J&K State Higher Education Plan

CONTENTS

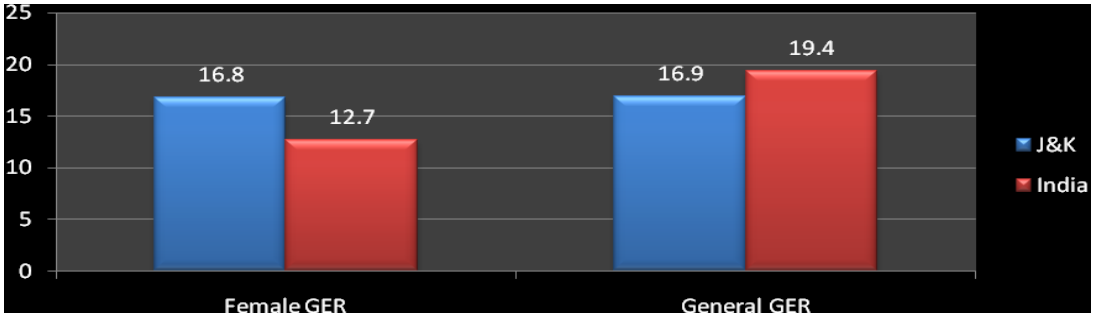
Executive Summary

Efficient human resource management is imperative for overall development of the human society. Higher and Technical Education plays a key role in building knowledge and skill based manpower which is a long-term investment for technological and economic growth.

Higher education in the country has seen huge increase in the number of students and the institutions of higher learning. With this, the challenges for higher education have also grown as it is expected to perform multifarious functions like creating of new knowledge, acquiring of new capabilities and producing efficient human resource pool. Stress has to be laid on research, innovation and extension activities to prepare the human resource for facing the new challenges.

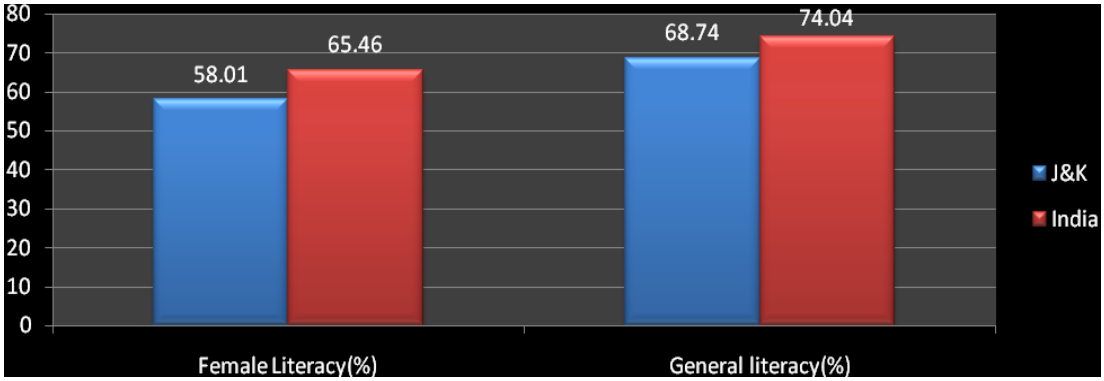
Over the years, the J&K has achieved many milestones in higher education. The number of colleges providing education in 1950-51 was just 07 out of which 01 college was for females. Upto 1999-2000, the number of colleges increased to 33 including 07 women colleges. By the year 2012-13, the number of colleges has increased to 95 including 12 women colleges. Earlier, the investment by private sector in higher education was non-existent in the State. However, with private sector participation, the number of private un-aided colleges has reached to 205.

With the increase in the number of higher educational institutions, the general enrollment in the colleges also increased from 2669 in 1950-51 to 1.89 lac in 2013-14. The female enrollment in the colleges, imparting general, professional and special education, has increased from 267 in 1950-51 to 96,706 in 2010-11. The Gross Enrollment Ratio of the state is 16.9%, which is below the national average(19.4%). The female GER(16.8%) is better than national average(12.7).



Source: RUSA Document and Preliminary survey conducted by Higher Education Department, J&K.

As per census 2011, the general literacy rate of J&K is 68.74% and the female literacy rate is 58.01%. Both are below the national average which is 74.04% and 65.46% respectively.



The State lags behind in bridging the gender gap notwithstanding the fact that a gap of 3.35 has been reduced in the last decade (2001= 23.60, 2011= 20.25). In terms of cross sub-regional and district comparisons, the participation in many sub-regions appears to be negligible. Some short-term and long-term interventions would be required. Role of colleges and universities needs to be strengthened by collaborative linkages to upgrade women's knowledge capabilities and satisfy their intellectual aspirations. In order to ensure access to higher education with least gender-gap, the re-structuring and reorganization of higher education is important.

Today the higher education system is facing many challenges such as financing and management, access, equity, relevance and reorientation of policies and programs. While as at the national level, the shortcomings like, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), the low access to higher education, disparity between various social groups, gender disparity and the quality of intuitions and enrolments between rural and urban areas, continues to hang over, the picture is not that encouraging in the state of J&K also. During the last two decades the unprecedented expansion with many degree colleges, private colleges, universities and dozens of extension centers marked by a huge increase in the volume of students, has thrown up new challenges in terms of quality of education, quality of infrastructure, research facilities and teaching and learning process.

At a time when our universities and colleges are trying to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach and designing courses to train and equip the students with different skills and augmenting the potentiality of human resource capital in a rapidly changing global economy, there is a need for financial assistance to upgrade infrastructure, establishing model colleges and improve teaching and learning in institutions. In collaboration with "market leaders in industry" the Higher Education Department is proposing to promote skill based courses and replacing it with the "Bachelor of Vocational Studies Courses" in various disciplines in a phased manner to equip the students for absorption in the industry.

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is rapidly changing class room teaching and learning systems through information and knowledge societies around the world. The information society is based on technological breakthrough. Knowledge societies encompass broader social, ethical and political dimensions in which knowledge becomes a major creative force. It creates, shares and uses knowledge for the prosperity and well-being of its people. It is high time to draft a policy to support the implementation of ICT in all institutions of learning so that required computer hardware, software and e-content, smart boards, syllabus-based CDs and CD/DVD library and internet connectivity are made possible. This of course would require a dependable power supply.

The Higher Education Department, from time to time, has been introducing postgraduate and honors courses in different subjects. The up-gradation of the existing infrastructure, setting up of science parks and cutting edge technology, instrumentation facility and the trained and highly qualified faculty, require investment. Other areas like Research and Innovation can attract inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary quality researchers and students. In this field, results can be obtained by offering merit-based scholarships, fellowships, faculty and student exchange programmes with world-class institutions and initiatives to scale up industry-academia partnership.

The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally-sponsored scheme for reforming the State higher education system, adopts a completely new approach towards funding State universities and colleges. The funding will be based

on performance indicators relevant to students, faculty and research in the key areas such as access, equity and excellence. To gather essential information from institutions, the system is based upon a management information system. The State Higher Education Council will undertake the process of planning, execution and evaluation, in addition to other monitoring and capacity building functions.

RUSA is an excellent opportunity to the Higher Education Department to upgrade educational and research ambience of infrastructure, knowledge resources and skill development expertise to produce international quality manpower. It aims to expand the institutional base of higher education and is likely to bring about revolutionary changes in the higher education sector. Under the given conditions, there is a strong need for a strategic intervention for the improvement of access, equity and quality in Indian higher education which is the key objectives of RUSA through planned development of Higher Education at the state level.

Envisioning our higher education perspective and inspired by mission to serve the society in developing, transmitting and utilizing knowledge to transform society into a knowledge society, the core values as directive principles of state higher education policy would be as under:

Access and equity

Greater Access requires an enhancement of the education institutional capacity of the Higher Education sector to provide opportunities to all who deserve and desire higher education. Equity involves fair access irrespective of race, gender, language, religion or region; economic, cultural or social distinction and admission on merit, efficiency, perseverance and devotion.

Gender participation

Priority to be given in renewal process, equitable and non-discriminatory participation of women in higher education sector, elimination of gender stereotypes and promotion of female students in the field of knowledge.

Expansion and consolidation

Strive for systems institutionalization, innovations, inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary advancement of research and realignment and rationalization of

existing institutions for academic heights and excellence.

Relevance and opportunity

Involves promotion of education so as to develop human resources keeping pace with the changing economic, social and cultural development of the country;

In consideration of society's expectations, policy and programmes, based on long-term orientation on social aims and needs, including respect for cultures, ecology and environment and reinforcing the role of higher education as service to society, particularly in respect of intolerance, illiteracy and elimination of poverty and unemployment.

Diversification

Policy characterized by greater academic flexibility, new types of tertiary institutions, public, private, under public-private partnership (PPP) mode aiming at wide variety of education and training opportunities, flexible schedules, modularized courses, market-driven skill and need-based programmes to augment degree of serviceability of major stakeholder- the students.

Quality and Excellence

Involve provision of education in accordance with accepted standards so that students receive available knowledge of the highest standards that helps them to enhance their human resource capabilities. Quality enhancement, enrichment, assurance with sustainability embedded in systems in the form of academic audit, accreditation, developing model institutions of potential excellence, thrust of ICT enabled learning processes, academic exchange and exposure.

Finance and Planning

Developing short-term and long-term plan, mobilization of resources, planning for higher education growth centers, academic institutions, cluster networking planning, increasing of plan allocation shall remain the main focus.

Governance and Management

Forward-looking management practices, decentralization, human resource management and manpower planning, Academic Monitoring and Evaluation Cell (AMEC) as umbrella monitor, feedback – input - based Higher Education Policy.

Value Based Education: involves inculcating basic moral values among the youth.

Chapter 1: Introduction

One of the most fundamental aspects of productive and harmonious society is its vibrant Higher Education System. Academic revolution, particularly since globalization, is marked by transformation which is unprecedented in scope and diversity. The higher education sector is profoundly influenced by policy of liberalization. The national aspiration to establish "Knowledge Society" in the context of increasing globalization is based on the assumption that higher and technical education essentially empowers people with the requisite competitive skills and knowledge. The components of structured opportunity markets act as a powerful model that is gradually emerging, shaped by universal ideas on what works most effectively in the pursuit of both access & excellence. What is emerging is more a consumer-driven approach to enrollment management and capital gains of higher education investments. While concerted efforts are underway to build better and productive higher education system, the policy mission cannot afford the inclusive character to lose sight of. The higher education, being a powerful tool to build knowledge-based society and a critical input underlying sustainable development, investment and policy efforts towards tertiary education and enrolment will go a long way in achieving high "Human Development Index". "It is primary responsibility of the State to provide the eligible with good quality higher education at a reasonable cost. There shall be no withdrawal of the state from this responsibility". (UGC Annual Report 2009-10).

Due to emergence of global economy, increased trade, investment and labour mobility, the Nation States are forced to adapt their systems of higher education to the changing global realities, rather than continuing with their inward looking policies and, therefore, several countries and most of the States in the country are re-shaping their higher education systems for making them need-based, globally competitive and consistent with the industry and market-driven forces. This is endorsed by The World Bank in its report of 1994 in these words:

"Institutions of higher education have thus the main responsibility for equipping individuals with advanced knowledge and skills required for positions of responsibility. Estimated social rates of return of ten per cent or more in many

developing countries also indicate that investments in higher education contributed to labour productivity and higher long-term economic growth essential for poverty alleviation".

J&K pursued higher education policies with inclusiveness as predominant feature as is demonstrated by its free education policy from primary-level to the university stage. It further strengthened the higher education system in tune with national scenario, based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, 1964-65, New Education Policy 1968, Comprehensive National Policy on Higher Education 1986 and Programme of Action in 1992. Initiating the economic reforms in 1990s and private sector assuming a pivotal role in economic development, the Central Government realized that higher education needs a greater attention as a part of the reform process, for the following reasons:

- Weak educational system is blamed for skill shortages in several sectors of the economy;
- In the backdrop of above, it was realized that country's sustained growth momentum and competitiveness cannot be sustained unless problems of higher education are addressed;
- The demand for higher education continues to outpace its supply due to growing population, per capita income and emerging middle class.

This realization led to many initiatives and State interventions including flagship programmes motivated by UGC report of 2003 stating therein:

"The new regime under WTO, where confidence is the cardinal principle of success in international operations, has made it abundantly clear that India should exploit its excellent potential in higher education and training facilities and prepare itself to expose Indian brand of education to foreign countries".

Article 16 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

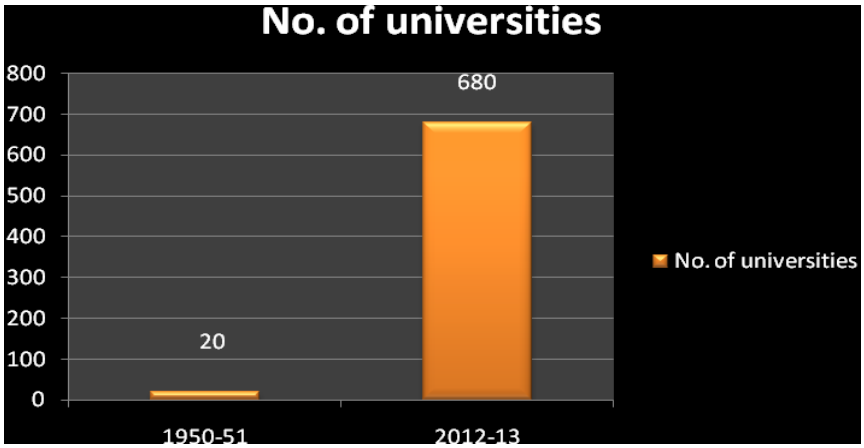
"Everyone has right to education and that higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit".

The Indian education sector is recognized as "Sunrise Industry" for investment destination and expenditure on higher education stands at 3.8 per cent of GDP while the GER is estimated at 19.4 per cent. The Central Government is

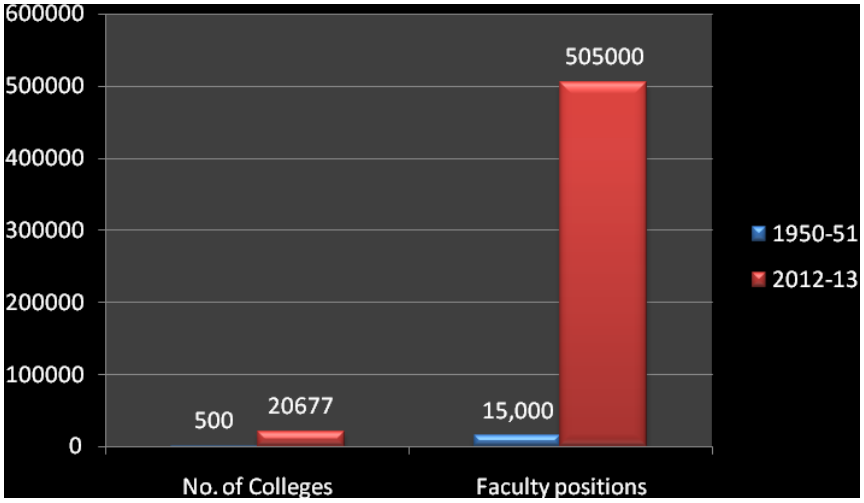
contemplating to raise it to 30 per cent by 2020. The level of higher education is determined by the size of institutional capacity of higher education systems which, in turn, is mainly function of three determinants:

- The number of institutions - universities, colleges, research institutions.
- The number of teachers and the enrolment ratio or the number of students.

At national level, the institutional capacity building has increased manifold during the post-independence era, i.e. from 20 universities in 1950-51 to 483 in relation to 1250 million population (Central Universities 39, State Universities 255, Private Universities 59 and Deemed Universities 130);



Colleges from 500 to 20,677; faculty positions from 15,000 to 5.05 lacs and finally enrolment from one lakh to 116.12 lacs, according to the recent UGC report.



When a comparison is made with industrially-advanced nations, the institution building in relation to population in India is very low, for example, in Japan 4,000 universities for 127 million population and in US 3,600 universities for 340 million people. The mere relatively low trajectory of quantitative growth of higher education institutions is not enough when we look at higher access and gender divide. Therefore, we pursue the higher education, in the State, with the mission statement as under:-

MISSION

- *Provide greater opportunities of access to higher education with equity and excellence.*
- *Expand access by supporting the existing institutions, establishing new institutions and optimum utilization of the existing resources.*
- *Strengthen research and innovation.*
- *Encourage institutions in public and private sectors*
- *Skill development/ strengthening of Vocational Education to reap the benefits of the demographic advantage of the State*
- *Improve the quality of higher education by promoting academic and institutional reforms.*
- *Strengthening of existing system of lateral entry in Higher Education Sector.*

VISION

- *Empower and inspire intellectual inquisitiveness to develop leadership and citizens to challenge present and enrich future and take culture of excellence mission to action.*

GOALS

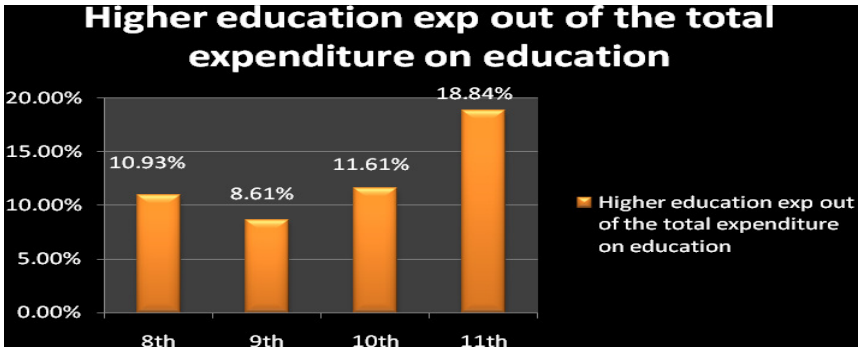
- *To expand higher education in all its modes of delivery to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)*
- *To expand higher education by creating additional capacity in existing institutions, establishing new institutions and enhancing the utilization of existing capacity*
- *To provide opportunities of higher education to socially-deprived communities*
- *To remove regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up of institutions in un-served and under-served areas*
- *To enhance plan support for infrastructure and faculty development*

- *To create conditions for knowledge generation through the improved research facilities in universities and colleges*
- *To promote autonomy, innovation and academic reforms in the institutions of higher learning*
- *To remove gender disparities by promoting greater inclusion of women.*

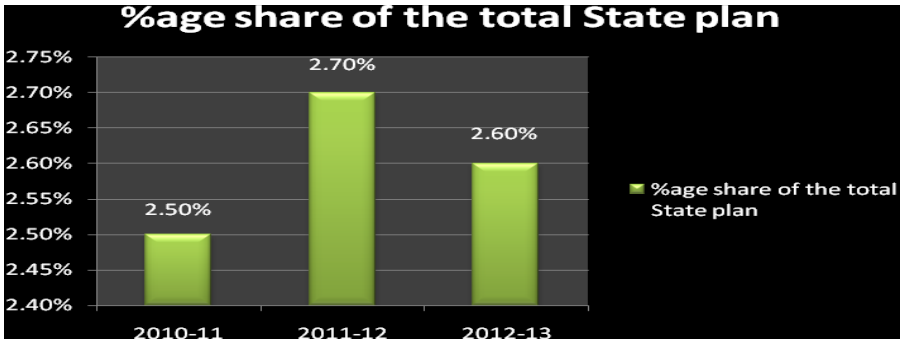
Chapter 2: Background

Higher education access is measured in terms of the General Enrollment Index or popularly known as General Enrollment Ratio (GER) and College Population Index. In 2005-06, the GER at national level was 11.5 per cent, which has steadily increased to 19.4 per cent in 2012.

