Component 1	**Creation of Universities by way of Upgradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges**
Summary 45 autonomous colleges (autonomy granted by University Grants Commission in 2008 or earlier) that have necessary infrastructural facilities, antiquity, teaching strength and quality will be considered for up-gradation to Universities.	

The conversion plan for the creation of universities must include stage-wise planning with regard to expansion in infrastructure, number of students, departments, administration, academic functions, research activities, etc. It must also cover the timelines and concrete steps that will be taken for conversion of the college into a new University. The state shall also preferably define the jurisdiction of the university in terms of affiliation in order to address affiliation problems. The requisite additional staff (both teaching and non teaching) shall have to be sanctioned by the state government. The transition plan for existing officers and employees has to be an integral part of the conversion plan.

I.   Existing autonomous colleges which fulfil the following requirements will only be considered for upgradation:

I (a). Physical Infrastructure

- Must have been in existence for at least 15 years.
- The minimum existing enrollment 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.
- The land already available with the college must be enough to support the additional enrollments and capacity (at least 15 -acres in mega cities, 20 acres in metro cities and 25 acres in rest of the country). In case the college does not have the adequate land, the state may identify and allocate the balance land in the vicinity (by allocation or acquisition). However the land shall be adjacent to the existing colleges and should be within a radius of One km. Additional capacity may be created by vertical extension of existing institutions, wherever possible.
- Should have adequate library, hostel, laboratory, ICT and sports facilities for the

13

existing student strength, in order to facilitate smooth transition in its existential identity.

I(b). Academic Quality

- Should have been accredited by NAAC and must have received not less than an 'A' Grade accreditation.

- Should also preferably enjoy the status of *College with Potential for Excellence (CPE)* as conferred by the UGC.

- Should have teaching programmes both in undergraduate and postgraduate courses. It must also have credible research capacity as evidenced through research, guideship 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 student–teacher ratio of 20:1.The ratio will be counted by dividing the total sanctioned positions to total regular student intake (during 2012-13). The target eventually will be to bring the ratio down to 15:1.

I (c). Governance and related issues

- Must have a robust internal governance structure: with Academic Council, Board of Studies/Research Councils and Finance Committees as per the guidelines of the regulatory body.

- Must have enough administrative 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.

II.   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:

II (a). Physical Infrastructure

14

- Convert all the existing buildings into fully disabled friendly buildings to improve access.

- Ensure special facilities/equipments for the disabled students.

- Adequate hostel and toilet facilities for girls.

- Excellent per student availability of classrooms, laboratories and library space.

II(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 its establishment as a University (see page 194 of RUSA document).

- Commit to adequate library, laboratory and hostel facilities.

- Institutional governance, academic and examination reforms.

- The institution must commit to inclusion of ICT in teaching and learning processes in all its colleges and provide internet access (preferably WiFi) 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 or as prescribed by the UGC from time to time.

- The new university should not affiliate more than 100 colleges at any point of time (or as specified by UGC from time to time, whichever is less)

- Implement all academic and examination reforms.

- Focus on postgraduate, MPhil and PhD enrolments.

II(c). 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 a different nomenclature having representation from academia, industry, public intellectuals etc

- The new university should be established as an affiliating university. The State government should clearly mention the jurisdiction of the university.

- The institution must maintain a reasonable ratio of teaching to non-teaching staff as per UGC recommendations.

II(d). 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.
- Special schemes to promote inclusion and equity, and increase gender parity.

