposed College Falls under, (Tier-1/Tier-2/Tier- 3)	Model	College-1	Model C	ollege - 2	Model College - 3	
Details for proposed college	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value ( lakh)	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value ( lakh)	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value ( lakh)
Administrative Buildings including faculty room						
Academic Building						
Laboratories						
Classrooms (Number)						
Library						
ComputerCentre						
Toilet- Boys						
Toilet -Girls						
Hostel- Boys						
Hostel- Girls						
Auditorium						
Canteen/Cafeteria						
Fixing and fixtures						

Other								
TOTAL								
	NON-CIVIL COMPONENT							
	Model	College-1	Model C	ollege - 3	Model C	College - 3		
	Physical Value	Financial Value ( lakh)	Physical Value	Financial Value ( lakh)	Physical Value)	Financial Value ( lakh)		
No. of books in Library proposed								
No. of computers proposed (Including in admin block)								
Cost of procuring lab equipment's								
Sports equipment								
TOTAL								
GRAND TOTAL								

The cost for fixture and furniture for all headers may be written separately and only the construction cost may be mentioned against headers

#### C. CONSOLIDATED SHEET

Model College	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Reasons in support of model college
Α		
В		
С		
D		
E		

#### D. CONDITIONS FOR FUNDING

The funding in this component is subject to submission of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the State.

#### **E. SOME IMPORTANT POINTS**

#### 1. Total number of classrooms in a MDC:

Total area allocated for classroom= 810 Sq. Mt.

Area per class = 80 Sq. Mt.

Total classroom: 10

- 2. **Nature College**: MDC may be set up as a constituent college which means that the funding of the new college will be routed through University or as an affiliated college which means that funding will be routed through the State government.
- 3. The recurring expenditure to be borne by the State.
- 4. Implementation of governance and institutional reforms.

#### F. Conditionality

The State is required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the approved proposal to MHRD for review and appraisal, to avail the fund release. The DPR template is given in chapter 7 of this Handbook.

# Component 6: Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges

#### Abstract

Under this component funds will be provided for upgrading existing government collegesinto Model Degree Colleges, located in Aspirational Districtsof the Country. However, priority would be given to those districts that have not yet established anew 'Model Degree College' under the UGC/RUSA. The support would be to a maximum of 75 Colleges with financial allocation of Rs.4 croresto each college.

Support will be provided to upgrade existing college in the Aspirational Districts and develop them into a Model Degree College with requisite infrastructure (class rooms, library, laboratory, faculty rooms, toilet blocks and other essential requirements with technological advanced facilities)

#### 1. Priority for funding

- College with NAAC Accreditation of 2.0-2.5 CGPA.
- High proportion of socially and economically backward population in the district where the college is located.
- Low GER of SC/ST and female students in the district where the college is located.
- Colleges with large student population.
- The State can spend maximum 40% of the total cost in case of new construction, renovation/upgrade and equipment each. For e.g., the expenditure ratios could be 40:40:20; or 40:30:30, etc.

#### Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 80 marks)

#### A. Aspirational District (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	With zero Model Degree College	20 Marks
2	With 1 Model Degree College	15 marks
3	Other cases	0 marks

## B. NAAC Score College (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above CGPA 2.5	20 marks
2	CGPA 2.25-2.49	15 marks
3	CGPA 2.0-2.24	10 marks
4	Below 2	5 marks

## C. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	6 marks

#### D. Student-Teacher Ratio (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

7 Physical and Financial Proposal (each institution has the flexibility of choosing the appropriate items from below (based on the needs and supported by evidence). For the physical & financial layout please refer to table in component 4: New Model Degree College.

## **PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LAYOUT**

- In order of priority.
- State is flexible to choose the item as per need

Table 1. New construction (maximum 40 %)				
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2	
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit
Administrative building				
Seminar room				
Committee room				
Classrooms				
Library				
Laboratory				
Common room for students				
Toilet-boys				
Toilet- girls				
Hostel- girls				
Hostel- boys				
Other common facility				

- In order of priority.
- State is flexible to choose the item as per need

Table 2. Upgradation/ renovation (maximum 40 %)					
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2		
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit	
Academic building					
Administrative building					
Library					
Classroom					
Laboratory					
Computer centre					
Wi-fi enabling					
Hostels					

Toilets		
Auditorium		
Canteen/ cafeteria		
Campus development		
Playground upgradation		

Table 3. New equipment/ facility (maximum 40 %)					
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2		
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit	
No. Of computer					
Laboratory equipments					
Books & journals/e-resources					
Sports facility					
Any other					

<sup>•</sup> State is flexible to choose the item as per need

## **BASELINE DATA:**

	Indicator/Unit	College 1 (name)	College 2 (name)	College 3 (name)
District where the college is located	Name			
Number of colleges in the district	Number			
Is it an EBD District	Yes/No			
No of Colleges per 1,00,000 students of 18-23 year age group in the district(CPI)	number			
District GER	%			
Percent of Female students enrolled to 18-23 year age group female population in the district (Female GER)	%			
Percent of SC and ST students enrolled to18-23 year age group SC and ST	%			

population in the district( SC/ST GER)	
Percent of SC and ST population to total in the district	%
Year of Establishment of the proposed college	Year
NAAC Accreditation Status(if the accreditation is not valid or the institution is not accredited yet, please specify whether application has been submitted for reaccreditation or Letter of Intent for accreditation)	Cycle/ Application Status
Total Number of Students	Number
Whether the proposed college is a government – run institution?	Yes/No
Land area available to the college	

#### 9 Future Commitments

Colleges that will be upgraded into Model Degree Colleges would have to fulfil the following requirements:

- Girl's hostels and girl's toilets.
- 50% of the capacity of new hostels would be used for socially and economically weaker sections.
- Ensure a disabled-friendly campus.
- Ensure special facilities/equipments for the disabled.

#### 10 Conditions to be met before the release of funds

The State is required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the approved proposal to MHRD for review and appraisal, to avail the fund release. The DPR template for this component is given in chapter 7 of this Handbook.

#### **Component 7: New Colleges (Professional)**

#### 6.1: Abstract

- Support will be provided to create 8 new Professional Colleges in regions and districts in the country where the Institutional Density of Technical and Professional Education is below national average; with allocation of Rs. 26 cr each.
- Support under this component is to improve GER in engineering and professional education in regions where almost no such facility exists.

#### **6.2: Funding Priorities**

Districts will be graded into category A and B on the basis of the following criteria:

District with 0 -1 professional college (Government or Private) – Category A
District with 2 or more professional colleges (Government or Private) – Category B

Districts in category A will be given priority over B

Priority would be given to Districts with following characteristics:

- Without colleges
- With low institutional density in technical and professional education
- High proportion of socially and economically backward population
- Low GER for female students
- Low GER (SC/ST)
- High Student Population

#### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 40 marks)**

#### A. District Profile (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	District with 0 -1 professional college	20 marks
	(Government or Private)	
2	District with 1 professional college (Government	10 marks
	or Private)	
3	More than 2 professional colleges	5 marks

#### B. Districts with Institutional Density (20 marks)

S. No. Indicator	Weights
------------------	---------

1	Less than 25	20 marks
2	25-49	15 marks
3	50-75	10 marks
4	Above 75	0 marks

#### **6.3 Commitments by the State Government**

State Governments will have to commit the following for getting grant under this component:

- To provide separate hostels and toilets for girls.
- Reservation for socially and economically weaker section as per State Government policy.
- To ensure special facilities/ equipment for the disabled.
- To have student teacher ratio of 25:1.
- To have teaching to non-teaching ratio of 1:1.1.