In J&K, the GER was 10.36 per cent in 2007-08 and is estimated at 16.9 per cent presently and is below the national average. Although the GER is comparable at national level, the public investment in the higher education sector is abysmally low. The Higher Education-Gross Domestic Product Ratio (HE/GSDP) was very low, i.e. 0.07 in 2002-03, which increased to 0.36 per cent in 2010-11. The percentage of expenditure on higher education to the total expenditure on education has been 10.93 in the 8th Five Year plan, 8.61 per cent in the 9th Five Year Plan and 11.61 per cent in the 10th Five Year Plan. It has increased to 18.84 per cent during the annual plan 2010-11.

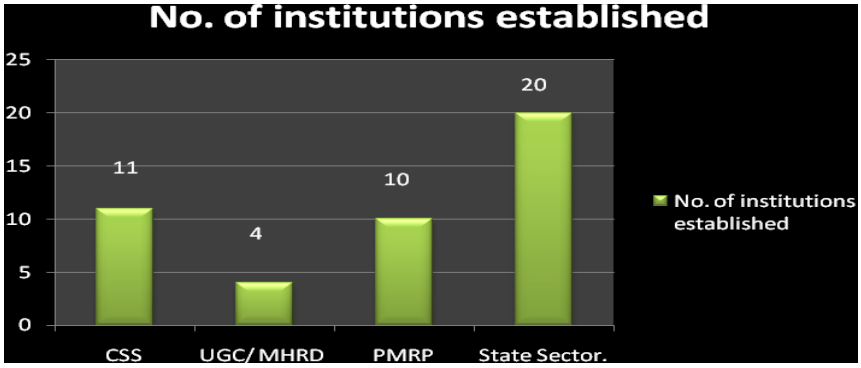


Thus, in terms of GSDP and as percentage of total plan expenditure, continues to be very very low.



The institutional capacity in the State has increased manifold. Two Central Universities, one each at Jammu and Srinagar, are functional in the State. Five universities, i.e. two State universities, two Govt. aided universities and one Private University with intake capacity of 11,400 students, are also functioning in the State. In addition, 12 offsite campuses of Universities of Kashmir & Jammu have been approved, out of which 9 campuses have been established, mostly in rural areas.

Out of the 95 colleges established in the State, 45 have been established during the 11th Five Year Plan period, which includes 11 Model Degree Colleges under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme, 4 degree colleges under UGC/ MHRD assistance, 10 colleges under PMRP and 20 degree colleges under the State Sector.



The State Higher Education Department is committed to achieve the objective of developing good educational infrastructure at various Graduate and Postgraduate levels to ensure quality improvement in education.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE

- ***Area*** = ***2,22,236 sq km***
- ***No. of Districts*** = ***22***
- ***No. of Tehsils*** = ***82***
- ***No. of CD blocks*** = ***142***
- ***No. of Panchayats*** = ***4128***
- ***No. of Villages*** = ***6551***
- ***Total Population*** = ***1,25,48,926***
- ***Male Population*** = ***66,65,561***
- ***Female Population*** = ***58,83,365***
- ***Density (persons per sq km)*** = ***124***

Higher Education Profile

Two State Universities of Kashmir & Jammu (established in 1969)

- Nine offsite campuses of Universities of Jammu & Kashmir established at:
    1. Kathua
    2. Udhampur
    3. Bhaderwah
    4. Kishtwar
    5. Poonch
    6. Reasi
    7. Ramnagar
    8. Anantnag
    9. Baramulla

- **Three Private/Govt aided Universities**:
    1. Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra: 1999
    2. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri: 2002
    3. Islamic University of Science and Technology, Awantipora: 2005

- **Two Central Universities** functional at Srinagar and Jammu.
- **Ninety Five Government Degree Colleges** including 12 Women Degree Colleges
- One Government Engineering College at Jammu
- One National Institute of Technology (NIT) at Srinagar.
- 136 B.Ed. colleges, out of which three colleges run M. Ed courses
- 20 Degree Colleges, out of which 3 colleges run PG courses
- 35 BCA Colleges
- 4 MCA Colleges
- 31 BBA Colleges
- 6 MBA Colleges
- 7 Law Colleges
- 4 PGDCA Colleges
- 4 Private Engineering Colleges: (03 in Jammu and 01 in Kashmir)

SWOT Analysis

After examining the IDPs for their integration into the State Higher Education Plan, the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats to Higher Education sector in the State were assessed. It was observed that infrastructure support, strengthening of PG programmes, creation of modern teaching and student support facilities, governance and institutional reforms and faculty development support would restore balance in our system.

Strengths:

- Majority of the existing colleges have adequate land available, which shall facilitate future expansion plan of higher education institutions. Sufficient infrastructure is available for sports and extension activities
- De-centralized system of governance that facilitates quick disposal of jobs
- Well-established central libraries with access to thousands of books, including e-books. An e-portal has been established at Government Engineering College, Jammu, that connects majority of the libraries of our Government Colleges
- Growing teaching-learning infrastructure based on modern demands of IT and data networking. Computer literacy programmes for students and staff has improved
- Two EDUSAT hubs at Jammu and Srinagar that links all the colleges of the State for e-learning
- Professional counseling and remedial classes for poor students, especially belonging to the weaker sections of the society
- Campus surveillance systems being upgraded with more and more colleges being brought within the ambit
- Encouraging alumni support to the institutions
- Smart classrooms with all required amenities
- Inculcation of democratic ideals of governance, inclusion, gender parity and communal harmony

Weaknesses

- Lack of interface of our academia with industry is one of the prime weaknesses of our higher education sector
- Very low rate of campus placements in Government colleges
- Lack of faculty research activities and vocational courses in all colleges of the State. Hardly any fellowships offered at the Government level
- Shortage of permanent teaching staff in the State colleges. Lesser number of trained staff in specialized fields. Faculty support not available for PG students
- Lack of hostel facility for both girls and boys in most of the colleges
- No independent blocks offering UG, Graduate & PG courses, examination halls and administrative offices in almost all the colleges
- Inadequate transport facility for students and staff in colleges of urban areas
- Lack of provision for waiving admission fee for category students especially, SC, ST & OBC

Opportunities:

- All Government colleges have potential for excellence
- Sufficient land resource in most of the colleges for future growth and expansion
- Introduction of job-oriented and market-driven courses can bring in desired results
- Ample opportunities to improve GER by attracting enrollment of students, especially girl students from all sections of the society, including socially and economically-backward sections by offering incentive of scholarship / stipend to SCs, STs, OBCs, RBA and Physically-challenged
- Support to PG courses in terms of faculty shall enhance the profile of Government colleges

Threats

- With failure to create adequate hostel facilities and holding of remedial classes, the dropout rate amongst girls in particular and aspiring students from rural / backward areas, SCs, STs & OBCs may increase

- Limited number of permanent faculty in our colleges is a consistent cause of worry
- Open entry system with no cut offs to all the students irrespective of merit obtained poses a serious challenge to quality of our human resource in Government colleges
- Failure of the colleges to revise and update the existing content of courses offered

Academic Information

Type of University	*No. of Universities*
Central University	2
State University	2
Private University	1
Govt aided Universities	2
Total	7

Type of colleges	*No. of Colleges*
Government funded	95
Government aided	2
Private (unaided)	243
Autonomous	0
Other	0
Total	340

Type	*No. of Colleges*
Autonomous colleges	0
Affiliated colleges	95
Constituent colleges	0
Total	95

Faculty Status (Regular/On- Academic Arrangement as on March 31st, 2013)

Faculty Rank	No. of Sanctioned Regular	*Present Status : Number in position by Highest Qualification*												Total Number of regular faculty in Position	Total Vacancies	Total Number of Academic arrangements
		Doctoral				*Masters Degree*				*Bachelor Degree*						
		Engineering Disciplines		Other Disciplines		Engineering Disciplines		Other Disciplines		Engineering Disciplines		Other Disciplines				
		R	*A*	*R*	*A*	*R*	*A*	*R*	*A*	*R*	*A*	*R*	*A*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 = (3+5+7+9+11+13)	16= (2-15)	17= (4+6+8+10 +12+14)
Principal/Prof	96			75				14						89		
Associate Prof	3491			266				117						383		
Assistant Prof				571				399		6				976		
Total	3587			912				530		6				1448		2122

R=Regular, A= Academic Arrangement

Chapter 3: Analysis of past performance

There is a long standing tradition within our State culture that values education. This also indicates interest of people in literature, language and other socio-cultural elements underlying modern lifestyle. From the earliest times schools were established, albeit to a limited extent, largely as a result of charitable and individual interest. In the past, the investment in education was limited and the reliance on philanthropic support continued. Education played a key role after independence and it has been given special recognition and has been high on the agenda of successive governments, with each seeking to make their mark on the sector. After an initial focus in the Early Eighties on funding, higher education as part of nation building became a strong priority.

Universities exist to enrich and extend human knowledge and understanding. As higher education sector has expanded over the past few years, they have also become a core part of the nation's economic infrastructure in their own right, generating employment and output, delivering substantial export earnings, and making a dynamic contribution to the growth of cities and regions.

One thing is for sure that unless we bring in educational reforms and upgrade institutional activities and infrastructure, the knock-on effects on the key sector of industry won't be felt.

The number of colleges providing education in 1950-51 was just 07 out of which 01 college was for females. Upto 1999-2000, the number of colleges increased to 33 including 07 women colleges. By the year 2012-13, the number of colleges has increased to 95 including 12 women colleges. Earlier, the investment by private sector in higher education was non-existent in the State. However, with private sector participation, the number of private un-aided colleges has reached to 205.

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The figures quoted above only pick up part of a much bigger picture. They take no account of the value of the knowledge transferred by graduates and postgraduates as they move into workplace, or of the economic impact of the new ideas that they help to generate. Nor do they recognize the increasingly important part our higher educational institutions have played in the development of the State. J&K's position in higher education sector would improve further from the strength of its university and college system. We need research-intensive universities that shall help our students to pursue excellence in rare and higher research. Competition amongst students is growing rapidly and we need this healthy competition to maintain quality in higher education. Difficult decisions, especially with reference to reforms and performance-based funding, have to be taken so that people understand full impact of RUSA on our higher education sector for future prosperity.

Over the last few years, J&K Higher Education Department has strenuously worked to frame a higher education policy. The focus is on a long term plan for the next 15–20 years and whilst discussions over implementation, more detailed work is required. The policy shall work to consolidate recent developments and current practice. It proposes more robust and coherent systems that will bring J&K in line with national and international standards.

One of the areas where J&K has strived to achieve excellence is in the use of Information & Communication Technologies (ICT). Efforts have been made to equip our colleges with information and communication hardware with liberal help from the Central Government.

Our State, like any other knowledge-based society, depends on the development of its educational sector. The Higher education sector drives competitiveness and employment avenues in our State. However, there is ample scope to further improve higher education sector. While our state grapples with a severe constraint on the availability of skilled workforce, there also exist various socio-economic, cultural and geographical barriers for people who wish to pursue higher education. Innovative use of ICT can potentially solve this problem in our State in a

big way. Education is the driving force of economic and social development in any country. Considering this, it is necessary to find ways to make education of good quality, accessible and affordable to all, using the latest technology available.

The last two decades have witnessed a revolution caused by the rapid development of ICT, which has changed the dynamics of various industries as well as influenced the way people interact and work in the society. Internet usage in home and work place has grown exponentially and ICT has the potential to remove the barriers that are causing the problems of low rate of education in any country. It can be used as a tool to overcome the issues of cost, less number of teachers, and poor quality of education as well as to overcome time and distance barriers.

The challenges before the education system in India can be said to be of the following nature:

Access to education - There exist infrastructure, socio- economic, linguistic and physical barriers in J&K for people who wish to access education.

Quality of education - This includes infrastructure, teacher and the processes quality. Resources allocated- The State Government reserves less than 1% of GSDP for higher education, which is abysmally low and needs to be enhanced. There exist drawbacks in general education in our State as well like lack of learning materials, reference books, teachers, remoteness of education facilities, high dropout rate etc.

Thus, the participation rates of our State population in higher education are quite low. Hence, in use of ICT, there is an emergence of lifelong learners as the shelf life of knowledge and information decreases. People have to access knowledge via ICT to keep pace with the latest developments. In such a scenario, education, which always plays a critical role in any economic and social growth of a country, becomes even more important. Education not only increases the productive skills of the individual but also his earning power. It gives him a sense of well being as well as capacity to absorb new ideas, increases his social interaction, gives access to improved health and provides several more intangible benefits. The various kinds of ICT products available and having relevance to education, such as teleconferencing, email, e-learning, audio conferencing, television lessons, radio broadcasts, interactive radio counseling, interactive voice response system, audiocassettes and CD ROMs etc

have been used in education for different purposes.

Under RUSA, J&K State will get a wonderful opportunity to install a Management Information System that will link all higher education departments throughout the country.

Detailed Analysis

To make the higher education accessible and affordable to all sections of the people in the State, the Higher Education Department has made functional 12 new Degree Colleges under the State Plan and 11 Model Degree Colleges under the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. Besides, 50 buses were provided to the degree colleges, particularly in rural areas for providing transport facilities to the students particularly female students in the rural areas. Fifty-three Degree Colleges were covered under ICT Mission and provided Broadband facilities through BSNL in the first phase.

In the pursuit of education and knowledge, the institutional building activities remained top priority of the State Government over the years so as to bridge the districts and intra-district gaps. The extension of life science, physical science and other science disciplines to institutions in remote areas with modern communication gadgetry was prioritized. The University Extension-cum-Consolidation, aiming at higher education access maximization, went a long way in optimizing the academic infrastructure use in our State.

At present, there are many colleges recently established, which are, however, deficient in physical and academic infrastructure and many more colleges are in queue for up-gradation. Even as at the national level, a large number of universities have been established over the last few years, J&K continues to depend only on two conventional Universities established in 1948 and bifurcated in 1969. In addition to restructuring and re-organization of existing University System, J&K needs to open new universities or upgrade existing cluster of colleges to the level of universities.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), will help J&K State increase funding of State universities eligible for funding, which shall enhance our performance in the global university ranking.

J&K shall target creation of more universities out of the 278 new universities and 388 new colleges envisaged nation-wide. The State shall strive to upgrade existing cluster of colleges to the level of universities rather than creating private universities under RUSA.

Jammu & Kashmir State shall endeavour to access performance-based RUSA funding for a large number of higher education institutions that don't fall within the mandate of UGC funding.

With India now becoming a major player in the global knowledge economy, J&K wants to fit in and access a large pool of qualified manpower fed by its higher education system, which has played significant role in it. J&K firmly believes that higher education is critical to the State's emergence in the national knowledge economy. However, we need to tackle various problems related to accessibility, quality and equity that are plaguing our higher education system.

Over past six decades, J&K has covered a long distance on the path of expanding the institutional capacity in higher education. J&K, with financial support under RUSA, plans to raise the GER from current level to 30 by the year 2020. If J&K raises its GER to 30% by 2020, then it would need more universities and colleges over the next 10 years to meet the targets.

Chapter 4: Preparation of the State Plan

After the Union Cabinet approved funding under RUSA, MHRD asked the State Government to convey its willingness to participate in the new scheme. The State Government submitted its *a-priori* and attended the first Project Approval Board (PAB) meeting under RUSA in New Delhi on November 06, 2013. Chairman, PAB, advised the State Government to furnish all the commitments under *a-priori* and submit its list afresh within one month.

In order to sensitize the State Higher Education Departments of the country about RUSA, MHRD organized a series of conferences and workshops in New Delhi & Bangalore to prepare the participating States in formulation of State Higher Education Plans (SHEPS) in which the State of Jammu & Kashmir also participated.

After getting valuable inputs from these meetings, Secretary to Government, State Higher Education Department held series of meetings with Registrars of State Universities and College Principals, both at Jammu and Srinagar. The Higher Education Department constituted two "Core Groups", headed by Nodal Principals of Jammu & Kashmir, to coordinate and interact with Registrars of Universities & Principals of Government Degree Colleges for formulation of Institutional Development Plans (IDPs) and their submission to the State Higher Education Department by December 15, 2013 for integration into the State Higher Education Plan. All the Principals of the Colleges were provided prescribed template of IDP so that uniformity is maintained in IDPs. The State Higher Education Department also appointed Additional Secretary to Government as Nodal Officer on behalf of J&K State to coordinate with MHRD in preparation of State Higher Education Plan. A "RUSA Resource Centre" of Higher Education Department was created in GGM Science College at Jammu to coordinate with the Core Groups for aiding and advising the Principals in completion / revision of their IDPs. A Consultant was appointed by the Higher Education Department for assistance in the preparation of the State Higher Education Plan. All the IDPs were collected from the Principals by December 15 and the exercise for integration of these into the State Higher Education Plan was started. In order to make workable SHEP of J&K State, consultants from Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), who are actively coordinating with MHRD, were

invited to Jammu. Several fruitful sessions were held with TISS Consultants and their valuable suggestions were incorporated in the State Higher Education Plan.

Stakeholder Consultation

The State Higher Education Department, keeping in view the J&K state's financial constraints, wrote to different stakeholders in the private sector including State Industries Department, J&K Bank Limited & Industrial Federations for participating in RUSA under "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) to supplement the "Viability Gap Fund". However, the response is awaited.

Chapter. 5 Five Year Perspective Plan

Since the second financial year 2013-14 of the 12th Five Year Plan is nearing its closure and the RUSA scheme is yet to be introduced in the State, it is proposed to implement the scheme in the State from the next financial year 2014-15. An amount of Rs 92680.90 lacs has been worked out as the total outlay required during the remaining three financial years of the 12th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs 26197.30 lacs has been projected during 2014-15, Rs 33162.44 lacs during 2015-16 and Rs 33321.16 lacs during the last financial year 2016-17.

The year-wise and the component wise details of funds is given hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

Comp No.	***Component***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***	***Total***
2	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	2021.95	3810.78	5167.27	11000.00
3	Infrastructure grants to Universities	3592.00	2413.00	1995.00	8000.00
4	New Model Colleges (General)	5800.00	9400.00	3600.00	18800.00
5	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	800.00	1200.00	1200.00	3200.00
6	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	1514.93	2060.68	4224.39	7800.00
7	Infrastructure grants to colleges	5822.00	6594.00	7184.00	19600.00
8	Research, innovation and quality improvement	3610.00	3663.00	4727.00	12000.00
9	Equity initiatives	130.00	200.00	170.00	500.00
10	Faculty Recruitment Support	696.00	1508.00	2528.80	4732.80
11	Faculty improvements	330.00	334.00	336.00	1000.00
12	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	348.72	416.28	735.00	1500.00
13	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	200.00	200.00	100.00	500.00
14	Institutional restructuring & reforms	500.00	650.00	850.00	2000.00
15	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	490.00	360.00	150.00	1000.00
16	Management Information System	59.00	70.00	71.00	200.00
17	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MMER	282.70	282.70	282.70	848.10
	Total	***26197.30***	***33162.44***	***33321.16***	***92680.90***

Chapter 6: Snapshot Of The Annual Plan

Annual Plan 2014-15:

An amount of Rs 26197.30 lacs has been projected under various components the Draft Annual Plan 2014-15 as per the following break-up:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Component	2014-15	Targets
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	2021.95	Creation of two cluster universities
2	Infrastructure grants to Universities	3592.00	Up-gradation of infrastructure of four universities
3	New Model Colleges (General)	5800.00	Construction of 11 already sanctioned Model Degree Colleges
4	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	800.00	Up-gradation of eight existing colleges to the level of model degree college.
5	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	1514.93	Establishment of three Professional colleges.
6	Infrastructure grants to colleges	5822.00	Up-gradation of infrastructure of 98 degree colleges.
7	Research, innovation and quality improvement	3610.00	Taking up research works in four universities.
8	Equity initiatives	130.00	For conducting sensitization/ awareness camps/ remedial classes in all colleges.
9	Faculty Recruitment Support	696.00	Creation of 120 faculty positions in four universities.
10	Faculty improvements	330.00	To provide necessary support to the two Academic Staff Colleges of the State.
11	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	348.72	Creation of 44 posts of various categories for imparting vocational education in the existing Government Degree Colleges.
12	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	200.00	To conduct leadership development programmes in various colleges of the State.
13	Institutional restructuring & reforms	500.00	To conduct necessary workshops/ conferences/ trainings and to hire consultants.
14	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	490.00	To conduct baseline survey/ collect ad compile data, organize workshops. trainings in the State to acquire actual figures to assess the status of higher education in the State.
15	Management Information System	59.00	Hiring of technocrats for maintenance of MIS software in the State so as to upload the requisite data on regular basis.
16	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	
17	MMER	282.70	Creation of State Project Directorate and creation / maintenance of TSG.
TOTAL		***26197.30***	

Priority Areas:

The department intends to establish two cluster universities in the State one each at Srinagar and Jammu to address the critical gaps in the spatial distribution of higher education institutions across the State. These cluster universities shall be created by pooling the resources of 3-5 existing colleges that have adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructural facilities and would eventually become constituent colleges of the newly created university. One college, with various quality parameters of an institution, will be the lead institution or a nucleus institution around which the cluster university would be established.