Financial Norms	No	Item	TIER 1 Cities		TIER 2 Cities		Hilly 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 Area & Common Facilities	2000	667.42	2000	632.44	1000	446.5
	2	School of Sciences	1085	362.07	1200	379.46	1000	446.5
	3	School of Social Sciences	800	266.96	1050	332.03	750	334.87
	4	School of Engineering, Technology & Computer Technology	1200	400.45	1400	442.7	1000	446.5
	5	School of Teacher Education	750	250.28	850	268.78	590	263.43

16

No	Item						
6	School of Humanities and Liberal Arts	800	266.96	1050	332.03	750	334.87
7	Classrooms (Common)	5000	1668.55	5000	1581.1	3000	1339.5
8	Central Library along with Computer Centre/E-Resource Centre	2000	667.42	2000	632.44	2000	893
9	Auditorium	1000	333.71	1000	316.22	1000	446.5
10	Canteen/Cafeteria/Toilet Blocks/Misc.	750	250.28	750	237.16	500	223.25
	Total	15385	5134.1	16300	5154.36	11590	5174.92
No	**Item**	**TIER 1**		**TIER 2**		**Hilly Areas**	
		Area (SM)	**Total Cost Per SM**	**Area (SM)**	**Total Cost Per SM**	**Area (SM)**	**Total Cost Per SM**
			26096		**24722**		**32581**
			Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh
1	Hostel	1400	365.34	1400	346.1	1000	325.81
	Grand Total	19385	5499.44	20300	5500.46	12590	5500.73

Note 1: These costs are illustrative; the grant is subject to a maximum of Rs 55 crores for each institution. The areas indicated for each item are also ideal and may vary as per IDP. Costs can be calculated accordingly. There is no need for any replication or duplication and hence each IDP must take into account the existing infrastructure and facilities(e.g. If the college already has a functional auditorium, it need not create another one, and instead propose an additional school)

Note 2: 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 university. The Institutional Development Plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group levels and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable plans

Note 3: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Note 4: 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

Note 5: A detailed conversion plan must be submitted by the institution.

Note 6: Minimum size of a classroom should be 80 SM.

Note 7: States ensure that the university would create at least three schools (including the existing schools) with at least two inter-related/inter-disciplinary departments and one centre in each school.

Component 2	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster

Summary

Cluster universities aims essentially at addressing the critical gaps in the spatial distribution of higher educational institutions across the States. 35 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. All the participating colleges in a cluster should eventually become constituent colleges of the newly created university.

Colleges identified as *Colleges with Potential for Excellence* or any other criteria which amply demonstrate the various quality parameters of an institution will be considered as the lead institution or a nucleus around which the cluster university would be established. 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.

I. The requirements that need to be fulfilled by each of the participating colleges are listed below:

I (a). Physical Infrastructure

- At least two of the participating colleges should have been in existence for 15 years.

- Should have an existing combined enrollment of 2000 students and the proposed total enrollment of students must be enough to sustain the institution as a university with a minimum enrolment requirement of 4000 students.

- As the university would be a multi-campus university, the physical proximity of the institutions 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).

- 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.

I (b). Academic Quality

- The new cluster university may be a combination of colleges with autonomous status/ College with Potential for Excellence status/Special Assistance received from reputed international or national funding agencies/ 'Centers of Excellence' as identified by State Governments/UGC, etc.

- All participating colleges should have NAAC accreditation, higher grades will be preferred. 'A' grade is desirable.

- Should have teaching programmes in undergraduate and postgraduate courses or have the demonstrated ability to undertake postgraduate programmes.

- 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 (20:1)(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 (covering at least two or more of the humanities, arts, commerce, science, engineering or other faculties) of postgraduate studies and research. Hence, the colleges/institutions identified to be a part of the University should have appropriate diversity in teaching and research.

19

I(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.

Equity and Inclusion

- Reservation as per State norms

- 50% of hostel seats for socially and educationally backward classes

- Enhance the enrolment of girls, socially and educationally backward classes and minorities

II.   Future Commitments

The multi-campus cluster universities must meet the following pre-requisites within three months upon approval:

II(a). Physical Infrastructure

- Commit to hostels for boys and girls.
- Special facilities/equipments for the disabled.
- Commit to provide adequate library and laboratory facilities.

II(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(see section 4.8.12 of RUSA document)

II(c). Governance and related issues

- Agree to a shared vision and principles of association

- Address the affiliation issues of the existing universities in the State.

- 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 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.