#### 6.3: Physical and Financial Outlay

	No	Item	TIEI	R 1 Cities	TIE	R 2 Cities	Hil	ly Areas
			Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM
				33371		31622		44650
				Rs. in lakh		Rs. in Lakh		Rs. in Lakh
	1	Administrative						
		Building	1200	400.45	1200	379.46	800	357.2
	2	Seminar Room	300	100.11	300	94.86	200	89.3
2	3	ibary	300	100.11	300	94.86	300	133.95
ra	4	Academic Block						
Ž		(classrooms etc)	1000	333.71	1000	316.22	1000	446.5
Financial Norms	5	Electronics Lab	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
au	6	IT Lab Electrical	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
Fi	7	CNC Lab	250	83.42	250	79.05	200	89.3
	8	Mechatronics						
		Lab	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
	9	Chemical Lab	200	66.74	250	79.05	175	78.13
	10	Civil Lab	200	66.74	250	79.05	175	78.13
	11	Instrumentation						
		Lab	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
	12	Workshop	250	83.42	250	79.05	250	111.62
	13	Computer Centre						
		cum Cyber Café	700	233.59	700	221.35	400	178.6

14	Conference						
	Room	250	83.42	250	79.05	250	111.62
15	Confidential						
	Room	200	66.74	200	63.24	150	66.97
16	Committee/Syndi						
	cate Room	300	100.11	300	94.86	150	66.97
17	Common Room						
	for students	150	50.05	150	47.43	150	66.97
18	Toilet Block	200	66.74	220	69.56	150	66.97
19	Cafeteria	90	30.03	100	28.45	50	22.32
	Total	6790	2265.82	7120	2248.22	5200	2321.75
			Rs. 26096		24722 Per		32581 Per
			Per SM		SM		SM
20	Hostel	1280	334.02	1420	351.05	855	278.56
	<b>Grand Total</b>	8070		8540		6055	
			2599.84		2599.27		2600.31

**Note 1**: Each institution has the flexibility of choosing the appropriate items based on their need (supported by evidence) in order for them to convert into a fully functional college.

**Note 2**: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Note 3: Staff -

- (a) Non-teaching The State Governments will fill/appoint additional non-teaching staff in order to achieve the ideal teaching to non-teaching ratio of 1:1.1.
- (b) Teaching State Governments will fill vacant positions and create additional positions with a Student Teacher ratio of 25:1 or below can approach RUSA for support of these additional positions in order to achieve the target of 15:1

#### 6.4: Baseline Data

The following information should be given:

Table 6.1: Baseline data for new professional colleges

Items	Indicator /Unit	Prof college A	Prof college B	Prof college C	Prof college D	Prof college E
District under which professional college is proposed	Name					
Institutional Density of the District	number					
Number of Government Professional colleges or university in the concerned district						

		•		
Number Private colleges or				
university in the concerned				
district				
Total number of Professional	number			
colleges or universities(Govt.				
& Private) in the concerned				
district				
No of professional Colleges	number			
	number			
per 1,00,000 students of				
18-23 year age group in the				
district (CPI)				
No. of Polytechnics in the				
District				
No. of ITIs in the Districts				
Total population of 18-23 age	Number			
group in the district				
Total SC and ST population in	Number			
the district				
Percent of SC and ST	%			
population to total in the				
district				
Total Female population of	Number			
18-23 age group in the	- Tunioei			
district				
Percent of Female students	%			
enrolled to 18-23 year age	70			
group female population in				
the district (Female GER)	Ni			
Total SC and ST population of	Number			
18-23 age group in the				
district				
Percent of SC and ST students	%			
enrolled to18-23 year age				
group SC and ST population				
in the district (SC/ST GER)				
	Heavy			
	Industries			
Number of major industries	MSME			
in the District	Small and			
	micro			
	Enterprises			
Number of major industries				
in the adjoining Districts				
			•	

**Table 6.2: Commitments of the State Government** 

Commitments	Yes/No
Does the State commit to provide separate hostels and toilets for	
girls	
Does the State commit for reservation of socially and economically	
weaker section as per State Government policy.	
Does the State commit to ensure special facilities/ equipment for the	
disabled	
Does the State commit to have student teacher ratio of 20:1.	
Does the State commit tohaveteaching to non-teaching ratio of 1:1.1.	

Table 6.3: Physical and Financial proposal

Items Professional			Professional		Profes			ssional	Professional	
	colleg	e – A	colle	ge – B	colleg	e – C	Colle	ge -D	Colle	ge-E
The proposed college falls under, please specify (Tier-1/Tier-2/Tier-3)										
Details for the	Physica	Financ	Physica	Financi	Physica	Financ	Physica	Financi	Physica	Financ
proposed	l Value	ial	l Value	al	l Value	ial	l Value	al Value	l Value	ial
college	(Area in	Value	(Area in	Value	(Area in	Value	(Area in	(Rs. in	(Area in	Value
	Sq.Mt)	(Rs. in lakhs)	Sq.Mt.)	(Rs. in lakhs)	Sq.Mt.)	(Rs. in lakhs)	Sq.Mt.)	lakhs)	Sq.Mt.)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Administrative										
Building										
Seminar room										
Library										
Academic										
Block										
(classrooms etc)										
Electronics Lab										
IT Lab										
Electrical										
CNC Lab										
Mechatronics										
Lab										
Chemical Lab										
Civil Lab										
Instrumentatio										

n					
Lab					
Workshop					
Computer					
Centre cum					
Cyber Café					
Conference					
Room					
Confidential					
Room					
Committee/Sy					
nd					
icate Room					
Common					
Room					
for students					
Toilet Block					
Cafeteria					
Hostel					
Total					

**Note 1**: Each institution has the flexibility of choosing the appropriate items based on their need. **Note 2**: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Table 6.4: Cost of Equipment, fixtures and furniture.

Items	Professional college – A		Professional college – B		Professional college – C		Professional College -D		Professional College-E	
No. of computer	Physical unit	Financial Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical unit	Financial Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical unit	Financial Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical unit	Financial Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical unit	Financial Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Laboratory equipment										
Books & journals/e-resources										

Sports facility					
Any other					

Table 6.5: Consolidated table of proposed new professional colleges in order of priority:

Professional College	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Justification professional of	support ge	of	new
College A					
CollegeB					
CollegeC					
CollegeD					
CollegeE					

## 6.5: Conditionality

The State Governments would be required to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each approved college as per the DPR template given in Chapter 7.

## **Component 8: Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select Autonomous Colleges**

#### 8.1 Abstract:

Colleges with NAAC CGPA 3.51 and above under the UGC's Autonomy Regulations, 2018 will be supported to enhance quality, teaching and research. 70 high performing Autonomous Colleges will be supported under this component.

#### **8.2 Funding Priorities**

- State Colleges which feature in UGC's Autonomy Regulations, 2018 will be covered for support under this component.
- No more than 30% would be spent on construction and Equipment...
- Financial assistance will be given for quality enhancement and improvement in teaching and research
- Institutions approved under the component will need to mentor other institutions.

#### 8.3 Physical and Financial Outlay

#### **Creation of New Facilities**

Item	Norms
Hostels	New construction
(separate for boys and girls)	
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New construction
Laboratories	New construction
Computer Centre	New construction
Classrooms (including technologically	New construction
enabled classrooms)	
Canteen/Cafeteria	New construction
Common room for Students	New construction

#### Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Item	Norms
Academic building	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
Administrative	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
buildings	
Campus	Beautification, amenities, water supply, drainage, water harvesting, alternate
development	energy sources, etc.
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities; Digitisation of
	Existing Resources/Automations
Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Auditorium	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Canteen/Cafeteria	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Laboratory	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Computer Centre	Up scaling of existing network to enable wi fi
Playground	Upgradation of Existing Facilities

## **New Equipments/ Facilities**

Item	Norms
Sports Facility	New Equipments/ Facilities
Computers	New Equipments/ Facilities
Books/ Journals	Purchase of new books
E Resources	Subscription of new journals
Lab Equipment	New Equipments/ Facilities

## **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

## F. NAAC Score for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	8 Marks

## G. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	6 marks

## H. Student-Teacher Ratio for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	6 marks

## I. Functional Governance Structure for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	2 marks

## J. Funding Priority for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks

	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program?	
	(Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status	
	by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni	
	Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting	
	placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

## 8.4 Baseline Data

## Particulars of the College:

S No	Information / details	
a.		Details of the Autonomous College
	i.	Name:
	ii.	Address:
	iii.	Location (Metropolitan / Non-metropolitan / Non-urban area):
		Contact details of the Principal, Registrar and Nodal person identified for
	iv.	this purpose.(Name, designation, landline, mobile, fax, email):

## Proposed five-ten year strategic Plan (for each year):

	An academic plan showing the courses proposed and a research plan focusing on
	current thrust / niche area(s) of expertise and proposed plan in pursuit of
a.	excellence in those areas.