There are seven universities functional in the State, out of which four universities are being partly funded under the State Sector. At present, 17146 students are enrolled in these four universities including 9173 female students. It is proposed to meet critical infrastructure needs of 04 established Universities of the State by availing funds under the scheme.

To enhance the GER of the State, it is proposed to establish six more New Model Degree Colleges in the uncovered areas of the State during the last two remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan. These colleges shall be established in the already identified educationally backward blocks of the State at Vijaypur (Samba), Mandi (Poonch), Hajin (Bandipora), Wachi (Shopian), Chennani (Udhampur) and Ashmuqam (Anantnag).

Out of the 98 existing degree colleges of the State, most of the colleges established before 2000 are still lacking some basic facilities like girl's hostel, common room, auditorium etc. It is proposed to upgrade eight of the existing colleges of the State to the level of Model colleges so as to make these colleges at par with the most reputed colleges of the Country.

The setting-up of new engineering colleges in the State has become imperative for the State Government due to the fact that there is an acute shortage of technically-qualified manpower in the region and the gap is ever widening. Besides, over the years, the graduate labour market has changed considerably. There are more and more university graduates experiencing difficulties in entering the graduate labour market. An environment of radical uncertainty and complexity in the job market has arisen,

that brings about changes and also calls for changes. It is proposed to establish three more professional colleges in the State so as to provide the youth meaningful avenues to realize their potential and acquire engineering skills related and relevant to the job market.

Besides, the department intends to create/ strengthen the infrastructure in all the 98 Government/ Government-aided colleges/ universities of the State. Besides, various workshops/ trainings shall be conducted to improve the quality of faculty of all the four universities of the State .

State Project Directorate and Technical Support Group shall be created for effective implementation of the scheme in the State.

Chapter 7: Detailed Plan

Major initiatives:

The department intends to establish two cluster universities in the State one each at Srinagar and Jammu to address the critical gaps in the spatial distribution of higher education institutions across the State. These cluster universities shall be created by pooling the resources of 3-5 existing colleges that have adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructural facilities and would eventually become constituent colleges of the newly created university. One college, with various quality parameters of an institution, will be the lead institution or a nucleus institution around which the cluster university would be established.

There are seven universities functional in the State, out of which four universities are being partly funded under the State Sector. At present, 17146 students are enrolled in these four universities including 9173 female students. It is proposed to meet critical infrastructure needs of 04 established Universities of the State by availing funds under the scheme.

To enhance the GER of the State, with focus on SC/ ST/ female students and socially and economically backward classes, it is proposed to establish six more New Model Degree Colleges in the uncovered areas of the State during the last two remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan. These colleges shall be established in the already identified educationally backward blocks of the State at Vijaypur (Samba), Mandi (Poonch), Hajin (Bandipora), Wachi (Shopian), Chennani (Udhampur) and Ashmuqam (Anantnag).

Out of the 98 existing degree colleges of the State, most of the colleges established before 2000 are still lacking some basic facilities like girls' hostel, common rooms, auditorium etc. It is proposed to upgrade eight of the existing colleges of the State to the level of Model colleges so as to make these colleges at par with the most reputed colleges of the Country.

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years, the graduate labour market has changed considerably. There are more and more university graduates experiencing difficulties in entering the graduate labour market. An environment of radical uncertainty and complexity in the job market has arisen, that brings about changes and also calls for changes. It is proposed to establish three more professional colleges in the State so as to provide the youth meaningful avenues to realize their potential and acquire engineering skills related and relevant to the job market.

Besides, the department intends to create/ strengthen the infrastructure in all the 98 Government/ Government-aided colleges/ universities of the State. Besides, various workshops/ trainings shall be conducted to improve the quality of faculty of all the four universities of the State .

State Project Directorate and Technical Support Group shall be created for effective implementation of the scheme in the State.

National policy on Education (NPE) 1986 clearly stressed that the introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programme of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational re-organization. The vocational will be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified vocations spanning several areas of activity. In the back drop, it is proposed to introduce various job oriented courses that shall be added to the conventional educational system to be managed by various Govt./ Private organizations having mutuality in functioning in a collaborative venture.

The component-wise details of funds is given here as under:

Component No.1: Creation of Universities by way of up-gradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges:

The State Higher Education Department has decided not to project any allocation in Component No. 1 during the 12th FYP. However, it is proposed to upgrade Islamia College of Science & Commerce, Srinagar, which attained autonomous status very recently in the year 2010, to the level of University during the 13th Five Year Plan. Similarly, if any college in Jammu division attains autonomous status, one more university up-gradation shall be projected during the mid-term appraisal of RUSA, which shall take place after the end of the 12th FYP. It is proposed that Rs. 55.00 cr shall be projected in the 13th FYP, subject to change / enhancement after mid-term appraisal.

Component No. 2: Creation of University by conversion of colleges in a cluster.

Cluster universities aim essentially at addressing the critical gaps in the spatial distribution of higher education institutions across the States by pooling the resources of 3-5 existing colleges that have adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructural facilities and would eventually become constituent colleges of the newly created university. One college, with various quality parameters of an institution, will be the lead institution or a nucleus institution around which the cluster university would be established.

The conversion plan of the creation of universities must include stage-wise planning with regard to expansion in infrastructure, number of students, schools, departments, administration, academic functions, research activities etc.

Justification:

Presently, 262 degree and B. Ed colleges are affiliated with the two universities of Kashmir and Jammu. Ideally, there should be only 100 colleges affiliated to a university. There should be sufficient number of streams/ departments with adequate intake capacity so as to absorb maximum number of aspiring candidates desirous of

seeking admission in PG courses. The situation obtaining in the two universities of Kashmir and Jammu is indicated below:

S. No	*Details*	*Kashmir University*	*Jammu University*
1	No. of PG programmes	46	46
2	Intake capacity	3244	3249
3	No. of candidates who applied for admission during 2013-14	35908	25877
4	No. of admissions granted during 2013-14	3244	3249
5	No. of candidates who could not get admission	32664	22628

While as, seven post graduate courses are being run in five colleges at Srinagar City, eight post graduate courses are being run in six colleges of the Jammu City. The candidates are selected by the concerned State universities and allotted to these colleges. The intake capacity in various colleges is given below.

Srinagar City:

S. No	***College***	***Name of Department***	***Intake Capacity***
1	Amar Singh College	1.Geography	13
2	GCW, MA Road	2.English 3.Human Development	11 25
3	S. P. College	4.Environmental Science 5. Chemistry	16 13
4	GDC, Bemina	6.Commerce	20
5	College of Education	7.Teacher Education	60
		Total	**158**

Jammu City:

S. No	*College*	*Name of Department*	*Intake Capacity*
1	GGM Science College	1.English 2.Geology	23 15
2	MAM College	3.Mathematics	40
3	GCW Parade	4.Music 5. Home Science	7 12
4	GCW Gandhinagar	6.Food Science	17
5	College of Education	7.Teacher Education	16
6	SPMR College	8.Commerce	24
		Total	**154**

Creation of two cluster universities at Jammu and Srinagar would be helpful in the following manner:

1. The intake capacity of the PG courses run in these colleges will be enhanced manifold thus providing higher education facilities to the aspiring students. Enhancement of GER is imperative under RUSA and can be obtained through these cluster universities.
2. The existing universities can de-affiliate six colleges each and thereby reduce their responsibilities of managing admissions and examinations of about 40,449 students which amount to reduction of 24 % and 40% of total students at undergraduate level for Kashmir and Jammu Universities respectively.
3. The universities can re-direct their manpower resources for strengthening their multi-farious functioning as the number of affiliated colleges with both the universities, even after de-affiliation of 12 colleges , shall remain as under:

   Kashmir University=119
   Jammu University=131
   Total=250

4. There will be a healthy competition in terms of research activities.

5. The Governance, Academic and Examination reforms under RUSA can be pursued on a healthy competition basis.

CONVERSION REQUIREMENT:

S. No	*Requirement*	*Status*
1	Total land requirement per cluster university = 25 Acres	Srinagar Cluster University: **124.09 Acre** ***Annexure –2-i*** Jammu Cluster University: **115.55 Acre** ***Annexure –2-ii***
2	Should have been in existence for 15 years	All the colleges identified at Srinagar and Jammu are in existence for more than 15 years.
3	Should have a NAAC rating of Grade "A"	***Srinagar:*** Colleges with NAAC-Grade A = 2 Colleges with NAAC Grade B =4 ***Annexure –2-iii*** ***Jammu:*** Colleges with NAAC-Grade A = 3 Colleges with NAAC Grade B =3 ***Annexure –2-iv***
4	Should have the potential to become a multi campus cluster University	Both the proposed cluster universities have the potential to become a multi campus cluster Universities.
5	The cluster universities will be created by pooling the resources of 3-5 existing institutions which have adequacy of academic, physical and technical infrastructure in the college including library, hostel, equipment, ICT enabled services as in the case of Model Degree Colleges as specified.	Six colleges at Jammu and six colleges at Srinagar have been identified for creation of cluster universities. All these institutions have adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructure. ***Annexure –2-v- Srinagar Cluster University*** ***Annexure –2-vi-Jammu Cluster University***
6	Robust internal governance structure- Academic Council Board of Studies, Research Councils and Finance Committees.	All these committees/ councils shall be created in due course of time.
7	Should have a combination of colleges which have: i. autonomous status/ ii. colleges with potential for excellence/ iii. special assistance received from the national or international funding agencies/ Centers of Excellence as identified by the State Government	--- --- All the identified institutions have been receiving funds from the national funding agency (UGC).

8	Have teaching programmes both in under-graduate and post-graduate courses.	All the identified colleges (except GCW, Nawakadal) have teaching programmes both in under-graduate and post-graduate as detailed above.
9	Have a healthy Student-Teacher ratio (15:1)	Presently, the student teacher ratio in the identified colleges is 41:1. The State Government is required to fill vacant positions and to create additional positions to obtain the student teacher ratio of ***20:1*** or below. Support can be drawn from RUSA for creation of additional positions in order to achieve the target of ***15:1.*** However, during the first meeting of the RUSA Mission Authority on 08.01.2014 at New Delhi, the State Government made a request for providing relaxation in the student teacher ratio for implementation of the scheme (this component) in J&K.
10	Have an existing combined enrollment of 2000 students and proposed enrollment number of students must be enough to sustain the institution as a university (4000).	At present, the enrollment of the identified colleges is: ***Srinagar: 20340 Annexure –2-vii*** ***Jammu:20109 Annexure –2-viii***
11	The physical proximity of the institutions (15-20km) should be such that they are able to share physical and human resources and not hamper student and faculty mobility.	All the identified colleges are located within less than 15 kms from their respective proposed Nucleus Colleges.
12	The creation of the new cluster university must address critical gaps in spatial distribution of institutions across the State.	There is sufficient physical infrastructure to take care of the proposed cluster universities. ***Srinagar: Annexure –2-ix*** ***Jammu: Annexure –2-x***
13	Coverage of socially and economically backward groups must be ensured.	Shall be ensured.
14	The new university must address the affiliation issues of the existing universities in the State.	The existing State universities can de-affiliate six colleges each. These colleges shall become constituent colleges of the proposed cluster universities.

Conversion Plan:

SRINAGAR CLUSTER UNIVERSITY:

Six colleges are functioning within a radius of 5-6 kilometers in Srinagar City. All these colleges are affiliated with the University of Kashmir and running PG courses except GCW, Nawakadal. It is proposed to create five schools with eleven

PG departments as indicated below:

S. No	Existing Schools	Existing Departments	Proposed Schools	Proposed Departments	Location
1	Nil	1. Geography (A.S. College) 2. Env. Science (S.P. College) 3. Chemistry (S. P. College) 4. English (GCW, MA ROAD) 5. Human Development (GCW, MA ROAD) 6. M. Ed. (College of Education, Srinagar) 7. Commerce GDC, Bemina	1.School of Commerce and Management	1. Commerce 2. Management Studies	GDC, Bemina
2			2. School of Teacher Education	1. College Teachers' Training Department 2. School Teachers' Training Department	College of Education, Srinagar
3			3.School of Sciences	1. Environmental Science 2. Chemistry 3. Geography	S. P College, Srinagar
4			4.School of languages	1. English 2. Urdu	Amar Singh College, Srinagar
5			5.School of Applied Sciences & Technology	1. Human Development 2. Food Science Technology	GCW, M. A. Road, Srinagar

All the colleges have sufficient land and buildings having classrooms, libraries, laboratories etc. ***Annexure –2-xi.***

Physical Infrastructure:

To supplement the existing infrastructure of the identified colleges, it is proposed to create more infrastructure to cater to the requirement of the proposed cluster university as per the following details:

A. Schools:

New buildings for the schools shall be constructed in a period of three years. The estimated cost of the buildings is indicated at ***Annexure -2-xii.***

B. *Administrative Block:*

The administrative block shall be constructed in the nucleus college campus in a period of three years. It shall have office chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller Examinations and space for the supporting staff. The approximate cost of the building, worked out on State Schedule of Rates, is Rs 445.00 lacs.

Moreover, an amount of Rs 1.88 crore shall be required for procurement of requisite machinery and other equipments for the university.

Revenue Component:

A recurring amount of Rs 14.38 crore shall be required for creation of requisite teaching and non-teaching staff (including posts of Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller of examinations with the supporting staff) for the proposed cluster university. The details are given in ***Annexure 2-xiii.***

The general abstract of the funds required for establishment of the Cluster University, Srinagar is reflected hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	Object of Expenditure	Funds projected during			Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Revenue					
1	SALARIES - EXP	136.74	615.40	685.56	1437.70
2	T E / POL	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	5.00	7.00	10.00	22.00
4	TELEPHONE	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.50
5	PUB/INFORMATION	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
6	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	10.00	15.00	20.00	45.00
	Total (REVENUE)	**156.74**	**644.90**	**727.56**	**1529.20**
CAPITAL					
7	NEW WORKS	800.00	1200.00	1782.50	3782.50
8	MACH./EQUIPMENT	30.00	40.00	40.00	110.00
9	OTHERS(furniture)	15.00	25.00	38.30	78.30
	Total (CAPITAL)	**845.00**	**1265.00**	**1860.80**	**3970.80**
	Total (R+C)	**1001.74**	**1909.90**	**2588.36**	**5500.00**

JAMMU CLUSTER UNIVERSITY

Six colleges are functioning within a radius of 3-4 kilometers in Jammu City. All these colleges are affiliated with the University of Jammu and are running PG courses. It is proposed to create six schools with eleven PG departments as indicated below:

S. No	Existing Schools	Existing Departments	Proposed Schools	Proposed Departments	Location
1	Nil	1. English (G.G.M. Science College) 2. Geology (G.G.M. Science College) 3. Food Science (GCW, Gandhinagar 4. Home Science (GCW Parade) 5. Music (GCW Parade) 6. Mathematics (M.AM College) 7. M. Ed. (College of Education, Jammu) 8. Commerce, SPMR College	1.School of Commerce and Management	1. Commerce 2. Management Studies	SPMR, College
2			2.School of Teacher Education	1. College Teachers' Training Department 2. School Teachers' training Department	College of Education, Jammu
3			3.School of Physical and Material Sciences	1. Mathematics 2. Geology	GGM Science College
4			4.School of Applied Sciences & Technology	1. Home Science 2. Food Science Technology	GCW, Gandhinagar
5			5.School of Arts	1. English 2. Hindi 3. Music	MAM College GCW, Parade

Physical:

To supplement the existing infrastructure of the identified colleges, it is proposed to create more infrastructure to cater to the requirement of the proposed cluster university as per the following details:

A. Administrative Block: the main administrative block shall be constructed in the nucleus college campus. It shall contain office chamber of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller Examinations with the supporting staff. The approximate cost of the building, worked out on State Schedule of Rates, is Rs 445.00 lacs.

B. Schools: New buildings for the schools shall be constructed in a period of three years. The estimated cost of the buildings is indicated at ***Annexure -2-xiv.***

Moreover, an amount of Rs 1.99 crore shall be required for procurement of requisite machinery and other equipments for the university.

Revenue Component:

A recurring amount of Rs 14.24 crore shall be required for creation of requisite teaching and non-teaching staff (including posts of Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller of examinations with the supporting staff) for the proposed cluster

university. The details are given in ***Annexure 2-xv.***

The general abstract of the funds required for establishment of the Cluster University, Srinagar is reflected here as under:

(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	Object of Expenditure	Funds projected during			Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Revenue					
1	SALARIES - EXP	144.21	610.38	669.86	1424.45
2	T E / POL	3.00	4.00	5.00	12.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	5.00	7.00	10.00	22.00
4	TELEPHONE	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.50
5	PUB/INFORMATION	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00
6	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	10.00	15.00	20.00	45.00
	Total (REVENUE)	**165.21**	**640.88**	**711.86**	**1517.95**
CAPITAL					
7	NEW WORKS	800.00	1200.00	1782.50	3782.50
8	MACH./EQUIPMENT	40.00	40.00	60.00	140.00
9	OTHERS(furniture)	15.00	20.00	24.55	59.55
	Total (CAPITAL)	**855.00**	**1260.00**	**1867.05**	**3982.05**
	Total (R+C)	**1020.21**	**1900.88**	**2578.91**	**5500.00**

General Abstract:

Overall, an amount of Rs 110.00 crore shall be required for establishment of two cluster universities in the State. Rs 20.22 crore shall be required during 2014-15, Rs 38.11 crore during 2015-16 and Rs 51.67 crore during 2016-17. The object-wise break-up is reflected hereunder:

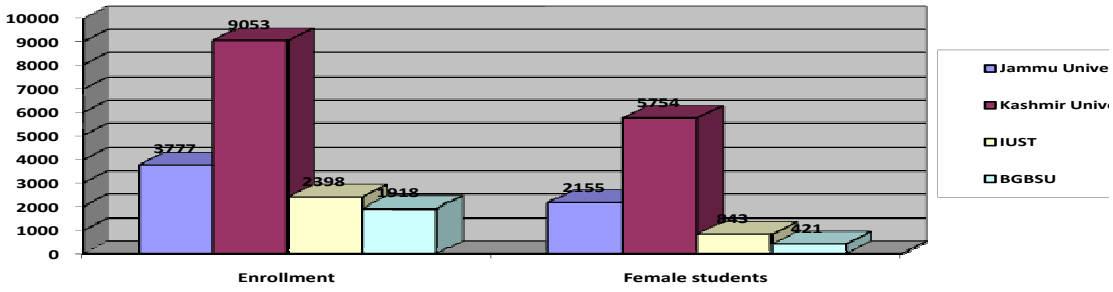
(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	Object of Expenditure	Funds projected during			Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Revenue					

1	SALARIES - EXP	280.95	1225.78	1355.42	2862.15
2	T E / POL	5.00	7.00	10.00	22.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	10.00	14.00	20.00	44.00
4	TELEPHONE	2.00	3.00	4.00	9.00
5	PUB/INFORMATION	4.00	6.00	10.00	20.00
6	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	20.00	30.00	40.00	90.00
	Total (REVENUE)	**321.95**	**1285.78**	**1439.42**	**3047.15**
CAPITAL					
7	NEW WORKS	1600.00	2400.00	3565.00	7565.00
8	MACH./EQUIPMENT	70.00	80.00	100.00	250.00
9	OTHERS(furniture)	30.00	45.00	62.85	137.85
	Total (CAPITAL)	**1700.00**	**2525.00**	**3727.85**	**7952.85**
	Total (R+C)	**2021.95**	**3810.78**	**5167.27**	**11000.00**

Component 3 - Infrastructure Grants to Universities

There are seven universities functional in the State, out of which four universities are being partly funded under the State Sector. At present, 17146 students are enrolled in these four universities including 9173 female students. It is proposed to meet critical infrastructure needs of 04 established Universities of the State by availing funds under the scheme.