- 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(see section 4.8.9 of RUSA document).

- 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.

II(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.

Financial Norms	No	Item	TIER 1 Cities		TIER 2 Cities		Hilly 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 Area & Common Facilities	2000	667.42	2000	632.44	1000	446.5
	2	School of Sciences	1085	362.07	1200	379.46	1000	446.5
	3	School of Social Sciences	800	266.96	1050	332.03	750	334.87
	4	School of Engineering, Technology & Computer Technology	1200	400.45	1400	442.7	1000	446.5
	5	School of Teacher Education	750	250.28	850	268.78	590	263.43
	6	School of Humanities and Liberal Arts	800	266.96	1050	332.03	750	334.87
	7	Classrooms (Common)	5000	1668.55	5000	1581.1	3000	1339.5
	8	Central Library along with Computer Centre/E-Resource Centre	2000	667.42	2000	632.44	2000	893
	9	Auditorium	1000	333.71	1000	316.22	1000	446.5
	10	Canteen/Cafeteria/Toilet Blocks/Misc.	750	250.28	750	237.16	500	223.25
		Total	15385	5134.1	16300	5154.36	11590	5174.92
	No	**Item**	**TIER 1**		**TIER 2**		**Hilly Areas**	
			Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM
				26096		24722		32581
				Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh
	1	Hostel	1400	365.34	1400	346.1	1000	325.81
		Grand Total	19385	5499.44	20300	5500.46	12590	5500.73

Note 1: These costs are illustrative; the grant is subject to a maximum of Rs 55 crores for each institution.

Note 2: 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 university. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State level and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable plans

Note3: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Note 4: 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

Note 5: A detailed conversion plan must be submitted by the institution.

Note 6: Minimum size of a classroom should be 80 SM.

Note 7: States ensure that the university would create at least three schools (including the existing schools) with at least two inter-related/inter-disciplinary departments and one centre in each school.

Component 3	Infrastructure Grants to Universities

Summary

Infrastructure grants shall be utilized for meeting critical infrastructural needs that would lead to immediate quality gains such as upgrading of libraries, laboratories, equipments, hostels and toilets, etc. 150 public universities will be given a grant of Rs.20 crore each during the current Plan period. During the current year, universities eligible to receive catch-up grant the UGC will be covered.

Funding Priorities:

- Universities will be prioritized for purposes of funding according to; (a) universities which have not been included under section 12B. These universities will be further prioritized on the basis of inter-se antiquity (year of establishment; (b) universities included under section 12B but have not received funding. First priority will be given to universities which have been identified by UGC to give catch-up grants.

- Within each of the above categories (a) and (b), those universities which

have either already implemented or given the commitment to the earliest implementation of institutional governance reforms, examination reforms, academic reforms and vocationalisation of higher education will be given priority over other universities which have not implemented/given commitment to implement reforms.

- Priority will also be accorded to universities on the basis of their NAAC accreditation on the factors that have a direct impact on teaching-learning process. If the institution is not accredited, its status of application for accreditation will be considered.

- Priority to universities having special attributes, character and antiquity.

- Priority to universities having student-centric facilities.

Future Commitments

- Institutions shall agree to abide by a Disclosure Management Framework.

- Institutions should abide by the principle of mid-course assessment and evaluation.

Financial Norms

Creation of New Facilities

Items	Norms
Hostels (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Laboratory	New Construction

Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Items	Norms
Academic Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings
Administrative Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings
Campus development	Beautification,Amenities,WaterSupply,Drainage,WaterHarvesting, Alternate Energy Sources,etc.
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities; Digitisation of Existing Resources/Automation
Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities;Technologically –enabled classrooms
Auditorim	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Canteen/Cafeteria	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Laboratory	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings; Repair Works
Computer Centre	Upscaling of Existing Network to Enable WiFi
Playground	Upgradation of Existing Facilities

New Equipments/Facilities

Items	Norms
Sports facility	New equipments/facilities
Computers	New equipments
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. Item costs would be restricted to those mentioned in Components 1 and 2 above.*

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

Note 3: Creation of New Facilities shall not exceed 35%, Renovation/ Upgradation of existing facilities shall not exceed 35% and purchase of new equipments, creation of new facilities shall not exceed 30% of the total cost of the project.