	A faculty recruitment policy and plan to meet the academic plan requirements and
b.	to achieve 1:10 faculty-students ratio.
	Proposal, if any, to recruit faculty from industry, Government, Non-profit
c.	Organizations, etc. Including foreign faculty.
d.	Student admissions policy mentioning plan to select Indian and foreign students.
e.	Plan to provide scholarship to meritorious Indian and foreign students.
	A comprehensive plan to develop research laboratories with demonstrable
f.	progress towards it.
	Plan for Teaching and Research Collaborations with Global Universities figuring in
g.	the most reputed global rankings.
	Networking plan outlining the teaching and research collaborations and
h.	partnerships
	Infrastructure development plan. (Existing and Proposed infrastructure with
i.	financial repercussion and time line for development)
	Administrative plan for getting accreditation from National and International
j.	Agencies as well as marketing and promotion.
	Governance plan elaborating the proposed Institutional structure and how it
k.	overlaps with ownership, decision-making process and social engagement.
	Clarify as to how Governance plan will be committed to the highest global
I.	standards of transparency, accountability and efficiency.
	Plan for involving the alumni in the management of the Institution and leveraging
m.	alumni financial resources.
	Intended target on possible world ranking after five, eight, ten, thirteen and
n.	fifteen years.
	A research plan indicting the research laboratories and other facilities proposed to
	be established. In case of humanities, social sciences and other interdisciplinary
	faculties, the research plan should indicate the broad areas and nature of field
o.	work and research sought to be done
p.	Sustainability plan for the period when the additional public funding ceases.

## Proposed two year implementation plan (for each year)

a.		Mention the detailed and tangible action plan, milestones, and timelines by which it seeks to achieve high performing status, mentioning milestones to be achieved in two years.	
b.	•	Timeline to achieve the expectations for each of the parameters as proposed in the two year strategic plan.	

#### **Component 9: Infrastructure Grants to Colleges**

#### 7.1 Abstract:

Infrastructure grants shall be utilized for meeting critical infrastructural in 750 colleges with a grant of Rs.2 crore each.

#### 7.2 Funding Priorities

- Colleges with valid NAAC accreditation over 2.5-3.25 out of 4 will be eligible to apply.
- Grant will be provided to support strengthening infrastructure facilities for new construction, renovation and purchase of equipment.
- Colleges which have been covered in the same component in RUSA 1.0 will not be eligible to apply for funding under this component.
- The State can spend maximum 50% of the total cost in case of new construction, renovation/upgrade and equipment each. For e.g., the expenditure ratios could be 40:50:10; or 50:30:20; or 45:45:10, etc.

Colleges will be prioritized on the basis of following criteria:

- No of Students
- Year of Establishment
- % of SC/ST/OBC and Women students

#### 7.3 Physical and Financial Outlay

#### **Creation of New Facilities**

Item	Norms
Hostels	New construction
(separate for boys and girls)	
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New construction
Laboratories	New construction
Computer Centre	New construction
Classrooms (including technologically	New construction
enabled classrooms)	
Canteen/Cafeteria	New construction
Common room for Students	New construction

#### **Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities**

Item	Norms	
Academic building	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Administrative buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Campus development	Beautification,amenities,watersupply,drainage,waterharvesting,	
	alternate energy sources, etc.	
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities	
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities; Digitisation of Existing Resources/Automations	
Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities	
Auditorium	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities	
Canteen/Cafeteria	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities	
Laboratory	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities	
Computer Centre	Up scaling of existing network to enable wi fi	

#### **New Equipments/ Facilities**

Item	Norms
Sports Facility	New Equipments/ Facilities
Computers	New Equipments/ Facilities
Laboratory	New Equipments/ Facilities
Books/ Journals	Purchase of new books
E Resources	Subscription of new journals

Note 1: The institution may choose from the components above for upgrading the existing facilities.

Note 2: Repairs and maintenance cost shall not exceed 20% of total cost

Note 3: Each institution has the flexibility of choosing the appropriate items based on their need (supported by evidence)

## **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

## A. NAAC Score (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks

2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

## B. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	5 marks

## C. Student-Teacher Ratio (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	5 marks

## D. Functional Governance Structure (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks

## E. Funding Priority (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary program	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program? (Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

## 3.4 a) Baseline Data

	Indicator	Unit	College 1	College 2	College 3
Name of the College					
Year of establishment		Year			
Category (Govt./Aided)		Category			

NAAC Accreditation( if none, status of application)		Grade		
Year of Accreditation & Cycle				
Whether included under 12B of UCG Act		Yes /no		
Area of the proposed College fall under	Pls. Specify (Tier- 1/Tier- 2/Tier-3)	Category		
Number of students enrolled		Number		
SC	Number/ total	Ratio		
ST	Number/ total	Ratio		
OBC	Number/ total	Ratio		
Women students	Number/ total	Ratio		
Special Attributes , if any				

## b) Physical and Financial Details:

	Co	llege – 1		Co	llege - 2	!	Co	llege - 3	3
	New	Physi	Finan	New	Physi	Finan	New	Physi	Finan
<b>Details of</b>	Constru	cal	cial	Constru	cal	cial	Constru	cal	cial
existing	ction	Valu	Value	ction	Valu	Value	ction	Valu	Value
college	/Renov	е	(Rs.	/Renov	е	(Rs.	/Renov	е	(Rs.
	ation	(Are	in	ation	(Are	in	ation	(Are	in
	(Pls.	a in	lakhs		a in	lakhs		a	lakhs

	Specify)	Sq.M t))	)	Sq.M t.)	)	Sq.M t.)	)
Hostels							
(Separate							
for boys							
and girls)							
Toilets							
(Separate							
for boys							
and girls)							
Laboratory							
Computer							
Centre							
Classrooms							
(including							
technologic							
ally enabled							
classrooms)							
Common							
room for							
students							
Canteen/Ca							
feteria							
Academic							
Buildings							
Administrat							
ive							
buildings							
Campus							
developme							
nt							
Library							
Auditorium							
Sports							
facility							
Books/Jour							
nals/e-							
Resources							

a) A consolidated table may be given as follows in order of priority, highest to lowest

Name of the College in	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
descending order of				
importance				
1				
2				
••••				
••••				

## d) Details of Proposals with Justification

Item	Renovation/New	Existing	Proposed	Financials	Justification
	Construction/Equipment	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		
Classroom as example	New Construction	10	5	10 lakh per class	More seats required for more classes required for additional courses

#### Component 10: Research, Innovation & Quality Improvement

#### Abstract:

During the current plan period, 20 State Universities who have demonstrated excellence in two or three thematic areas will be supported up to an amount of Rs. 50 crores through a project based funding mode with focus on theoretical/empirical and applied R&D to foster innovation and evidence-based policy in certain areas of national priorities.

#### **Eligibility Criteria**

- Only Grade I and II State Universities qualifying under the UGC Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018 will be considered for support.
- Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement will focus on fostering Innovation, entrepreneurship and employability. States will be encouraged to prepare a Research and Innovation Plan (RIP).
- Selection of Universities will be on challenge /competitive mode and will largely emerge from Universities in collaboration with the DST/DBT National Laboratories and industry.
- Universities having undertaken curriculum reforms in one of their flagship department in the last one year

#### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

#### K. NAAC Score for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	9 marks

#### L. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks
4	60-69.9%	9 marks

#### M. Student-Teacher Ratio for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	6 marks

## N. Functional Governance Structure for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	2 marks

## O. Funding Priority for Cluster as a whole (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	
	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program?	