The university-wise details, status of funding and reforms as well as NAAC

accreditation status is given below:

S. No	Name of University	Date of estb	12 B Status	Funding Status under 12 B	Reforms implemented	Reforms proposed to be implemented	NAAC status
1	***University of Kashmir***	1948	YES	YES	Entrance test based Admission Process. Semester System at PG level.	Introduction of Choice Based Credit system is being introduced this year. Curriculum is also being revised in tune with the current trends. ***Annexure 3***	A-Grade
2	***University of Jammu***	1969	YES	YES		Introduction of semester system, choice based credit system, curriculum development, admission procedure, continuous internal evaluation, end of semester evaluation. ***Annexure 3-i***	A-Grade
3	***Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University (BGBS)***	2004	YES	YES		Exercising autonomy, introduction of reforms in student performance evaluation, Providing incentives to faculty for participation in continuing education (CE) programmes, building framework for establishing participation of all stakeholders. ***Annexure 3-ii***	NA
4	***Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST)***		No	No	The university has already adopted a semester system of teaching with continuous assessment of students. Multidisciplinary approach , whereby the students besides being taught the core courses of their study are exposed to other courses of general courses like	The allied and general education curriculum courses are not presently being offered as per the choice of the students which shall now be target of the university and by the next academic session; the university will be offering choice based courses.	NA

					environment, computer applications, communication skill etc.	***Annexure 3-iii***	

An amount of Rs. 80.00 crore has been projected in the remaining period of the 12th FYP period to upgrade infrastructure in all the four aforementioned universities by way of creation of new infrastructure and modernization of existing infrastructure as per the following year-wise break-up:

(Rs in crores)

S. No	***Name of University***	***Project allocation***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***
1	University of Kashmir	*20.00*	*6.65*	*6.45*	*6.90*
2	University of Jammu	*20.00*	*7.70*	*6.70*	*5.60*
3	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	*20.00*	*8.40*	*7.58*	*4.02*
4	Islamic University of Science & Technology	*20.00*	*13.17*	*3.40*	*3.43*
TOTAL		**80.00**	**35.92**	**24.13**	**19.95**

The university-wise and work-wise details are given in ***Annexure 3-iv.***

Component 4 - New Model Degree Colleges (General)

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI/ UGC, sanctioned 374 Model Degree Colleges in educationally backward districts of the country with low gross enrollment ratio in comparison to the national average. 11 districts (with low GER) were identified in the J&K State viz-a-viz Anantnag, Budgam, Baramulla, Doda, Kargil, Kathua, Kupwara, Leh, Poonch, Rajouri and Udhampur.

However, due to re-organization of districts in 2007, which resulted in carving out of five more districts namely Kishtwar, Ramban, Bandipora, Kulgam and Reasi from the erstwhile identified districts of Doda, Baramulla, Anantnag and Udhampur respectively, the State Cabinet approved establishment of these 11 Model Degree Colleges in the J&K State at Kupwara (Kupwara), Tangmarg (Baramulla), Charar-i-sharief (Budgam), Damhall Hanjipora (Kulgam), Nobra (Leh), Zanaskar (Kargil), Kalakote (Rajouri), Surankote (Poonch), Marwah (Kishtwar), Sarh Bagga Mahore (Reasi) and Mahanpur (Kathua).

The University Grants Commission (UGC) on 30-03-2012 has already approved DPRs for establishment of eight Model Colleges at the total capital cost of Rs. 8.00 crore per college under the scheme on 50:50 funding pattern to be shared between the Central and State Government. In addition, the GoI provides Rs. 1.00 crore under the scheme for construction of women hostel building for each Model Degree College. The approval for remaining three Model Degree Colleges at Mahore (Reasi), Marwah (Kishtwar) and D. H. Pora (Anantnag) is still awaited though their DPRs have also been submitted to the GoI. All these 11 Model Colleges have been made functional in makeshift accommodation.

The Ministry of HRD, GoI has already released 1st installment amounting to Rs 16.00 crore for construction of the approved eight Model Degree Colleges. The college-wise physical and financial status of all these college is given in ***Annexure "4"***.

Moreover, 220 posts of various categories both teaching and non-teaching have been created for all the 11 Model Degree Colleges as per the details given as under:

S. No	Category of Posts	Pay Scale	No of posts
1	Principal	37400-67000+10000	11
2	Assistant Professor	15600-39100+6000	110
3	Librarian	15600-39100+6000	11
4	PTI	15600-39100+6000	11
5	Senior Asstt.	5200-20200+2400	11
6	Jr. Asstt.	5200-20200+1900	11
7	Lab. Asstt.	5200-20200+1900	11
8	Library Bearer	4440-7440+1300	11
9	Orderly	4440-7440+1300	11
10	Chowkidar	4440-7440+1300	11
11	Safaiwala	4440-7440+1300	11
	Total		**220**

Since the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been subsumed under RUSA, and as per the revised guidelines, the unit cost for establishment of Model Degrees Colleges has been revised to Rs 12.00 crore per college on 90:10 funding pattern basis to be shared between the Central and State Governments, it is proposed as under:

i) Seek funding for the balance number of three model degree colleges on the new funding pattern viz. 90:10 under RUSA.
ii) Seek the balance funding for the already sanctioned 8 Model Degree Colleges under 90:10 funding pattern.

It is proposed to establish six more New Model Degree Colleges during the last two remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan in the already identified educationally backward blocks of the State at Vijaypur (Samba), Mandi (Poonch), Hajin (Bandipora), Wachi (Shopian), Chennani (Udhampur) and Ashmuqam (Anantnag). An additional amount of Rs 188.00 crore has been proposed in the State Higher Education Plan for construction of model colleges in the state as per the following break-up:

(Rs in crore)

S. No	*Activity*	*Projected Allocation*	*Funds received*	*Funds proposed in SHEP*	*Remarks*
1	Eight Model Colleges *(Sanctioned under the CSS Establishment of Model Degree Colleges in educationally backward areas of the Country).*	96.00	16.00	80.00	Out of the 11 Model Degree Colleges sanctioned at the unit cost of Rs 8.00 crore per college, an amount of 16.00 crore @ Rs 2.00 per college has been received for the eight colleges.
2	Three Model Colleges *(Sanctioned under the CSS Establishment of Model Degree Colleges in educationally backward areas of the Country).*	36.00	0.00	36.00	The three Model Colleges sectioned at Marwah, Mahore and D.H. Pora have already been made functional, however, the funding is yet to be received from the MHRD.
3	Six New Model Colleges	72.00	0.00	72.00	For establishment of six more new Model Degree Colleges in uncovered areas of the State.
TOTAL		***204.00***	***16.00***	***188.00***	

The details of year-wise requirement of funds needed for establishment of Model degree colleges in the State is reflected here as under:

(Rs in crore)

S. No	Activity	Projected Allocation	Funds received	Funds required during			
				2014-15	*2015-16*	*2016-17*	*Total*
1	*Eight Model Colleges*	96.00	16.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	80.00
2	*Three Model Colleges*	36.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	36.00
3	*Six New Model Colleges*	72.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	72.00
TOTAL		***204.00***	***16.00***	***58.00***	***94.00***	***36.00***	***188.00***

The abstract of the cost for construction of the proposed six new Model Degree Colleges @ Rs 12.00 crore per college is given in ***Annexure 4-i.***

Component 5:Up-gradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges

There are 98 degree colleges functional in the State including 2 government aided colleges and an engineering college. Out of these, 59 colleges are relatively new; established after the year 2004. Most of these newly sanctioned degree colleges are functional in makeshift accommodation. Since, most of these colleges are yet to be included under Section B of the UGC, they are not funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The students enrolled in these colleges are facing serious hardships in terms of the non-availability of some critical needs in institutional infrastructure viz-a-viz libraries/ laboratories, toilets, hostels etc. On the other hand, most of the existing colleges have already been provided with the basic infrastructure facilities. However, various facilities like girl's hostel, common room, auditorium etc are still lacking in these colleges. It is proposed to upgrade eight of the existing colleges of the State to the level of Model colleges so as to make these colleges at par with the most reputed colleges of the Country. Based on the SC/ ST population and low GER of the districts, an amount of Rs 32.00 crore has been projected for upgradation of following eight existing Degree Colleges to the level of Model Colleges:

S. No	*Name of College*	*District*	*GER*		
			Male	*Female*	***Total***
1	GWC, Udhampur	Udhampur	6.8	7.36	**7.10**
2	GDC, Poonch	Poonch	6.00	4.50	**5.30**
3	GDC Doda	Doda	7.00	4.60	**5.90**
4	GDC Kathua	Kathua	7.00	11.20	**9.10**
5	GDC, Baramulla	Baramulla	7.90	5.38	**6.70**
5	GDC, Pulwama	Pulwama	15.20	13.46	**14.40**
7	GDC Anantnag	Anantnag	15.20	13.50	**14.40**
8	GDC Handwara	Kupwara	7.90	5.40	**6.70**

The proposed up-gradation shall fill up the missing gaps in infrastructure of these colleges, provide various other requisite facilities to the students and help in

improving GER of the State.

The year-wise requirement of funds proposed under this component is given hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Name of the proposed model college	Proposed allocation	Year-wise requirement of funds		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	GCW, Udhampur	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
2	GDC, Poonch	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
3	GDC, Doda	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
4	GDC, Kathua	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
5	GDC, Baramulla	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
6	GDC, Pulwama	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
7	GDC, Anantnag	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
8	GDC, Handwara	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
TOTAL		**3200.00**	**800.00**	**1200.00**	**1200.00**

The abstract of the cost for construction of each of the proposed eight colleges is given below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Item	Hilly Area		Total Cost
		Area (SM)	Rate (Rs. Per SM)	
1	Hostel for female students	800	36000.00	288.00
2	Common Room for Students	150	44500.00	66.75
3	Toilet Block	100	44500.00	44.50
TOTAL				**399.25**

Say Rs 400.00 lacs

Component 6: New Colleges (Professional)

The Regional Engineering College (REC), Srinagar established in 1960, was one of the first eight Regional Engineering Colleges established by Government of India during the first Five Year Plan. The Institute acquired the status of National Institute of Technology with deemed University status during August, 2003 and attained full autonomy in its Academics. The administration of the institute was accordingly taken over by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD).

The RECs were jointly operated by the central government and the concerned state governments. Non-recurring expenditures and expenditures for post-graduate courses during the REC period were borne by the central government, while recurring expenditure on undergraduate courses was shared equally by central and state governments. Due to the enormous costs and infrastructure involved in creating globally respected Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), in 2002, the MHRD decided to upgrade RECs to "National Institutes of Technology" (NITs) instead of creating IITs. The admissions to the undergraduate and post graduate courses are done on all India basis through the Joint Entrance Examination/ DASA (for Non Resident Indians) and the Graduate Aptitude Test of Engineering (GATE).

Following the establishment of Regional Engineering College (REC) at Srinagar in 1960, the State Government established the Government College of Engineering and Technology (GCET) at Jammu in the year 1994. Nine Academic Departments including five Engineering Departments were created for imparting training to the students. The total intake capacity of the college is 300 (60 per discipline).

Over the years, four engineering colleges came up in the private sector three in Jammu Division and one in Kashmir division. These colleges are:

01. *Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (MIET)-Jammu*
02. *Yogananda College of Engineering & Technology-Jammu*
03. *Mahant Bachitar Singh College of Engineering & Technology -Jammu*
04. *SSM College of Engineering & Technology – at Pattan Baramulla*

Besides three Universities are also running Engineering Courses. Thus the Engineering courses are taught in the State in the following institutions:

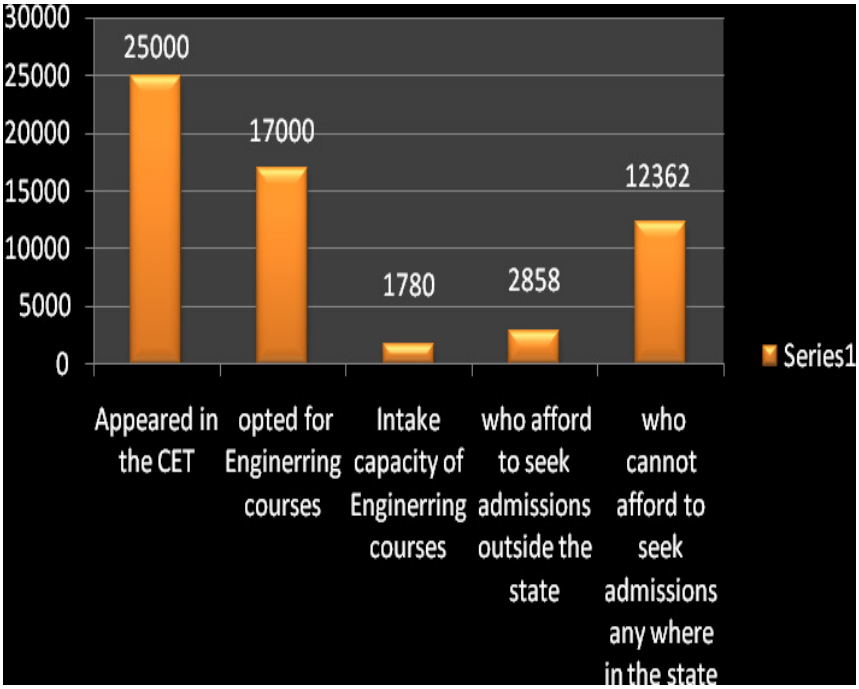
▪ **Kashmir**	**Private Engineering College**	**= 01**
	University (IUST)	**= 01**
▪ **Jammu**	**Private Engineering Colleges**	**= 03**
	Govt. Engineering College	**= 01**
	Universities (SMVDU /BGSBU)	**= 02**

(Besides permission/NOC for setting up of two Private Engineering Colleges in Jammu / Samba has been granted during 2013)

The setting-up of new engineering colleges in the State has become imperative for the State Government due to the fact that there is an acute shortage of technically-qualified manpower in the region and the gap is ever widening. Besides, over the years, the graduate labour market has changed considerably. There are more and more university graduates experiencing difficulties in entering the graduate labour market. An environment of radical uncertainty and complexity in the job market has arisen, that brings about changes and also calls for changes. The greatest challenge for graduates in this era is to develop engineering skills to become employable. The new world of work requires new engineering skills rather than functional skills. Closer analysis of what employers are looking for, reveals congruity between the abilities developed in higher education and those desired by the private employers particularly the industry. There is need to address these issues affecting young people, by way of opening up of new engineering colleges in the State so as to provide the youth meaningful avenues to realize their potential and acquire engineering skills related and relevant to the job market.

As per data available from the Board of Professional Entrance Examination (BoPEE), nearly 25,000 candidates appeared in the Common Entrance Test (CET) in 2011-12. Out of these, a whopping 17,000 students opted for selection to various engineering streams against the total intake capacity of only 1,780 seats available in GCET, private engineering colleges and 03 universities located in the State offering engineering courses. This means that only 10% of the students pursuing engineering courses get admission within the State. Out of the remaining 15,000 aspirants, a large number of students, whose parents can afford, seek admission outside the State. Out

of this, in 2012-13, MHRD sanctioned scholarship in favour of 2858 students pursuing studies in engineering courses outside the State. In 2013-14, 7224 students applied for scholarship under Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme. There are thousands of students pursuing engineering courses in various institutes of the country details whereof are not available. This amply indicates scope and the need for establishment of at least three more engineering colleges in the State.



It is proposed to set-up three engineering colleges at under-gradate level in the State as per the following details:

S. No	***Item***	***Remarks***	***Funds proposed (Rs in crores)***
A	***Government College of Engineering & Technology, Srinagar***	The college is proposed to be located at Khimber-Srinagar for which 200 kanals of state land has already been identified.	26.00

B	***Constituent Engineering College of the University of Kashmir***	The college is proposed to be established at University Campus Zakura as a constituent College of Kashmir University to be managed and administered by the University.	26.00
C	***Constituent Engineering College of the University of Jammu***	The college is proposed to be established at University off-site Campus Kathua as a constituent College of Jammu University to be managed and administered by the University.	26.00
TOTAL			**78.00**

An amount Rs 78.00 crore shall be required for establishment of the proposed three engineering colleges in the State as per the year-wise break-up given as under:

(Rs. In lacs)

Sr. No.	*Object of Expenditure*	*Proposed Outlay 2014-15*	*Proposed Outlay 2015-16*	*Proposed Outlay 2016-17*	*Total*
REVENUE					
1	SALARIES - EXP	276.68	386.43	839.00	1502.11
2	T E / POL	4.00	5.00	8.00	17.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	5.00	8.00	7.00	20.00
4	RENT RATES/TAXED	4.00	5.00	13.83	22.83
5	TELEPHONE	3.00	3.00	4.50	10.50
6	PUB/INFORMATION	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
7	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	7.00	10.00	14.98	31.98
8	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (REVENUE)	***301.68***	***419.43***	***892.31***	***1613.42***
CAPITAL					
9	NEW WORKS	1185.25	1592.25	3201.08	5978.58
10	MACH./EQUIPMENT	13.00	24.00	75.00	112.00
11	OTHERS (Furniture)	15.00	25.00	56.00	96.00
Total (CAPITAL)		***1213.25***	***1641.25***	***3332.08***	***6186.58***
Grand Total (R+C)		***1514.93***	***2060.68***	***4224.39***	***7800.00***

The college-wise details are given here under:

A. ***GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, SRINAGAR***

A piece of land has been identified at Khimber, near Hazratbal, in Srinagar district. The place is centrally located. It is proposed to set-up an engineering college

at under-gradate level at Khimber, Srinagar, so as to provide technical education facility to a large number of aspiring students in the State. The location is ideal as it will cater to the students from all over the State in general and catchment area comprising the districts of Srinagar, Budgam, Pulwama, Ganderbal and Bandipora in particular.