Note 4: 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 university. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group levels and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable and balanced plans.

Component 4	New Model Colleges (General)

Summary

Districts that are listed as Educationally Backward Districts under the existing 374 Model College Scheme and have not been supported so far would be considered for funding. 60 new model colleges will be sanctioned during the current Plan period.

I.   Funding Priorities:

"Educationally Backward Districts" will be graded into category A & B on the basis of following criteria; Category A districts will be will be given priority

- District with 0 - 1 colleges – Category A
- District with 2- 4 college – Category B

Districts in Category A will be given priority over Category B. However, within Category B priority will be given on the following basis:

- Low CPI (College Population Index, No of Colleges per 1,00,000 students of 18-23 age group).
- High proportion of socially and economically backward population

- Low GER for female students.
- Low GER (SC/ST).

Proposals already received and pending with UGC/MHRD will be considered and approved first.

II. Future Commitments

Colleges that will be established using RUSA grants would have to fulfil the following requirements:

- Girls hostels and girls toilets.
- 50% of the capacity of new hostels would be used for socially and economically weaker sections.
- Make the campus disabled-friendly.
- Ensure special facilities/equipments for the disabled.

Financial Norms	No	Item	TIER 1 Cities		TIER 2 Cities		Hilly 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 Buildings, Faculty rooms	800	266.96	800	252.97	525	234.41
	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 boys and girls	175	58.39	175	55.33	100	44.65
	7	Miscellaneous	95	31.7	95	30.04	50	22.32
		Total	2815	939.35	3015	953.37	2105	939.87
	No	Item	TIER 1 Cities		TIER 2 Cities		Hilly Areas	
			Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM

				26096		24722		32581
				Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh
	1	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys and girls on 60:40 ratio	1000	260.96	1000	247.22	800	260.64
		Grand Total	3815	1200.31	4015	1200.59	2905	1200.51

Note 1: These costs are illustrative; the grant is subject to a maximum of Rs 12 crores for each institution.

Note 2: Each State 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 Model Degree Colleges. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group levels and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable plans

Note 3: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Note 4: 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 20:1 or below can approach RUSA for support of these additional positions in order to achieve the target of 15:1

Component 5	**Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges**

Summary

Out of the 640 districts in the country, 288 districts would be covered under the New Model College Scheme. Funds will be provided for the upgradation of 54 colleges in the 12th plan period. Each college will be given Rs.4 crore for upgradation.

I.   Funding Priorities

Priority will be given on the basis of College Population Index (CPI); districts with lower CPI will get preference. Amongst similarly placed districts, following criteria will be used to grade the districts in A, B and C categories:

- High proportion of socially and economically backward population
- Low GER for female students

- <mark>Low GER (SC/ST)</mark>
- Colleges will be further selected from the priority districts based on student population, antiquity, special attributes, etc.

II.   **Future Commitments**

Colleges must have to fulfill the following requirements:

- Hostels and toilets for girls.
- 50% capacity of the new hostels for socially and economically weaker sections
- Make the campus disabled-friendly.
- Ensure special facilities/equipments for the disabled.

Financial Norms

Creation of New Facilities

Items	Norms
Administrative building and common facilities	New Construction
Seminar Room/Committee Rooms/	New Construction
Hostels (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Laboratory	New Construction
Library	New Construction
Computer Centre	New Construction
Academic Block(Classrooms)	New Construction
Common Room for Students	New Construction
Canteen/Cafeteria	New Construction

Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Items	Norms

Academic Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings
Administrative Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings
Campus development	Beautification, Amenities, Water Supply, Drainage, Water Harvesting, Alternate Energy Sources, playgrounds, etc.
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities; Digitisation of Existing Resources/Automation
Classrooms	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities/Technologically enabled classrooms
Auditorium	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Canteen/Cafeteria	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Laboratory	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings; Repair Works
Computer Centre	Upscaling of Existing Network to Enable WiFi