	(Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

Baseline Data	
Particulars of the University:	

S No	Information / details				
a.	Deta	ils of the State University			
	i.	Name:			
	ii.	Address:			
	iii.	Location (Metropolitan / Non-metropolitan / Non-urban area):			
	iv.	Contact details of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Nodal person identified for this purpose.(Name, designation, landline, mobile, fax, email):			

## JJJ. Vision of the University:

S. No.	Information to be provided
a.	Fifteen year Vision Plan including Mission Statement, Values, Institutional Goals &
	Vision to meet the objectives and Characteristics of an University with
	quantified milestones and timelines to achieve world class repute as expected in the
	Regulations.
b.	How far is the Institution/ University from becoming an University,
	including the present status of the institution, the status which seek to achieve to
	become as world class and gap in each parameter.
C.	Plan for becoming a University. The plan should give the status of the
	Institution at the present stage on all relevant parameters, the status to which they
	seek to reach after ten years and fifteen years on each of the parameters, and how
	they target to reach the same on each of the parameters.
d.	SWOT analysis of the institution focusing on its present status in the quality hierarchy
	and the proposed measures to address the shortcomings?

## IV. Proposed five-ten year strategic Plan (for each year):

a.	An academic plan showing the courses proposed and a research plan
	focusing on current thrust / niche area(s) of expertise and proposed plan
	in pursuit of excellence in those areas.
b.	A faculty recruitment policy and plan to meet the academic plan
	requirements and to achieve 1:10 faculty-students ratio.
c.	Proposal, if any, to recruit faculty from industry, Government, Non-
	profit Organizations, etc. Including foreign faculty.

d.	Student admissions policy mentioning plan to select Indian and foreign students.
e.	Plan to provide scholarship to meritorious Indian and foreign students.
f.	A comprehensive plan to develop research laboratories with demonstrable progress towards it.
g.	Plan for Teaching and Research Collaborations with Global Universities figuring in the most reputed global rankings.
h.	Networking plan outlining the teaching and research collaborations and partnerships
i.	Infrastructure development plan. (Existing and Proposed infrastructure with financial repercussion and time line for development)
j.	Administrative plan for getting accreditation from National and International Agencies as well as marketing and promotion.
k.	Governance plan elaborating the proposed Institutional structure and how it overlaps with ownership, decision-making process and social engagement.
l.	Clarify as to how Governance plan will be committed to the highest global standards of transparency, accountability and efficiency.
m.	Plan for involving the alumni in the management of the Institution and leveraging alumni financial resources.
n.	Intended target on possible world ranking after five, eight, ten, thirteen and fifteen years.
0.	A research plan indicting the research laboratories and other facilities proposed to be established. In case of humanities, social sciences and other interdisciplinary faculties, the research plan should indicate the broad areas and nature of field work and research sought to be done
p.	Sustainability plan for the period when the additional public funding ceases.

## VI. Proposed two years implementation plan (for each year)

States are requested to submit the detailed annual financial plan of expenditure for two years with an annual break up, for total not exceeding Rs. 50 crores.

#### **Other Specifications:**

- States that have either already implemented reforms or given the commitment to the earliest implementation of reforms that would facilitate research and innovation at institutional level.
- Plans for providing facilities that support research hubs/parks etc.
- Adoption of meta-university concept that offer cross university education and credit transfer facility to students
- Procure high quality e-resources
- Upgrade library and laboratory facilities
- Facilities like incubation centers, innovation hubs, etc.
- Initiatives to attract top-rated international faculty
- Competitive compensation for faculty
- Initiatives to attract high quality researchers and students
- Institutions that offer merit-based scholarships, fully-funded doctoral fellowships, post-doctoral fellowships
- Hiring of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Fellows, Visiting Fellows and Professor Emeritius.
- Faculty and students exchange programmes with world-class institutions
- Initiatives to scale up industry-academia partnership
- Promotion of inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research centers
- Promotion of research and entrepreneurial activities
- Support for the setting up of science parks and cutting-edge technology and instrumentation facility
- Support different types of research programs Base Research, Key Technology (R&D), High end (R&D), etc.
- Develop a network of top quality University Convergence model
- Outreach and public engagement facility
- Staff Excellence and organizational Stewardship
- Support in bifurcating undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes
- Identify a few departments or fields of critical importance and move them into a
  position of world leadership while striving to prevent others from losing such
  stature.

**Note 1**: Expenditure on soft components would be restricted to 60% of the total cost of the estimate. 40% would be towards expenditure on hard components. Hard components include buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipments etc. However, computers and ICT infrastructure, books and consumables would not be treated as hard components.

#### **Component 11 Equity Initiatives**

#### 11.1 Abstract

15 States will receive funds under this component. All State universities and colleges will be eligible to receive grants for equity initiatives. Innovative approach/schemes to ensure greater inclusion will be considered on priority. Each State would be funded an amount of Rs. 5 crores.

#### 11.2 Funding Priorities

- Girls' Hostels and related support will be given priority
- > To improve education of the most vulnerable and marginalized sections, this initiative will address State as a Unit.
- Financial assistance will be provided in addressing gender disparities, education through language labs and remedial coaching for socially-economically marginalised groups
- ➤ The component would be conditionally approved with release of funds subject to submission of DPR by State.
- Institutions which have received support under RUSA 1.0 for construction/ renovation of hostels in other components will not be eligible for consideration under this component.

#### 9.3 Future Commitments

- Adherence to need-based admission of students.
- 50% of hostel seats should be reserved for socially and economically weaker sections.
- Adherence to the reservation policy of State government in admission and faculty recruitment.

#### 9.4 Financial Outlay

Each State would be given an amount of Rs. 5 crore.

#### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 40 marks)**

#### A. State Profile (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Whether the State has been considered under this component in RUSA 1.0?	
	Yes	20 marks
	No	0 marks
2	States with GER	

Below 10	20 marks
10-14.9	15 marks
15-19.9	10 marks
20-25	5 marks
Above 25	0 marks

#### 9.5 Baseline Data

#### 1. Details of the College(s) proposed to undertake Equity Initiatives

Scrutiny at the State level should carefully examine the funding priority given in the RUSA guideline. The information is given in the institutional plan of college and PG Departments. Based on Institutional Development Plan of a college, Prioritize the college in descending order of importance with respect to **Equity Initiatives** grant to college with a maximum limit of Rs. 3 lakhs for each college and present the information in the following table:

Basic Information			
Has the State prioritized colleges for funding	Yes/No		
Colleges prioritized for funding	Number		

#### 2. Physical and Financial Proposal

Details - University & College wise						
Details	University-1		University-2		University-3 &C	
	Physical (Number)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical (Number)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical (Number)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)
Hostels						
(Females& Marginalised communities)						

#### University A: Priority Order of Colleges for Equity Initiatives (Rs. lakhs)

Name of the College in descending order of importance	2018-19	2019-20	Total

#### 3. Commitments required to be furnished (Yes/ No)

Commitment	College A	College B	College C & so on.
Equity and Inclusion			
Adherence to merit-based admission of students.			
50% of hostel seats should be reserved for socially			
and economically weaker sections.			
Adherence to the reservation policy of State			
government in admission and faculty recruitment.			

## 4. 5 vital reasons for prioritization & justification of grants to Institution for Equity Initiatives

S. No.	Name of College	Reason

## 5. Outcome-Output Targets for Equity Initiatives

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2018-19	2019-20
	SC	Estimated			
Better	ST	increase in			
equity	OBC	C GER for In	In %		
equity	Women	these			
		categories			

### 12: Faculty Recruitment Support

#### 10.1 Abstract

- (i) Name of the Component:-Faculty Recruitment Support
- (ii) Eligible amount under RUSA: The faculty salary as per the seventh pay commission recommendations for Assistant Professor/ Lecturer will be provided to 200 faculty positions in regular and permanent mode for a period of two years.
- (iii) Total No.of faculty position to be supported: 200 faculty position to be supported till March, 2020.
- (iv) Timeline: -State must commit to take over the liability of faculty positions at the end of the scheme.