The overall population in the age group of 18 to 23 together with male & female population of these districts is given as under:

S. No	***District***	***Total Population***	***Male***	***Female***
1	Srinagar	140999	72973	68026
2	Budgam	85927	44475	41452
3	Pulwama	63890	33065	30825
4	Ganderbal	33909	17550	16359
5	Bandipora	44714	23141	21573

An amount of Rs 26.00 crore has been projected for establishment of the proposed professional college at Khimber- Srinagar. The component-wise details are as under:

REVENUE COMPONENT

The Department envisages introducing ten engineering courses in the phased manner. Four engineering courses shall be introduced in 2014-15, one in 2015-16 and five in 2016-17 as per the following break-up:

S. No.	***Name of the course***	***Intake Capacity***	***Year-wise proposal for introduction of courses***		
		1st Year	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***
1	Civil Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Electronics & Communication Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Electrical Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Food Processing and Technology	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Computer Science Engineering	60	**No**	Yes	Yes
6	Electrical & Renewable Energy	60	**No**	**No**	Yes
7	Architectural Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes

8	Mechanical Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes
9	Metallurgical Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes
10	Water Resources Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes

The introduction of these courses shall require creation of adequate staff both teaching and non-teaching for the college. Therefore, based on the introduction of courses, it is proposed to create the requisite staff in a phased manner. The details of creation of posts depicting the year-wise requirement of funds is given in ***Annexure - 6***. However, the year-wise details are reflected below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Category of staff	Financial Year			TOTAL
		2014-15	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	
1	**Admin and Faculty**	35.94	51.38	279.34	**366.66**
2	**Non Teaching**	52.80	54.11	55.06	**161.97**
TOTAL		**88.74**	**105.49**	**334.40**	**528.63**

Besides, an amount of Rs 51.99 lacs shall be required for various other recurring expenses including office expenses, TE/ POL, Telephone etc.

CAPITAL COMPONENT:

Out of the total allocation of Rs 26.00 crore, an amount of Rs 19.91 crore has been projected for construction of basic infrastructure for the college. The department envisions to construct Administrative and Academic blocks during remaining period of the 12th Five year Plan. Besides, construction of requisite number of laboratories, students cafeteria, common room for students, Workshops, Conference room and toilet block shall also be taken up in a phased manner. An amount of Rs 431.75 lacs shall be required during the year 2014-15; Rs 592.25 lacs during the year 2015-16 and Rs 967.38 lacs during 2016-17. The year-wise details of funds projected for construction of the proposed college is given below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Item	Hilly Area			Year-wise requirement of funds			
		Area (SM)	Rate (Rs.Per SM)	Total Cost (Rs. In Lakh)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Administrative Building	800	44500	356.00	80.00	110.00	166.00	356.00
2	Academic Block (Classrooms etc)	1000	44500	445.00	80.00	125.00	240.00	445.00
3	Electronics Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
4	Computer Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
5	IT Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	30.00	44.00	89.00
6	Metallurgical Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	30.00	44.00	89.00
7	Mechanical Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	30.00	44.00	89.00
8	Electrical Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	20.00	42.88	77.88
9	Electrical and Renewable Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
10	Water Resource Engg. Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
11	Civil Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
12	Architectural Laboratory	175	44500	77.88	15.00	25.00	37.88	77.88
13	Workshops	250	44500	111.25	15.00	30.00	66.25	111.25
14	Conference Room	250	44500	111.25	15.00	35.00	61.25	111.25
15	Toilet Block	150	44500	66.75	66.75	0.00	0.00	66.75
16	Cafeteria	50	44500	22.25	10.00	12.25	0.00	22.25
17	Common Room for students	150	44500	66.75	15.00	20.00	31.75	66.75
TOTAL		**4475**	**756500**	**1991.38**	**431.75**	**592.25**	**967.38**	**1991.38**

In addition, an amount of Rs 28.00 lacs has been projected for procurement of requisite machinery, equipments and the furniture for the college.

The year-wise and object-wise details of funds required are reflected hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	Object of Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16	Proposed Outlay 2016-17	Total
Revenue					
1	SALARIES - EXP	88.74	105.49	334.40	528.63
2	T E / POL	2.00	3.00	4.00	9.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	3.00	4.00	5.00	12.00
4	RENT RATES/TAXED	2.00	3.00	3.83	8.83
5	TELEPHONE	2.00	2.00	2.50	6.50
6	PUB/INFORMATION	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
7	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	3.00	4.00	5.66	12.66
8	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (REVENUE)	**101.74**	**122.49**	**356.39**	**580.62**
CAPITAL					
9	NEW WORKS	431.75	592.25	967.38	1991.38
10	MACH./EQUIPMENT	3.00	4.00	5.00	12.00
11	OTHERS(Furniture)	5.00	5.00	6.00	16.00
	Total (CAPITAL)	**439.75**	**601.25**	**978.38**	**2019.38**
	Total (R+C)	**541.49**	**723.74**	**1334.77**	**2600.00**

B. CONSTITUENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR

COURSES OF STUDY

It is proposed to introduce five engineering courses in a phased manner. Two during 2014-15 one in 2015-16 and two more in 2016-17 as per the following details:

S. No.	*Name of the course*	*Intake Capacity*	*Year-wise proposal for introduction of courses*		
		1st Year	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
1	Civil Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Electronics & Communication Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Computer Science Engineering	60	**No**	Yes	Yes
4	Instrumentation Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes
5	Mechanical Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes

REVENUE COMPONENT

The introduction of these courses shall require creation of adequate staff both teaching and non-teaching for the college. Therefore, based on the introduction of courses, the Department also proposes to create the requisite staff in the phased manner. The details of creation of posts depicting the year-wise requirement of funds is given in ***Annexure 6-i.*** However, the year-wise details are reflected below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Category of staff	Financial Year			TOTAL
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	**Admin and Faculty**	41.17	86.37	197.23	**324.77**
2	**Non Teaching**	52.80	54.11	55.06	**161.97**
TOTAL		**93.97**	**140.48**	**252.29**	**486.74**

Besides, an amount of Rs 29.66 lacs shall be required for various other recurring expenses including office expenses, TE/ POL, Telephone etc.

CAPITAL COMPONENT:

Out of the total allocation of Rs 26.00 crore, an amount of Rs 19.94 crore has been projected for construction of basic infrastructure for the proposed college. The department envisions constructing Administrative and Academic blocks during remaining period of the 12th Five year Plan. Besides, construction of requisite number of laboratories, student's cafeteria, common room for students, Workshops, Conference room and toilet block shall also be taken up in a phased manner. An amount of Rs 376.75 lacs shall be required during the year 2014-15; Rs 500.00 lacs during the year 2015-16 and Rs 1116.85 lacs during 2016-17. The year-wise details of funds projected for construction of the proposed college is given below:

S. No	Item	Hilly Area			Year-wise requirement of funds			
		Area (SM)	Rate (Rs.Per SM)	Total Cost *(Rs. in lacs)*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Administrative Building	1000	44500	445.00	80.00	110.00	255.00	445.00
2	Academic Block (Classrooms etc)	1200	44500	534.00	80.00	125.00	329.00	534.00
3	Electronic & Communication Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
4	Computer Science Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
5	Mechanical Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	30.00	44.00	89.00
6	Civil Engineering Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
7	Instrumentation Engg. Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
8	Workshops	250	44500	111.25	15.00	30.00	66.25	111.25
9	Conference Room	300	44500	133.50	15.00	35.00	83.50	133.50
10	Toilet Block	150	44500	66.75	66.75	0.00	0.00	66.75
11	Cafeteria	100	44500	44.50	10.00	10.00	24.50	44.50
12	Confidential Room	160	44500	71.20	10.00	20.00	41.20	71.20
13	Committee/Syndicate Room	160	44500	71.20	10.00	20.00	41.20	71.20
14	Common Room for students	160	44500	71.20	15.00	20.00	36.20	71.20
TOTAL		**4480**	**623000**	**1993.60**	**376.75**	**500.00**	**1116.85**	**1993.60**

In addition, an amount of Rs 90.00 lacs has been projected for procurement of requisite machinery, equipments and the furniture for the college.

The year-wise and object-wise details of funds required are reflected hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	*Object of Expenditure*	*Total Allocation*	*Proposed Outlay 2014-15*	*Proposed Outlay 2015-16*	*Proposed Outlay 2016-17*	*Total*
	Revenue					
1	SALARIES	486.74	93.97	140.47	252.30	486.74
2	T E / POL	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00
4	RENT RATES/TAXED	7.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
5	TELEPHONE	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	2.00
6	PUB/INFORMATION	3.00	0.50	0.50	2.00	3.00
7	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	9.66	2.00	3.00	4.66	9.66
8	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (REVENUE)	***516.40***	***99.97***	***148.47***	***267.96***	***516.40***
	CAPITAL					
9	NEW WORKS	1993.60	376.75	500.00	1116.85	1993.60
10	MACH./EQUIPMENT	50.00	5.00	10.00	35.00	50.00
11	OTHERS (Furniture)	40.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	40.00
Total (CAPITAL)		***2083.60***	***386.75***	***520.00***	***1176.85***	***2083.60***
Grand Total (R+C)		***2600.00***	***486.72***	***668.47***	***1444.81***	***2600.00***

C. CONSTITUENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

COURSES OF STUDY:

It is proposed to introduce five engineering courses in a phased manner. Two during 2014-15, one in 2015-16 and two more in 2016-17 as per the following details:

S. No.	Name of the course	Intake Capacity 1st Year	Year-wise proposal for introduction of courses		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Civil Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Electronics & Communication Engineering	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Computer Science Engineering	60	**No**	Yes	Yes
4	Instrumentation Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes
5	Mechanical Engineering	60	**No**	**No**	Yes

REVENUE COMPONENT

The introduction of these courses shall require creation of adequate staff both teaching and non-teaching for the college. Therefore, based on the introduction of courses, the Department also proposes to create the requisite staff in the phased manner. The details of creation of posts depicting the year-wise requirement of funds is given in ***Annexure 6-ii***. However, the year-wise details are reflected below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Category of staff	Financial Year			TOTAL
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	**Admin and Faculty**	41.17	86.37	197.23	**324.77**
2	**Non Teaching**	52.80	54.11	55.06	**161.97**
TOTAL		**93.97**	**140.48**	**252.29**	**486.74**

Besides, an amount of Rs 29.66 lacs shall be required for various other recurring expenses including office expenses, TE/ POL, Telephone etc.

CAPITAL COMPONENT:

Out of the total allocation of Rs 26.00 crore, an amount of Rs 19.94 crore has been projected for construction of basic infrastructure for the proposed college. The department envisions constructing Administrative and Academic blocks during remaining period of the 12th Five year Plan. Besides, construction of requisite number of laboratories, student's cafeteria, common room for students, Workshops, Conference room and toilet block shall also be taken up in a phased manner. An amount of Rs 376.75 lacs shall be required during the year 2014-15; Rs 500.00 lacs during the year 2015-16 and Rs 1116.85 lacs during 2016-17. The year-wise details of funds projected for construction of the proposed college is given below:

S. No	Item	Hilly Area			Year-wise requirement of funds			
		Area (SM)	Rate (Rs.Per SM)	Total Cost *(Rs. in lacs)*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Administrative Building	1000	44500	445.00	80.00	110.00	255.00	445.00
2	Academic Block (Classrooms etc)	1200	44500	534.00	80.00	125.00	329.00	534.00
3	Electronic & Communication Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
4	Computer Science Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
5	Mechanical Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	30.00	44.00	89.00
6	Civil Engineering Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
7	Instrumentation Engg. Laboratory	200	44500	89.00	15.00	25.00	49.00	89.00
8	Workshops	250	44500	111.25	15.00	30.00	66.25	111.25
9	Conference Room	300	44500	133.50	15.00	35.00	83.50	133.50
10	Toilet Block	150	44500	66.75	66.75	0.00	0.00	66.75
11	Cafeteria	100	44500	44.50	10.00	10.00	24.50	44.50
12	Confidential Room	160	44500	71.20	10.00	20.00	41.20	71.20
13	Committee/Syndicate Room	160	44500	71.20	10.00	20.00	41.20	71.20
14	Common Room for students	160	44500	71.20	15.00	20.00	36.20	71.20
TOTAL		**4480**	**623000**	**1993.60**	**376.75**	**500.00**	**1116.85**	**1993.60**

In addition, an amount of Rs 90.00 lacs has been projected for procurement of requisite machinery, equipments and the furniture for the college.

The year-wise and object-wise details of funds required are reflected hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

Sr. No.	Object of Expenditure	Total Allocation	Proposed Outlay 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16	Proposed Outlay 2016-17	Total
	Revenue					
1	SALARIES - EXP	486.74	93.97	140.47	252.30	486.74
2	T E / POL	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
3	OFICE EXPENSES	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00
4	RENT RATES/TAXED	7.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
5	TELEPHONE	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	2.00
6	PUB/INFORMATION	3.00	0.50	0.50	2.00	3.00
7	BOOKS / LIBRARIES	9.66	2.00	3.00	4.66	9.66
8	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (REVENUE)	***516.40***	***99.97***	***148.47***	***267.96***	***516.40***
	CAPITAL					
9	NEW WORKS	1993.60	376.75	500.00	1116.85	1993.60
10	MACH./EQUIPMENT	50.00	5.00	10.00	35.00	50.00
11	OTHERS (Furniture)	40.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	40.00
Total (CAPITAL)		***2083.60***	***386.75***	***520.00***	***1176.85***	***2083.60***
Grand Total (R+C)		***2600.00***	***486.72***	***668.47***	***1444.81***	***2600.00***

Component 7 - Infrastructure Grants to Colleges

There are 98 degree colleges functional in the State including 2 government aided colleges and an engineering college. Out of these 98 colleges, 59 colleges are relatively new; established after the year 2004. Most of these newly sanctioned degree colleges are functional in makeshift accommodation. Since, most of these colleges are yet to be included under Section B of the UGC, they are not funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The students enrolled in these colleges are facing serious hardships in terms of the non-availability of some critical needs in institutional infrastructure viz-a-viz creating/ upgrading libraries/ laboratories, toilets etc

Institutional Development Plans have been prepared for the Colleges which require up-gradation in terms of infrastructure reflecting therein, the requirement of funds needed for immediate creation/ development of requisite infrastructure. The component-wise details of funds required for the development of infrastructure is given here under:

(Rs in crore)

S. No	Activities	Project	Financial Year		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	***Infrastructure***				
	i. Modernization and strengthening of laboratories	***10.05***	2.78	3.36	3.91
	ii. Establishment of new laboratories for new UG and PG Programs progammes	***37.35***	12.44	13.31	11.60
	iii. Establishment /Modernization of class rooms.	***22.75***	6.42	7.72	8.61
	iv. Updating of Learning Resources	***17.22***	4.56	5.27	7.39
	v. Procurement of Furniture	***18.95***	5.59	6.23	7.13
	vi. Establishment/ up gradation of Central and Departmental Computer Centres	***24.35***	7.18	7.98	9.19
	vii. Modernization/improvement of supporting departments	***25.20***	7.23	8.43	9.54
	viii. Modernization and strengthening of libraries and increasing access to knowledge resources.	***24.43***	7.19	8.05	9.19
	ix. Refurbishment (Minor Civil Works)	***15.70***	4.83	5.59	5.28
TOTAL		***196.00***	**58.22**	**65.94**	**71.84**

An amount of Rs. 196.00 crore is the minimum requirement of funds projected under State Higher Education Plan to create/ develop basic infrastructural facilities in all the Government Degree Colleges of the State during the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan. The College-wise details are given in ***Annexure*-7**.

Component 8 - Research, Innovation and quality improvement:

Jammu & Kashmir is one of the states with great flare for innovation and research. Both the State Universities of Kashmir & Jammu as well as Government-aided BGSBU and IUST universities have established an excellent reputation and maintained consistently high grades with UGC.

1. University of Jammu:

The teaching and research activity of the University of Jammu has amply been supported in terms of fellowships and sponsored research projects. The University has received recognition from all the National funding agencies like DST, CSIR, ICMR, DRDO, DAE, ICSSR, DOE, MOEF, MOES, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism, etc. The University has got commissioned DST supported single crystal X-Ray Diffract meter as a National Facility in the Department of Physics which is being used by various institutions of the Country including IIIM (CSIR), Jammu.

There are several Departments like Physics, Chemistry, The Business School, Commerce, Political Science, Botany, Zoology, Environmental Science, Biotechnology etc, which have been supported by UGC under SAP/COSIST/DRS. Most of the Science Departments have also been supported under FIST Programme of DST. The Department of Science and Technology under its PURSE Programme has substantially funded the University of Jammu in the recent past.

The Communication infrastructure of the University includes Internet (National Knowledge Network up to 100 MBPS/Reliance up to 10 MBPS), Local Area Network (through Fibre optic cable), Computer lab. (50 nodes), VLSI Image Lab (50 nodes), Sun Lab (20 nodes) etc. The Campus has Wi-Fi environment as well.

The National Innovation Council defines Innovation as something that is going beyond the confines of formal R&D to redefine everything. The concept of knowledge production has been changing due to the diverse dynamics of the interrelated phenomena in the real world, since no single discipline is able to provide sufficient inputs for the study of these phenomena.

In order to further strengthen teaching and research activities, the University of Jammu proposes the following innovative programmes which possess inter-

disciplinary and cross-border research approach.

CENTRE FOR CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND DRUG DISCOVERY: The discipline of Crystallography and Drug Discovery gets inputs from subjects like Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Biochemistry, Mathematics, Biotechnology etc. The objectives of the proposed centre are the following:

- To exploit the rich diversity of medicinal plants which grow in abundance in the mountainous regions of J&K State (with active participation of Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR Lab), Jammu, for identification, isolation and characterization of elite genotypes and chemotypes.
- Isolation, Crystallization and Purification of proteins and their Three-dimensional structure analysis by employing X-ray Crystallographic and other related techniques.
- To nurture and strengthen and interface between the existing science disciplines (departments like Chemistry, Biotechnology, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Mathematics) of Jammu University and IIIM, Jammu, including nine universities of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

UNIVERSITY INNOVATION CLUSTER [UIC]: The University of Jammu, through its dedicated faculty coming from all disciplines, especially those which fall under the faculties of Physical Sciences, Life Science, Mathematical Sciences (Computer Sciences),Earth Sciences, Computer Sciences, etc., has felt a strong need for a dedicated centre which could house the state-of –art equipments for centralized use and access by its teaching and research community, in particular, and the scientists of neighboring Universities and their affiliated Colleges, in general.

To cater to the scientific needs of the teachers and researchers, a University Innovation Cluster is proposed with the following objectives:

- To provide a unique platform to young/dynamic minds, cutting across the disciplines and specializations.
- To conduct multi-disciplinary collaborative translational research in emerging areas of natural sciences, medical, biomedical, biophysical, engineering, behavioral and social sciences with the fundamental aim of providing better health-care, environment, and for the overall well-being of mankind.
- To possess and Incubation Centre with an aim of designing products/processes for novel applications in the field of medicine, general health, food, agriculture, industry, etc.

- To have high end computing facility which may be useful to the human resource of Jammu University and that of neighboring Institutions within and outside the State of Jammu & Kashmir for conducting research pertaining to issues of social and scientific relevance. For the proposed UIC grants for Building and Manpower will be required to the tune of about Rs. 1000.00 Lacs.

CLIMATE CHANGE: Support for the Institute of Himalayan Glaciology of the University for an on-going Project on "Climate Change and its Impact on Society and Resources in J&K State". The objectives are the following:

- ***T***o investigate, assess and measure changes in benchmark glaciers due to climate change in J&K Himalayas.
- Impact assessment of climate change on the society with special reference to water and food resources in J&K State.
- To access, analyze and review the existing legal and societal policies in J&K State to combat the challenges of climate change.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: It is characterized by normative and policy concerns to help final solutions to societal and environment problems created by development or its absence. The proposal is distinguished by a cross-societal comparative approach and it will be designed to provide a solid inter-disciplinary formation in sustainable development climate change theory & practice and core issues of economics as well. The broad objectives would be as follows:

- Sustainable development and employment, equity and income distribution in India.
- Climate migration and its impact on women and children.
- Water resource governance system.
- Climate change and its implications for access to food, water, Health and productivity.
- Development of small scale industries utilizing locally available and luxuriantly growing medicinal plants.
- Development of conservatories for rare, endemic and threatened taxa of both food and medicinal value.
- Study of socially and economically marginalized people.