New Equipments/Facilities

Items	Norms
Sports facility	New equipments/facilities
Computers	New equipments
Books/Journals/ E-Resources	Purchase of new books/ Subscription of new journals

Note 1: *The institution may choose from components above. Item costs would be restricted to those mentioned in Component 4 above.*

Note 2 : Creation of New Facilities shall not exceed 35%, Renovation/ Upgradation of

existing facilities shall not exceed 35% and purchase of new equipments, creation of new facilities shall not exceed 30% of the total cost of the project.

Component 6	New Colleges (Professional)

Summary

Grants will be provided for establishing new professional colleges in each of the <mark>22 states having below the national average GER in technical education.</mark> The number of colleges for each state will be based on the evaluation of the proposals submitted by the States. <mark>40 new engineering colleges would be sanctioned in the 12th Plan period.</mark> States which are over-saturated in terms of institutional density and vacant seats will not be considered for grants.

I. Funding Priorities

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

- District with 0 professional college – Category A
- District with 1 professional college – Category B

Districts in category A will be given priority over B; within category B, priority will be given to proposals that clearly spell out the areas where new professional colleges will be established. Proposals must also justify the location of the new proposed college keeping in mind the following factors:

- Districts without colleges

- High proportion of socially and economically backward population

- Low GER for female students

- Low GER (SC/ST)

- Student Population

II. Future Commitments

Colleges must have to fulfill the following requirements:

- Hostels and toilets for girls.
- 50% capacity of the new hostels for socially and economically weaker sections

- Make the campus disabled-friendly with ramps and tactile pathways.
- Ensure special facilities/equipments for the disabled

Financial Norms	No	Item	TIER 1 Cities		TIER 2 Cities		Hilly 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 and Common Facilities.	1200	400.45	1200	379.46	800	357.2
	2	Seminar Room	300	100.11	300	94.86	200	89.3
	3	Library	300	100.11	300	94.86	300	133.95
	4	Academic Block (classrooms etc)	1000	333.71	1000	316.22	1000	446.5
	5	Electronics Lab	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
	6	IT Lab Electrical	300	100.11	350	110.67	200	89.3
	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/Syndicate Room	300	100.11	300	94.86	150	66.97
	17	Common Room	150	50.05	150	47.43	150	66.97

No	Item	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM	Area (SM)	Total Cost Per SM
	for students						
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
No	**Item**	**TIER 1 Cities**		**TIER 2 Cities**		**Hilly Areas**	
		Area (SM)	**Total Cost Per SM**	**Area (SM)**	**Total Cost Per SM**	**Area (SM)**	**Total Cost Per SM**
			26096		**24722**		**32581**
			Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh		Rs. In Lakh
1	Hostel	1280	334.02	1420	351.05	855	278.56
	Grand Total	7690	2599.84	8140	2599.27	5750	2600.31

Note 1: These costs are illustrative; the grant is subject to a maximum of Rs 26 crores for each institution.

Note 2: 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 university. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group level and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable plans

Note 3: Equipment, fixtures and furniture are part of the estimate

Note 4: 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 20:1 or below can approach RUSA for support of these additional positions in order to achieve the target of 15:1

Component 7	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges

Summary

Infrastructure grants can be utilized by the colleges to address critical needs in institutional infrastructure, especially for creating/upgrading laboratories, libraries, hostels, toilets etc. 3500 colleges will be given grant of Rs.2 crore each during the 12th Plan period.

Funding Priorities

- Colleges will be prioritized for purposes of funding according to; (i) colleges which have not been included under section 12B. These colleges will be further prioritized on the basis of inter-se antiquity (year of establishment; (ii) colleges

33

included under section 12B but have not received funding.

Within the categories (i) and (ii) colleges will be divided into category A, B & C on the basis of following criteria:

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

Priority will be given to colleges on the basis of NAAC grade.