### 10.2 Priority for funding:

- (i) Priority will be given to those States which have filled all their vacant sanctioned positions. After filling the positions, RUSA would assist the States in hiring additional faculty to bring the Student-Teacher Ratio to 20:1.
- (ii) For new Institutions created under RUSA:

  RUSA may support faculty positions in New Institutions created under RUSA,
  only after the State fills all the vacant positions (up to 85%) through regular
  recruitment and brings the STR to 25:1.

### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total 100 marks)**

### P. NAAC Score for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	CGPA Above 3.80	20 marks
2	CGPA 3.7-3.79	15 marks
3	CGPA 3.6-3.69	10 marks
4	CGPA 3.51-3.59	7 marks

#### Q. Faculty Positions filled in regular mode for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 85% of sanctioned faculty positions	20 marks
2	80-84.9%	15 marks
3	70-79.9%	10 marks

4	60-69.9%	9 marks
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# R. Student-Teacher Ratio for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Above 1:10 – 1:20	20 marks
2	Above 1:20 – 1:30	15 marks
3	Above 1:30 – 1:40	10 marks
4	Above 1:40 – 1:60	6 marks

# S. Functional Governance Structure for Institution (20 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	Governing Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Academic Council/ Board	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Research Council	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
4	Board of Studies	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Finance Committee	
	Yes	5 marks
	No	3 marks

# F. Other Indicators (20 marks)

S. No.	Parameter	Weights
1	Does the institution have a vision-mission	
	statement?	
	Yes (Please upload)	3 marks
	No	0 marks
2	Does the institution offer inter-disciplinary	
	program?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
3	Does the institution offer:	

	UG & PG	3 marks
	Only UG	1 mark
4	Does the institution have research program? (Ph D)	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
5	Has the institution been conferred CPE status by UGC?	
	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
6	Does the institution have an Alumni Association?	
	Yes	2 marks
	No	0 marks
7	What is the percentage of students getting placed in the Institution?	
	Over 90%	3 marks
	Over 75%	2 marks
	Over 50%	1 mark
	Below 50%	0 mark

#### 10.3 Baseline Data:

**Faculty Recruitment Support** grant to college with a maximum limit of 3 (Ministry to decide) teachers per subject for each college and present the information in the following table:

#### **State Information**

- (i) Has the State /UT committed to or is committing to take over liability of faculty positions till March, 2020.
- (ii) Commitment for recruiting only regular faculty
- (iii) Sanctioned Posts: a. filled b. vacant
- (iv) Timeline for filling vacant positions
- (v) Commitment to filling sanctioned position to reach STR of 20%
- (vi) Recruitment in last 3years (Regular)

# **Details Institution wise**

Details	Indicator	Unit	University - 1	University - 2	College -1	College- 2
Total Assistant Professors permanent (proposed)		Number				
Existing or new		Yes/No				
If existing sanctioned posts		Ratio				
STR		Ratio				
FRS Grants proposed		Ratio				
Student teacher ratio		Ratio				
FRS grants Proposed		In lakhs				

# Faculty Recruitment Support Grant to Colleges (Rs. lakhs)

	Institution importance	in	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Grand 1	Гotal				

### **Component 13: Faculty Improvement**

#### 11.1 Abstract:

HRDCs(Human Resource Development Centre) will be given funds to improve infrastructure and resources for training and capacity-building activities. In RUSA 2.0, a total of 8 States will be funded Rs 7 cr each.

### 11.2 Funding Priorities

- Funding would be provided to those Academic Staff Colleges which are categorized as 'Performers' in the UGC review process.
- Support will be provided to Academic Staff College (now called Human Resource Development Centres) for Capacity Building of faculty in Colleges and Universities.
- Financial assistance will be provided to improve pedagogy, instructional design, refresher, orientation and teacher training programs for faculty
- The performing HRDCs who have not received funding under RUSA 1.0 will be prioritized.
- Those HRDCs who have received funding under RUSA 1.0 will also be eligible for funding, provided they are able to show demonstrable quality outcomes- no. of training programs conducted, >75% utilisation of total resources disbursed, innovative programs for teachers and in-service training of teachers, etc.

Funding would be provided for the facilities which are not supported by UGC for enhancing the skills and domain knowledge of faculty in State Universities and Colleges.

#### **Short Listing Criteria Indicators & Weights (Total marks)**

### A. HRDCs Profile (30 marks)

S. No.	Indicator	Weights
1	HRDCs (Performing) not received funds	30 marks
	under RUSA 1.0	
2	HRDCs (Performing) having received funds	10 marks
	under RUSA 1.0	
3	HRDCs (Performing) having received funds	5 marks
	under RUSA and whose absorption is more	
	than 75%	
4	HRDCs (Performing) having received funds	5 marks
	under RUSA and which have measurable	
	outcomes (no. of orientation programs	
	conducted, teacher training programs, new	

pedagogical innovations, in-service training,
etc.)

### 11.3 Base line Data

	Approved	Filled	Vacant
No. of Faculty Positions			
No. of Non- Teaching Positions			

# 11.4 Physical and Financial Outlay

(The list given is illustrative and States will be at liberty to design State specific details)

Activity	Norms	Indicator	Training Institute	University	Academic Staff college
Construction	Building Academic & Administrative	Area (In Sq. M)			
		Amount (In lakhs)			
	Hostel (Sq. M.)	Area			
		Amount(In lakhs)			
	Network Room	Area (In Sq. M)			
		Amount(In lakhs)			
	Classroom	Area (In Sq. M)			
		Amount(In lakhs)			
	Laboratory	Area			
		Amount(In lakhs)			
Up- gradation, renovation and repairs	Building Academic & Administrative	Area (In Sq. M)			

		Amount(In lakhs)		
	Hostel (Sq. M.)	Area (In Sq. M)		
		Amount(In lakhs)		
	Classroom	Area (In Sq. M)		
		Amount(In lakhs)		
	Laboratory	Area (In Sq. M)		
		Amount(In lakhs)		
Equipment	Funds required for Books / e-resources	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Funds required for repairs and renovation	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Furniture/Equipment	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Others	Amount(In lakhs)		
Courses	No of refresher courses organised	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Academic faculty	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Administrative & Support Staff	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Programme cost	Amount(In lakhs)		
	% of Vacancy in permanent faculty position	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Financial support planned by the State	Amount(In lakhs)		
	Funds for training / other faculty improvements	Academic faculty		
	·	Other		

	Administrative		
	& Support Staff		
Details of UGC funds			
for ASC			
Other*			
Total (in INR Lac)			

<sup>\*</sup>Other may include the following but not be limited to:

Library Digitization, Computer Lab (including equipment like chair ,table, software, server etc), Wi-Fi ,Projectors, Visual Presenters, Interactive Boards, Movie and Digital Cameras, Sound systems etc.

Item	Infrastructure	Human Resources	Training Program
Funds received from			
UGC			
Funds received from			
other sources			
Funds required			
under RUSA			

# 11.5 Conditionality

The State is required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the approved proposal to MHRD for review and appraisal, to avail the fund release.

### **Component 14: Institutional Restructuring, Capacity Building and Reforms**

#### 14.1 Abstract

Funds will be provided to 30 States and Union Territories (depending on the size of the States) to enable them to create/strengthen necessary institutional framework for efficient and effective sectoral reforms, to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. These funds can be utilized for setting up/strengthening State Higher Educational Councils, State Resource Centers and State Project Directorate.

Large State- 5 crores

Medium States- 4 crores

Small States- 3 crores

### 14.2 Funding Priorities

Funding under this component will be provided to states who have been able to utilise over 75% of the earlier allocation on a first-cum-first basis.

- The States can utilize these resources in Undertake baseline surveys, Data collection and compilation,
- Organise meetings, consultations, workshops, trainings, Hire consultants,
   Preparation of State perspective plans/strategy report,

organizing meetings, consultations, workshops, trainings, hiring consultants and other preparatory work to prepare the State for the reforms and for setting up/strengthening State Higher Educational Councils, State Resource Centers and State Project Directorate.

#### 14.3 Funding Priority

- Those States will be preferred who submit the utilisation certificate of 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of preparatory grants disbursed under RUSA 1.0.
- Second priority would be given to States who submit utilisation certificate for 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of preparatory grants under RUSA 1.0.