- To identify the factors responsible for social backwardness in the hilly terrrian and border areas and also to identify the potentialities socio-economic development.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: The objectives of the proposed programme are as follows:

- To set up social entrepreneur incubator that will help the aspiring entrepreneurs to initiate new ventures.
- To conduct value based awareness and extension activities across the region.
- To initiate activities in the fields of aquaculture and mushroom cultivation for generating employment opportunities for the youth.
- To conduct training programmes in entomology so as to help them to establish units for production of honey, vermin-composting, silk etc.

CULTURAL HERITAGE: Jammu has a rich cultural heritage which needs to be explored and strengthened for the promotion of cultural ethos and values. Healthy exchange of knowledge can be promoted through translational means of languages, various art forms and culture. The aims and objectives of starting a programme in Cultural heritage would be as follows:

- To provide a platform to multi-talented students possessing creative and intellectual drive.
- To combine theoretical, historical and cultural learning with practical coaching the theatrical performances.
- To undertake translation of classical works of different languages into Hindi and Dogri languages and dialects of J&K State for enrichment of the literature/existing knowledge database.
- To document and create an archive, museum and eco-museum for displaying the tribal culture of the J&K State.
- To establish criteria and methodologies for the integration of tangible and intangible heritage in museums and other heritage institutions.
- To initiate a programme in Manuscriptology.

2. *University of Kashmir:*

The department proposes to establish Advanced Scientific Research Center (ASR) at the University of Kashmir. The general purpose of ASR will be to attract highly skillful and talented Scientists local from diverse disciplines of sciences to

engage in a meaningful high quality research focused on sustainability issues specific to the region without compromising on its national or international appeal.

State of Jammu & Kashmir, like the rest of the country has undergone intensive population growth, demographic change, economic development and environmental alterations over the years. The pace change has accelerated in the past couple of decades to a point where our future sustainability may be in jeopardy in view of natural pressures on agriculture and tourism to with stand the test of sustainability for long. The new Global economy largely relies on the dividends associated with translatable knowledge emerging out of research in science & technology and basic research in physical, natural and biological sciences has naturally become fundamental to any sustainability agenda. The mandate of KIASR will therefore, be to conduct interdisciplinary research necessary to generate and deliver such knowledge in a manner that will assist informed decision making, planning and management of better Jammu & Kashmir.

The mission of ASR will be to contribute to a sustainable future through basic and applied research, scholarship and creative work relevant to the long-term sustainability of the Kashmir region and beyond. The knowledge emerging from the Institute will be relevant and practically useful to decision makers and stewards of the public trust, and will also contribute to our broader understanding of sustainability. As such, the mission of the ASR is consistent with and is reinforced by the Vision Statement of the University.

The best of the world's economies including that of our own country depend on research and development output one-way or the other. Accordingly creation of R&D infrastructure and highly skilled human resource remains the top most priority for growth and development, turnaround imperative for places like J&K. Apart from a spark of excellence in collaborative discovery of Hepatitis E virus and participating cloning of Pashmina Goat, the state of J&K in general and the valley in particular is devoid of any noticeable impact of research which is in turn aggravated by the absence of research activity of any major significance.

These circumstances have led to a huge exodus of talented biology graduates from the state with minimal guarantees for their possible repatriation. A rough

estimate indicates that more than 95% of the trained Kashmiri scientists prefer to settle down in US and European Countries, not necessarily by choice back home but for want of appropriate opportunities to contribute in a manner that matters. Although, Ramalingaswami, Ramanujan and other re-entry programmes were launched with similar intent, but felt short of what was promised primarily due to their focussed more on personal comforts of the fellow rather than his potential frustration of non-deliverance due to lack of infrastructure at most of the host institutions. It also failed to address the fellow's prospect of a steady job at the end of his fellowship programme resulting in joblessness upto 40% amongst Ramalinga fellows alone.

It is believed that appeal of a newly established business depends upon effective and attractive layout of the business. It also generates hope in the customer that he/she will find whatever he/she came looking for. Similar analogy has been used to conceive this proposal. Accordingly we propose establishment of a high end research facility of excellence with all necessary basic amenities to help attract overseas talented young scientists carryout research in diverse areas of Sciences with focus on medical, agricultural and environmental issues the state of J&K is faced with .This initiative would in the process and is conceived to recruit faculty in a manner that would proportionality represent standard thrust areas that appeal to the regional context. Accordingly specialty in Biological Sciences would largely be represented by Cell and molecular Biology, Molecular Medicine, Bio-prospecting, Invasive Biology, conservation Biology, Plant and Animal Biotechnology etc and other Sciences by Geosciences, Atmospheric Sciences, Nanotechnology, Applied Physics and Mathematics, Combinational Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry etc.

The primary geographic focus of research at KIASR would be regional with significant attention logically being directed toward the Kashmir region. Prospects and challenges faced within the Kashmir region that include but not restricted bio-prospecting and molecular intervention of agricultural products. Health related issues like high incidence of certain forms of cancer, physical phenomenon that drive technological advantages ICT related innovations etc.

Nevertheless it is critical to recognize that any region under study shall need to be considered within its many contexts to broaden the scope of study and its relevance at large. Given the commitment to an interdisciplinary approach the subject area focus of KIASR shall be broadly inclusive, to a cumulative orchestrate scientific prospect for regional sustainability.

We envisage support for a multi-storey building with appealing architecture ambience and state of the art infrastructure devoted to advanced research of highest quality in almost all areas of Sciences and Technology and invite attention of Kashmiri scientists working in US, Europe and other countries for their prospect of re-entry as (Assistant Professor) to carryout research at KIASR .This preference for overseas scientists at would in no way impede the job prospect of exceptional scientists otherwise KIASR shall be a constituent institution of the University of Kashmir.

REQUIREMENTS

A) Non recurring

i) Building

Centrally air-conditioning fully laid out. A three storey building with a provision of ample laboratory space to house sixty scientists and their prospective groups along with 40 laboratory and administrative support personnel.

ii) Infrastructure

The building shall have the provision for modular benches, specialized cabins, darkroom, cold rooms, radioactivity rooms, fume hoods, culture rooms, or other specialized amenities as become desirable.

3. Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST):

The university in order to meet the demands of modern higher education and also to live up to the societal needs have identified research and innovation as the thrust areas in the years to come. The university is taking all possible measures to channel the maximum portion of the available resources for the development of research and innovation. We intend to upgrade infrastructure for conducting quality research and utilize innovative methods for attracting scientists and scholars to carry

out the Research. We intend to procure high quality e-resources, upgrading library & laboratory facilities, build relationships with Industry to develop a quality resource base for carrying out research primarily in the following areas:

Engineering

- Microwave studies of polymers and poly-crystalline Material properties for development of high gain microwave antennas
- Design and Development of circuits for Spread-Spectrum (SS) Modulation techniques.
- Experimental growth of thin-films for study of new materials for MIC's using sputtering techniques and thin-film deposition
- Advanced simulation software's for engineering topics like antenna design, etc
- Hardware and software Studies in VLSI design and fabrication of circuits.
- Simulation software and hardware for Embedded System.
- Establish incubation center wherein application of convergent smart mobile android applications for horticulture, agriculture, bee-keeping and rural applications can be put into usage for monitoring weather related issues.

Computer Applications

The basic objective of the project will be to devise technology providing automatic solution to design and develop the graphic designs used in various Kashmiri handicrafts like Carpets, Kani Shawls etc. Moreover the designs already available will be converted into computer operable format. In addition to this, the project will provide a facility to translate the designs into a the local weaving language (Taleem) and vice versa hence enabling the weaver to preview the designs and make necessary adjustment to make the design more colorful, modern and upbeat thus increasing market value and saving time and money. Research will be undertaken to consider the application of this technology to other handicraft forms like paper machie etc.

Develop natural language processing tools for Kashmiri language enabling the local language to be translated into other languages.

Business studies:

- Explore and enhance the export potential of the Kashmir Bat Industry

- Strategic plan for cultivation and marketing of Kashmiri saffron
- Commercial viability of enhancing the shelf life of the horticulture produce through better storage and packaging facilities
- Strategic development and promotion of tourist destinations
- Impact analysis of various 12th Plan rural Development schemes.
- Establishment of Incubation Centre for Prospective Entrepreneurs. The objective of the center would be to attract youth towards entrepreneurship rather than seeking jobs. The center will run short term skill enhancement courses for prospective entrepreneurs. These skill enhancement modules will be devised after a thorough research into the deficiencies that the current entrepreneurs are having.

Media Studies

- Broaden the scope of the community Radio programme 'Peshkadam,' meaning 'Step Forward' already set at Islamic University of Science & Technology in December 2009. Given the successful stint of 'Peshkadam' the department proposes to take this initiative further and widen the community radio network under CORK (Community Radio of Kashmir). IUST can come up as a Nodal Community Radio Hub for Kashmir having an experience of over 4 years in the area of producing community radio programmes, which could extend its services for various Rural development projects and schemes of Union and State Government like Entrepreneurial initiatives, Health communication, Social campaigns and other such Public Service advertising campaigns in other rural areas of the State.
- Establishing a Communication Park which would be first of its kind in the region covering different aspects of communication needs of not just our students and scholars, but working journalists and all those requiring communication services or skill-enhancement courses/ capsules specially designed for them. The department can offer short term capsule courses in different vocational fields like audio/ video editing training, short film making, layout & design capsule, creative writing, radio jockeying, web designing.
- Launching Folk-Media preservation initiative through research, analysis, of traditional media forms and taking steps to contribute towards its restoration.
- Launching departmental research journal for encouraging academic excellence in Journalism and media research studies.

Food Technology

- Initiate research activities in Food Science and Technology for the Development of

functionality of Food Nutraceuticals for health benefits.

- Carry out research in phytochemicals, Omics for sustainable use of agri wastes.
- Use latest technology like High Hydrostatic Pressure, Micro Wave processing, Ohmic heating concepts, non destructive methods for quality control to scale up industry academia partnership.
- Establishment of Centre of excellence for Food Quality Testing.

Math Department:

Expanding the scope of our (igniting mathematical potential and creative thought) IMPACT program. Bringing national and international experts to offer training to math teachers of schools and colleges by exposing them to the latest trends in pedagogy and use of technological resources in teaching mathematics. Workshops for students to increase their interest level in mathematics.

Community Development under Mantaqi Center for Science and Society

Knowledge transfer to artisanal and agricultural groups in rural areas for facilitating innovative technology based enterprises. (pottery work etc)

D. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University

The location of the University is ideal to undertake research and development projects. The University is located in a serene environment, away from the hussle and bussle of the cities. All that is required is a matching support and resources to undertake research and development projects. It is proposed to build a framework to augment and enhance the capacity building and create resources to facilitate research and development.

The university-wise and year-wise requirement of funds is given as under:-

University of Kashmir

(Rs in crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
***Providing Technical and Research Assistanceship for fellowship/ Ph.D. and Post Doctoralship**				
i. Research fellowship to students for M. Phil and Ph.D Programme	1.00	1.00	2.03	4.03
ii. Post-doctoral fellowships	0.40	0.40	0.61	1.41
iii. Student and Faculty Exchange Programmes	1.50	1.50	2.13	5.13
iv. Compensation to reputed invited faculty	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.20
v. Special incentive grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
Provision for resources for research support				
i. Research-based infrastructure Instrumentation	6.00	6.00	7.00	19.00
ii. Establishment of a Science part etc.	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.50
iii. Production and procurement of quality e-resources	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
iv. Up-gradation of Laboratories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enhancement of R&D and Institutional consultancy activities.				
i. Scaling-up of established areas of research and creation of new Centers of Research	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50
ii. Establishment of Incubation Centre	1.50	1.50	2.38	5.38
iii. Support for promotion of Consultancy services and Entrepreneurial activities	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
iv. Industry-academia support	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
v. Meta University support	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.75
Total	**14.90**	**14.90**	**19.60**	**49.40**

I. University of Jammu.

(Rs in crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
***Providing Technical and Research Assistanceship for fellowship/ Ph.D. and Post Doctoralship**				
i. Research fellowship to students for M. Phil and Ph.D Programme	1.00	1.00	1.60	3.60
ii. Post-doctoral fellowships	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.40
iii. Student and Faculty Exchange Programmes	1.50	1.50	1.70	4.70
iv. Compensation to reputed invited faculty	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.20
v. Special incentive grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
Provision for resources for research support				
i. Research-based infrastructure Instrumentation	6.00	6.00	7.00	19.00
ii. Establishment of a Science part etc.	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.50

iii. Production and procurement of quality e-resources	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
iv. Up-gradation of Laboratories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enhancement of R&D and Institutional consultancy activities.				
i. Scaling-up of established areas of research and creation of new Centers of Research	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50
ii. Establishment of Incubation Centre	1.50	1.50	2.38	5.38
iii. Support for promotion of Consultancy services and Entrepreneurial activities	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
iv. Industry-academia support	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.00
v. Meta University support	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.75
Total	**14.90**	**14.90**	**18.73**	**48.53**

II. Islamic University of Science and Technology

(Rs in crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
***Providing Technical and Research Assistanceship for fellowship/ Ph.D. and Post Doctoralship**				
i. Research fellowship to students for M. Phil and Ph.D Programme	0.20	0.20	0.25	**0.65**
ii. Post-doctoral fellowships	0.05	0.05	0.07	**0.17**
iii. Student and Faculty Exchange Programmes	0.30	0.30	0.40	**1.00**
iv. Compensation to reputed invited faculty	0.10	0.12	0.14	**0.36**
v. Special incentive grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research	0.15	0.15	0.20	**0.50**
Provision for resources for research support				
i. Research-based infrastructure Instrumentation	1.00	1.00	1.50	**3.50**
ii. Establishment of a Science part etc.	0.50	0.50	0.54	**1.54**
iii. Production and procurement of quality e-resources	0.15	0.15	0.20	**0.50**
iv. Up-gradation of Laboratories	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Enhancement of R&D and Institutional consultancy activities.				
i. Scaling-up of established areas of research and creation of new Centers of Research	0.30	0.40	0.50	**1.20**
ii. Establishment of Incubation Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
iii. Support for promotion of Consultancy services and Entrepreneurial activities	0.30	0.30	0.40	**1.00**
iv. Industry-academia support	0.10	0.20	0.20	**0.50**
v. Meta University support	0.05	0.08	0.12	**0.25**
Total	**3.20**	**3.45**	**4.52**	**11.17**

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University

(Rs in crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
***Providing Technical and Research Assistanceship for fellowship/ Ph.D. and Post Doctoralship**				
i. Research fellowship to students for M. Phil and Ph.D Programme	0.15	0.15	0.20	**0.50**
ii. Post-doctoral fellowships	0.05	0.05	0.07	**0.17**
iii. Student and Faculty Exchange Programmes	0.30	0.30	0.40	**1.00**
iv. Compensation to reputed invited faculty	0.05	0.10	0.13	**0.28**
v. Special incentive grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research	0.15	0.15	0.20	**0.50**
Provision for resources for research support				
i. Research-based infrastructure Instrumentation	1.00	1.00	1.50	**3.50**
ii. Establishment of a Science part etc.	0.50	0.50	0.50	**1.50**
iii. Production and procurement of quality e-resources	0.15	0.15	0.20	**0.50**
iv. Up-gradation of Laboratories	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Enhancement of R&D and Institutional consultancy activities.				
i. Scaling-up of established areas of research and creation of new Centers of Research	0.30	0.40	0.50	**1.20**
ii. Establishment of Incubation Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
iii. Support for promotion of Consultancy services and Entrepreneurial activities	0.30	0.30	0.40	**1.00**
iv. Industry-academia support	0.10	0.20	0.20	**0.50**
v. Meta University support	0.05	0.08	0.12	**0.25**
Total	**3.10**	**3.38**	**4.42**	**10.90**

The year-wise abstract of the total requirement of Rs 120.00 crore proposed under the component Research, Innovation and quality improvement is hereunder:

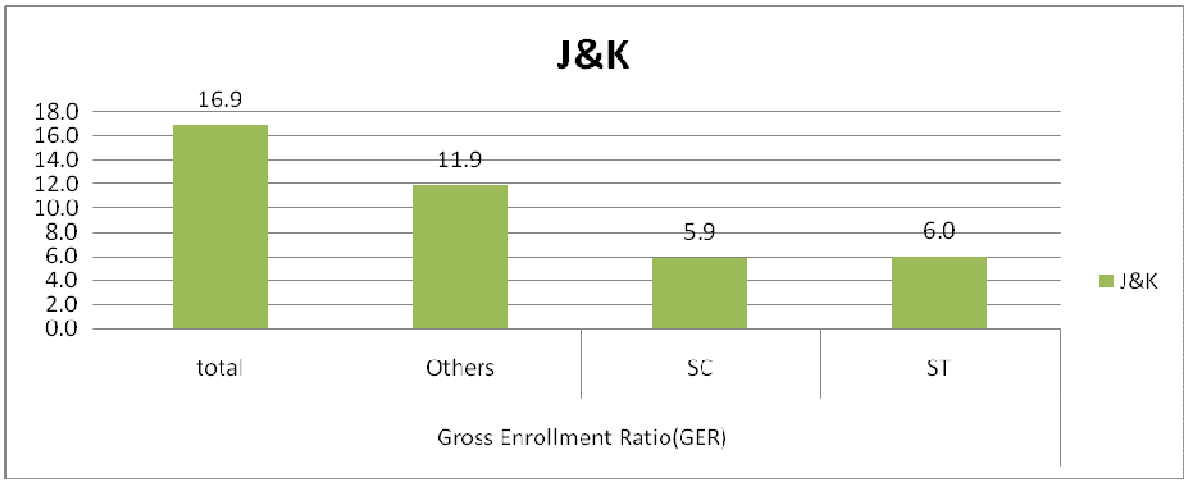
(Rs in crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
***Providing Technical and Research Assistanceship for fellowship/ Ph.D. and Post Doctoralship**				
i. Research fellowship to students for M. Phil and Ph.D Programme	2.35	2.35	4.08	8.78
ii. Post-doctoral fellowships	0.90	0.90	1.35	3.15
iii. Student and Faculty Exchange Programmes	3.60	3.60	4.63	11.83

iv. Compensation to reputed invited faculty	0.95	1.02	1.07	3.04
v. Special incentive grants to faculty for conducting outstanding research	0.90	0.90	1.20	3.00
Provision for resources for research support				
i. Research-based infrastructure Instrumentation	14.00	14.00	17.00	45.00
ii. Establishment of a Science part etc.	3.00	3.00	4.04	10.04
iii. Production and procurement of quality e-resources	1.30	1.30	1.40	4.00
iv. Up-gradation of Laboratories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enhancement of R&D and Institutional consultancy activities.				
i. Scaling-up of established areas of research and creation of new Centers of Research	3.60	3.80	4.00	11.40
ii. Establishment of Incubation Centre	3.00	3.00	4.76	10.76
iii. Support for promotion of Consultancy services and Entrepreneurial activities	1.20	1.20	1.60	4.00
iv. Industry-academia support	0.80	1.00	1.20	3.00
v. Meta University support	0.50	0.56	0.94	2.00
TOTAL	**36.10**	**36.63**	**47.27**	**120.00**

Component 9: Equity Initiatives.