- If the institution is not accredited, its status while applying for accreditation will be considered.
- Colleges not covered by UGC grants will be preferred.

Financial Norms

Creation of New Facilities

Items	Norms
Hostels (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Toilets (separate for boys and girls)	New Construction
Laboratory	New Construction
Computer Centre	New Construction
Classrooms(including technologically enabled classrooms)	New Construction
Common Room for Students	New Construction
Canteen/Cafeteria	New Construction

Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Facilities

Items	Norms
Academic Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings

34

Administrative Buildings	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings
Campus development	Beautification, Amenities, Water Supply, Drainage, Water Harvesting, Alternate Energy Sources, playgrounds, etc.
Hostels	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities
Toilets	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/ Facilities
Library	Renovation/Upgradation of Existing Buildings/Facilities; Digitisation of Existing Resources/Automation
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; Repair Works
Computer Centre	Upscaling of Existing Network to Enable WiFi

New Equipments/Facilities

Items	Norms
Sports facility	New equipments/facilities
Computers	New equipments
Books/Journals/ E-Resources	Purchase of new books/ Subscription of new journals

Note 1: *The institution may choose from the components above for upgrading the existing facilities. Item costs would be restricted to those mentioned in Component 4, wherever new construction is permitted.*

Note 2: *Repairs and maintenance cost shall not exceed 10% of total cost*

Note 3 :*Creation of New Facilities shall not exceed 35%, Renovation/ Upgradation of existing facilities shall not exceed 35% and purchase of new equipments, creation of new facilities shall not exceed 30% of the total cost of the project.*

Note 4*: 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 Model Degree College. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group levels and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable and balanced plans*

Component 8	Research, Innovation and quality improvement

Summary

During the current plan period, 10 States will receive funds under this component to facilitate research and innovations.

Components to be funded (this list is only illustrative. All innovative schemes will be funded as per the decision of the PAB)

- 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

- Exposure visits for both faculty and students

- 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.

- Special grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research.

Financial Norms	An amount of Rs. 120 crores would be given to each of the 10 States which meet the prerequisites. States will have to prepare a Research and Innovation Plan (RIP) with components. PAB will be at liberty to approve the plan in its entirety or restrict it to a few selected interventions. States can leverage this plan through CSR, PPP, industry participation,etc. Weights will be assigned wherever extra resources are promised in the RIP. *Note 1: Expenditure on hard components would be restricted to 60% of the total cost of the estimate. 40% would be towards expenditure on soft components. Hard components include buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipments etc. However, computers and ICT infrastructure, books and consumables would not be treated as hard components.* *Note 2: Buildings/construction should not exceed 10% of the sanctioned amount.* *Note 3: 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 university. The institutional plan will be appraised and evaluated at the State and Technical Support Group levels and objective decision will be taken to support reasonable and balanced plans*

	Note 4: States may decide the about unit of implementation. It can be either the State as a whole or a few select institutions.

Component 9	Equity Initiatives

Summary

During the 12th Plan period, 20 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.

Funding Priorities

- Better participation rate of SC/ST/OBCs against specified percentages of reservations in institutions.

The number of institutions that have/plan to create:

- Equal opportunity cells
- Remedial classes, language labs, etc.,
- Financial aid and scholarships for socially and economically backward students
- Equity and gender sensitization campaigns
- Innovative schemes/programmes to enhance equity and inclusion

Financial Norms	Each State would be given an amount of Rs. 5 crores. States will be at liberty to design State-specific strategies. Even the unit of implementation can be either the State as a whole or a few select institutions.

Component 10	Faculty Recruitment Support

Summary

Support will be provided to fill positions in the category of Assistant Professor or equivalent cadre against vacancies. 5000 such positions would be supported during the current plan period. All the State universities will be eligible to receive grants under this programme. The recruitment process will have to adhere to UGC norms and regulations.