### Chapter 6

### **State Higher Education Plan**

### A. Prerequisites

A cornerstone of RUSA will be the stipulation of a set of a priori prerequisites, or commitments that must be made by the State governments as well as institutions in order to be eligible for receiving grants under RUSA. These conditions are in the nature of categorical policy imperatives that would ensure that the higher education in the country is guided on desirable paths by all the States.

The prerequisites are at two levels, commitments given by States to center and the commitments given by institutions to the States. Unless these commitments are fulfilled, the States and institutions will not be able to avail of grants under RUSA .TheStates are expected to fulfill the a-priori requirements and also honor the commitments made towards certain conditions which must be fulfilled during the course of RUSA implementation.

#### a) State Higher Education Council:

In order for the State Higher Education system to function effectively, States need to set up State Higher Education Councils (SHECs). These councils may be formed through an executive order to begin with but must be converted into statutory bodies by Acts of the State legislature within two years. The councils will perform multiple roles such as strategy and planning, monitoring and evaluation etc.

### b) State Higher Education Plan:

Under RUSA, a perspective plan -State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) for Higher education in the States is to be drawn up for a spread over a period of ten years which would be reviewed after five years. The States must make a detailed State Higher Education Plan in the prescribed format keeping in mind the norms and indicators under RUSA.

The detailed format for the State Higher Education Plan is provided in the chapter six. The States may elaborate the same with additional information.

### c) Financial Contribution to Higher Education as a % of GSDP

The State is required to increase the expenditure on Higher Education as % of GSDP to 2% by the end of XII Plan and also elaborate on how it is planning to increase it over the years.

#### d) State funding- commitment and timelines:

The State government must gradually increase to spend on the State higher education sector 2% its GSDP during the course of implementation. Any State which was spending more than 2% of GSDP on higher education is expected to maintain the same level.

In addition to the State providing its share, it must also ensure that the funds are transferred to the State Higher Education Councils (SHECs) within the stipulated time period of 15 days failing which they would be liable for payment of interest.

### e) Agreement to create separate fund for RUSA:

To facilitate transfer of funds, proper banking arrangements at all levels is crucial. The SHECs and beneficiary institutions should open a dedicated RUSA account in a scheduled commercial bank, preferably a nationalised bank. The account details will be mapped on PFMS portal of CGA to facilitate on line fund transfer and monitoring purpose

#### f) Filling Faculty Positions:

The States must ensure that the faculty positions are filled in a phased manner. If any State has imposed a ban on regular recruitment of faculty, the State must ensure lifting of all such ban, and requisite proof must be produced. States must also present a coherent action plan to fill up all the vacant positions in a time bound manner.RUSA seeks to support only a limited number of existing regular faculty positions are to be supported for the entire duration of the scheme. At all times, the % of filled faculty positions should remain at 85%.

#### g) Accreditation reforms:

Accreditation is a mandatory quality assurance framework for funding under RUSA for all the existing institutions which are six years old.

#### h) Academic and Examination reforms:

#### **Academic reforms:**

Academic reforms are a key towards imparting better quality education that is oriented towards employability and innovation. In addition to changes in the existing system, new policies, that would make higher education more flexible to the needs of the students and the society, have to be introduced. Following are some of the details regarding the academic reforms that may be undertaken by the State:

#### (i) Semester System:

Deliberation and Decisions regarding student faculty contact hours (for class room work, fieldwork, laboratory work, workshop practice and other curricular work in various subjects.) during a semester in different programmes at all levels

#### (ii)Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

It is an instructional package developed to suit the needs of students to keep pace with the developments in higher education worldwide taking him/herout of isolated compartmentalized learning environment which clearly indicates for each level of certification learning effort required on the part of the student in terms of credits to be earned as well as participation in instructional hours to be spent through either regular mode or through distance education mode. The student in this system has considerable freedom in choosing courses and so making his / her own personalized programme/ bouquet in a cafeteria mode keeping in mind necessary requirements of a major course.

Review of curricular contents for all the courses at all levels with relative weight age of the core and elective credits.

#### (iii)Curriculum Development:

The hall mark of vibrant educational institutions and disciplines is their curricular content, which evolves continuously and comprehensively. Curricular revision should be an ongoing academic activity involving all the faculty members. All curricular updates are to be reviewed and endorsed by concerned Departmental, schools, committee and other university and college authorities.at regular intervals

#### (iv)Admission reforms:

As a part of academic reforms, institutions of higher education in the country need to pay very serious attention to the procedures for merit based admission to the all the courses at all levels .Institutions and universities need to make maximum use of all media for keeping the details with respect to the seats available, eligibility calendar of dates etc. for all the courses in the public domain to maintain transparency, fair selection etc.

#### **Examination reforms:**

Higher education in India has thus far been largely examination-centered. Examination only at the end of academic session or year, more often than not, insulates students from the quest of knowledge, the excitement of discovery and the joy of learning. Often the annual examination, along with marks, percentages and divisions, leads to insensitive cramming up of superficial information. it may be more prudent that the assessment of the student performance be carried out through a combination of continuous internal and external evaluation.

#### (i) Continuous Internal Evaluation:

Aiming to assess values, skills and knowledge imbibed by students, internal assessment is to bedone by the concerned faculty member, department, school or the centre at all the levels in all the courses on a continuous basis.

#### (ii) End of Semester Evaluation:

This is to be carried out at the end of each semester and will aim to assess skills and knowledge acquired by the students through classroom instruction, field work, and laboratory work and/or workshop practice. The evaluation can be in form of written examination, laboratory work and/or workshop assignment. The evaluation process should be verified and transparent. Towards this end, the following steps may be adopted:

- All the students pursuing certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate and research courses have to undergo external evaluation at the end of each semester as per syllabi or credit schedule.
- ii. With regard to practical and workshop assignment, the internal faculty may associate themselves with external examiners in the examination process.
- iii. In case of written examination, whatever the format (objective type, essay type etc.), test paper could be moderated by committees proficient in the concerned subjects.
- iv. Answer books or -sheets are to be 'encoded' (before being passed onto the examiner/evaluator and decoded before tabulation).

### (iii) Integration of Continuous and End of Semester Evaluation:

The following points need to be considered for effecting the integration of continuous andend-of-semester evaluation:

- i. The integration procedure should be applicable to all the students pursuing various courses at all the levels
- ii. University committees on the recommendations of Department committees and concerned faculty should discuss and decide on the relative weightage of continuous and end-of- semester evaluations. This weightage could be flexible and could vary from institution to institution.
- iii. The weightage assigned to internal evaluation may range from 25 to 40 percent.

### (i) Governance and Administrative reforms:

There are in particular two strands of governance vizsectoral (with a strategic framework and appropriate accountability) and institutional (with autonomy in the structures and processes within institutions) that must be improved.

The State may have to carry out legislation/amendments ensuing autonomy to the institutions for the detailed policy, planning and supervision functions in the sector or to provide sector wide services

### ✓ <u>Affiliation reforms:</u>

i. Limit the number of colleges to be affiliated to any university to 100. However it would mean establishing more affiliating universities than the present numbers.

- ii. Establish campuses of existing universities to better serve colleges in their physical proximity.
- iii. Large autonomous colleges may be encouraged to develop into universities.

# (j) Participation in AISHE:

It is mandated under RUSA that all the State Institutions participate in the AISHE and institutions provide requisite data top help prepare a robust database at the National level.