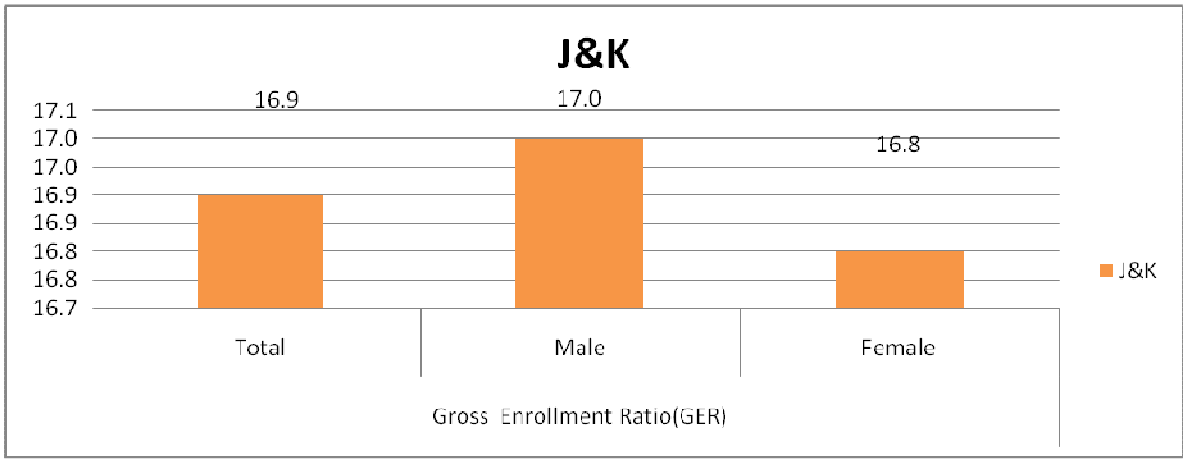
There are wider disparities across geographical regions, genders, socio-economic and socio-religious groups in the whole country. Since economic resources, mobility and socio-cultural background are important criteria in determining the accessibility to higher education for a student, inclusive development has been fixed as an important goal under RUSA in the 12th Plan period. Initiatives are required to be taken to provide equal opportunities to various groups and marginalized sections of society so that they have easy access to higher education. The Gross Enrollment Ratio of the marginalized sections of society in J&K is indicated below:



Also the gross enrollment ratio of marginalized sections in India is shown below in the figure.

Similarly females are much behind the males notwithstanding the fact

that gender gap in higher education reduced during the last decade. The GER of females as compared to males is given as under:-



As will be seen from the above figures, the State of J&K has still less GER as compared to the National Average which is 19.4.

For the marginalized sections of the society, in respect of the gender gap, the female GER in J&K is 16.8% which is better than national average 12.7%.

The RUSA provides for taking following initiatives to restore equity among various sections of society:

1. *Equal Opportunity Cells in Universities and Colleges*
2. *Remedial Classes, Language Labs in Universities and Colleges*
3. *Financial aid and scholarships for socially and economically backward students*
4. *Equity and gender sensitization campaigns*
5. *Innovative schemes / programmes to enhance equity and inclusion*

The preliminary survey conducted by J&K Higher Education Department needs to be replaced by the accurate Base Line Survey to ascertain the actual gap in GER among various categories. The requirement of funds for conducting Base Line Survey has been projected in a separate component. It is proposed to establish an Equal Opportunity Cell in the Project Directorate RUSA which shall have two small cells under it in two regions. Based on the actual data available across the State, the Equal Opportunity Cell will formulate a detailed project for undertaking remedial classes organizing equity and gender sensitization campaigns and formulation of innovative schemes to enhance equity and inclusion. The Equal Opportunity Cell shall further draft a scheme for scholarships to such sections of society who require financial assistance for access to higher education. The financial allocations during the last three years of 12th Five Year Plan under this component is shown below:

(Rs. lacs)

Activity	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***	***Total***
Scholarship/ financial aid	*Scholarship Scheme shall be formulated*	50.00	50.00	100.00
Sensitization & Awareness Camps	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
Remedial Classes	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
Innovative Schemes/ Programmes	30.00	50.00	20.00	100.00
Total	**130.00**	**200.00**	**170.00**	**500.00**

Component 10 - Faculty Recruitment Support

There are two State and two Government-aided Universities functional in the State. Over the years, the State Universities, in their outreach programmes have sanctioned 15 off-site campuses thereby giving access to majority of the students in the State especially the people living in remote areas. However, only 09 campuses out of these 15 off-site campuses are currently functional. Similarly, the Government aided universities viz Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST) and Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University (BGSBU) are also offering several market-driven and job-oriented courses, for which they require faculty support. In order to introduce new courses and streams, especially in the off-site campuses of the two State universities, and to start job-oriented and market-driven courses in the two Government-aided universities, additional faculty is essentially required to be created under RUSA. A total of 436 faculty positions, with following break up, are projected for the 04 universities, enabling these varsities to start new courses and to close the gaps existing in faculty positions:

1. **University of Jammu –** **146**
2. **University of Kashmir –** **180**
3. **Islamic University of Science & Technology –** **50**
4. **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University -** **60**

An amount of Rs. 47.32 crore is projected under the Faculty Recruitment component for creation of 436 faculty positions during the remaining three years of the 12th FYP as per the following break-up:

S. No	*Name of University*	*Total faculty proposed to be created*	*Faculty proposed to be created during*		
			2014-15	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
1	University of Jammu	146	40	50	56
2	University of Kashmir	180	50	60	70
3	Islamic University of Science & Technology	50	15	15	20
4	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	60	15	15	30
TOTAL		**436**	**120**	**140**	**176**

The year-wise requirement of funds needed for creation of these 436 posts is reflected hereunder:

S. No	Name of University	Faculty proposed to be created during					Funds required during			
		2014-15	2015-16	Total Faculty created	2016-17	Total Faculty created	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total Funds required
1	University of Jammu	40	50	90	56	146	232.00	522.00	846.80	1600.80
2	University of Kashmir	50	60	110	70	180	290.00	638.00	1044.00	1972.00
3	Islamic University of Science & Technology	15	15	30	20	50	87.00	174.00	290.00	551.00
4	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	15	15	30	30	60	87.00	174.00	348.00	609.00
TOTAL		**120**	**140**	**260**	**176**	**436**	**696.00**	**1508.00**	**2528.80**	**4732.80**

The university-wise details of posts proposed to be created are given in ***Annexure "10".***

Component II - Faculty Improvement

Faced with twin challenges of changing demographics and increasing demands for greater accountability and transparency, institutions of higher education are grappling with how best to meet the needs of changing student community and how best to create a shared vision for faculty, administrators and institutions. In a climate, in which faculty accountability is ever more dependent on research and scholarship, especially as rewarded by promotion and tenure, improvement in the quality of teaching is an increasing concern.

Academic Staff College was established by the University of Kashmir in the year 1987 with an aim to provide opportunities for faculty improvement within the framework of knowledge society to inculcate values, motivation and skills in the art of teaching. It also provides opportunity for the faculty to update knowledge in the concerned subject, technology and acquire new methods of curricular transactions in each area of their chosen disciplines. The Academic Staff College greatly helps in generating awareness among the teaching faculty particularly among freshly appointed teachers about linkages between society, environment, development and education, about philosophy of education, higher education system and pedagogy, resource awareness and knowledge generation and about management and personality development.

The Academic Staff College, Jammu University was established during January, 2006 with the mandate of organizing the General Orientation Courses/Refresher Courses for University and College teachers and workshop and training programmes for Academic Administrators and officers of various colleges.

The details of various activities conducted by these respective Academic Colleges in given in ***Annexure II.***

An amount of Rs 10.00 crore has been projected under the said component for carrying out various activities in the two State universities as per the following break-

up:

(Rs in crore)

S. No	Activity	University of Jammu				University of Kashmir				Grand Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	
1	Office cum Academic Building and the Academic Staff College comprising of Faculty Rooms, Class Rooms, Committee Room, Brain Storming Room, Reception Area, Dining Hall etc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	6.00
2	Information Technology and Library Block comprising of state of the Art Computer Labs, with LAN Connectivity, Wi-Fi Connectivity, Video Conferencing Facility with allied Projector, Library Automation Software and Equipments.	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	3.00
3	Office and Academic Block, IT and Library Block Furniture and electronic Office and Class Room and Gadgetry.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.60
4	Transport Facility for the Participating Teacher and the Director comprising of a Bus and a Light Motor Vehicle.	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.20	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.20	0.40
TOTAL		**1.65**	**1.67**	**1.68**	**5.00**	**1.65**	**1.67**	**1.68**	**5.00**	**10.00**

Component 12 - Vocationalisation of Higher Education

The Higher Education System prevalent in India is beset with numerous challenges in view of inadequate employment opportunities for the educated youth of the day. As the demands of the job market have substantially changed in the ongoing era of expansion in the field of industry through liberalization, privatization and globalization, the re-orientation and revamping of the conventional education system has become quite inevitable.

At present the students, who pass out with degrees in the conventional subjects, do not find any space in the competitive job market. The job market has become techno-savvy and has particularly swapped from public welfare departments to entrepreneurial ventures. More so, the increase in population, coupled with increase in literacy rate and educational levels, has put a heavy pressure for absorption of educated youth in different departments, which the government alone is not in a position to withstand. As such, introduction of job-oriented and market friendly courses have become need of the hour. The educated youth, if equipped with various trade-skills of the present era, can meet the requirements of technical and entrepreneurial manpower in the country. Such courses, of course, shall really introduce the element of practicality in the life of the youth who complete their higher education with the front-line subjects and can be capable enough to create employment opportunities for themselves and others. This shall help to channelize the human resource for productive purposes, which shall be the comparative advantage of the nation as a whole.

National policy on Education (NPE) 1986 clearly stressed that the introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programme of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational re-organization. The vocational will be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified vocations spanning several areas of activity.

In the back drop of the above and in the context of Jammu and Kashmir State, the following such job oriented courses are proposed to be added to the conventional educational system, which can be managed by various Govt./ Private organizations

having mutuality in functioning in a collaborative venture. It has been proposed to cover first erstwhile Districts during the last three years of 12th FYP under the scheme.

District	Proposed College	Vocational Subjects
Srinagar	AS College	Hospitality and catering technology
Badgam	GDC, Badgam	Auto Electricals and Electronics
Anantnag	GDC Anantnag	Web Designing
Pulwama	GDC Pulwama	Food processing
Baramulla	GDC Baramulla	Food processing
Kupwara	GDC Kupwara	Green house technology
Leh	GDC Leh	Renewable energy
Kargil	GDC Kargil	Green house technology
Jammu	GWC Gandhi Nagar	Interior designing
Udhampur	GDC Udhampore	Statistical software Package
Rajouri	GDC Rajouri	Renewable energy
Poonch	GDC Poonch	Auto Electricals and Electronics
Doda	GDC Doda	Green house technology
Kathua	GDC Kathua	Textile, dying and Designing

The requirement of faculty (Skill Knowledge Providers/Supporting Staff) to operate the above mentioned vocational centers in their respective Degree Colleges, are proposed as under:

Faculty proposal:

District	*Proposed College*	*Vocational Subjects*	*Skill Knowledge Provider*		*Supporting Staff*		
			Coordinator	*Vocational teachers*	*Lab assistant*	*Lab bearer*	*Helper/ Security staff*
Srinagar	AS College	Hospitality and Catering Technology	3 for Kashmir Province	3	1	2	2
Budgam	GDC, Budgam	Auto Electricals and Electronics		3	1	2	2
Anantnag	GDC, Anantnag	Web Designing		3	1	2	2
Pulwama	GDC, Pulwama	Food Processing		3	1	2	2

Baramulla	GDC, Baramulla	Food Processing		3	1	2	2
Kupwara	GDC, Kupwara	Green house Technology		3	1	2	2
Leh	GDC, Leh	Renewable Energy		3	1	2	2
Kargil	GDC, Kargil	Green House Technology		3	1	2	2
Jammu	GWC, Gandhi Nagar	Interior Designing	3 for Jammu Province	3	1	2	2
Udhampur	GDC, Udhampur	Statistical Software Package		3	1	2	2
Rajouri	GDC, Rajouri	Renewable Energy		3	1	2	2
Poonch	GDC, Poonch	Auto Electricals and Electronics		3	1	2	2
Doda	GDC, Doda	Green House Technology		3	1	2	2
Kathua	GDC, Kathua	Textile, Dying and Designing		3	1	2	2
TOTAL			**6**	**42**	**14**	**28**	**28**

The financial implications on the vocationalisation of the Higher education both Capital and Revenue components are indicated as under:

CAPITAL COMPONENT:

(Rs in lacs)

	Requirement		***Financial Implications***		
Vocational Subjects	***No. of Class rooms (size 30 SM)***	***No. of work shops/Labs (40 SM)***	***Class rooms (size 30 SM)***	***work shop/ Lab(40 SM)***	***Total***
Statistical Software Package	3	1	40.19	17.86	58.05
Auto Electricals and Electronics	6	4	80.38	71.44	151.82
Web Designing	3	1	40.19	17.86	58.05
Green House Technology	9	3	120.57	53.58	174.15
Food Processing	6	2	80.38	35.72	116.1
Renewable Energy	6	4	80.38	71.44	151.82
Hospitality & Catering Technology	3	1	40.19	17.86	58.05
Interior Design	3	2	40.19	35.72	75.91
Textile, Dying and Designing	3	2	40.19	35.72	75.91
Total	**42**	**20**	**562.66**	**357.20**	**919.86**

Revenue Component:

Skill knowledge Providers	faculty required				Monthly Consolidated Honorarium	Financial Implications			
	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL
Coordinator	6	2	2	2	0.35	8.40	16.80	25.20	50.40
Vocational teachers	42	14	14	14	0.25	42.00	84.00	126.00	252.00
Guest Faculty							3.00	5.50	8.50
Lab assistant	14	14	0	0	0.07	11.76	11.76	11.76	35.28
Lab bearer	28	0	14	14	0.06	0.00	10.08	20.16	30.24
Helper/ Security staff	28	14	7	7	0.05	7.56	11.34	15.12	34.02
TOTAL	**118**	**44**	**37**	**37**	**0.78**	**69.72**	**136.98**	**203.74**	**410.44**

The financial implication for procurement of lab/workshop material and equipments during remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan is given below:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No.	Proposed College	Vocational Subjects	Lab/ Workshop Materials and equipments				Capacity Building Measures			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	A.S. College	Hospitality and Catering technology	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.03	2.10	5.13
2	GDC, Budgam	Auto Electricals and Electronics	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.03	2.10	5.13
3	GDC, Anantnag	Web Designing	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
4	GDC, Pulwama	Food processing	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
5	GDC, Baramulla	Food processing	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
6	GDC, Kupwara	Green House technology	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
7	GDC, Leh	Renewable Energy	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
8	GDC, Kargil	Green House Technology	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
9	GWC, Gandhi Nagar	Interior Designing	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
10	GDC, Udhampur	Statistical Software Package	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
11	GDC, Rajouri	Renewable Energy	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12

12	GDC, Poonch	Auto Electricals and Electronics	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
13	GDC, Doda	Green House Technology	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
14	GDC, Kathua	Textile, Dying and Designing	3.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.00	2.02	2.10	5.12
Total			***42.00***	***28.00***	***28.00***	***98.00***	***14.00***	***28.30***	***29.40***	***71.70***

The proposed plan for implementation of the scheme shall be spread over the last three years of 12th FYP. In 2014-15, the faculty (Skilled Knowledge Providers) shall be recruited and trained, syllabus and courses of studies of vocational subjects/courses shall be devised keeping in view the course providers ,course content, duration of the courses ,delivery of theory and practical, besides certification, coupled with enrichment of the existing physical infrastructure like laboratories , workshops, etc, and instructional infrastructure amenities. During this period a base line survey will be conducted to find a correlation between proposed vocational courses and demand in the field so that the aspirants can have sufficient income with dignity.

The general abstract of the funds required under the component during the remaining three financial years of the 12th Five Year Plan is given hereunder:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	***Activity***	***Total allocation***	***Funds required during***		
			2014-15	***2015-16***	***2016-17***
1	Construction of classrooms, labs etc	919.86	223.00	223.00	473.86
2	Honorarium	410.44	69.72	136.98	203.74
3	Procurement of material	169.70	56.00	56.30	57.40
TOTAL		***1500.00***	***348.72***	***416.28***	***735.00***

Component 13 - Leadership Development of Educational Administrators

Investing in the development of administrators is critical to sustaining competitive advantage and achieving overall growth over the long term. The administrators will be equipped with the advanced decision-making and leadership skills they need to excel as multifaceted administrators. This will enable them to emerge as fully prepared to take on greater cross-functional responsibilities, facilitate change and innovation, and, ultimately, drive improved performance throughout the higher education sector.

For professional development of educational administrators, who can take leadership initiatives, it is proposed to undertake several measures to develop leadership qualities in all the members of State Higher Education Council, Vice Chancellors, Administrative Secretary, Registrars, Principals, Deans, Dy. Registrars, and down the institutional level to improve industry-academia interface. This shall be a long-term investment, as relatively younger lot shall be chosen for leadership development.

It is proposed to invite experts from across the country to conduct leadership development programmes and also to conduct immersive workshops and conferences at the university/ college levels that would involve a mixture of introspection, discussion, debate, sharing of experiences, success stories from across the country. It is also proposed to depute senior academic administrators of all ranks within and outside the State to attend specially organized training programmes.

The outcomes that these programmes/ workshops will seek to achieve :

- *To Identify administrative/ leadership strengths and weaknesses.*
- *To clarify and communicate their fundamental values and beliefs.*
- *Set the example for others by aligning their actions with shared values.*
- *Express their images of the future.*
- *Inspire others to share a common vision.*
- *Search for opportunities to change and improve.*
- *Experiment with innovative ideas and learn from accompanying mistakes.*
- *Build collaboration, teamwork, and trust.*
- *Strengthen the ability of others to excel.*

- *Recognize the accomplishments of others.*
- *Apply the lessons learned in the workshop in the State Higher Education sector.*

An amount of Rs 5.00 crore shall be required to meet the expenses for conducting various leadership development programmes/ quality workshops within and outside the State during the remaining three years of the 12th Five Year Plan as per the following break-up:

2014-15	=	Rs. 2.00 crore
2015-16	=	Rs. 2.00 crore
2016-17	=	Rs. 1.00 crore

Component 14 - Institutional Restructuring and Reforms

The Higher Education Department has already made various academic, examination and administrative reforms in the State and is committed to make further necessary reforms to create/ strengthen institutional framework. In order to assess regular performance of all state higher education institutions in the State, the State Government has already created the State Higher Education Council (SHEC) vide Government Order No. 1753-GAD of 2013 , Dated: 27/12/2013.

Besides, various academic reforms have also been introduced in the higher education sector; single paper scheme for first year of the under-graduate courses has been introduced by the University of Kashmir instead of the two paper system (Paper A & Paper B). Mid term tests are now being conducted to evaluate performance of the students. The admission to various courses like MBA, BBA, MCA, BCA, Information Technology, Mass Communication and other PG courses are made through the screening tests being conducted by the State Universities and on the basis of performance, the students are allotted institutions/ colleges.

Moreover, the State Universities have introduced reforms in examination system and are likely to introduce semester system at under graduate level and choice based credit system at PG level. The reform in syllabi and curriculum has also been under taken.

The State Higher Education Council commits to further make various necessary academic, examination and administrative reforms in the State. Some of the reforms proposed to be made at the university/ college level are given hereunder:

Academic Reforms	a) Introduction of Semester System b) Choice based credit system c) Curriculum development d) Entrance test based admission process
Examination Reforms	a) Continuous Internal Evaluation b) Semester-wise examination/ evaluation c) Integration of continuous and semester evaluations. d) The uniform pattern of conducting examinations in the State.

Equity initiatives	a) Creation of equal opportunity cells b) Equity and gender sensitization campaigns c) Innovative schemes/programmes to enhance equity and inclusion.
Research and innovation	a) Establishing industry linkages b) Procuring high quality e-resources c) Upgrading library and laboratory facilities d) Setting up incubation centers, innovation hubs

Since Jammu & Kashmir has conveyed its commitment to participate in RUSA, it is committed to bring about an efficient and effective institutional and sectoral reforms in the State Higher Education sector. For this, funds are required to be utilized for setting up/ strengthening of State Higher Education Council, State Resource Centre and State Project Directorate, which shall be functional over the next few months. Therefore, funds as projected to the tune of Rs. 20 crore are essentially required to achieve the reforms/ objectives under RUSA. The details are given hereunder:

(Rs in crore)

S. No	***Activity***	***Funds Proposed***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***
1	Organizing meetings and consultations	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.00
2	Workshops/ Conferences	3.00	0.50	1.00	1.50
3	Trainings	5.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
4	Hiring of Consultants	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5	Setting Up of SHEC/ SPD & SRC	7.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
TOTAL		**20.00**	**5.00**	**6.50**	**8.50**

The details of university-wise reforms proposed to be introduced during the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan are given in ***Annexure 14.***

Component-15: Capacity Building and Preparation, Data Collection and Planning

Plans can be formulated only on the basis of data relating to the target groups (students), present reach of the higher education and coverage of marginalized sections of society like SCs, STs, OBCs and differently abled students. The J&K State Higher Education Department has conducted a pilot survey and data has been collected about the following :

1. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)
2. College Population Index (CPI)
3. Institutional Density (ID)

The details are given in ***Annexure 15.***

Based on the above Preliminary survey, the State Higher Education Plan has been formulated. It is however, mentioned that a full-fledged Base Line Survey shall have to be conducted so as to create a data bank for present and future requirements. Various surveyors, data collectors and entry operators shall have to be hired for the purpose and all data compiled centrally by the Technical Support Group. For this purpose, it has been proposed to engage System Analyst, Programmers and Data Entry Operators on contractual basis as part of the Technical Support Group. The Technical Support Group shall compile all the data based on survey and provide required assistance to the state Higher Education Council in formulation and monitoring of the State Higher Education Plan.

Undertaking reforms has been made mandatory under RUSA. Academic, governance and examination reforms have to be undertaken at various levels. At the institutional level, the Board of Governors has to be created along with Project Monitoring Units. Similarly reforms have to be undertaken at the University and the Government level. This requires wider consultations with the stakeholders viz. students, academia, academic administrators, members of the State Higher Education Council and others including persons from trade and industry. Workshops and meetings shall have to be conducted obtaining inputs and suggestions from the

stakeholders through wider consultations. Trainings shall also have to be organized to develop the skills of the academic and administrative manpower. For conducting survey, collection and compilation of data and imparting training, consultants and experts shall have to be hired. An amount of Rs. 10 crore shall be required to cover the above components details whereof are indicated below:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Activity	Funds required			*Total*
		2014-15	*2015-16*	*2016-17*	
1	Undertake baseline surveys	1.50	1.00	0.50	3.00
2	Data collection and compilation	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.00
3	Organize meetings, consultations, works hops, trainings	1.00	1.00	0.50	2.50
4	Hire Consultants	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
5	Preparation of State perspective plans	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
6	Strategy reports	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.30
	Total	**4.90**	**3.60**	**1.50**	**10.00**

Component 16 - Management Information System

To generate standardized information in respect of all the institutions of higher learning across the country, the Management Information System (MIS) software is to be centrally designed, developed and implemented by the MHRD. The State Government shall have to create and maintain strong data system regarding surveys and analysis that could provide information for use in MIS managed and regulated by MHRD. A common tool is to be developed to generate standardized information that would help in monitoring progress of reforms and utilization of resources etc. The universities and colleges shall be provided adequate infrastructural support to install the MIS by developing and setting up two data collection centers to be located one each at Srinagar and Jammu. These centers will be set up in the two nodal colleges i.e. GGM Science College, Jammu and Amar Singh College, Srinagar. The concerned persons dealing with the equipments and networking shall be adequately trained. The equipments required for the purpose shall be procured as per the state procurement policy. It is imperative to hire IT Consultants who will facilitate for maintenance of the Management Information System in the State. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore shall be required for this purpose as per the following details:-

(Rs in lacs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total
Recurring expenses	Maintenance	Recurring expenses	Maintenance	Recurring expenses	Maintenance	
54.00	5.00	54.00	16.00	**54.00**	**17.00**	**200.00**

Component 18- Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER):

As mandated by Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) guidelines, the State Government constituted the "State Higher Education Council" vide Government Order No. 1753-GAD of 2013 Dated: 27.12.2013 Two Core Groups were constituted to formulate the Institutional Development Proposals for the institutions in consultation with the concerned heads of the institutions. The Core Groups coordinated and interacted with Registrars of Universities & Principals of various Government Degree Colleges and other stakeholders for formulation of Institutional Development Proposals (IDPs). Many experts / consultants have been engaged for formulation of State Higher Education Plan.

The "RUSA-Resource Centre" of J&K Higher Education Department was set up to guide the heads of the institutions in formulation of Institutional Development Proposals (IDPs) and coordinate with the Core Groups for scrutinizing and revision of IDPs. The Center has been working untiringly and indefatigably for the completion of State Higher Education Plan within the stipulated timelines.

It is proposed to earmark 1% of the total RUSA outlay for the State as Management Monitoring Evaluation Research (MMER) fund under the State Higher Education Plan for creation and maintenance of Technical Support Group (TSG) and RUSA Resource Centre for implementation of various components of the Scheme. An amount of Rs 282.70 lacs shall be required each during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

The Project (Mission) Directorate RUSA is in the process of creation with a manpower of 43 persons at an estimated cost of ***Rs. 848.10 lacs*** including the recurring expenditure.

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Recurring/Non-Recurring Activity	Amount required per annum	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Salary	422.10	140.70	140.70	140.70
2.	Remuneration to TSG	54.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
3.	Recurring	240.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
4.	Non-Recurring	132.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
	Total	**848.10**	**282.70**	**282.70**	**282.70**

Details of the posts proposed to be created for the Project Directorate-RUSA

S. No.	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of Posts	Remarks
1.	Project Director (Mission Director)	37400-67000+8700	1	Shall be of the rank of an IAS officer.
2.	Xen	15600-39100+6600	2	On deputation from R&B department
3.	AEE	15600-39100+5600	2	On deputation from R&B department
4.	Deputy Director(P&S)	15600-39100+6600	1	On Deputation from Planning & Development department
5.	Accounts Officer	9300-34800+4800	2	On Deputation from Finance department
6.	Pvt. Secretary	9300-34800+4800	1	On Deputation from General Administration department
7.	Section Officer	9300-34800+4600	1	On Deputation from GAD/Higher Education department
8.	Assistant Accounts Officer	9300-34800+4600	1	On Deputation from Finance department
9.	Statistical Officer	9300-34800+4600	2	On Deputation from Planning & Development department
10.	Accountant	9300-34800+4220	2	On Deputation from Finance department
11.	Statistical Assistant	9300-34800+4200	2	On Deputation from Planning & Development department
12.	Acctts. Assistant	5200-20200+2800	2	On Deputation from Finance department
13.	Junior Engineer	5200-20200+2800	4	On Deputation from R&B department
14.	Jr. Statistical Assistant	5200-20200+2400	2	Direct recruitment / On Deputation from Planning & Development department
15.	Senior Assistant	5200-20200+2400	2	On deputation from GAD/Higher Education Department
16.	Junior Assistant	5200-20200+1900	2	On deputation from GAD/Higher Education Department
17.	Computer Operator	5200-20200+2400	4	On deputation from General Administration Department/IT Department
18.	Orderlies	4440-7440+1300	10	On deputation from Higher Education Department regular employees/ out of Local Fund employees.
Total			**43**	

Details of the posts proposed to be created for the TSG-RUSA

S. No.	Designation	NO. of Posts	Consolidated Pay per month	Total financial implication (Rs. in lacs)
1.	System Analyst	1	0.40	4.80
2.	Programmer	2	0.50	6.00
3.	Data Entry Operator/ Computer Operator	4	0.60	7.20
	Total	**7**	**1.50**	**18.00**

Out of the total projection of Rs 92680.90 lacs, an amount of Rs 30932.80 lacs has been projected for four universities of the State, out of which Rs 22187.20 lacs has been earmarked for the creation/ up-gradation of infrastructure of these universities. This also includes an amount of Rs 4732.80 lacs earmarked for creation of 436 faculty positions (@ Rs 5.80 lacs per faculty per annum) for all the four universities. The year-wise requirement of funds projected under various components of the scheme is given here as under:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	***Name of University***	***Component***	***Year-wise requirement of funds***			***Total***
			2014-15	***2015-16***	***2016-17***	
1	University of Kashmir	Revenue	749.97	1146.47	1868.96	***3765.40***
		Capital	2346.75	2462	3437.85	***8246.60***
		Total	**3096.72**	**3608.47**	**5306.81**	***12012.00***
2	University of Jammu	Revenue	691.97	1030.47	1584.76	***3307.20***
		Capital	2451.75	2487.00	3307.85	***8246.60***
		Total	***3143.72***	***3517.47***	***4892.61***	***11553.80***
3	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	Revenue	157.00	249.00	448.00	***854.00***
		Capital	1080.00	1021.00	744.00	***2845.00***
		Total	***1237.00***	***1270.00***	***1192.00***	***3699.00***
4	Islamic University of Science & Technology	Revenue	167.00	256.00	396.00	***819.00***
		Capital	1557.00	603.00	689.00	***2849.00***
		Total	***1724.00***	***859.00***	***1085.00***	***3668.00***
Revenue			***1765.94***	***2681.94***	***4297.72***	***8745.60***
Capital			***7435.50***	***6573.00***	***8178.70***	***22187.20***
Grand Total			***9201.44***	***9254.94***	***12476.42***	***30932.80***

The university-wise details of funds projected under various components of the scheme is given below:

b. University of Kashmir

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	*Name of Component*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*	*Total*
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure grants to Universities	665.00	645.00	690.00	2000.00
3	New Model Colleges (General)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	486.72	668.47	1444.81	2600.00
6	Infrastructure grants to colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Research, innovation and quality improvement	1490.00	1490.00	1960.00	4940.00
8	Equity initiatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Faculty Recruitment Support	290.00	638.00	1044.00	1972.00
10	Faculty improvements	165.00	167.00	168.00	500.00
11	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Institutional restructuring & reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Management Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MMER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	***3096.72***	***3608.47***	***5306.81***	***12012.00***

c. University of Jammu

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	***Name of Component***	***Funds projected during***			
		2014-15	***2015-16***	***2016-17***	***Total***
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure grants to Universities	770.00	670.00	560.00	2000.00
3	New Model Colleges (General)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	486.72	668.47	1444.81	2600.00
6	Infrastructure grants to colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Research, innovation and quality improvement	1490.00	1490.00	1873.00	4853.00
8	Equity initiatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Faculty Recruitment Support	232.00	522.00	846.00	1600.00
10	Faculty improvements	165.00	167.00	168.00	500.00
11	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Institutional restructuring & reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Management Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MMER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	***3143.72***	***3517.47***	***4891.81***	***11553.00***

d. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University (BGBSU)

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Name of Component	Funds projected during			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure grants to Universities	840.00	758.00	402.00	2000.00
3	New Model Colleges (General)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Infrastructure grants to colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Research, innovation and quality improvement	310.00	338.00	442.00	1090.00
8	Equity initiatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Faculty Recruitment Support	87.00	174.00	348.00	609.00
10	Faculty improvements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Institutional restructuring & reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Management Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MMER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	***1237.00***	***1270.00***	***1192.00***	***3699.00***

e. *Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST)*

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Name of Component	Funds required during			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure grants to Universities	1317.00	340.00	343.00	2000.00
3	New Model Colleges (General)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Infrastructure grants to colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Research, innovation and quality improvement	320.00	345.00	452.00	1117.00
8	Equity initiatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Faculty Recruitment Support	87.00	174.00	290.00	551.00
10	Faculty improvements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Leadership Development of Educational administrators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Institutional restructuring & reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Management Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Support to Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MMER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	***1724.00***	***859.00***	***1085.00***	***3668.00***

In addition, an amount of Rs 41600.00 lacs has been projected for various Government Degree Colleges of the State including two Government aided colleges and a Government Engineering College. This includes an amount of Rs 19600.00 lacs earmarked for strengthening/ up-gradation of infrastructure of all the 98 Government/ Government–aided colleges of the State as per the following break-up:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No	Name of College	2014-15	2015-16	2016-16	TOTAL
1	Amar Singh College, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
2	Eliezer Jolden Memorial Government Degree College, Leh	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
3	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
4	GDC, Chrar-i-Sharief	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
5	GDC, Jhandra	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
6	GDC, Khour	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
7	GDC, Magam	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
8	GDC, Pampore	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
9	GDC, Sarh Bagga (Mahore)	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
10	GDC, Sumbal	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
11	GDC, Sunderbani (State Plan)	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
12	GDC, Thatri	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
13	GDC, Vailoo-larnoo	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
14	GDC,, Baghi Dilawar Khan	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
15	GDC,, D. H. Pora	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
16	GDC,, Gool	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
17	GDC,, Hadipora	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
18	GDC,, Kalakote	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
19	GDC,, Kangan	50.00	66.00	84.00	200.00
20	GDC,, Mahanpur	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
21	GDC,, Marwah (CSS)	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
22	GDC,, Nobra	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
23	GDC,, Surankote	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
24	GDC,, Tangmarg	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
25	GDC,, Women Kupwara	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
26	GDC,, Zanskar	53.00	67.00	80.00	200.00
27	General Zorawar Singh Memorial Government Degree College, Reasi	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
28	Girdhari Lal Dogra Memorial Government Degree College, Hiranagar	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00

29	Government College for Women, Gandhinagar, Jammu	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
30	Government College for Women, Kathua	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
31	Government College for Women, Udhampur	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
32	Government College for Women, Baramulla	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
33	Government College for Women, Maulana Azad Road, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
34	Government College for Women, Nawakadal, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
35	Government College for Women, Pulwama	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
36	Government College for Women, Sopore	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
37	Government College for Women, Srinagar(New)	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
38	Government College for Women,Anantnag	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
39	Government College for Women,Parade, Jammu	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
40	Government College of Education, Jammu	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
41	Government College of Education, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
42	Government Degree College ,Kishtwar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
43	Government Degree College ,Pulwama	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
44	Government Degree College Beerwah,Budgam	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
45	Government Degree College Khansahib,Budgam	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
46	Government Degree College, Bemina	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
47	Government Degree College, Akhnoor	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
48	Government Degree College, Anantnag	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
49	Government Degree College, Bani	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
50	Government Degree College, Banihal	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
51	Government Degree College, Baramulla	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00

52	Government Degree College, Basohli	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
53	Government Degree College, Bhaderwah	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
54	Government Degree College, Bijbahera	60.00	65.00	75.00	200.00
55	Government Degree College, Billawar	60.00	65.00	75.00	200.00
56	Government Degree College, Bishnah	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
57	Government Degree College, Budhal	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
58	Government Degree College, Chatroo	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
59	Government Degree College, Dharmari	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
60	Government Degree College, Doda	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
61	Government Degree College, Dooru	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
62	Government Degree College, Ganderbal	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
63	Government Degree College, Gurez	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
64	Government Degree College, Handwara	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
65	Government Degree College, Kargil	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
66	Government Degree College, Kathua	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
67	Government Degree College, Kilhotran	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
68	Government Degree College, Killam	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
69	Government Degree College, Kokernag	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
70	Government Degree College, Kulgam	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
71	Government Degree College, Kupwara	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
72	Government Degree College, Mendhar	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
73	Government Degree College, Nowshera	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
74	Government Degree College, Paloura, Jammu	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
75	Government Degree College, Pattan	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
76	Government Degree College, Poonch	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
77	Government Degree College, R. S. Pura	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00

78	Government Degree College, Rajouri	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
79	Government Degree College, Ramban	60.00	65.00	75.00	200.00
80	Government Degree College, Ramnagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
81	Government Degree College, Samba	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
82	Government Degree College, Shopian	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
83	Government Degree College, Sogam	61.00	68.00	71.00	200.00
84	Government Degree College, Sopore	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
85	Government Degree College, Tangdhar	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
86	Government Degree College, Thanamandi	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
87	Government Degree College, Tral	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
88	Government Degree College, Udhampur	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
89	Government Degree College, Uri	60.00	65.00	75.00	200.00
90	Government Degree College, Uttrasoo	55.00	64.00	81.00	200.00
91	Government Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu.	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
92	Govt. College of Engg & Technology	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
93	Hassan Khoyihami Memorial Government Degree College, Bandipora	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
94	Islamia College of Science & Commerce	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
95	Maulana Azad Memorial College,Jammu	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
96	Sheikh-Ul-Alam Memorial Government Degree College, Budgam	61.00	69.00	70.00	200.00
97	Sri Partap College, Srinagar	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
98	Sri Partap Memorial Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu.	64.00	68.00	68.00	200.00
TOTAL		**5822.00**	**6594.00**	**7184.00**	**19600.00**

An amount of Rs 3200.00 lacs has been projected for up-gradation of eight existing colleges of the state to the level of Model Degree Colleges as per the

following break-up:

S. No	Name of the college	Total proposed allocation	Year-wise requirement of funds		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	GCW, Udhampur	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
2	GDC, Poonch	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
3	GDC, Doda	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
4	GDC, Kathua	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
5	GDC, Baramulla	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
6	GDC, Pulwama	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
7	GDC, Anantnag	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
8	GDC, Handwara	400.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
TOTAL		***3200.00***	***800.00***	***1200.00***	***1200.00***

Moreover, an amount Rs 7200.00 lacs has been projected for establishment of six new Mode Degree Colleges in various uncovered areas of the State. The year-wise requirement of funds is reflected here as under:

(Rs in lacs)

S. No.	Name of College	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL
1	Proposed Model College, Vijaypur	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
2	Proposed Model College, Mandi	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
3	Proposed Model College, Hajin	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
4	Proposed Model College, Wachi	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
5	Proposed Model College, Chennani	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
6	Proposed Model College, Ashmuqam	0.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00
TOTAL		**0.00**	**3600.00**	**3600.00**	**7200.00**

Besides, an amount of Rs 11600.00 lacs has been projected for the eleven Model Degree Colleges of the State sanctioned under the CSS-"Establishment of Model Degree Colleges in the educationally backward districts of the Country" *(under the old funding pattern of 50:50, Rs 800.00 lacs were to be shared by the central and State Governments)*. Out of these eleven model degree colleges, the MHRD has already released first installment of Rs 1600.00 lacs for the eight colleges. However, the funds in respect of

the remaining three model degree colleges at Marwah, DH Pora and Sarh Bagga Mahore are still awaited. Since, the scheme has now been subsumed under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, therefore, the balance funds required for the establishment of all these colleges has been projected under Component No. 4 "New Model Degree Colleges" of the scheme. The college-wise details of funds projected is given hereunder:

S. No	***Name of College***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***	***Total***
1	GDC Chrar-i-Sharief	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
2	GDC, Surankote	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
3	GDC, Tangmarg	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
4	GDC, Women Kupwara	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
5	GDC, Nobra	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
6	GDC, Zanskar	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
7	GDC, Mahanpur	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
8	GDC, Kalakote	500.00	500.00	0.00	1000.00
9	GDC Sarh Bagga (Mahore)	600.00	600.00	0.00	1200.00
10	GDC, Marwah	600.00	600.00	0.00	1200.00
11	GDC, D. H. Pora	600.00	600.00	0.00	1200.00
TOTAL		***5800.00***	***5800.00***	***0.00***	***11600.00***

Moreover, an amount of Rs 20148.10 lacs shall be kept with the State Higher Education Council for establishment of the proposed two cluster universities, establishment of the Government College of Engineering & Technology (GCET), Srinagar, conducting of various training/ workshops across the State, introduction of various academic, administrative reforms in the department etc.