Funding Priorities:

	• Commitments of States to take over the liability of faculty positions at the end of the scheme(after 5-8 years, depending on the year in which such positions are sanctioned) • Priority will be given to those states where more recruitment has taken place in the universities and colleges during the last 3 years • Lowest number of unfilled faculty positions. • Better student-teacher ratio • Priority will be given to new institutions. • Second priority shall be given to those states which have a faculty-student ratio between 15:1 to 20:1. • States with more than 20:1 ratio will have to first commit to sanction and fill positions to bring down the faculty-student ratio to 20:1. • UGC regulations on minimum qualifications should be followed
Financial Norms	Rs.5.8 lakh for each faculty position per year. This is a fixed amount and any excess over and above this amount due to higher scales, grade pay or DA increase has to be borne by the State government.

Component 11	**Faculty Improvement**
Summary States will be given funds to develop faculty, improve academic and pedagogical skills of teachers, develop innovative strategies to enhance quality of teaching, research and innovation by teachers. States may select any of the existing training institution or even a university or Academic Staff College for this purpose.	
Financial Norms	As per need. Rs. 10 crores will be given for each of the identified states.20 States will be supported in the current plan period.

Component 12	**Vocationalisation of Higher Education**

Summary	Funds for vocationalisation will be given to all the States/State universities.

Funding Priorities

- **Implementing National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework(NVEQF)**

- Strengthening governance, management and financing for vocational education, modernization of management and governance policies, procedures and instructional structures , design and implementation of effective mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the projects, support for project coordination, implementation and management

- Developing educational standards and core curriculum as the basis for the institution to design new program, preparation of teacher-training programs for design and delivery of competency- based and modularized curriculum

- Enhancing skills delivery including development and delivery of competency based training and continuous skill upgradation

- Counseling for choice of training and career planning

- Infrastructure support towards the creation and delivery of new programs

- Curriculum reforms with backward and forward linkages so as to integrate school curriculum with job market demand

- Career oriented courses

Financial Norms	Rs. 15 crores would be given to each of the identified States.20 States will be supported in the current plan period. This will be used to support State Universities in the States.

Component 13	**Leadership Development of Educational Administrators**

Summary

This is a centrally administered program for professional development for the professional development of educational administrators/academic leaders/policy makers. This scheme will support leadership development programmes for department heads, deans, registrars, principals, vice-principals, vice-chancellors, pro

vice-chancellors, SHEC members, state project directors, commissioners, secretaries etc. Besides, capacity building initiatives will be provided to State-level policy makers and members of governing bodies at the institutional level.

I. **Funding Priorities**

- All states/State Universities and Colleges (government and government-aided) will be eligible.

II. **Future Commitments**

- All those undergoing training under this scheme should be provided appropriate leadership positions at the institutional level in accordance with established procedures.

- All the participants of such training programmes shall be tracked periodically to ensure that the knowledge acquired from such programmes are implemented at the institutional level.

- Preference in selection for training shall be given to those faculty/educational administrators who are below the age of 50 and have demonstrated leadership skills in their respective institutions.

- Women faculty shall be highly encouraged to participate in this program.

Financial Norms	An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for centrally administering leadership training and development programmes.

Component 14	**Institutional Restructuring and Reforms**
	Summary
	Funds will be provided to 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. These funds can be utilized for setting up/strengthening State Higher Educational Councils, State Resource Centers and State Project Directorate.
	Funding Priorities

- Creation of SHEC

- Creation of State Accreditation agencies.

- States which have already undertaken sectoral, academic and governance reforms or have committed to undertake them as a part of their willingness to participate in RUSA.

Financial Norms	Each State will be given Rs. 10 crore repeated in two installments.20 States will be eligible to be covered during the 12th Plan period. **Note:** States that have already established SHECs will have to give a detailed proposal detailing the funds required for strengthening the existing ones and the activities to be carried out in the next two years. Final decision on the amount to be sanctioned will be taken by the PAB on the basis of a differential funding method. The states can utilize these resources in 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.

Component 15	Capacity Building and Preparation, Data Collection and Planning
Summary Funds will be given to States and Union Territories to - Undertake baseline surveys - Data collection and compilation. - Organise meetings, consultations, workshops, trainings - Hire consultants - Preparation of State perspective plans/strategy reports	

Utilization of Funds

Funds will be given upfront to all the States which agree to participate in RUSA to undertake baseline surveys (to the extent of Central share).

Baseline survey shall be able to identify critical gaps in higher education and which would help in undertaking capacity building exercises to prepare SHEPs through strategic thinking.

Financial Norms	Each State will be given a total amount of Rs.10 crore repeated in two installments.20 States will be supported during the current plan period.

Component 16	**Management Information System**

Summary
Funds will be provided to create and maintain strong data systems at the State level for surveys and analysis that could provide information to the national MIS. The RUSA MIS and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) will be integrated. Hence all the participating institutions/states will be mandated to participate in the AISHE and provide detailed information so that the data on State Universities and Colleges can be consolidated.

Utilisation of Funds

- The MIS shall be centrally designed, developed and implemented.
- It shall cover all participating bodies and institutions.
- A common tool shall be developed to generate standardized information that would help in monitoring progress of reforms, utilization of resources etc.
- Universities and colleges shall be provided adequate infrastructural support to install the MIS and required training to the personnel for using the system.

Financial Norms	- Each State would be given an amount of up to Rs. 2 crore for covering recurring expenditure/maintenance, etc. - Design and Development of MIS including State and institutional level modules will be done centrally. - Equipments would be procured centrally.

43

Component 17	**Support to Polytechnics**

Summary
In consonance with the Planning Commission guidelines, the existing scheme regarding Sub-Mission on polytechnics will be merged with RUSA.

	Funding Priorities • Setting up of new polytechnics • Strengthening of existing polytechnics • Construction of women's hostels in polytechnics • Scheme of community development through polytechnics (CDTP) to provide non-formal, short-term, employment oriented skill development programmes through AICTE approved polytechnics.
Financial Norms	**1. Setting up of New Polytechnics** Financial assistance will be provided to States / UTs, limited to Rs.12.30 crore per institution to meet the costs of establishing a polytechnic in districts which do not have any government polytechnic and also under-served districts; subject to the respective State / UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs.12.30 crore. **2. Strengthening of existing Polytechnics** Financial assistance would be provided to upgrade infrastructural facilities of 500 existing diploma level public funded polytechnics by (i) providing financial assistance for modern equipments and replacement of obsolete equipments, (ii) providing modern facilities for application of IT in teaching, learning and testing processes and (iii) introduction of new diploma courses. The Scheme provides a maximum of Rs.2 crore per polytechnic.

44

	3. <u>Construction of Women's Hostels in Polytechnics</u>
	One time financial assistance, subject to a maximum of Rs.1crore for each polytechnic, to be provided to 500 existing AICTE approved government / government aided Polytechnics.
	4.<u>Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics</u>(CDTP)
	Annual recurring grants-in-aid upto a maximum of Rs 17 lakh and a one-time non-recurring grants-in-aid of Rs 20 lakh (Rs.13 lakh for old Community Polytechnics) would be provided to the select AICTE approved Diploma Level Institutions.

Component 18	Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER)
Summary	
This scheme is envisaged to provide support to resource centres and support groups for the effective implementation of various programmes under RUSA.	
Key Feature	
All States which qualify for funding under RUSA by meeting the pre-requisites would be eligible for MMER funds.	
Financial Norms	1% of the total outlay of RUSA for the States will be given to the States as MMER funds for meeting the expenditure on creation and maintenance of Technical Support Group (TSG) at the State level. - All administrative expenses including that on preparation of annual accounts and audit will be charged to the MMER funds. - An initial amount of Rs. 2-4 crores will be given to those States that are eligible to participate in RUSA as per the fund equalisation formula - The balance amount will be decided on the basis of the final outlay decided for each State and will be released annually.

45