### **Baseline Data:**

S.No.	Prerequisite	Key Questionnaire	State's response (YES/NO)/ Commitment as per a set timeline
1	State Higher Education Council	Does the State agree to Create the State Higher Education Council according to the suggestion made under RUSA	
2	State Perspective Plan	Does the State agree to create and submit the State Higher Education Plan according to prescribed guidelines	
3	Financial Contribution to Higher Education as a % of GSDP	Does the State agree to scale up to and maintain prescribed levels of funding to higher education as a % of State Gross Domestic Product (GSD)	
4	Adherence to timelines for fund release	Does the State agree to share the project cost of the Government funded and aided institutions with MHrD in the applicable ration (10:90, 40:60)	
5	Agreement to create separate fund for RUSA	Does the State agree to create separate fund for RUSA	
6	Filling Faculty Vacancies	Does the State agree to fill up vacant faculty positions	

7	Accreditation reforms	Does the State commit for all State HEIs to apply for accreditation	
8	Academic, Affiliation and examination reforms	Does the State agree to implement all reforms mentioned under RUSA	
9	Governance and Administrative reforms at State Level	Does the State agree to implement all the sectoral governance reforms mentioned under RUSA	
10	Institutional governance (Administrative) reforms	Does the State agree to implement all the Institutional governance/Administrative reforms mentioned under RUSA	
11	Participation in AISHE	Does the State agree for all institutions to participate in AISHE survey and provide requisite data yearly?	

# B. State Plan at a Glance

# I. Brief State Profile

- 1. <u>Geographic, Demographic and Special Features</u>
  - a. Geographical Map of the State outlining all the Districts
  - b. Brief Narrative on State Geographical Profile:

Indicator	Total	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Hilly
Area (in sqkms)					
Number of					
Districts					

Indicator	State Details
Special Location Features	
(Sharing of border, etc.)	
Special Problems of the	
State*	
Any other	

<sup>\*</sup>Special Problems may be difficult terrain, Naxalite effected area, Remote Tribal /Hilly Areas, Areas which are prone to Vagaries of nature, etc.

# c. State Demographic Profile

Total Po	Total Population (in Lakhs) as per Census 2011									
	SC		ST OBC		ОВС	General		I	Total	
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Urban										
Rural										
Total										

Populat	Population 18-23 years (In Lakhs) as per the Census 2011									
	SC		ST		ОВС		General		Total	
	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F
Urban										
Rural										
Total										

### 2. State Education Profile (School and Higher Education)

### a. School Transition Rate

Board	2015	2016	2017	Average of 3 Years
State Board Schools				
CBSE Schools				
Other Board Schools				
Total				

# b. Student Enrolment (2011 Census) across socio-economic categories

Enrolmer	nts									
	SC ST			OBC Gene		Gene	neral Tota		al	
	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F
Urban										
Rural										
Total										

# c. State Higher Education Data

Indicator	Overall (2011)	Male	Female	sc	ST
Gross Enrolment Ratio					
(GER)					
Gender Parity Index (GPI)					

S. No.	Indicator	Data
1	Institutional Density (ID)	
2	College Population Index (CPI)	
3	State's Expenditure on HE as a % of GSDP	
4	Student-Teacher Ratio	

d.	District Qualitative Profile
d	.1 No. of Aspirational Districts in the State:
d	.2 Identification of weakest and strongest districts (max. 5) in State based on their Education profile

Weakest 5 districts	Reasons
Dist 1	
Dist 2	
Dist 3	
Dist 4	
Dist 5	
Strongest 5 Districts	Reasons
Dist 1	
Dist 2	
Dist 3	
Dist 4	
Dist 5	
Districts with special Needs	Reasons
Dist 1	
Dist 2	
Dist 3	
Dist 4	
Dist 5	

# 3. Analysis of State's Performance against specific indicators and future targets under RUSA

S. No.	Goals under	<b>Existing Deficiencies</b>	Strategy to overcome	Proposed targets
	RUSA	in State HE system	deficiencies	under RUSA
3.1	Excellence	1. Poor academic	Upgrade academic	Upgradation to
	(Quality)	quality, less NAAC	facilities, new schools	MDC, University

		Institutions		
		2.		
		3.		
3.2	Equity	1.		
		2.		
		3.		
3.3	Access	1. Low GER	Increase capacity	Additional
			intake	Greenfield
				Institutions
		2.		
		3.		
3.4	Others			

# II. District Higher Education Profile

1. <u>District wise Education Profile (Overall) (Baseline Data 2015-16)</u>

S. No.	District Name	Total Population	Total 18-23 year age	School Passouts	GER				СРІ	ID
		(In lakh)	'		Overall	SC	ST	Female		
1										
2										
3										
Total										

# 2. <u>District wise Institution Profile (Baseline Data 2015-16)</u>

S. No.	District Name	State Universities	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colle		Affiliate Aided C	d Govt. colleges		colleges	Polyte	chnics	Govt. approved Institutions that offer Diploma	Institutions of National Importance (INIs)
		(No.)	(No.)	General	Prof.	General	Prof.	General	Prof.	Govt.	Pvt.	(e.g. ITIs, etc.)	
1													
2													
3													
	Total												

### III. State Institutional Data

# 1. <u>University Data (State Overall)</u>

	State Public University	Central University	State Private University	Deemed University	Institutions of National Importance	Others (IITs, IIMs, NITs, etc. not declared as INI)	Total
No.							

# 2. College Data (State Overall)

	Affiliated Govt. Colleges		Affiliated Govt. Aided		Affiliated Pri	vate colleges	Polyte	chnics	Total
			Coll	eges	(una	ided)			
	General	Professional	General	Professional	General	Professional	Govt.	Pvt.	
No.									

# 3. <u>University wise College Data</u>

S.		(where it is	/Deemed)	Nature of University (General/ Technical/ Agr/Medical , etc.)	disciplinary or Unitary	Non-	No. of Constituen t Colleges			Affili Govt. Colle	Aided	Pri coll	liated vate leges nided)	Polyted	chnics	Others	Total
								Gen	Prof.	Gen	Prof.	Gen	Prof.	Govt.	Pvt.		
1																	
2																	
3																	
	Total																

# 4. NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Overall)

Institutions	Category	Total	2f (No.)	12B (No.)	No. of institutions with valid NAAC Accreditation
Universities	State Universities				
	State Private Universities				
	Deemed Universities				
Colleges	Government Colleges				
	Aided Colleges				
	Private Colleges				
	Academic Staff Colleges		NA	NA	
	Any Other (Mention)				
Total					

# 5. NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)

# a. University wise details

S. No	Name of Univers ity	Year of Establis hment	Type of Univers ity (Govt/ Pvt/De emed)	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (wheth er UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Accredi tation Grade	Accredi tation Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories )	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Stud ents	% ST Stud ents	% OBC Stud ents	% Minority Students	Total
1																
2																
3																
4																
Tota	al															

# b. College wise details

S. No	Name of College	Year of Establis hment	Affiliat ed Univers ity	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (wheth er UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constitue nt/ Auto)	Accredi tation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories )	Total Studen t Strengt h	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Wome n student s	% SC Stud ents	% ST Stud ents	% OBC Stud ents	% Minority Students	Total
1																
2																
3																
4																
Tota	ıl															

# 6. <u>Student-Teacher Ratio in University's Constituent and Affiliated Colleges</u>

Category	L	Iniversity Dept.	& Constituent Co	olleges		Affilia	ted Colleges	
	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
State Public Universities								
1								
2								
3								
Deemed University								
1								
2								
3								
State Private University								
1								
2								
3								
Total								

# 7. Autonomous Colleges

S. No.	Name	Affiliating University	District where it is Located	Funding (Private/ Govt./ Govt. Aided	Accreditation Grade, Year &Cycle	Enrolment (in Thousands)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
1								
2								
3								
	Total							

# 8. College with Potential for Excellence Status (Baseline Data 2015-16)

S. No.	Name of College	University	District	Funding ( Govt./ Govt Aided/ Pvt)	Cycle of Extension
1					
2					
3					
Total	•				

### IV. Faculty-wise Baseline & Perspective Data

	Faculty – <u>2015-16</u> Baseline data													
		Prof	essors		Re		& Associa essors	Professors						
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total		
Sanctioned														
Filled														
Vacant														
Ad-hoc/														
Contract														

Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government

A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce

Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc

Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories

	Faculty – <u>2015-16</u> Baseline Data													
	Professors Readers & Associate Lecturers & Assistant													
					Professors Professors									
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total		
Sanctioned														
Filled														
Vacant														
Ad-hoc/														
Contract	oct													

Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government

A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce

Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc

Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories

	Faculty – 2018-19 Perspective data													
		Prof	essors		Re		& Associa essors	te	Le		s & Assist fessors	ant		
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total		
Sanctioned														
Filled														
Vacant														
Ad-hoc/														
Contract	act													

Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government

A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce

Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc

Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories

	Faculty – 2019-20 – Perspective data													
		Professors Readers & Associate Lecturers & Assistant Professors Professors												
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total			
Sanctioned														
Filled														
Vacant														
Ad-hoc/	hoc/													
Contract	act													

Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government

A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce

Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc

Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories

# V. Research Studies Baseline Data (2015-16)

Faculty/Disciplines	Total Enr (in Hund		% of To Enrolm		Average Enrolme Hundred	nt (in	% Annual Enrolmen	•
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Arts								
Humanities								
Languages								
Sciences								
Commerce								
Management								
Agriculture								
Medicine & Allied								
Health Science								
Engineering								
Technology								
Law								
Veterinary Science								
Others								
Total								

# VI. Financial Details (Baseline & Perspective)

Year	Financial C	Outlays (Baseline	e Data)			
	State	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total

	GDP (in Rs. Crore)	Expenditure on Education (in Rs. Crore)	Expenditure on HE as % of GSDP	Expenditure on HE as % of Total Expenditure on Education	Expenditure on Technical Education as % of GSDP	Expenditure on Tech. Edn as % of Total Expenditure on Education
<u>2015-16</u>						
2016-17						

Financial Outlays (Perspective Plan Data)							
State GDP (in Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on Education (in Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on HE as % of GSDP	Total Expenditure on HE as % of Total Expenditure on Education	Total Expenditure on Technical Education as % of GSDP	Total Expenditure on Tech. Edn as % of Total Expenditure on Education		
	State GDP (in Rs.	State GDP Total (in Rs. Expenditure Crore) on Education	State GDP Total Total (in Rs. Expenditure Crore) on Education on HE as %	State GDP   Total   Total   Expenditure   Expenditure   On HE as %   Of GSDP   Of Total   Expenditure   Expenditure   On HE as %   Of Total   Expenditure   On HE as %   Of Total   On HE as %   On HE	State GDP (in Rs. Expenditure on Education (in Rs. Crore) (in Rs.		

# VII. Preparation of State Plan

<ol> <li>Methodology</li> </ol>		M	eth	าดต	o	logν	/
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a.	Methodology adopted in preparation of State Plan
b.	Has the State conducted a baseline survey? If yes, details

## 2. Stakeholder Consultation

a. Has the State Higher Education Plan been prepared by the State Higher Education Council? If yes, details

### b. Details of Stakeholder Consultation

S. No.	Date of Meeting/ Workshop	Venue of Meeting/ Workshop	Chairman of Meeting	Participants (VCs, Principals, Faculty, Administrators/ Industry/ Alumni)	Outcome

# VIII. Source of Funds & Financial Outlays under RUSA

# 1. Source of Funds

	Source	Funds Received 2014-15 (In Rs. crores)	Funds Expected 2015-16 (In Rs. crores)	Funds Expected 2016-17 (In Rs. crores)	Total
1.	RashtriyaUchchaShikshaAbhiyan				
2.	Grants from UGC				
3.	Grants from State Higher Education Department				
4.	Grants from other State departments				
5.	Grants from Central Departments				
6.	Raised from private sector, institutions, foundations and organizations				
7.	Resources raised by higher education institutions from internal sources like student fees, examination fees etc				

•		
l Total		
Total		

# 2. Major Targets and Financial Outlays under RUSA

Component	Component Number/ target			Financi	alOutlay	Adherence to	
						Programmatic Norms and	
							future commitments
	2018-	2019-	Total	2018-	2019-	Total	
	19	20		19	20		
Creation of Universities by							
way of upgradation of							
existing autonomous college							
Creation of Universities by							
conversion of colleges in a							
cluster							
Infrastructure grants to							
Universities							
Enhancing Quality and							
Excellence in select State							
Universities (New)							
New Model Colleges							
(General)							
Upgradation of existing							
degree colleges to model							
degree colleges							
New Colleges (Professional)							
Enhancing Quality and							
Excellence in Autonomous							
colleges (New)							
Infrastructure grants to							
Colleges							
Research, innovation and							
quality improvement (State							
as Unit)							
Equity initiatives (State as							
Unit)							
Faculty Recruitment							
Support (Posts)							
Faculty Improvements							
Institutional Restructuring,							
Capacity Building and							
Reforms							
Total							

# IX. Outcome and Output Targets

S. No.	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20
1.	Quality	Higher no. of Institutions	Universities	No.					
		accredited (NAAC)	Colleges	No.					
		Faculty	No. of Teachers	No.					
			Improved Student- Teacher Ratio	Ratio					
		Academic reforms	CBCS	% of institutio ns covered					
			Semester system	% of institutio ns covered					
		Autonomy	Increase in no. of autonomou s colleges	No.					
			Upgradatio n of Autonomou s colleges to universities	No.					
		CPE	More institutions of higher quality	No.					
2.	Greater investmen t in higher education	Increase in resource allocation at State Level	investment as a% of GSDP	%					
3.	Better transition	Increased number of students from	Increased number	lakhs					

		secondary to					
		higher	Higher				
		education	percentage	%			
		Caacation	percentage				
4.	Higher	Number of	Creation of	No.			
	GER	HEIs	new	_			
		1120	Universities				
			(Cluster)				
			Creation of	No.			
			new	110.			
			Colleges				
			(MDC, New				
			Professional				
			1101033101141				
			Upgradatio	No.			
			n of Auto.	140.			
			colleges to				
			Universities				
			Upgradatio	No.			
			n of	INO.			
			Colleges to MDC				
		Enrolments	Total				
		Enrollients	SC				
			ST	No.			
				INO.			
			OBC				
		CED	Female	0/			
_	Datte	GER	Higher GER	%			
5.	Better	SC	Increased	%			
	Equity	ST	GER for				
		Women	these				
			categories				
6.			Greater				
		Vocationalisati	pool of	In lakhs			
		on	trained				
			manpower				
			New				
			polytechnic	No.			
	Better		S				
	Employabi		Upgradatio				
	lity		n of				
		Polytechnics	polytechnic				
			S	No.			
				-			

7.	Better		Increase in	No. of			
	research	PhDs	number	PhDs per			
	yields		produced	year			
			Increase in	No. of			
		M Phils	number	M.Phils			
			produced	per year			
			Percentage				
		Investment	of GSDP	%			
			spent on				
			R&D				

Memorandum of Understanding between

**Department of Higher Education, MHRD** 

and

#### Department of Higher Education, xx State Governments

Towards the full and complete implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, RUSA, the State Governments commit to the following reform conditionalities in order for them to be eligible to participate and accrue the benefit of the scheme. The commitment to the conditionalities will be during the entire period of the scheme till March, 2020.

### 1. Undertaking Governance Reforms

- a. To revisit and ensure that Universities are given significant amount of autonomy.
- b. Decision making bodies of the Universities should be faculty driven
- c. Merit based, transparent appointments to key University Leadership Positions.
- d. Formation of State Higher Education Council through an Act of State Legislature
- e. State Higher Education Council to be chaired by an Academic of repute

#### 2. Affiliation Reforms

To right size existing universities and limit the number of colleges affiliated to university not more than 200

#### 3. Accreditation Reforms

Mandatory Accreditation of all institutions

#### 4. Faculty Recruitment

Mandatory filling up of vacant sanctioned faculty positions and ensuring that faculty positions in universities should not be less than 85% of sanctioned faculty strength.

#### 5. Spending on Higher Education

States will mandatorily take efforts to ensure that their spending on Higher Education as a percentage of GSDP is to 2% of GSDP, from the current levels.

6. Mandatory compliance to EAT Module of PFMS, Fund & Reform Tracker and Geo Tagging of photographs on Bhuwan RUSA

For and on behalf of of	For and on behalf
MHRD, GOI Education,	Department of Higher State Government
Date:	Date: