

State Higher Education Plan, 2018 – 19



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
GOVT. OF BIHAR





Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
Overview	6
Introduction	8
1. State Higher Education: Vision, Mission, & Objectives.....	8
1.1 Vision.....	8
1.2 Mission	8
2. State Profile.....	9
2.1 Economy.....	10
2.2 Growth Trend.....	10
2.3 Geography.....	11
2.4 Demography and State Development Indicators.....	14
3. State Education Profile (School & Higher Education)	15
3.1 District Wise Profile (Base Line Data -2010 -11)	16
3.2 No. of Aspirational Districts in the State: 13.....	17
3.3 Identification of weakest and strongest districts (max. 5) based on their Education profile.	17
3.4 Analysis of State's Performance against specific indicators and future targets under RUSA.	18
3.5 District wise Education Profile (Overall) (Baseline Data 2015-16).....	23
3.6 District wise Institution Profile (Baseline Data 2015-16)	26
3.7 University Data (State Overall)	27
3.8 University wise College Data.....	28
3.9 College Data (State Overall)	32
3.10 Details of Stakeholder Consultation	32
3.11 BACKGROUND INFORMATION	33
3.12 Higher Education Profile:	33
3.13 SWOC Analysis	34
3.14 Universities of Bihar	35
3.15 University level: Access & Excellence	36
3.16 College level: Access & Excellence	37
3.17 University & College: Equity.....	37
3.18 Academic Information	38
3.19 University Dept. & Constituent Colleges.....	39



3.20	Deemed University.....	41
4.	Analysis of Past Performance.....	42
5.	Preparation of State Plan	51
5.1	Approach and Methodology	51
6.	Perspective Plan Overview.....	53
7.	Snapshots of the Annual Plan	55
8.	Detailed Plan	58
8.1	Overview of the major initiatives.....	58
8.2	Faculty-wise data:	63
8.3	Research Studies Baseline Data (2015-16)	64
8.4	Autonomous Colleges	65
8.5	FINANCIAL DETAILS	65
8.6	Strategy	69
8.7	Detailed component-wise allocations	73
9.	State data for College across the state	77
10.	State data for Universities across the state	130
11.	Component Proposed 2017-2020.....	133
11.1	Component 01 – Creation of Universities by way of Up-gradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges	133
11.2	Component 02 – Creation of Universities by conversion of Colleges in a cluster	134
11.3	Component-03 I Infrastructure Grants to University.....	135
11.4	Component 04 - Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities.....	138
11.5	Component 05 – New Model Colleges (General)	142
11.6	Component 06 - Up-gradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges.....	145
11.7	Component 07 – New Colleges (Professional).....	149
11.8	Component 08 – Enhancing Quality & excellence in select Autonomous Colleges	150
11.9	Component: 09 Infrastructure Grant to Colleges	151
11.10	Component 10 – Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement.....	154
11.11	Component 11 – Equity Initiatives (state as a Unit)	157
11.12	Component 12 – Faculty Recruitment Supports.....	158
11.13	Component 13 – Faculty Improvements	159
11.14	Component 14 – Institutional Restructuring, Capacity building and Reforms	161
12.	Outcome & Outputs Targets.....	164



“Knowledge is power

Information is liberating

Education is the premise of progress in every Society, in every family”

- Kofi Annan



Executive Summary

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan - RUSA – initiated by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India (MHRD, GOI), is a very welcome step, especially for the State of Bihar, where Gross Enrolment Ratio for Higher Education is very low as compared to India.

RUSA aims to make higher education more relevant to the global needs and to remove barriers in access to higher education amongst various social groups. It aims to provide quality education which will produce employable and competitive graduates.

Higher Education has suffered a setback in Bihar for long since independence, resulting in exodus of students to other States for pursuing of Higher Education. Initiatives under RUSA will give a boost to the entire Higher Education system in the State.

The State has already initiated a number of reforms in governance and other aspect. Funds under RUSA will support State's initiatives in improving infrastructure of the existing Institutions, opening new Institutions and bringing about quality improvement in teaching-learning outcomes.

The State is committed to offer all support to the programme. It is hopeful that RUSA will bring about a desired change in higher education, which will lead to overall development of the State.

A State Perspective Plan has been prepared by Dr. Rekha Kumari and Dr. Shivesh Ranjan, State Programme Officers, Bihar State Higher Education Council after a series of consultations with all the major stakeholders, including, Faculty Members, other staff of Universities and Colleges, representatives of students and Officials of the Higher Education Department.

This plan is being submitted to MHRD, GoI for kind consideration.

(Manoj Kumar, IAS)

Additional Secretary cum
State project Director,
Govt. of Bihar



Overview

Bihar once was the hub for education and higher educational facilities that were exemplary to the fraternity of the knowledge seekers across the world. With the Universities like Nalanda and Vikramshila, Bihar has always been the center of excellence for education.

The state believes that Higher Education is of utmost importance not only to the nation but at the same time also to the state as it is the most powerful tool to build a knowledge based society in the country. Institutions which are providing higher education to the youth must ensure the optimum possible usage of its human and infrastructural resources. At the same time it should also provide the quality inputs and feedback in the system to improve its efficacy, viability and relevance.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is centrally sponsored, an overreaching scheme for funding the State Universities and Colleges to achieve the aim of equity, access and excellence. The yardstick for the quantum of funds will be the norms that would reflect the key result areas.

The State has a vision to develop and maintain the universities and colleges as a centre of excellence in teaching and research and to achieve a higher Gross Enrolment Ratio.

Bihar has always been a land of intellectual awakening and progressive thinking where many modern movements in various fields were initiated. The State has played a pioneering role in shaping the modern education system in India, led by Visionaries, Authors, Philosophers, Educationists, and Social reformers. The socio-economic development of Bihar on a sustainable basis is inextricably linked with the higher education system of the State. Taking due cognizance of the rich cultural heritage of the State, the Government of Bihar has been emphasizing on developing higher education in the State in terms of quality and its outreach in order to create a high quality, enjoyable and inclusive education system. The State has played a dominant role in spreading education at various levels including mass modern education, professional and specialized education. It has tried to increase the number of Colleges so as to provide ample opportunities to as many students as possible. Moreover, there have been steps to improve on the quality of education, specially research and development in the premier institutes of the State.

The State Government has also taken active initiatives to ensure that due to low economic backgrounds no willing, brilliant and capable student is prevented from higher education. Through an effective governance framework the Government is seamlessly trying to support all round development of the State and will improve the operations of the Higher Education Department in the State.

Higher education in the State is being re-engineered to open up new avenues for students and create new opportunities for them in diverse fields. The Universities have been directed to work on the foundation of modern and up-to-date curriculum including the best practices, with the objective to create an ambience for research, atmosphere of creativity and promotion of innovations.

The Department of Higher Education has meticulously focused on Educationally Backward Districts and districts with low GER. New model Colleges would be created at identified locations to provide access of



higher education to bright students from low economic backgrounds. Equity, Access and Governance have been kept in mind while working on the demand of higher education in the respective regions.

RUSA guidelines have been used to associate the mentioned components with financial investments distributed amongst the Central and State Government. An in depth plan has been prepared for developing existing and setting up new Universities and Colleges. The State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) 2018-2020 details the funds required for the development, the planned initiatives by the State Government, and the analysis of the State's performance in the last seven years. Funds have been strategically allocated among all Government and Government aided Colleges and State aided Universities to improve quality in the higher education sector.

With the advent of RUSA mission, the Government of Bihar is in a mission to ensure to restore the prevailing glory and cultural heritage of the State to even higher levels, and will develop the State as the Hub of higher education in the country.



Introduction

1. State Higher Education: Vision, Mission, & Objectives

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 Department of Higher Education and the Department of Technical Education carry out the responsibility of administering and regulating the activities of Higher & Technical Education within the state. These departments are responsible for formulating schemes, policies and processes for development and growth of Higher and Technical Education in the state with endeavours to ensure access and equity with quality.

The Vision, Mission, Objectives and Activities of the Department of Higher education, especially for RUSA are as under:-

1.1 Vision

To realize the optimum potential and provide modern higher education opportunities and learning environment to the youth of the state with special emphasis on ensuring access, equity and quality besides effecting greater transparency, efficiency and accountability

1.2 Mission

- To provide greater opportunities and wider access to Higher Education with equity to the youth of the state with special emphasis to the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Expand access by supporting existing institutions, establishing new institutions, and maintaining the highest standards of excellence in teaching, research, creative expression and service to the community.
- Initiate policies and programmes for strengthening research and innovations.
- Promote the quality of Higher Education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, promoting academic reforms, improving governance and institutional restructuring



2. State Profile

"Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country (between 83°-19'-50"" to 88°-17'-40"" E longitude and 24°-20'-10"" to 27°-31'-15"" N Latitude. It is an entirely land-locked state, although the outlet to the sea through the port of Kolkata is not far away. Bihar lies mid-way between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub humid Uttar Pradesh in the west which provides it with a transitional position in respect of climate, economy and culture. It is bounded by Nepal in the north and Jharkhand in the south. The Bihar plain is divided into two unequal halves by the river Ganga which flows through the middle from west to east.

Bihar has witnessed golden period of Indian history. It is the same land where seeds of first republic were sown and which cultivated the first crop of democracy. Such fertile land is the soil that has given birth to many intellectuals who spread knowledge across the world. Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities were the world class learning centres. It is the land where two great religions of world flourished. This land is blessed by the great Gautam Buddha and Mahavir. The tenth Guru of Sikhism, Guru Govind Singh was also born in today's Patna Shahib of Bihar.

Patna, the Capital city of the state is situated on the bank of the holy river Ganga. The state as it is today has been shaped from its partition from the province of Bengal and most recently after the separation of the tribal southern region now called Jharkhand.

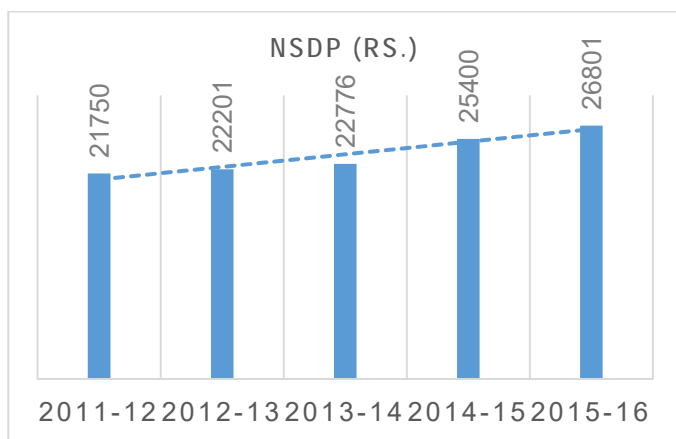
The State of Bihar was reorganized on November 15, 2000 with 38 districts of undivided Bihar. It lies mid-way between West Bengal in the east and Uttar Pradesh in the west. It is bounded by Nepal in the North and by Jharkhand in the south. It is divided into two natural regions viz., North Bihar Plain and South Bihar Plain. The state has several rivers such as Ganga, Sone, Gandak, Ghaghra, Bagmati, Kosi, Budhi-Gandak, Punpun, etc. 41% of cultivated area is flood prone and another 40% is drought prone.

After the bifurcation, the State is left with cultivable land in the Indo Gangetic Plain and abundant water, both surface and sub-surface, for irrigation. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity employing around three quarters of the work force in the State. The primary sector contributes around 38% of the Gross State Domestic Product. Primary crops include rice, cane, wheat lentils, jute etc. Supplementary crops include oilseeds, pulses, gram and maize and variety of vegetables. The State is also known of its fruit products like Litchi and Mango.

Some of the major industries in Bihar are Agro based such as textiles, oil mills etc. Industries that are dependent on agriculture are the edible oils mills located at Araria, rice mills located in Rohtas, Buxar and Bhojpur. Numerous sugar mills located in north Bihar. One of the biggest oil refineries in the country is based at Barauni in Bihar. Bihar is also the sixth largest producer of tobacco in the country.

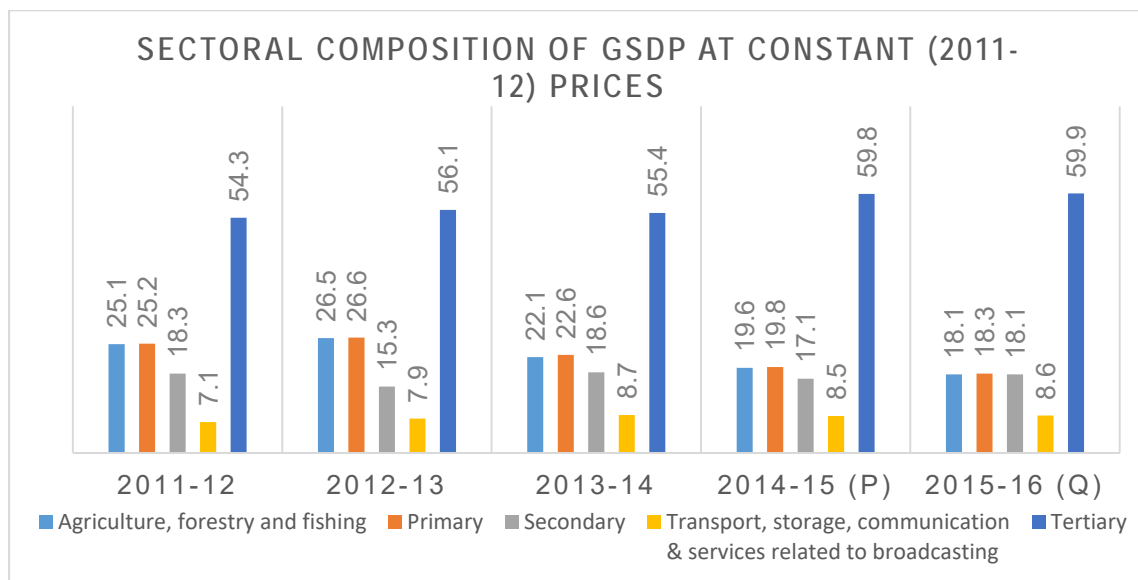


2.1 Economy



In spite of a high growth phenomenon (2005-06 to 2014-15), Bihar even now ranks the lowest in terms of Per Capita Income. However, the per capita income of Bihar in 2011-12 was 34 percent of all-India average; in 2015-16, this ratio went up to 35 percent. With the sustained growth process, the gap between Bihar

and India was bridged by about a percentage point over a four year period. So, the momentum of growth has got to be sustained for many more years if the gap between the per capita income of Bihar and India is to be wiped out. Admittedly, once the growth process reaches a high point, the linkage effect within the economy starts working, thereby increasing the growth momentum. Yet, some big push in investment is urgently required, be it public or private, to attain a high plateau of development in near future.



2.2 Growth Trend



The Gross State Domestic Product [GSDP] of Bihar at current prices for the period 2004-05 to 2015-16 are given below:

Table Gross state domestic product (NSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost.

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore)		NSDP (Rs. Crore)		Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	
	At current prices	At constant (2004-05)	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05)
Base Year 2011-12						
2011-12	247144	247144	228497	228497	23525	23525
2012-13	282368	256851	261327	236932	26459	24068
2013-14	317101	269650	292143	246915	29251	24874
2014-15(P)	373920	304766	345571	279711	33954	27675
2015-16(Q)	413503	326535	382223	299814	36964	29190
CAGR (2004-15)	14	7.6	14	7.4	12.2	5.9

2.3 Geography

The state embraces some of the most fertile lands of India. Bihar, squeezed in between West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, reaches up to the Himalayas in the north and is completely land locked. Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the south by Jharkhand, on the east by West Bengal and on the West by Uttar Pradesh. Bihar gets the worst of the cold and the worst of the heat and plenty of floods, Northern portion of Bihar is almost entirely a level tract, while the south is wooded and hilly.



2.3.1 Brief narrative on State Geographic Profile

Indicator	Total	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Hilly
Area (In sq. kms)	94163	94163	92358	1805	
Number of Districts	38	29	9		

Indicator	State Details
Special Location Features (Sharing of border, etc.)	North Side-Nepal; East Side-West Bengal; West Side-Uttar Pradesh; South Side-Jharkhand, Latitude: 24°-20'-10" to 27°-31'-15" North Longitude: 83°-19'-50" to 88°-17'-40" East
Special Problems of the State*	More than 20 out of 38 Districts in north Bihar are flood prone. They are affected by flood for approx. three months every year. At least 5 Districts of south Bihar are drought affected every year. More than 12 Districts are Naxal affected. More than 500 out of 534 blocks are rural blocks. All the 38 Districts are predominantly rural. Bihar is one of the lowest in all educational, social and economic parameters. Very few industries in the State. Very few Professional Colleges in the State.



Indicator	State Details
	Only two Colleges declared as having potential for excellence by UGC. Thickly populated State. Note :- 1. * Population should be taken as per 2011 Census data. 2. Gender Parity Index= No. of females enrolled/no. of males enrolled. 3. CPI = No. of colleges (In the State) per lakh population. 4. Institutional density = No. of Higher educational institutions per 1000 Sq. M.
Any other	

Physical Features	
Height above	Sea-Level 173 Feet
Main Soil	Clay soil, Sandy soil, Loamy Soil
Temperature	Varies from a maximum of 44°C in Summer to minimum of around 5°C in the Winters
Normal Rainfall	1176.4 mm

Geographically the entire state is part of the Ganga-Plains. The formation of plains has come out with sediments deposited by the River Ganga, Gandak and Sone. The River Ganga divides whole Bihar into physical divisions-the north Bihar Plain and South Bihar Plain. The river system is the lifeline of the state.

Administrative Units		
1	Number of Divisions	9
2	Number of Districts	38
3	Number of Sub-Divisions	101
4	Number of CD Blocks	534
5	Number of Panchayat Samiti	531
6	Number of Gram Panchayats	8442
7	Number of Revenue Villages	45103
8	Number of Urban Agglomerations	9
9	Number of Towns	130
10	Number of Statutory Towns	125
11	Number of Non-Statutory	5
12	Number of Police Stations	835
13	Number of Civil Police Stations	813
14	Number of Railway Police Stations	40
15	Number of Police Districts	43
16	Number of Civil Police District	39
17	Number of Railway Police District	4



2.4 Demography and State Development Indicators

2.4.1 Demography

Total Population (In Lakhs) as per Census 2011										
	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban	641893	581217	33981	31741					6204307	5553709
Rural	7964360	7379855	648535	622316					48073850	44267586
Total	8606253	7961072	682516	654057					54278157	49821295

Population 18-23 Years (In Lakhs) as per Census 2011										
	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban	67399	61028	3568	3332					651453	583140
Rural	836257	774884	68096	355					5047755	4648097
Total									5699208	5231237

SN	Indicators	Bihar
1	Population-2011	103804637
2	Density of population - 2011 [person per sq. km]	1102
3	Decadal growth rate of population - 2011	25.07
4	Area [Sq. Km] - 2011	94163
5	Percentage of urban population - 2011	11.3
6	Percentage of rural population - 2011	88.7
7	Proportion of SC population - 2011	15.7
8	Sex Ratio - 2011 (Females per 1000 Males)	916
9	Literacy rate - 2011	63.82
10	Female literacy rate - 2011	53.33
11	Gender gap in literacy [male - female] 2011	20.06
12	Household living in pucca house 2005-06	20
13	Household with improved source of drinking water 2005-06	96.1
14	Household having toilet facility 2005-06	25.2
15	Percentage of population beyond poverty line 2004	41.4
16	Crude birth rate 2010	28.1
17	Death rate 2010	6.8
18	Infant mortality rate - SRS 2010	48
19	Maternal mortality rate SRS 2007	312



3. State Education Profile (School & Higher Education)

A. School Transition Rate

Board		2015	2016	2017	Average of 3 years
State Board School		87.29%	62.14%	36.41%	61.79%
CBSE Schools					
Other Board Schools					
1.	Bihar Madrasa Board			100%	
2.	National Open School			35%	
3.	Bihar Open School			37%	
4.	ICSE			90%	
Total					

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

Enrolments										
	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban										
Rural										
Total	54729	34857	8137	7717				254136	639582	432726

C. State Higher Education Data

Indicator	Overall (2011)	Male	Female	SC	ST
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	10.5	11.8	9.1	2.5	<0.5
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.77	-	-	0.67	0.94

Sl. No.	Indicator	Data
1.	Institutional Density (ID)	
2.	College Population Index (CPI)	7
3.	State's Expenditure on HE as a % of GSDP	0.93%
4.	Student-Teacher Ratio	44:1

1	Number of primary schools per lakh population 2007 -08 DISE	60
2	Children aged 6 -10 years attending schools 2001	42.9
3	Pupil teacher ratio [primary schools]: 2007 -08 DISE	50
4	Student Classroom Ratio [Number of students per classroom] 2007-08 DISE	97
5	Primary schools with classrooms in good condition [%] 2007 -08 DISE	51.92
6	Percent of primary schools with pucca building 2007 -08 DISE	57.59
7	Percent of primary schools with kuchcha building 2007 -08 DISE	0.63
8	Primary schools with common toilet facility [%] 2007 -08 DISE	39.7
9	Primary schools with girl's toilet facility [%] 2007 -08 DISE	15.3
10	Gross Enrolment Ratio 2007 -08 DISE	125.5
11	Net Enrolment Ratio 2007 -08 DISE	99.5
12	Retention Rate 2007 -08 DISE	53.4
13	Apparent survival rate up to grade V 2007 -08 DISE	40



14	Repetition Rate 2007 -08 DISE	7.2
15	Primary schools with drinking water facility [%] 2007 -08 DISE	75.2
16	Gender Parity Index [GPI] Primary Grades 2007 -08 DISE	0.87
17	Scheduled Tribe Enrolment [%] 2007 -08 DISE	2.4
18	Scheduled Caste Enrolment [%] 2007 -08 DISE	17.7
19	Children [age 3-4] in anganwadi or other pre-school [%] ASER 2009	67.3
20	Children [age 6-14] out of school [%] ASER 2009	5
21	Children [Std I-II] who can recognize numbers 1 to 9 or more [%] ASER 2009	72.9
22	Children [Std I -II] who can read letters or more in English [%] ASER 2009	47.8
23	Children [Std III -V] who can do subtraction or more [%] ASER 2009	65.2
24	Children [Std III -V] who can read sentences in English [%] ASER2009	18.9
25	Number of upper primary schools per lakh population 2003 -04	12
26	Children aged 11 -14 years attending schools 2001	55.6
27	Pupil teacher ratio [upper primary schools] : 2007 -08	47.7
28	Gross enrolment ration [grade VI -VIII] 2004-05	32.4
29	Out of school children [6-14 years] 2008 -ASER	5.7

3.1 District Wise Profile (Base Line Data -2010 -11)

Sr. No.	District	Total Population on (in lakh)	18-23 age Population on (In lakhs)	Total Enrolment in lakhs	GER	Affiliated Colleges (Private-gen) Aided + Un-aided	Govt. Constituent/University Colleges	Govt. Universities	Private /deemed Universities
1	Patna	57.72	6.06	1.23898	20.445	46	36	9	
2	Nalanda	28.72	3.02	0.30411	10.07	20	6		1
3	Bhojpur	27.2	2.86	0.50734	17.739	14	6	1	
4	Buxar	17.07	1.79	0.21311	11.905	11	5		
5	Rohtas	29.62	3.11	0.63521	20.425	25	8		
6	Kaimur	16.26	1.71	0.16037	9.3786	7	2		
7	Gaya	43.79	4.6	0.42783	9.3006	22	7	1	
8	Aurangabad	25.11	2.64	0.20993	7.9519	8	5		
9	Nawada	22.16	2.33	0.12936	5.5518	5	4		
10	Jehanabad	11.24	1.18	0.166	14.068	7	3		
11	Arwal	6.99	0.73	0.07521	10.303	3	1		
12	Saran	39.43	4.14	0.58705	14.18	18	12	1	
13	Siwan	33.18	3.48	0.53338	15.327	6	7		
14	Gopalganj	25.58	2.69	0.15396	5.7234	4	5		
15	Muzaffarpur	47.78	5.02	0.594	11.833	12	18	1	
16	Vaisali	34.95	3.67	0.5189	14.139	9	7		
17	Purwi Champaran	50.82	5.34	0.22233	4.1634	3	9		
18	Pachami Champaran	39.22	4.12	0.2171	5.2693	6	4		
19	Sitamarhi	34.19	3.59	0.18858	5.2529	5	5		
20	Sheohar	6.56	0.69	0	0	0	0		
21	Darbhanga	39.21	4.12	0.59405	14.419	22	20	2	
22	Madhubani	44.76	4.7	0.41462	8.8218	14	18		
23	Samastipur	42.54	4.47	0.59947	13.411	12	15	1	
24	Saharsha	18.97	1.99	0.18259	9.1754	4	9		



Sr. No.	District	Total Population on (in lakh)	18-23 age Population on (In lakhs)	Total Enrolment in lakhs	GER	Affiliated Colleges (Private-gen) Aided + Un-aided	Govt. Constituent/University Colleges	Govt. Universities	Private/deemed Universities
25	Supaul	22.28	2.34	0.08481	3.6244	4	3		
26	Madhepura	19.94	2.09	0.24582	11.762	8	5	1	
27	Purnea	32.73	3.44	0.22732	6.6083	10	6		
28	Katihar	30.68	3.22	0.18409	5.7171	7	4		
29	Arariya	28.06	2.95	0.1517	5.1423	8	2		
30	Kishanganj	16.9	1.77	0.07096	4.009	4	2		
31	Munger	13.59	1.43	0.21533	15.058	2	7		
32	Jamui	17.56	1.84	0.0971	5.2773	2	2		
33	Sheikhpura	6.34	9.67	0.12281	18.329	3	2		
34	lakhisaray	10	1.05	0.07121	6.7819	3	2		
35	Khagariya	16.57	1.74	0.0907	5.2124	1	5		
36	Begusarai	29.54	3.1	0.20432	6.5909	4	6		
37	Bhagalpur	30.32	3.18	0.74366	23.386	9	13		
38	Banka	20.29	2.13	0.0865	4.061	7	2		
	Total	1037.87	108.98	11.46979	380.41	355	273	19	1

3.2 No. of Aspirational Districts in the State: 13

State	NITI Aayog' 30 Districts	Ministries pool of 50 districts	MHA 35 LWE Districts	Total
Bihar	1. Katihar	1. Khagaria	1. Augangabad	13
	2. Begusarai	2. Purnia	2. Banka	
	3. Sheikhpura		3. Gaya	
	4. Araria		4. Jamui	
	5. Sitamarhi		5. Muzaffarpur	
			6. Nawada	

3.3 Identification of weakest and strongest districts (max. 5) based on their Education profile

Weakest 5 districts	Reasons
Dist 1 Supaul	Constituent Colleges -3; Affiliated Colleges – 4; CPI*-2.9; GER-3.62; PTR-102
Dist 2 Kishanganj	Constituent Colleges -2; Affiliated Colleges – 4; CPI*-3.2; GER-4.0; PTR-153; large population of minority community
Dist 3 Jamui	Constituent Colleges-2; Affiliated Colleges – 2; CPI*-1.3; GER-5.27; PTR-185
Dist 4 Begusarai	Constituent Colleges-6; Affiliated Colleges – 4; CPI*-5.2; GER-6.59; PTR-83



Dist 5 West Champaran	Constituent Colleges-4; Affiliated Colleges – 7; CPI*-2.1; GER-5.26; PTR-67
Strong 5 districts	Reasons
Dist 1 Patna	Universities-6; Constituent Colleges -38; Affiliated Colleges – 46; CPI*-26.2; GER-20.44; PTR-52
Dist 2 Gaya	Universities-1; Constituent Colleges -7; Affiliated Colleges – 22; CPI*-5.8; GER-9.3; PTR-50
Dist 3 Rohtas	Constituent Colleges-6; Affiliated Colleges – 4; CPI*-5.2; GER-6.59; PTR-83
Dist 4 Bhojpur	Universities-1; Constituent Colleges -6; Affiliated Colleges – 25; CPI*-8.6; GER-20.42; PTR-100
Dist 5 Bhagalpur	Universities-2; Constituent Colleges -13; Affiliated Colleges – 11; CPI*-9.3; GER-23.38; PTR-124
Districts with Special Needs	Reasons
Dist 1 Arwal	Constituent Colleges-1; Affiliated Colleges – 3; CPI*-6.3; GER-10.3; PTR-66 Naxal & drought affected District; low girls enrolment
Dist 2 Samastipur	PTR-87; flood affected District. Mainly agricultural & rural
Dist 3 Purnea	CPI*-5; PTR-80 Boarder District affected by floods; large population of minority community
Dist 4 Darbhanga	Highly flood affected District mainly agricultural & rural.
Dist 5 Saharsa	PTR-6.3; GER-0.17; boarder area; highly flood affected District

3.4 Analysis of State's Performance against specific indicators and future targets under RUSA

Sl. No.	Goals under RUSA	Existing deficiencies in State HE System	Strategy to overcome deficiencies	Proposed Targets under RUSA
1	Excellence (Quality)	Poor academic quality, less NAAC Institutions	Upgrade academic facilities, new schools	Upgradation to MDC, University; Mandatory accreditation
		Limited opportunities for specialized education, such as medical, agriculture etc.	Increase intake capacity for specialized education	Setting up new Universities, Colleges, and Centers for specialized education
		Teacher education quality and infrastructure needs more emphasizes	Increase intake capacity and quality of teacher education in the State	Upgradation of the existing teacher training facilities; Setting up Teacher training education institution
		Poor motivation hence less output	Introduced Bio-Metric System	Creating & Facilitating structure for planning and monitoring in Component – 14



Sl. No.	Goals under RUSA	Existing deficiencies in State HE System	Strategy to overcome deficiencies	Proposed Targets under RUSA
		Less Research & Development outputs	More knowledge exchange programs to encourage innovation and research	Proposed Grants under Component – 12
2	Equity	Poor record of enrolment from SC/OBC & Economically Backward section in Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity in the institutes providing Higher Education for SC/OBC, Girls & Economically Backward section. Special Grants to prepare the students for competitive examinations like BPSC & UPSC Special Trainings for preparing the students for job opportunities in private and industry sector 	By March 2020 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GER for SC to be 18% (9.6% in 2017) GER for OBC to be 20.5% (12% in 2017)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased facilities, intake capacity, and HEIs dedicated for female students Limited participation of women in post-graduation studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional benefits and incentives among female students for higher education Encourage female participation in post-graduation studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased facilities, intake capacity, and HEIs dedicated for female students Provision of financial support and incentives through schemes like “Betī Bachao Betī Padhao”
		Less opportunity for the Economically Backward section in Higher Education	Increase the Scholarships to the deprived community as per the Govt. Policies	Proposed new model degree colleges and Engineering colleges in Aspirational districts
		Less students pursuing innovative educational projects	Enabling atmosphere in the institutions to encourage and facilitate research and innovation oriented approach	Infrastructure development grants to the colleges and universities
3	Access	Low GER	Increase capacity intake	Additional Greenfield Institutions
		Low CPI	Increase the number of Universities	Seek grants for the newly established universities
		Low research facilities & insufficiencies in the Libraries	e-Library in maximum colleges and provided Central Instrumentation Centre (CIC)	Proposed grant under component – 8 of RUSA 2.0
		Limited intake capacity for post-graduation studies	Increase intake capacities for post-graduation studies	Upgradation of existing HEIs to provide post-graduation facilities; Setting up new post-graduation Colleges



Sl. No.	Goals under RUSA	Existing deficiencies in State HE System	Strategy to overcome deficiencies	Proposed Targets under RUSA
		Non-uniform distribution of HEIs across the State	Focus on higher education in geographically disadvantaged areas	Increase infrastructure, number of HEIs, and intake capacity of existing HEIs in unserved and under-served areas of the State
4	Others	Faculty poisoning needs immediate attention	State will fill-up all the vacant faculty positions by 2020	Proposed Rs. 638.58 Crore for Faculty recruitment support.

The Govt. of Bihar and more specifically the Department of Higher Education has in a mission mode to address and resolve all the challenges and issues that are creating hindrances in achieving its goals towards making higher education available to all the deserving people in the state. The state government has already achieved by taking some measures required and is in path to take some other important measures to resolve the issues.

The measures that have already been taken and also those measures which the government in a process to implement at the earliest possible are provided in brief hereunder –

o Excellence (Quality)

A. Measures taken:

1. Free Education for girls
2. Apart from nine traditional state universities there are other newly established institutions
The State has set up three new universities
 - i. Patliputra University, Patna.
 - ii. Purnea University, Purnea.
 - iii. Munger University, Munger.
3. A new state university The Aryabhata Knowledge University has been set up
4. Central university at Gaya and Central University at Motihari has become functional.
5. Academic Institutions of national standard like Chanakya National Law University and Chandragupta Institute of Management have come up.
6. Some Important Institution established in the last ten years in Bihar are followings
 - i. Maulana Mazhrul Haque Arbic Persian University, Patna.
 - ii. Nalanda Open University, Pant.
 - iii. Chanakya National Law University. (CNLU)
 - iv. Chandragupta Institute of Management. (CIM)
 - v. Birla Institute of Technology. Patna (BIT, Patna)
 - vi. All Indian Institute of Medical sciences, (AIIMS).
 - vii. Indian Institute of Technology, Patna (IIT).
 - viii. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NEFT)
7. The State has taken steps to revive famous Nalanda University with the help of Govt. of Indian and international support.



8. The state assembly has approved the setting up of private universities and has also approved amendments of the university Act to recruit high quality faculties through university service commission,
9. Out of 14 proposals of private universities 06 has been issued LOI till date.
 - i. Sandip University, Madhubani.
 - ii. K.K. University, Biharsharif.
 - iii. Amity University, Bihta, Patna.
 - iv. Jageshwari Memorial University, Turki, Muzafferpur.
 - v. C V Raman University, Vaihali
 - vi. Alkarim university ,Kaithar
10. Colleges have been encouraged to start professional courses.
11. Seats for enrolment increased by 20% in constituent colleges and Post graduate Departments in all universities.
12. 87 study centers are opened by Nalanda Open University
13. 240 blocks are identified where no higher educational institution hence other universities are also opening Distance Mode centers in these blocks.
14. Seven Model Degree Colleges are to be established at Academic Backward Districts
15. Opened new colleges and study center for distance educations in the districts where Government colleges are lacking such as Araria, Sitamarhi, Kathihar, Sheikhpura and Begusarai.
16. 108 knowledge Resource centers opened by MMNAP University, Patna.
17. State government has launched Student Credit card for Higher Studies on 2nd October 2016
18. E - Library in maximum Colleges.
19. Free Wi-Fi to all Campus.
20. State government has already provided for setting up the campus of
21. Aligarh Muslim University in Kishanganj
22. The state government has allotted land for Maulana Mzuharl Haque University.
23. The state government also supports colleges for minorities with grant-in -aid. A few

B. Measures to be taken:

1. Opening of another 12 new Model Degree Colleges (MDCs).
2. Opening of more study center/ Knowledge resource centers/ Counselling Centers
3. Up grading existing degree colleges into Model degree colleges in the Aspirational Districts, identified by the Niti Aayog.
4. Reduce regional imbalances by creating Institutions in Aspirational District especially, which is educationally backward & flood prone.
5. Increase in scholarship to socially & economically deprived students.
6. Inclusion of women, minorities, SC/ST/OBCs and differently unable persons in HE system by creating a facilitating environment in the Institutions by providing toilets especially for girls, boundary wall for security, and ramps for differently unable persons, etc.
7. State to fill up all the vacant post.
8. Should create new sanctioned post for the vocational courses and career oriented add on courses to enhance the exploitability.
Upgradation of 60 existing colleges in the Aspirational districts into MDCs. Opening of more community colleges, introducing vocational courses in 261 College.
9. Increase in scholarship to socially & economically deprived students.



- Equity
 - A. Free education for girls
 - B. Increase in seats SC/OBC, girls & economically backward community as per Govt. reservation policy.
 - C. Increase in enrolment especially of students from SC/OBC, girls & economically backward community by conduction special drives.
 - D. Increase in scholarships to the deprived community as per Govt. policy.
- Access
 - A. Under Digital initiative scheme free Wi-Fi was set up in 310 higher educational campus selected for the project. This scheme was started by 22nd March 2017.
 - B. Introduction of University Management Information system (UMIS)
 - C. Digitization of student Documents like marks sheet and Degree certificates
 - D. Reforms to be introduced in governance, academics, examination system, etc.
 - E. Improvement in the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring.
 - F. Capacity building of Faculty Members.
 - G. More trainings imparted, especially on popular, new and relevant and untouched subjects.
 - H. Quality teachers with vast experience and leadership skills to be made available.
 - I. Increase in no. of research work, publication of books & research papers.
 - J. More students pursuing innovative educational projects.
 - K. Enabling atmosphere in institutions to facilitate research and innovation.
 - L. Accreditation of all Universities & approx. 170 Colleges by NAAC.
 - M. One Model University to be created with all facilities for good quality teaching and learning.
 - N. New Departments with professional & regular courses to be introduced.
 - O. Collaboration with National & International Universities for Faculty & student exchange programmes.
 - P. Accreditation for dual degree.
 - Q. Introduction of employable, add-on courses as per need of the industries and institutions, etc.
 - R. Regular interactions & exchange of ideas & views through national & international level seminars, video-conferencing, etc.
 - S. All faculty members, students and intelligentsia to be linked with each other by 2019-20
 - T. Data Centre to be established in each University, PG Dept. & College by 2019-20 under MIS for performance monitoring, need assessment, knowledge sharing, etc.
 - U. Data Bank to be created for all teachers, staff & students in the University system.
 - V. NMEICT programme to be strengthened.
 - W. E-content Bank will be generated for use by all.
 - X. University Management Software to be developed for MIS, FMIS, Performance measures, Exam records, results, etc.
 - Y. Students will come out with higher capabilities & skills for better employability.
- Others
 - A. Increase in employability of human resources in the age group 18-23 by at least 7%.
 - B. Increase in women workforce by at least 10%.
 - C. More qualified graduates with better employability skills.
 - D. Plug exodus of students for higher education to other places.
 - E. Availability of more skilled & highly skilled workforce.
 - F. Stimulate economic growth, innovation, and vitality by supporting a knowledge-based economy.



G. Promote learning skills.

H. Focus on researches which are the relevant for industry & society, etc.

3.5 District wise Education Profile (Overall) (Baseline Data 2015-16)

S. No.	District Name	Total Population	School Pass outs (+2) (In lakh) **	GER				CPI	ID
				Overall	SC	ST	Female		
1	Patna	6,650,551	39022	27.84			44.80%	36.086	28.107
2	Nalanda	3,278,365	27553	13.71			42.30%	26.097	13.097
3	Bhojpur	3,108,196	28053	24.16			32.20%	11.224	8.768
4	Buxar	1,945,058	14083	16.21			43.20%	13.471	10.468
5	Rohtas	3,373,578	30604	27.82			47.20%	17.213	8.576
6	Kaimur	1,853,442	14574	12.77			46.40%	6.590	1.089
7	Gaya	5,002,057	39675	12.67			38.80%	12.882	6.029
8	Aurangabad	2,894,408	30603	10.83			50.90%	10.126	3.933
9	Nawada	2,528,865	25150	7.56			53.90%	5.628	3.609
10	Jehanabad	1,282,15	9653	19.16			34.20%	26.943	6.373
11	Arwal	799,018	9552	14.03			39.20%	6.504	6.270
12	Saran	4,501,516	51501	19.31			43.60%	7.341	11.359
13	Siwan	3,793,246	36088	20.87			44.30%	28.027	6.309
14	Gopalganj	2,918,045	28858	7.79			48.60%	2.949	4.427
15	Muzaffarpur	5,467,997	26940	16.12			47.40%	9.742	10.085
16	Vaisali	3,982,665	39952	19.26			43.20%	6.305	7.859
17	Purwi Champaran	5,807,972	33165	5.67			44.20%	2.607	2.268
18	Pachami Champaran	4,483,400	26467	7.18			58.70%	3.787	2.104
19	Sitamarhi	3,900,909	21608	7.15			39.60%	4.572	4.795
20	Sheohar	748,188	3960						
21	Darbhanga	4,485,914	27857	19.64			38.30%	9.915	10.531
22	Madhubani	5,113,240	40026	12.01			42.20%	10.162	9.140
23	Samastipur	4,855,156	36638	18.26			44.30%	9.252	9.642
24	Saharsha	2,165,773	13591	12.50			43.50%	11.304	7.638
25	Supaul	2,539,562	17216	4.94			36.20%	3.641	2.905
26	Madhepura	2,280,729	14537	16.02			39.70%	10.258	7.834
27	Purnea	3,719,464	16967	9.00			55.00%	7.013	4.957
28	Katihar	3,498,325	16147	7.79			36.00%	5.357	3.599
29	Arariya	3,203,893	11271	7.00			41.60%	4.895	3.534
30	Kishanganj	1,926,713	7601	5.46			31.70%	7.363	3.185



S. No.	District Name	Total Population	School Pass outs (+2) (In lakh) **	GER				CPI	ID
				Overall	SC	ST	Female		
31	Munger	1,558,981	15121	20.51			54.20%	9.919	7.042
32	Jamui	2,006,895	14592	7.19			40.20%	3.740	1.281
33	Sheikhpura	725,422	5644	24.96			41.50%	14.141	5.806
34	lakhisaray	1,140,987	11472	9.24			53.50%	9.143	4.072
35	Khagariya	1,900,282	17274	7.10			52.40%	4.076	3.367
36	Begusarai	3,385,025	30174	8.98			48.80%	4.700	5.214
37	Bhagalpur	3,461,177	29270	31.85			42.50%	14.710	10.121
38	Banka	2,319,663	14722	5.53			48.10%	4.357	2.981
	Total	117,324,677	877181	14.30				9.593	6.346

** Only Bihar School Examination Board 2016-17 pass out data

District Wise Population and Literacy rate of SC and ST (2015-16)

Sl. No	District	Scheuled Castes			Scheuled Tribes			Literacy Rate*	
		Total*	Male*	Female*	Total*	Male*	Female*	Scheuled Castes*	Scheuled Tribes*
1	Patna	968118	513232	454887	12249	7098	5151	51	91
2	Nalanda	628340	329227	299114	1286	695	591	39	40
3	Bhojpur	455684	240538	215146	11057	5911	5146	52	62
4	Buxar	262608	138935	123673	11177	6065	5113	50	59
5	Rohtas	589279	309686	279593	34035	17876	16159	55	40
6	Kaimur	379682	200299	179383	47295	24719	22576	54	51
7	Gaya	1365567	701871	663696	3906	2024	1882	35	65
8	Jehanabad	231740	120002	111737	1351	703	649	43	43
9	Arawal	147845	76492	71353	390	237	153		
10	Nawada	578195	296977	281218	2862	1489	1373	30	27
11	Aurangabad	626988	324605	302383	2175	1147	1028	47	66
12	Saran	517134	264940	252194	8842	4488	4354	45	64
13	Siwan	409817	203650	206166	18331	9093	9238	47	58
14	Gopalganj	354430	178768	175662	8165	3957	4208	43	50
15	Muzaffarpur	788535	409659	378876	4605	2373	2232	38	67
16	E. Champaran	681830	359361	322470	6382	3339	3042	27	45
17	W. Champaran	576523	302452	274071	59563	30682	28881	30	32



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Sl. No	District	Scheuled Castes			Scheuled Tribes			Literacy Rate*	
		Total*	Male*	Female*	Total*	Male*	Female*	Scheuled Castes*	Scheuled Tribes*
18	Sitamarhi	418613	220956	197657	2369	1263	1106	29	42
19	Sheohar	98658	52259	46399	85	46	38	22	51
20	Vaishali	745494	388197	357297	4069	2115	1954	39	40
21	Darbhanga	677860	353085	324775	1115	619	496	33	66
22	Madhubani	639130	329927	309204	1671	858	813	29	47
23	Samastipur	833972	431153	402819	4459	3613	846	33	29
24	Munger	200188	106138	94050	23951	12330	11622	56	49
25	Begusarai	452468	235929	216538	1996	1091	904	42	104
26	Shekhapura	137571	72049	65521	280	153	127	33	60
27	Lakhisarai	167865	87240	80626	7475	3870	3605	36	17
28	Jamui	321885	165164	156721	89330	46005	43325	32	35
29	Khagaria	245511	129731	115780	440	241	199	32	62
30	Bhagalpur	337767	180143	157624	73664	39249	34415	45	49
31	Banka	265321	138272	127048	99559	50982	48576	37	29
32	Saharsa	321755	166009	155746	6156	3186	2971	25	32
33	Supaul	340099	175638	164461	6921	3556	3366	26	36
34	Madhepura	345426	177894	167532	12327	6154	6174	23	45
35	Purnea	413895	213947	199948	148465	76541	71924	25	32
36	Kishanganj	113833	58756	55076	62486	32062	30423	37	20
37	Araria	389227	201676	187551	39021	19948	19074	25	29
38	Katihar	276361	143058	133303	186224	95575	90649	35	32
Bihar		17305213	8997915	8307298	1005734	521352	484381	38	37

* Projected data for 2015-16 with annual growth rate of 1.9% on the base data of 2001

3.6 District wise Institution Profile (Baseline Data 2015-16)

District wise Institution Profile (Baseline Data 2015-16)													
Sl. No	District Name	State Public Universities (NO.)	Constituent Colleges (NO.)	Affiliated Govt. Colleges		Affiliated Private Colleges (Unaided)		Polytechnics		Private Universities (No.)	Govt. Approved Institutions that offer Diploma (e.g. ITIs, etc.)	Institutions of National Importance (INIs)	Institutions under state legislature act (IGINS)
				General	Prof.	General	Prof.	Govt.	Pvt.				
1	Patna	4	37	84		-		3	1	0	0	3	1
2	Nalanda	0	6	25				0	2	0	0	0	0
3	Bhojpur	1	6	21				0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Buxar	0	5	12				0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Rohtas	0	8	29				0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kaimur	0	2	13				0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gaya	1	7	28				1	2	0	0	0	0
8	Jehanabad	0	3	7				0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Arwal	0	1	3				0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Nawada	0	4	6				0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Aurangabad	0	5	13				0	1	0	0	0	0
12	Saran	1	12	9				1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Siwan	0	7	7				0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Gopalganj	0	5	3				1	0	0	0	0	0
15	West Champaran	0	3	8				0	0	0	0	0	0
16	East Champaran	0	8	2				0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Muzaffarpur	1	19	13				2	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sitamarhi	0	6	5				1	0	0	0	0	0
19	Seohar	0	0	0				1	0	0	0	0	0
20	Vaishali	0	7	12				1	3	0	0	0	0
21	Darbhanga	2	22	28				1	0	0	0	0	0
22	Madhubani	0	18	20				0	1	0	0	0	0



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

District wise Institution Profile (Baseline Data 2015-16)													
Sl. No	District Name	State Public Universities (NO.)	Constituent Colleges (NO.)	Affiliated Govt. Colleges		Affiliated Private Colleges (Unaided)		Polytechnics		Private Universities (No.)	Govt. Approved Institutions that offer Diploma (e.g. ITIs, etc.)	Institutions of National Importance (INIs)	Institutions under state legislature act (IGINS)
				General	Prof.	General	Prof.	Govt.	Pvt.				
23	Samastipur	1	15	18				0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Begusrai	0	6	7				1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Munger	0	7	2				0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Sheikhpura	0	2	3				0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Lakhisrai	0	2	3				1	0	0	0	0	0
28	Jamui	0	2	4				0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Khagaria	0	5	1				0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Bhagalpur	2	13	13				1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Banka	0	2	11				0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Sahrsa	0	9	7				1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Supaul	0	3	5				0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Madhepura	1	5	10				0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Purnea	0	6	12				1	1	0	0	0	0
36	Kishanganj	0	2	6				0	1	0	0	0	0
37	Araria	0	2	8				0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Katihar	0	4	10				0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bihar	14	276	468	0	0	0	17	12	0	0	3	

3.7 University Data (State Overall)



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

University Data (State Overall)							
	State Public University	Central University	State Private University	Deemed University	Institutions of National Importance	Others (IITs, IIMs, NITs, etc. not declared as INI)	Total
No.	14	3	0	1	3	2	23

Institutions	Category	Total	2f (No.)	12B (No.)	No. of institutions with valid NAAC Accreditation
Universities	State Universities	14	14	14	7
	State Private Universities	0	0	0	0
	Deemed Universities	1			
Colleges	Government Colleges	262	262	262	110
	Aided Colleges				
	Private Colleges				
Academic Staff Colleges			NA	NA	
Any Other (Mention)					
Total					

3.8 University wise College Data



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

University wise College Data																	
#	Name of State University	District (where it is located)	Type of University (Govt / Pvt / Deemed)	Nature of University (General / Technical	Whether Multi- disciplinary or Unitary	Whether Affiliating/ Non- Affiliating	No. of Constituent Colleges	Affiliate d Govt. College s		Affiliate d Govt. Aided College s		Affiliated Private colleges		Polytechnics		Others	Total
								Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Govt	Pvt		
1	Aryabhat Knowledge University, Patna	Patna	Go vt.	Medical/Engineerin g/ Dental/Ayurveda/ Education/ Nursing/ Para Medical/ Pharmacy/ Management Vocational Courses, etc.	Multi discipli ne	Affiliati ng	No ne	—	35 Govt. College s/Institut es+ E (Comm unity College)	—	—	—	51	—	—		94
2	T. M. B.U., Bhagalpur	Bhaga lpur	Go vt.	General	Multidis ciplinar y	Affiliate d	12	16									28
3	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	Muzaf farpur	Go vt.	General	Multi- discipli nary or Unitary	Affiliati on	40	40	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
4	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga, Bihar	Darbh anga	Go vt.	General	Multi diciplin e	Affiliate d	31			31						1(Self Financing B. Ed Dept.) 1 (Professional Course Dept.), 15 Upsahstry Colleges, 08 Unaided Colleges	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

University wise College Data																	
#	Name of State University	District (where it is located)	Type of University (Govt / Pvt / Deemed)	Nature of University (General / Technical	Whether Multi- disciplinary or Unitary	Whether Affiliating/ Non- Affiliating	No. of Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Govt. Colleges		Affiliated Govt. Aided Colleges		Affiliated Private colleges		Polytechnics		Others	Total
								Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Govt	Pvt		
5	L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	Darbhanga	Govt.	General	Multi disciplinary	Affiliating	43	0	1	25	2	-	27				98
6	Patna University	Patna	Govt.	General	Multi disciplinary	Non Affiliating	10	NA	NA	NA							10
7	B. N. Mandal	Madh epura	Govt	General	Multidis ciplinary	Affiliating	15	15	0	9	0	6	0			5 B.Ed.	35
8	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	Gaya	Govt														
9	M. M. Arabic and Persian University	Patna	Govt														
10	C.N. Law University	Patna	Govt														
11	Patliputra University	Patna	Govt														



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

University wise College Data																	
#	Name of State University	District (where it is located)	Type of University (Govt / Pvt / Deemed)	Nature of University (General / Technical	Whether Multi- disciplinary or Unitary	Whether Affiliating/ Non- Affiliating	No. of Constituent Colleges	Affiliate d Govt. College s		Affiliate d Govt. Aided College s		Affiliated Private colleges		Polytechnics		Others	Total
								Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Gen	Prof	Govt	Pvt		
12	Munger University	Munger	Govt														
13	Purnea University	Purnea	Govt	General	Multidisciplinary		13	-	-	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	46
14	Veer Kuwar Singh University	Arrah	Govt														
15	Jai Prakash University	Chapra	Govt														

3.9 College Data (State Overall)

College Data (State Overall)									
No.	Affiliated Govt. Colleges		Affiliated Govt. Aided Colleges		Affiliated Private colleges (unaided)		Polytechnics		Total
	General	Professional	General	Professional	General	Professional	Govt.	Pvt.	
	468	1	82	2		78	32	30	693

3.10 Details of Stakeholder Consultation

#	Date of Meeting / Workshop	Venue of Meeting/Workshop	Chairman of Meeting	Participants (VCs, Principals, Faculty, Administrators / Industry / Alumni)	Outcome
1	04.11.2017	SHEC Seminar Hall, Budh Marg, Patna 800001	Vice-Chairman of SHEC, Hon'ble Dr. Kameshwar Jha	Principals, Selected Faculty Members, officers of Universities, CCDC, Nodal Officers of different Universities.	Positive
2	17.11.2017	SHEC Seminar Hall, Budh Marg, Patna 800001	Hon'ble Education Minister, Govt. of Bihar Sri K.N. Verma	VCs, Pro-VCs, Nodal Officers teachers representative, Student representative (girls and boys both) along with parents	Productive and Effective
3	08.12.2017	SHEC Seminar Hall, Budh Marg, Patna 800001	Vice-Chairman of SHEC, Hon'ble Dr. Kameshwar Jha	Nodal Officers, CCDC and Finance Officers of different Universities.	Very fruitful
4	19.12.2017	In the Chairman Chamber, SHEC, Budh Marg, Patna 800001 Bihar	Hon'ble Chairman, SHEC, Patna, Sri K.N.P. Verma	Officers of SHEC	Consultation about Higher Education Perspective Plan
5	08.01.2018	SHEC Seminar Hall, Budh Marg, Patna 800001	Vice-Chairman of SHEC, Hon'ble Dr. Kameshwar Jha	Nodal Officers, Finance Officers, and Academic Administrator,	Positive
6	04.04.2018	SPD, Office Chamber, Secretariat, Patna, Bihar	SPD	Officers of Education Department, Govt. of Bihar	Productive
7	26.04.2018	Principal Secretary, Dept. of Education Got. Of Bihar Office Chamber, Secretariat, Patna, Bihar	Principal Secretary	Officers of SHEC, Patna	Productive
8	11.05.2018	SHEC Seminar Hall, Budh Marg, Patna 800001	Hon'ble Chairman, SHEC cum Education Minister of Bihar, Sri K.N.P. Verma	Member of SHEC, VCs, Administrative officers, and other staff.	Came with entire plan and finalized very fruitful



3.11 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Basic Information					
Area (in Sq. Kms.)	Total: 94,163	Rural: 92358.40 Sq. kms.	Urban: 1804.60 Sq. kms	Tribal: 0	Hilly: 0
Number of Districts	Total: 38	Predominantly Rural: 38	Predominantly Urban: 0	Predominantly Tribal: 0	Predominantly Hilly: 0
Number of Blocks	Total: 534	Predominantly Rural: 524	Predominantly Urban: 14	Predominantly Tribal: 0	Predominantly Hilly: 0

Population (in Lakhs) as per the Census year 2011									
	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Urban	641893	581217	33981	31741					6204307
Rural	7964360	7379855	648535	622316					48073850
Total	8606253	7961072	682516	654057					54278157

Population 18-23 years (in Lakhs) as per the Census year 2011										
	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban	67399	61028	3568	3332					651453	5553709
Rural	836257	774884	68096	355					5047755	44267586
Total									5699208	49821295
*Source : Provisional Census Data 2011										

3.12 Higher Education Profile:

Bihar has been a major centre of learning since ancient times. The Universities of Nalanda (one of the earliest universities of India dating back to the fifth century) and Vikramshila were the world famous learning seats. But the tradition of learning which had its origin from the time of Buddha or perhaps earlier, was destroyed by the invaders.

Bihar saw a revival during the latter part of the British rule when a University at Patna, along with Science College, Patna, Prince of Wales Medical College (Now Patna) were established.

ENROLLMENTS										
	SC		ST		OBC		GENERAL		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
URBAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
RURAL										
TOTAL	54729	34857	8137	7717	204267	136016	372449	254136	639582	432726



ENROLLMENTS														
	HINDU		MUSLIM		SIKHS		CHRISTIANS		JAINS		OTHERS MINORITY		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
URBAN														
RURAL														
TOTAL			32090	20791							321	210	32411	21001

3.13 SWOC Analysis

SWOT Analysis should bring out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the respective States. The analysis must be done across the four objectives of access, equity, excellence and governance. The information provided should be quantified/substantiated by evidence wherever possible. It is expected that the broad objectives and the expected results reflected State Perspective Plan will have a strong coherence with the SWOT Analysis.

Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Challenges
1	State has very limited role under University Acts. The role of the State Government is limited to extending grant-in-aid to the University and the colleges.	The Expert Committee headed by Prof. Madhava Menon has submitted draft University Act which has radical proposals keeping in tune with the changing time.	The present system of having two power centers will be abolished. The Governor will become the Visitor of the University. Every University will have its own Chancellor selected by Selection Committee, and who is from Corporate / Academic background.	Every Act passed by the State Legislature has to obtain the approval of the Governor before it gets notified in the Gazette.
2	There are statutes which in-spirit are against provisions of the Act. Example the Statutes on affiliation to the colleges does not mention that Government prior approval is requisite. On the other hand the Statute enables the private college to admit students based on the approval granted by the Syndicate and the Senate of the University.	With the new Act, old Statute automatically get modified.	The Department is proposing amendment to the Statute on affiliation and promotion schemes.	Implementation of the Act in the right perspective



3	Statutes have not been amended to keep in tune with the changing times. Statute on affiliation still warrants 5 acres of land in Urban areas and 10 acres in Rural areas, whereas the UGC regulation for the same is 2.5 acres and 5 acres. Statute (CAS) is so drafted that it favors University teachers, disregarding certain important provisions of CAS as proposed under UGC regulation.	With the new Act, old Statute atomically get superseded. With the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 10.5% compared to National Average of GER 19.5%, the Govt. has to encourage the private institutes in higher education. Therefore, necessary changes in the existing Statutes are proposed to attract private investment in higher education.	The Department is proposing amendment to the Statute on affiliation and Promotion Schemes.	
4	Poor Financial Management by the Universities and the colleges. Irregularities and illegalities in promotion, pay fixation, etc. Selective misinterpretation of Statute for their own purposes. Example the Statute on Merit Promotion Scheme (MPS). The definition of total number of posts of Reader has been misinterpreted to include large number of teachers in professor grade.	With the assistance of world Bank, the Department has got Financial Management information System study conducted by M/s Ernst and Young. The report has been circulated and discussed in various for a.	Need to improve and increase the numbers of Innovation and Research activities.	
5	Large number of vacancies of teaching & non-teaching staff.			Delay in appointment may affect quality of education.
6	Power of making Statutes entirely lies with the Chancellor (Governor). No policy decision in this regard can be taken to the Cabinet as the proposal of the Government will be vetted by committee of three VCs and concerned University VCs.	The new Act will vest the Statute making powers with the universities. But the power to make Statutes having financial implication will completely rest with the State Government only.	Even in the present Act, u/s 35, 48& 49, the State has complete powers as far as release of grants, creation & sanction of posts, fixing pay scales & allowances, service conditions, etc.	Universities may oppose this move pre-empting that the State is interfering with the autonomy of the University.

3.14 Universities of Bihar

The higher education scenario of Bihar is reflected through the Universities in Bihar. These universities offer wide range of courses to students who are ambitious of pursuing higher studies. A part offering conventional degree programmes, the universities in Bihar offer various career



oriented courses. Along with under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral programs students can also obtain wide range of certificate and diploma courses, exclusively for job purpose.

There are 14 State Universities in Bihar and two Institutions of National repute and importance. There are 273 Government run Colleges, 12 Govt. Professional (Medical and Engineering) Colleges and 14 private Professional (Medical and Engineering) Colleges 329 private Colleges and 21 polytechnics (ASHE 2010-11). GER of Bihar of 18-23 age group is 10.5%, which is one of the lowest in the country. GER for SC and OBC stands at 2.5% and 8.6%, respectively, which is well below the national average (ASHE 2010-11).

Medical College and Hospital, and Bihar Engineering College (Now National Institute of Technology, NIT, and Patna) were established. In 60s, particularly in view of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, major educational reforms were implemented to streamline the education structure of state by the then Education Minister; however, the phenomenal changes were short lived as the successive governments failed to implement it for various reasons.

Today, Bihar is faced either inadequate educational infrastructure in higher education, creating a huge gap between demand and supply. This problem is further compounded by increase in population. The gap has led to migration of the students to other States where better opportunities are there. Recently, the Government has opened Chanakya National Law University, Patna and a B-school named, Chandragupta Institute of Management, Patna. A Central University named as Central University, Bihar has been opened. In addition to this, IIT, Patna and reputed institutions like BIT, has also been opened in the State. Upgrading Bihar College of Engineering to the status of NIT, Patna has also been done. These efforts of the State have attracted students from all over the Country.

3.15 University level: Access & Excellence

Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Threat
1	Infrastructural support required for improving facilities	Space available for expansion and support activities	Has potential for imparting high level education	Student load
2	PTR is very high, Large number of vacancies.	Quality teachers available Classes are managed by Guest Faculty	Govt. has taken steps for appointment of teachers.	Presently, Teachers are not able to manage the numbers, especial practical classes.
3	Research activities very poor	Teachers have the qualification and potential to carry out researches	Funds are available with agencies	Lack of motivation to carry out such activities.



Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Threat
4	Poor standard of Libraries, libraries not being updated. Very few e-libraries.	Old rare books available	Quick decision to be taken for purchase of good books and relevant journals	Students have lot the habit of using libraries enhancement of potential.
5	No concurrent evaluation system for evaluating students	Have the capability to introduced new systems	Can be improved by introducing semester system & credit based systems	Supportive environment not available

3.16 College level: Access & Excellence

Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Threat
1	Many of the Colleges lack proper infrastructure	Many Colleges have their own land & have scope for expansion	If funds are available, they can be developed into quality Colleges	Security of computers, support materials is in question
2	Vacant Faculty Position	State has initiated the process of appointment	Young potential Faculty members will be appointed	Continuity of Faculty Members in remote areas is in question
3	Cannot accommodate large no of students	Quality of students will be good	Scope for employability will increase	All students many not get employment due to few opportunities available.
4	Course materials not relevant for employment	Opportunities available in the market for employment	Redesigning of course materials will generate opportunities for students	Exodus potential student from the state
5	Not many vocational courses introduced	After proper research, vocational courses can be introduced	Tie up with organizations for employment opportunities	Employability will be a question in the early days.

3.17 University & College: Equity

Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Threat
1	Toilets for girls not available	Efforts have been made to construct toilets	Will attract girls to attend Institutions	Maintenance is a concern
2	No boundary walls in certain Colleges gives a feeling of insecurity to students esp. girls	Construction started	Will promote attendance	Disturbances from antisocial elements
3	No closed campus	Possibility of construction of closed campus		Disturbances from antisocial elements
4	Non-timely distribution of scholarships to students	Scholarship Schemes	More students will be benefited	Ineligible students try to take the benefit



Sl. No.	Weakness	Strength	Opportunity	Threat
5	Seats remain vacant	Admissions as per the Reservation Policy of the State	Large number of target group to be benefitted	

3.18 Academic Information

Institutional Data							
Number of institutions Covering the State:							
	State Public University	Central University	State Private University	Deemed University	Institutions of National Importance	Others	Total
No.	14	3		1	3	2	23

Sl. No.	Name of State University	District	General	Technology/ Medical/Agri culture/Lang uage/law/Vet erinary	Constituent Colleges/U niversity Colleges	Affiliated Govt. Colleges
1	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	General	–	39	18
2	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura	Madhepura	General	–	27	30
3	Jai Prakash University, Chapra	Chapra	General	–	21	9
4	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	Darbhanga	General	–	31	24
5	Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga	Darbhanga	General	–	42	28
6	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya	Gaya	General	–	44	76
7	Patna University, Patna	Patna	General	–	10	3
8	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	General	–	29	21
9	Veer Kuwar University, Arrah	Arrah	General	–	17	45
10	Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusha, Samastipur	Samastipur	–	Agriculture	5	–
11	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	–	Agriculture	7	–
12	AIIMS	Patna	–		–	–
13	Chanakya National Law university	Patna	–	Law	–	–
14	I.G.I.M.S., Patna	Patna	–	Medical	2	–
15	I.I.T., Patna	Patna		Engineering	–	–



Sl. No.	Name of State University	District	General	Technology/ Medical/Agri culture/Lang uage/law/Vet erinary	Constituent Colleges/U niversity Colleges	Affiliated Govt. Colleges
16	Maulana Mazhrul Haque Arabic & Persian, Patna	Patna	Arabic / Persian		–	–
17	N.I.T., Patna	Patna		Engineering	–	–
18	Nalanda Open University, Patna	Patna	Distanc e		–	–
19	Nav Nalanda Maha Vihar (Deemed University), Nalanda	Nalanda	Patna	Technical	–	–
20	Aryabhata Knowledge University, Patna	Patna				
21	South Bihar Central University, Patna	Patna	General			
22	Nalanda University, Nalanda	Nalanda				
23	Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari	Motihari				
	Total					

*1 Medical College, 1 Nursing College

Total- 273 Constituent Colleges under different State Public Universities.

Status of Accreditation of Bihar Colleges & Universities.

NAAC Accredited - 113

Lolls Submitted -106 Colleges, 7 Universities

3.19 University Dept. & Constituent Colleges

Student-Teacher Ratio in University's Constituent and Affiliated Colleges									
Category		University Dept. & Constituent Colleges				Affiliated Colleges			
		Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
State Public Universities									
1	Patna University, Patna	10(college s),40(univ ersity dept.)	32576	316	103				
2	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya*	44	2533774	1395	1816.33				



Student-Teacher Ratio in University's Constituent and Affiliated Colleges									
Category		University Dept. & Constituent Colleges				Affiliated Colleges			
		Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
3	B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	40	85361	Univ. Dept.-147, College-798, Total: 945	90	17	55463	741	75
4	V.K.S. University, Ara*	17	42781	372	115.00				
5	J.P.U, Chapra*	21	49466	330	149.90				
6	B.N. M. U, Madhepura	15	38361	465	82.50	15	39645	1436	27.61
7	T.M. B.U, Bhagalpur	12(constituent), (Univ. Dept) 34	22866	425	53.80	16	22654	525	43
8	L.N.M.U, Darbhanga*	42	106749	785	135.99				
9	K.S.D.S.U, Darbhanga	31	4618	148	31.20	31	8576	200	42.88
10	M.M.H. Arabic and Persian University, Patna								
11	C.N.Law University, Patna								
12	Patliputra University, Patna								
13	Munger University, Munger								
14	Purnea University, Purnea	13	57556	229	251.33	16	27235	708	38.46
15	Aryabhat Knowledge University	1	14	2	7.00	94	10055	2672	3.75
Deemed University									
State Private University									



Student-Teacher Ratio in University's Constituent and Affiliated Colleges								
Category	University Dept. & Constituent Colleges				Affiliated Colleges			
	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)	Number of Colleges	Number of Students (All Levels)	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
Total								

Cells showing data without "*" was updated in 2013-14 or earlier

3.20 Deemed University

		Number of Colleges + P.G. Dept.	Number of Students (All levels)	Number of Teachers in Positions	Student Teacher Ratio
1	Nav Nalanda Vihar	9	326	35	9.01



4. Analysis of Past Performance

Bihar has 23 Universities, out of this 14 is state Public University, three Central University, three Institute of National importance, one State Open University and one Institute under State legislature act. There are 754 Colleges under the University out of this 276 constituent College and 478 affiliated colleges. Total No. of Colleges in Bihar State is 754.

The following table shows distribution of Institutions across Districts in Bihar.

Table 1: District Wise Colleges of Bihar (2016-17)

#	District Name	Constituent College	Affiliated college	#	District Name	Constituent College	Affiliated college
1	Patna	37	86	2	Vaishali	7	12
3	Nalanda	6	26	4	Darbhanga	22	27
5	Bhojpur	6	21	6	Madhubani	18	19
7	Buxar	5	14	8	Samastipur	15	18
9	Rohtas	8	32	10	Begusarai	6	8
11	Kaimur	2	15	12	Munger	7	2
13	Gaya	7	27	14	Sheikhpura	2	3
15	Jehanabad	3	7	16	Lakhisarai	2	3
17	Arwal	1	3	18	Jamui	2	3
19	Nawada	4	6	20	Khagaria	5	1
21	Aurangabad	5	13	22	Bhagalpur	13	13
23	Saran	12	9	24	Banka	2	11
25	Siwan	7	7	26	Saharsa	9	6
27	Gopalganj	5	4	28	Supaul	3	5
29	West Champaran	3	8	30	Madhepura	5	11
31	East Champaran	8	3	32	Purnea	6	12
33	Muzaffarpur	19	13	34	Kishanganj	2	6
35	Sitamarhi	6	5	36	Araria	2	8
37	Sheohar	0	0	38	Katihar	4	11
Bihar						276	478

The institutional density of colleges differs across districts in Bihar. There are some districts with very low density such as Sheohar, Pashchim, Purbi Champaran, Supaul, Kishanganj, Banka etc., (0 to 3.5). On the other hand there clearly are districts with high concentration of institutions such as Darbhanga, Nalanda, Patna, Saran and Jehanabad (density of 10 to 26 institutions – ASHE 2010-11) Districts with low institutional density are also the institutions with lower higher education enrolments compared to total population.

In about 40% of the districts, more than half the students are enrolled in rural institutions. Arwal, Samastipur, Nawada and Banka have more than 74% students in rural areas. In Kishanganj, Purba Champaran, Jehanabad and Bhojpur, girls from less than one third of the student population. The



average institution size again varies widely: Kishanganj and Siwan have less than 1000 students on an average in a college, while Nawada, Saran, Bhagalpur and Vaishali have institutions with more than 3000 students on an average.

After separation of Jharkhand from Bihar in 2000, the State was left with no national level institution. The State Government felt in order to prevent the migration of students to other states, it was necessary to establish modern Institutions with technical and professional courses.

The State has set up Chanakya National Law University, Chandragupta Institute of Management, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Aryabhata Knowledge University, Birla Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, AIMS, etc., in the last 5 years. The State has taken steps to revive famous Nalanda University. Govt. of India is re-establishing this University with international support. The State government has given 300 acres of land for its establishment.

Seeing the demand, colleges have been encouraged to start professional courses. The State government has introduced an act for regulating coaching institutions in the State.

Central University of Bihar has been opened with a view to create a Central University in Bihar. A proposal for opening of another central University in Bihar is under way.

Proposal for opening of private Universities in the State is also under process and is likely to be finalized soon. Revision in University's Act has been proposed and is in the final stages of revision.

Bihar's higher education GER is one of the lowest in the country at 10.5% which is significantly lower than the national GER of 19.4% indicating that Bihar needs to create more Institutions to fulfil the educational needs of the children in the age group of 18-23 years. Much is desired to be done to increase access to the students of this age group.

Literacy rate in Bihar has increased from 47% in 2011, with a highest decadal growth rate in the country, for which it was awarded by the President of India. Its impact is likely to be felt in higher education in the years to come. Also, due to massive interventions through RMSA in the State, more number of students, including girls, are graduating from higher secondary schools.

Transition rate from Higher Secondary to higher education in 2010 has been close to 58%. CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) of students passing out of Bihar Education Board between 2005-2010 has been about 14.6% Due to massive intervention under RMSA and state sponsored schemes at Secondary and higher secondary levels, this percentage is likely to increase from 2.5 to 4 times in the coming years.

The number of Institutions in higher education will need to be expanded at a rapid pace and the capacity of existing institutions will need to be increased to its optimum capacity, so as to be able to cater to up surging population.



Equity:

Scholarship schemes are being implemented in the Universities and Colleges.

The percentage distribution of scholarship grants is pretty high.

Reservation policy of the State Govt. is being strictly adhered to.

The population in the age group of 18-23 in Bihar is estimated to be around 108.98 lakhs, comprising 10.5% of the total population of the state. GER for SCs and for OBCs in Bihar (at 2.5% and 8.6%) are the lowest and second lowest in the country, respectively. The gender parity index for the state is the third lowest in India. Only 42% of the students in higher education are girls. Similar patterns are seen in faculty across the state with low proportion of females and disadvantages groups. Efforts will have to be made to increase GER in the State, with special focus on economically backward, girls, SC and OBC population.

Non-availability of toilets in some of the Colleges and security of girls have been some of the major roadblock for girls, preventing them from taking admissions to these Colleges Govt. has taken up this issue on a priority basis. It has started constructing toilets especially for girls and boundary wall in all Colleges.

Excellence:

Very few institutions from Bihar qualify for criteria-based given by UGC. Bihar has only 5 colleges and no universities that qualify for “**Institutions with Potential for Excellence**”.

Bihar Universities and Colleges lack good infrastructure which is an important requirement for providing good quality education. Most of the Universities are in a dilapidated condition and most of the buildings need intensive repair. Some of the very old buildings need to be demolished and replaced with new structures.

Some Universities do not have land of their own. Some of them have land and have scope for expansion, but due to fund crunch and other limitations, this has not been possible till now. Construction of new buildings, expanding the area, etc. is of utmost priority for these Institutions.

Earlier all construction work used to be taken up by universities and colleges themselves. This was a major cause of delay in the development process. BSIEDC has been created to fast pace the process of pace the process of construction in Universities and Colleges.

During the last few years Universities of Bihar did not have full time, regular VCs. This grossly impeded the progress of Universities and Colleges. Now, new VCs have been appointed by the State through a ‘Search Committee’, after following a fool-proof process. This has led to the selection of meritorious and capable leaders, who hopefully will take up the challenge for Bihar and will deliver positive results. Some of the VCs and Pro-VCs have been subjected to a leadership programme “ALA”, sponsored by World Bank, under which they visited Pennsylvania University, in the month of June 2014 and gathered



experiences of international standards. This experience, hopefully, will translate into action and benefit the University system.

A large number of vacancies in the Universities and Colleges have been a major road back in imparting quality education in the Institutions. The State Govt. has seriously taken up this issue. 75% of the vacancies will be filled up by FY 15-16, and the remaining 25% will be filled after fixing the backlog vacancies.

Accreditation of institutions under higher education has become mandatory. The process has been pretty slow in the State. But state has taken in up on a priority basis. 11 Colleges have already been accredited. Peer team is to visit in another set of 10 submitted their LOIs and are in the process of preparation of SARs. The State has been supporting the institutions by providing trainings to the Faculty Members on preparation of SAR (Self-Assessment Report), etc., with the help of World Bank.

NMEICT programme introduced with 1GB OFC connectivity in Universities and VPNOBB in Colleges. 52 Colleges had been shortlisted by the State Government for becoming the 'Centre of Excellence'. These Colleges were Colleges which had the potential to grow. These Colleges were provided funds on priority basis for improving the infrastructure, up gradation of labs, introducing smart classes, purchasing of computers and furniture, providing quality literatures in libraries, introducing e-libraries, etc., so that quality education is imparted at these Colleges.

Colleges under Centre of Excellence declared by the State:		
University	Sl. No.	Name of the College
PU	1	Science College, Patna
	2	Patna Women's College, Patna
	3	Magadh Mahila College, Patna
BRAU	4	R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur
	5	M.S. College, E. Champaran
MU	6	A.N. College, Patna
	7	College of Commerce, Patna
	8	Gaya College, Gaya
LNMU	9	C.M.Sc. College, Darbhanga
	10	R.K. College, Madhubani
BNMU	11	R.M. College, Saharsa
MU	12	J.D. Women's College, Patna
PU	13	Patna College Patna
LNMU	14	C.M.College, Darbhanga
BNMU	15	T.P. College, Madehpura
DOE	16	Govt. Girls College, Gulzarbagh, Patna
PU	17	Vanijya Mahavidyala, Patna
LNMU	18	Samastipur College, Samastipur
PU	19	B.N. College, Patna
BRAU	20	M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur
	21	G.D. College, Begusarai
BNMU	22	Purnia College, Purnia
BRAU	23	L.S. College, Muzaffarpur



Colleges under Centre of Excellence declared by the State:		
University	Sl. No.	Name of the College
LNMU	24	G.D. College, Begusarai
JPU	25	
BRAU	26	R.N. College, Vaishali
MU	27	B.D. Evening College, Patna
	28	Nalanda College, Biharsarif
VKSU	29	M.M. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur
MU	30	S.N.S.R.K.S. College, Warsaliganj, Nawada
PU	31	College of Arts & Craft, Patna
BRAU	32	M.P. Sinha Science College, Muzaffarpur
	33	S.R.K.G. college, Sitamarahi
MU	34	Sri Arvind Mahila College, Patna
	35	S.N. Sinha College, Jehanabad
JPU	36	Mahendra Mahila College, Gopalganj
TMBU	37	T.M.B. College, Bhagalpur
	38	S.M. College, Bhagalpur
VKSU	39	H.D. Jain College, Ara
BNMU	40	B.S.S. College, Supaul
	41	Araria College, Araria
Dept. Of Edu. GOB	42	Govt. Girls College, Gardanibagh, Patna
MU	43	A.N.S. College, Barh, Patna
JPU	44	Rajendra College, Chapra
TMBU	45	P.B.S. College, Banka
BNMU	46	D.S. College, Katihar
BRAU	47	M.J.K. College, Bettia
JPU	48	Raja Singh College, Siwan
TMBU	49	RD &DJ College, Munger
	50	R.D. College, Sheikhpura
	51	K.K.K.S. College, Lakhisarai
VKSU	52	S.P. Jain College, Sasaram
BNMU	53	H.S. College, Kishanganj

Per Capita expenditure on HE in Bihar is very low. It is the 4th lowest in the Country at Rs. 1221/- against all India average of Rs. 3865/- (2010-11), Average annual expenditure per student perusing HE in 2007-08 in Bihar is 4665 against All India Average of 7360.

Relevance:

The Labour Force Participation of people in the age group 18-23 is relatively low at 36% compared to 44% at the national level. For the unemployment for graduates in Bihar is very high at 84% indicating that it takes time for the newly graduated to find an occupation. Another conclusion can be the quality of education imparted does not match with the job requirements (All India).

State has opened 15 Community Colleges which introduced courses specific to their regions. These courses have been started after much research and collaboration with the industries and other agencies



and exploration of possibilities of employment. These vocational courses will help, develop skills which will increase possibilities of employment as well as self-employment. Colleges will explore possibilities for financing with banks and establish forward linkages with other agencies.

SI.NO.	Name of Community Colleges
1	Patna Women's College
2	A.N. College, Patna
3	R.K. College, Madhubani
4	Purnea College, Purnea
5	L.S. College, Muzaffarpur
6	J.D. Women's College, Patna
7	Gaya College, Gaya
8	M.S. College, Motihari
9	R.M. College, Saharsa
10	C.M. Sc. College, Darbhanga
11	Govt. Women's College, Gardanibagh, Patna
12	Rajendra College, Chapra
13	R.D. & D.J. College, Munger
14	Narayana Mahavidyalaya, Goriakothi, Siwan
15	Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour, Bhagalpur

In all, 25 Districts of Bihar have been declared as EBDs (Educationally Backward Districts) by UGC on the basis of GER. The GER in these Districts is much below than National Average, with Kishanganj at lowest GER of 4 and Araria at 5.2.CPI (College Population Index) is also too low in these Districts resulting in huge enrolment in the existing Colleges. (Report of UGC "Higher Education in India - Issue Related to Expansion, Inclusiveness, Quality and Finance" 2008)

College with Potential for Excellence Status (Baseline Data 2015-16)					
#	Name of College	University	District	Funding (Govt./ Govt Aided/ Pvt)	Cycle of Extension
1	Patna Women's College	Patna University	Patna	Govt.	
2	Magadh Mahila College	Patna University	Patna	Govt.	
3	Bihar National College	Patna University	Patna	Govt.	
4	A.N college	Magadh University	Patna	Govt.	
5	Gaya College	Magadh University	Gaya	Govt.	
	Total 5	Total 2			

All the above indicators show that Bihar has lagged behind in almost all the parameters to need of the students between 18-23 years of age.



EBD Districts according to UGC's Report of 2003-04					
Sl. No.	Districts	College-Population Index (CPI) (College per lakh non in 18-23 age)	Number of Colleges 2003-04	Average enrolment Per College	GER All 2001
1	Sheohar	0	0	0	6
2	Supaul	0	0	0	6.7
3	Jamui	0	0	0	7.1
4	Banka	0.6	1	158555	8.4
5	Lakhisarai	1.2	1	80404	10.1
6	Kishanganj	2.4	3	42247	4
7	Sitamarhi	2.6	7	38060	7.5
8	Pashchim Champaran	2.7	8	36957	6.3
9	Araria	3.4	7	29761	5.2
10	Katihar	3.6	8	28002	7.7
11	Purba Champaran	3.6	14	27610	6.9
12	Gopalganj	4	8	24809	7.5
13	Khagaria	4.6	6	21700	9
14	Aurangabad	4.7	10	21210	12.2
15	Nawada	4.7	9	21177	10.4
16	Begusarai	5.6	14	17835	12
17	Siwan	5.9	15	16944	10.4
18	Purnia	6.1	15	16378	8.9
19	Kaimur (Bhabua)	6.4	8	15598	11.2
20	Madhepura	8.6	13	11587	8.3
21	Samastipur	9	31	11056	8.8
22	Darbhanga	13.4	45	7472	11.3
23	Saharsa	13.4	21	7468	10.6
24	Madhubani	14.1	50	7081	10.7
25	Vaishali	4.8	13	20857	12.3

New Strategies to be adopted:

A number of reforms are proposed at State level to streamline the system in higher education. Some of steps proposed are:

- 1 Revision of University's Act.
- 2 Introduction of University Management information system (UMIS)
- 3 Revamping of accounting system.
- 4 Introducing treasury system for payment of salaries to Faculty members.
- 5 Appointment of Teachers through University service commission. Appointment of 3500 assistant professor has been done through BPSE. 1354 recommendation have been sent to respective Universities.
- 6 Academic reforms like introducing semester system, choice based credit system in UG level etc.
- 7 Opening of new Skill based professional Colleges.



- 8 Appointment of faculty members for vocational courses.
- 9 More Focus on research & development and make it more accountable so that more inventions can be patented.
- 10 More investment in infrastructure at University & College levels.
- 11 Up gradation of 63 degree Colleges into Model Colleges situated in the district identified by NITI Aayog as an Aspirational Districts
- 12 Centre of Excellence are to be established.
- 13 Opening of 12 new Model Colleges in unserved, underserved vulnerable and marginalised areas identified as Aspirational Districts by NITI Aayog.
- 14 Construction of hostels, toilets & boundary walls in every University & every College.
- 15 Increasing job opportunities by having forward linkages with Industries & institutions.
- 16 Increasing capacity of existing Colleges by increasing its enrolment capacity by 30%.
- 17 Collaboration with other Universities to improve quality of teaching.
- 18 Training of faculty Members for increasing technical and professional expertise.
- 19 Build high-quality research-based post-graduate studies.
- 20 Modernise methods of teaching.
- 21 Accreditation of all Universities and Colleges.
- 22 Increase per capita expenditure on higher education.
- 23 Special drives for enrolling students from socially, culturally and economically deprived sections of Society.
- 24 Special drives for enrolling girl students.
- 25 Take up research and development activities for exploring job opening with a focus on making the population employable through RUSA, UGC and other funds for conducting studies.
- 26 Hold consultations, organise workshops with VCs, Registrars and educationists, industrialists, for developing specific strategies.
- 27 Develop strategies to keep the pace of higher education with the Global aspirations and external needs also so that our institutions are not only best but be best in the world.
- 28 Align curriculum and mode of instruction with the changing needs of the market globally.
- 29 Introduce skilled based teaching which may require additional facilities in the existing Institutions.
- 30 Establish forward and backward linkages with the Industrial and sectors where there are job opportunities.
- 31 More Private University and Colleges will be allowed to open with specific conditions in the State so that these institutions will also share the burden of the State in catering to the educational needs of the population between 18-23 years.
- 32 State government has launched Student Credit Card scheme for education loan for tuition fee and living expenses.



- 33 Appointments of nearly 3500 Assistant professor by BPSC is under process .1354 has been sent to their respective universities.
- 34 Moving from classical liberal education to professional and vocational skill based education.



5. Preparation of State Plan

5.1 Approach and Methodology

The Higher Education Plan of Bihar has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of National Higher Education Mission of RUSA under the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) and the State Vision, Mission, Long and Short Term Perspective Plans prepared by the State Government of Bihar for the higher education sector of the State. It focuses on the holistic development of the higher education sector of the State in accordance with the national targets and the State targets mentioned in the mission.

All data pertaining to Universities and institutions have been acquired from AISHE survey for 2017-18. There were some institutions which had not responded in the survey. Student enrolments from such institutions have also been factored in while calculating the enrolment of the State. An average student per College for each district was calculated to estimate the enrolment figures of such institutions. The population figures used in preparation of the Plan have been taken from the Census 2011 data. This population along with the enrolment numbers of each district have been used to determine the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) across districts, across gender and across categories.

The GER target of the country as per the RUSA Plan is set at 25.2 percent by 2017-18 and 32 percent by 2021-2022. This could be achieved in the State by either increasing the existing infrastructure of the Colleges or by constructing new Colleges. The present GER of Bihar in the higher education sector is at 14.4 as per the AISHE Report, 2016-17. This has been calculated by taking into account enrolments across all types of institutions, namely – Government, Government aided and private. Also different kinds of enrolments like – regular, distanced and self-financed have been considered.

The development and formulation plan of institutions have been designed based on the principles of the RUSA plan. The plan determines parameters for different components under which funding would be provided in higher education institutions. There have been some exceptions and alterations made while selecting institutions eligible to receive funds. Details of such institutions are mentioned in the detailed plan section.

Autonomous Colleges have been identified for up gradation to Universities based on the guidelines as laid down in RUSA plan. Clustering of Colleges has been done geographically to implement the formulation of Universities based on clusters. College Population Index (CPI - No. Of Colleges per lac student) has been used to identify the clusters in which Universities need to be created. Infrastructure grants to Universities have been decided on the basis of the number of affiliated Colleges and the demand they are supposed to meet in their respective districts. The components have been prioritized as per the State's needs and it had been determined that the effort and



investments required to construct new model Colleges were lesser than converting existing Colleges into model degree Colleges.

The districts with high number of Educationally Backward Blocks and low GER have been considered for creation of new model degree Colleges. The allocations of funds also take into account the female GER of the district. These parameters would ensure development of socially challenged and increase female enrolment of the State. The districts weak in professional and technical education have been identified through the absence of technical institutions. Majority of the Government and Government aided Colleges of the districts have been identified to offer funds to develop infrastructure of the Colleges.

Faculty improvement initiative has been considered for all the State Universities including the new Universities set up in the State. The Pupil Teacher Ratio of the State in the higher education sector is 65:1 against a national average of 23:1 as per the AISHE Report, 2016-17.

All State Universities would be offered funds as per the availability of the same for quality improvement and introduction of vocational courses. This would ensure that higher education is made more employable and courses are taught as per the job demands in the industry. Research and innovation would also be emphasised to draw efforts in making the State a research hub of the east.



6. Perspective Plan Overview

To increase GER from 14.4% 2016-17 to 30% by 2020.

A. Access & Equity:

12 New Model Degree colleges will be opened in sub-divisions which have no Degree Colleges, Land has already been made available for these proposed Colleges. The State has proposed for opening of 3 new professional colleges in three different regions – one in North Bihar, i.e., in Gaya, to be able to provide professional course to students.

Opening of these institutions will also help bridge the regional disparity. Specific strategies will be adopted to bring the socially, culturally and economically deprived sections of Society in the mainstream.

Special facilities and support will be provided to the marginalised sections of the Society, such as special classes, tutorials, etc.

Scholarships will be provided to the weaker sections of society. These students will also be linked to various Government programmes and schemes.

Back-Ward linkages will be established with higher secondary schools so that large numbers of students enter the higher education system. Special drives will be conducted for enrolling potential students from the marginalized sections of society.

Language labs will be opened in 160 colleges. Priority will be given to the marginalized sections of students.

Hostels will be constructed in the Universities and Colleges to increase access to students.

Private Universities are also being welcome in the state. Notifications has been issued to three Private University out of 14 proposal received by the Government. There Universities are:-

- Sandip University, Madhubani.
- K.K. University, Bihar Sharif.
- Amity University, Betha, Patna.

B. Quality and Excellence:

At least three Universities will be developed into Universities of Excellence. All required inputs will be provided to the Universities to bring them at par with International level Universities. Faculty and students exchange programmes will be introduced. More and more conferences and seminars of national and international level will be organised for bringing about quality improvement.

Smart classes will be introduced to improve teaching learning methodology. “Institutions with potential for excellence” will be identified and developed into quality Institutions. Good infrastructure and other support required for providing good quality education will be provided.

Institutions will be well equipped with libraries, sport facilities; laboratories, lavatories, etc. Assistance will be provided to Institutions for the use of ICTs in education. Investments will be made for students to have access to the best of lectures. Technology intensive pedagogy, student centric learning will be introduced. Knowledge resources will be created.



Efforts will be directed towards building and strengthening capacities at the Institutional level.

Policy decisions will be taken as an educational response to the challenges of globalization through research and knowledge-sharing.

Educational, governance, academic and other reforms will be introduced to ensure quality education in the Institutions. Accountability of personnel will be ensured.

Eight existing Colleges will be upgraded into Model Degree colleges. Vocational courses will be introduced in the 160 Colleges. The State has proposed for opening of two new Academic Staff colleges. It has also proposed to upgrade the two existing Academic Staff colleges. Teachers will be imparted trainings on various subjects.

C. Relevance:

A lot of research and development activities will be taken up for exploring job openings with a focus on making the population employable.

Strategies will be developed to keep the pace of higher education with the external environment.

Curriculum and mode of instructions will be aligned to the changing needs of the market.

Skilled based teaching will be introduced which may require additional facilities in the existing Institutions.

Backward linkages with the students passing out higher secondary schools. Forward linkages will be established with industrial and other sectors where there are job opportunities.



7. Snapshots of the Annual Plan

Priority Areas of Intervention & strategies:

1. Opening of new Institutions & Infrastructure Development for increasing Access

With view to improve access, the State has proposed to open 12 new Model Colleges and three professional Colleges in the State.

The State has also proposed to improve and expand infrastructure in 8 Universities and 63 colleges. This intervention will help the Institutions accommodate more students.

The Universities and colleges will construct hostels for students coming from far flung areas and expand the capacity of existing hostels.

Accordingly, necessary approvals will be obtained from authorities for increasing student's enrolment in these Institutions.

Private Universities and Institutions are being invited to the State

2. Quality Education

In order to improve the quality of education in existing Institutions, the State has proposed to upgrade 8 existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree colleges. This will allow both, students and teachers, to have access to the modern technologies which will aid in improving teaching learning methodology and give impetus to quality teaching. These Colleges will be better equipped with labs and libraries and ICT facilities. These tools of upgradation will help keep the students and faculty members abreast with the latest developments taking place all over the world.

The State will put in effort to get all Universities and at least 20 Colleges accredited by the end of FY 2019-20, another 50 Colleges by the end of FY 2020-21 and another 75 Colleges by the end of FY 2021-22.

3. Faculty Recruitment

The State is well aware of the implications of vacant faculty positions in the Universities and Colleges. It has taken up the issue on a priority basis. The Department is committed to fill in 75% of the vacant post in the Universities and Colleges by 2019. The remaining 25% of the posts will be filled in after fixing the backlog vacancies.

4. Governance, Academic, Administrative Reforms and Financial Reforms

The State is in the process of introducing a number of governance, academic and administrative reforms in Higher Education system. It is on the verge of revising the University Act. It is contemplating to introduce reforms in the Financial Management System, as the present system has many ambiguities.



It will evolve ways to increase the accountability of the personnel in the University system.

5. Monitoring and Information System (MIS)

The State will introduce a robust MIS from the State to the Universities to the Colleges under RUSA. This will help the State keep a record of all activities taking place in the districts. It will help monitor the overall progress of the Institutions. It will then be in a position to provide support to provide support to institutions. It will then be in a position to provide support to institutions wherever required.

Bihar is on the lowest rung on most of the indicators, such as GER, CPI, employability of youth belonging to the age group of 18-23 years, etc. therefore, all the areas prioritized have to be taken up with full commitment so as to reach the GER of 30% by the end of FY 2019-20.

6. Research & Development Activities

A number of Research and Development activities will be taken up for introducing vocational courses which may increase employability of the youth. Studies introducing vocational courses which may increase employability of the youth. Studies will be carried out for exploring job in the market. Innovations and quality development programmes will be taken up with a view to improve quality of education in the State. Deliberation will be held with industries and other service sectors to explore possibilities for jobs in the market.

Studies will be conducted to identify reasons of drop-outs. Special drives will be conducted to enrol the marginalized sections of society. Back ward linkages will the Higher Secondary pass out students will be established so that more and more students enter the mainstream of higher education.

7. Introducing Vocational courses for increased job opportunities

The Institutions will introduce vocational and skill based teaching to students in the existing infrastructure. Community Colleges will be introduces in the Colleges.

Sl. No.	Prerequisite	Key Questionnaire	State's response (YES/NO)/Commitment as per a set timeline
1	State Higher Education Council	Does the State agree to Create the State Higher Education Council according to the suggestion made under RUSA	Yes already done
2	State Perspective Plan	Does the state agree to create and submit the State higher Education Plan according to prescribed guidelines	Yes - done
3	Financial contribution to higher Education as a % of GSDP	Does the state agree to scale up to and maintain prescribed levels of funding to	Yes



Sl. No.	Prerequisite	Key Questionnaire	State's response (YES/NO)/Commitment as per a set timeline
		higher education as a% of State Gross domestic Product (GSD)	
4	Adherence to timelines for fund release	Does the State agree to share the project cost of the Government funded and aided institutions with MHRD in the applicable ration (10:90,35:65)	Yes
5	Agreement to create separate fund for RUSA	does the state agree to create separate fund for RUSA	Yes
6	Filling Faculty Vacancies	Does the state agree to fill up vacant faculty positions	Yes
7	Accreditation reforms	Does the state agree to fill up vacant faculty positions	Yes
8	Affiliation and examination reforms	Does the state agree to implement all affiliation reforms mentioned under RUSA	Yes
9	Governance and Administrative reforms at State Level	Does the state agree to implement all the sectoral governance reforms mentioned under RUSA	Yes
10	Institutional governance (Administrative) reforms	Does the state agree to implement all the sectoral governance/Administrative reforms mentioned under RUSA	Yes



8. Detailed Plan

8.1 Overview of the major initiatives

For last few years the State of Bihar has been developing in terms educational infrastructure and facilities at a fast rate. There is an ample scope for the State to attain a greater and more in depth status in regards to prestigious institutions that would be a benchmark at the national level, provided that the following Strategic Plan developed for institutional development (based on SWOT analysis) are approved and materialized:

In order for an all-inclusive development of the State, developing the status of higher education is essential. It helps young people develop skills relevant to the employment market and the opportunity for social mobility. It also provides people already in employment with skills to keep up with rapidly evolving career requirements. It prepares all to be responsible citizens who value a democratic and pluralistic society. Thus, the nation creates an intellectual repository of human capital to meet the country's needs and shapes its future. Indeed, higher education is the principal site at which our national goals, developmental priorities and civic values can be examined and refined.

The Government of Bihar has set a target to revive the academic heritage of the State. Determined and focused efforts are being made to bring about major improvisations in terms of governance, access, employability and quality. Aspirations of students are being encouraged by introduction of non-conventional courses which would immensely increase the number of options that a higher education student would have. Enhanced usage of ICT tools are being implemented to bridge the distance between institutions and also between urban and remote institutions.



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

S.N.	Broad Objectives	Strategies/Action Plan	Targets Proposed	Indicators	Resource Required
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Increase GER from 14% (2011) 20% (2014 Provisional) to 30% by 2021. — GER for SC from 2.5% (2011) to 10% (2019) — GER of OBC from 8.6% (2011) to 12% (2014 provisional) to 18.5% by 2021 — GER of Women from 5.8 (2011) to 16% by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Open New Model Degree Colleges in 12 unserved and underserved areas. — Increase capacity of existing Institutions by infrastructure development in 7 Universities & in all 261 Colleges in the next 3 yrs. — Building new hostels. Increasing capacity of existing hostels. — Constructing toilets for increasing access to girl students. — Introducing vocational courses in 261 Colleges in 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 12 New Model Colleges — Increase enrolment capacity by 30% of existing strength. — Construct new hostels in 261 Colleges — Separate toilets for girls in all 13 Universities & 261 Colleges 	Increased enrolment of students as a whole to 1182894, girls to 501962 OBC to 375093 & SC/ST to 95545 by 2016-17	RUSA funds, State Govt. funds, inputs from Consultants/ Resource Persons, UGC, MHRD, Science & Technology, e-governance, BSEIDC, etc.



S.N.	Broad Objectives	Strategies/Action Plan	Targets Proposed	Indicators	Resource Required
Equity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Special drives for enrolling students from socially, culturally and economically deprived sections of Society. — Special drives for enrolling girl students. — Backward linkage from higher secondary schools for students' enrolment into Colleges. — Opening of language labs in all 261 Colleges in the next 3 yrs. — Increase in seats as per reservation policy of the Govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 30% increase on seats in 261 Colleges in the next 3 years. — Priority to girls, SC/ST & OBC students. 	Increase in enrolment especially of students from SC/OBC and girls and economically backward community as in Access column	As above



S.N.	Broad Objectives	Strategies/Action Plan	Targets Proposed	Indicators	Resource Required
Quality & excellence Strengthening of Monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop at least 3 Universities into Model Universities & at least 20 Institutions of National Standard. NAAC Accreditation Recruitment by State Govt. Reforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructural improvement in all Universities. Open one Professional Colleges (ASCs) & upgrade 2 existing ASCs Upgrade libraries, sport facilities; laboratories, lavatories, etc. Training of Faculty members of r improving quality of teaching & Research. Create a task Force at State & University level for support, Organize orientation Workshops on Accreditation process. Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational. Improve PTR from 39:1 to 20:1 Introduce academic, administrative & examination reforms in all Institutions. Introduce new programs which are recognized nationally and internationally for academic excellence. Create knowledge resources and skill development expertise to produce international quality manpower. Take up research and development activities for exploring job opening with a focus on making the population employable through RUSA, UGC and other funds for conduction studies. Establish forward and linkages with the Industrial and sector sectors where there are job opportunities. Align curriculum and mode of instruction with the changing needs of the market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructural support to all 13 Universities & 261 Colleges in the next three years At least 170 Colleges & 11 Universities to be accredited by NAAC 75% vacancies to be filled in 2019 Introduction of new vocational courses in Universities & Collages 84000 employable manpower by 2019-20 Enhanced use of e-library, internet, introduce smart classes, etc. In each University, its departments & all 261 colleges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More research & developmental activities Better grade by UGC & at least 11 Universities & 170 Colleges accredited by NAAC by 2020-21 More national level publications by Faculty members At least 84000 quality students with better employability of human resources in the age group 18-23 by at least 7%. Increase in women workforce by at least 5% All Universities & Colleges Linked through NMEICT Pace of progress will be ascertained regularly 	Funds from RUSA



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

S.N.	Broad Objectives	Strategies/Action Plan	Targets Proposed	Indicators	Resource Required
		— Strengthening of teaching learning process through NMEICT programme by Robust monitoring system will be established by setting up of a data center & and data bank in each University & Colleges.			



8.2 Faculty-wise data:

Faculty-wise Baseline & Perspective Data												
Faculty – 2015-16 Baseline data												
	Professors				Readers & Associate Professors				Lecturers & Assistant Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned												
Filled												
Vacant												
Ad-hoc/ Contract												
Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce												
Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc. Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories												

Faculty – 2016-17 Baseline Data												
	Professors				Readers & Associate Professors				Lecturers & Assistant Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned												
Filled												
Vacant												
Ad-hoc/ Contract												
Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce												
Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc. Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories												

Faculty – 2018-19 Perspective data												
	Professors				Readers & Associate Professors				Lecturers & Assistant Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned												
Filled												
Vacant												
Ad-hoc/ Contract												
Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce												
Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc. Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories												



Faculty – 2019-20 – Perspective data												
	Professors				Readers & Associate Professors				Lecturers & Assistant Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned												
Filled												
Vacant												
Ad-hoc/ Contract												
Applies only to faculty that is employed by/paid for directly or indirectly by the Government A/S/C – Arts/Science/Commerce												
Prof – Professional courses such as Engineering, BBA, MBA etc. Others – Any other courses that do not fall in the above categories												

8.3 Research Studies Baseline Data (2015-16)

Research Studies Baseline Data (2015-16)								
Faculty/Disciplines	Total Enrolment (in Hundreds)		% of Total Enrolment		Average Annual Enrolment (in Hundreds)		% Annual Average Enrolment	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arts								
Humanities								
Languages								
Sciences								
Commerce								
Management								
Agriculture								
Medicine & Allied Health Science								
Engineering Technology								
Law								
Veterinary Science								
Others								
Total								



8.4 Autonomous Colleges

Autonomous Colleges								
#	Name	Affiliating University	District where it is Located	Funding (Private/ Govt./ Govt. Aided)	Accreditation Grade, Year & Cycle	Enrolment	Number of Teachers in Position	Student Teacher Ratio (Filled Positions)
1	Patna Women's College	Patna University	Patna	Govt. Aided	3.58 rating, Jan 19, 2016 3rd cycle	4770	93	51

8.5 FINANCIAL DETAILS

Source of Funds & Financial Outlays under RUSA						
Source of Funds						
#	Source	Funds Received 2014-15 (In Rs. crores)	Funds Received 2015-16 (In Rs. crores)	Funds Received 2016-17 (In Rs. crores)	Funds Received 2017-18 (In Rs. crores)	Total
1	Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan	11.4	29.75	11	44.36	96.51
2	Grants from UGC	0	0	0	0	0
3	Grants from State Higher Education Department	0	0	0.5	0	0.5
4	Grants from other State departments	0	0	0	0	0
5	Grants from Central Departments	0	0	0	0	0
6	Raised from private sector, institutions, foundations and organizations	0	0	0	0	0
7	Resources raised by higher education institutions from internal sources like student fees, examination fees etc.					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Major Targets and Financial Outlays under RUSA								
Si. No.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (in INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
1	Creation of Universities by way of upgradation of existing autonomous college	1		1	20	35	55	The college will constitute the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) under intimation to UGC. The cell will have an external peer team comprising of academicians of repute and will send report to UGC regarding the performance of the college. The report will also be put on public domain on the website of the college. The External peer review shall be conducted at least once in a year.
2	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	5	10	15	55	110	165	Total of 3 clusters will be created. Cluster 1 will have 5 colleges around Gaya District, Cluster 2 will have 5 colleges from Darbhanga and Cluster 3 will have 5 colleges from Bhagalpur District
3	Infrastructure grants to Universities	1	2	3	20	40	60	Out of three Universities proposed, two state universities having NAAC grade 2.5 have been selected from the state
4	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities (New)	2	2	4	160	240	400	State University which feature in UGC's graded Autonomy Regulation, 2018 (grade 1) will be covered for support under this component
5	New Model Colleges (General)	6	6	12	72	72	144	12 New Model Colleges in 5 districts (Gaya, Araria, Katihar, Purnea, Sitamarhi) have been proposed
6	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model degree colleges	30	33	63	120	132	252	Colleges exist in five Districts identified by NITI Aayog Govt. of India viz 1. Katihar 2. Begusarai 3. Sheikhpura 4. Araria 5. Sitamarhi have been proposed for upgradation.
7	New Colleges (Professional)	2	3	5	52	78	130	Support will be provided to create new Professional Colleges 1 region and districts in the country where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (in Technical and Professional Education) is below national average. Total of 5 such colleges have been proposed
8	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in Autonomous colleges (New)	1		1	2	3	5	Patna Women's college has been proposed for it and no other college is eligible for this component



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Major Targets and Financial Outlays under RUSA								
Si. No.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (in INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
9	Infrastructure grants to Colleges	7	8	15	14	16	30	15 colleges proposed with valid NAAC accreditation over 2.5 out of 4. Grant required to support strengthening of infrastructure facilities for new construction, renovation and purchase of equipment
10	Research, innovation and quality improvement (State as Unit)	1	2	3	17	33	50	Grade 1 and Grade 2 universities qualifying under the UGC graded Autonomy regulations, 2018 will be considered for support
11	Equity initiatives (State as Unit)	2	3	5	2	3	5	Financial assistance to be provided in addressing gender disparity, education through language labs and remedial coaching for socially economically marginalized groups
12	Faculty Recruitment Support (Posts)	91	100	191	12.66	13.92	26.58	191 vacancies across 6 institutes where 85% of the sanctioned vacant faculty seats have been complied with
13	Faculty Improvements	2	3	5	14	21	35	Support to be provided to Academic Staff college for Capacity Building of Faculty in College and Universities
14	Institutional Restructuring, Capacity Building and Reforms				2.5	2.9865	5.4865	
	Total				563.16	799.9065	1363.067	



Financial Outlay 2015-16 (Baseline Data)						
Year	State GDP (in Crores)	Total Expenditure on Education (in Crores)	Total Expenditure on HE as % of GSDP	Total Expenditure on HE as % of total expenditure on Education	Total Expenditure on Tech. Education as % of GSDP	Total Expenditure on Tech. Education as % of total expenditure on Education
2015-16	413503.00	24610.00	0.55	12.29	—	—
2016-17	466365.00	21897.00	0.94	0.136	0.0019	0.0367
2017-18	632180.00	25251.39	0.93			
2018-19	515634.00	32125.64	1.15			
2019-20 (Proposed)			2.00			

Expenditure on Education					
Year	Expenditure on Education (Rs. crore)			Expenditure on Education as percentage of	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Total Budget	Expenditure on social services
2011-12	2901.18	6836.34	9737.52	16.18	51.99
2012-13	4949.63	8439.03	13388.66	19.35	57.94
2013-14	5038.99	9907.18	14946.17	18.59	56.62
2014-15	8258.51	9574.42	17832.93	18.83	56.23
2015-16	10303.31	9082.32	19385.63	17.26	53.93
CAGR	35.6	7.2			
Sources: Government of Bihar, Finance Department, Economic Survey, 2016 - 17					

"*Total expenditure is likely increase by the end of the financial year due to reallocation of budget takes Place as per requirements of the State."

All Non-Plan is for salary



8.6 Strategy

8.6.1 Infrastructure

A. Upgradation of Infrastructure

The Government Colleges and Government aided Colleges are imparting education in all basic, applied, professional, technical and vocational streams. To meet with the needs of increasing student enrolment, faculty recruitment and academic activities the infrastructure needs to be upgraded, renovated and maintained accordingly.

Emphasis is laid on the modernization and expansion of Classrooms and labs by equipping them with latest technological tools.

B. Strengthening of Laboratories

The State's Colleges are running various departments of science and technology offering undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. To meet with the increasing global competition, the Colleges need strong support for infrastructure development, quality and quantity of manpower, technology upgradation and broadening research base. Support is required to continuous strengthening and upgradation.

C. Strengthening of Libraries

To meet with the global standards of education and teaching methodology, the library is to be upgraded and the learning resources updated continuously. Well-equipped libraries with e-learning resources shall provide access to quality publications for further strengthening of research base. The central and departmental libraries need to be strengthened to provide a strong base for the learning and research. Support is need for acquisition of quality learning through e-journals, e-books as well as automation and modernization of the libraries.

D. Development of ICT

The State's Colleges are provided with uninterrupted internet access through Wi-Fi connectivity and establishment of new computer centres. Consistent support is required to maintain, update and upgrade the ICT infrastructure. The State's Colleges campuses have been equipped with Wi-Fi connectivity to provide uninterrupted internet access to the students, faculty and research scholars.

E. Students Amenities



Student amenities like hostels, sports, conveniences, recreation facilities, common rooms need to be strengthened to provide ambience to the campus and attract admissions.

8.6.2 Research and Development

A. Strengthening of Laboratories

The State College that are running a number of departments in science and technology. To broaden and enrich the research base, it is essential to strengthen the laboratories with quality equipment's and material. Considerable financial support is required for upgrading the instrumentation facility both in terms of infrastructure as well as maintenance.

8.6.3 Academic Support

A. Vocationalisation of Higher Education

This program can pave the way for better employability of the youth of the State. Support is solicited for acquiring necessary infrastructure, manpower and developing facilities.

B. Curricular Aspects

The State Colleges continuously reviews and revises the curriculum as per prevailing professional, vocational and industrial requirements. The syllabi and curriculum has been uploaded on the website so that it is readily available to the students.

C. Teaching, Learning and Evaluation

The State Colleges strictly follows the Academic Calendar to ensure timely commencement and completion of academic sessions. Efforts are being made to upgrade and update the Central as well as departmental libraries for best access to reading and learning material of global standards.

D. Student Support and Progression

Training and placement cell of the State Colleges are ensuring the training needs of the students. Consultants are invited to equip the students with desired technical and conceptual skills as per the industrial needs. State Colleges are also organizing Intra and Inter-College youth festivals and cultural events at regular intervals. Students are encouraged and motivated to show their talents by participating in these events to channelize the young energy in positive direction.



E. Major Targets

- Access, Equity and Quality in Higher Education.
- NAAC assessment for all the HEIs and providing necessary grants for undergoing such assessment.
- To strengthen the laboratory and Library and establishment of E- library in Government Degree Colleges.
- Internet connectivity to every college and library WI-FI and other means will be ensured.
- To strengthen Infrastructure in context with ICT and E- education.
- To introduce skill based courses & promote the relevance and quality of education being imparted in HEIS.
- To introduce reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system.
- To tap the financial resources available with the university, allowing them to strengthen their faculty in required areas through contractual appointments.

F. Monitorable Targets

To establish a new Professional Engineering Government degree colleges in low GER district area encompassing minority concentration districts and unserved blocks.

Increasing the GER in educationally backward districts of the State.

Infrastructure Development including ICT infrastructure and basic amenities in Colleges.

To fill the vacant teaching posts in colleges.

- Mandatory NAAC accreditation of Degree Colleges.
- A new Professional Government Degree Colleges in a low GER district will be opened to ensure quality higher education and access of every section of society to HEIs.
- To strengthen the Library and laboratory in Government Degree Colleges.
- Innovation on teaching methods, restructuring of syllabi towards job orientation, digitization of libraries and environmental protection will be given added emphasis and regular monitoring.

8.6.4 Priorities & Objectives

A: Quality assurance



- NAAC assessment for all the institutions and providing necessary grants for undergoing such assessment.
- Assisting HEIs to establish and strengthen Internal Quality Assurance Cell [IQAC].
- Stimulating the research culture in HEIs. The concept of Partner Institution to be promoted. Lateral migration of faculty at Inter-University / Inter- Institution level will also be promoted.
- Incorporating ICT based teaching – learning, virtual classroom to bridge the gaps of shortage of teachers.
- Focus on professional excellence of the faculty through a periodic in-service training.
- Preparation of a database of all the degrees conferred to students by the University.

B: Access and Equity

- Equitable access to all in HEIs with enhanced access to the rural population
- Minimizing gender disparities by opening new Co-educational Degree colleges in low GER [below national average] districts.

C: Infrastructure Development

- Thrust on infrastructure development of colleges corresponding to their academic requirements.
- Library resource materials/ Labs to be strengthened.

D: Capacity Building in Students

- Updating Curriculum at every three years by following a transparent system by Board of Studies of the Universities. This information will be in public domain.
- Introducing job oriented and industrially relevant courses / vocational courses (certificate, Diploma, Degree) to build capacities in students for self-employment.
- To help students in career guidance and placement and value orientation through community service.



8.7 Detailed component-wise allocations

S. no.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
1	Creation of Universities by way of upgradation of existing autonomous college	1		1	20 cr.	35 cr.	55 cr.	The college will constitute the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) under intimation to UGC. The cell will have an external peer team comprising of academicians of repute and will send report to UGC regarding the performance of the college. The report will also be put on public domain on the website of the college. The External peer review shall be conducted at least once in a year.
2	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	5	10	15	55 cr.	110 cr.	165 cr.	Total of 3 clusters will be created. Cluster 1 will have 5 colleges around Gaya District, Cluster 2 will have 5 colleges from Darbhanga and Cluster 3 will have 5 colleges from Bhagalpur District
3	Infrastructure grants to Universities	1	2	3	20 cr.	40 cr.	60 cr.	Out of three Universities proposed, two state universities having NAAC grade 2.5 have been



S. no.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
								selected from the state
4	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities (New)	1		1	40 cr.	60 cr.	100 cr.	State University which feature in UGC's graded Autonomy Regulation, 2018 (grade 1) will be covered for support under this component
5	New Model Colleges (General)	6	6	12	72 cr.	72 cr.	144 cr.	New Model Colleges in 5 districts (Gaya, Araria, Katihar, Purnea, Sitamarhi) have been proposed
6	Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model degree colleges	30	33	63	120 cr.	132 cr.	252 cr.	Colleges exist in five Districts identified by NITI Aayog Govt. of India viz 1. Katihar 2. Begusarai 3. Sheikhpura 4. Araria 5. Sitamarhi has been proposed for upgradation.
7	New Colleges (Professional)	2	3	5	52 cr.	78 cr.	130 cr.	Support will be provided to create new Professional Colleges I region and districts in the country where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (in Technical and Professional Education) is below national average. Total of 5 such colleges have been proposed



S. no.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
8	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in Autonomous colleges (New)	1		1	2 cr.	3 cr.	5 cr.	Patna Women's college has been proposed for it and no other college is eligible for this component
9	Infrastructure grants to Colleges	7	8	15	14 cr.	16 cr.	30 cr.	15 colleges proposed with valid NAAC accreditation over 2.5 out of 4. Grant required to support strengthening of infrastructure facilities for new construction, renovation and purchase of equipment
10	Research, innovation and quality improvement (State as Unit)	1	2	3	17 cr.	33 cr.	50 cr.	Grade 1 and Grade 2 universities qualifying under the UGC graded Autonomy regulations, 2018 will be considered for support
11	Equity initiatives (State as Unit)	2	3	5	2 cr.	3 cr.	5 cr.	Financial assistance to be provided in addressing gender disparity, education through language labs and remedial coaching for socially economically marginalized groups
12	Faculty Recruitment Support (Posts)	91	100	191	12.66 cr.	13.92 cr.	26.5872 cr.	191 vacancies across 6 institutes where 85% of the sanctioned vacant faculty seats



S. no.	Component	Number/ target			Financial Outlay (INR Cr.)			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
		2018-19	2019-20	Total	2018-19	2019-20	Total	
								have been complied with
13	Faculty Improvements	2	3	5	14 cr.	21 cr.	35 cr.	Support to be provided to Academic Staff college for Capacity Building of Faculty in College and Universities
14	Institutional Restructuring, Capacity Building and Reforms				2.5	2.99	5.49	Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
15	Total				563.16	799.91	1363.07	

lege across the state

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)													
College wise details													
Affiliated University	Status (whether UGC 2f/Non 2f)	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		58	1386	23.90	32.75	0	0	0	0	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	6	90	15.00	0	0	0	0	7.77	200
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		5	120	24.00	100	15.83	15.83	33.33	4.16	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	A	97	3514	36.23	100	5.8	5.8	11.21	0	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		86	2074	24.12	27.24	15.47	3.18	30.27	15.67	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	16	281	17.56	39.14	12.81	6.76	46.26	3.55	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		34	2152	63.29	24.44	17.93	2.69	17.65	0	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		12	1420	118.33	26.05	14.71	3.38	35.56	0	
P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		8	973	121.63	16.23	16.44	2.46	41.72	4.72	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
#	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliated University	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
10	Patna Women's College, Patna*	1940	P.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	A	193	3783	19.60	100	6.12	6.05	17.84	0	
11	Gaya College Gaya*	1944	M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	A	191	10038	52.55	31.03	15.34	2.7	41.89	4.07	
12	Nalanda College Biharsharif*	1870	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	82	3147	38.38	24.56	6.35	8.35	54.55	68.92	200
13	K.L.S. College, Nawada*	1955	M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		20	3000	150.00	7.84	8.88	0.65	56.97	8.22	
14	S.U.College, Hilsa, Nalanda*	1955	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		31	3390	109.35	38.19	20.34	6.09	65.55	1.91	
15	S.S. College, Jehanabad*	1955	M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	32	4315	134.84	14.03	20.3	0.93	18.93	0	
16	College of Commerce, Patna*	149	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	A	204	16334	80.07	31	4.87	2.75	39.06	1.86	200
17	R.R.S. College, Mokama, Patna*	1957	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	21	5581	265.76	45.77	0	0	0	0	
18	S.Sinha College, Aurangabad*	1944	M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	78	12068	154.72	15.07	0	0	1.05	0	
19	M.D. College, Naubatpur, Patna*	1956	P.P. U.			Constituent		12	1521	126.75	58.03	0	0	0	0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
#	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliated University	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
20	A.N.S.College, Barh, Patna*	1950	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		36	8612	239.22	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Kisan College, Sohasarai*	1957	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		37	6200	167.57	30.8	13.35	4.55	59.55	27.92	
22	B.S. College, Danapur*	1954	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		48	3197	66.60	35.34	9.39	3.36	54.55	9.92	
23	G.J. College, Rambagh, Bihta*	1958	P.P. U.			Constituent	C	20	2000	100.00	52.96	21.16	11.53	30.12	4.92	
24	S.M.D. College, Punpun*	1958	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	45	1879	41.76	46.63	11.53	5.76	37.33	0.16	
25	J.J. College, Gaya*	1959	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		53	2542	47.96	15.97	20.85	0	44.45	2.74	
26	G.B.M. College, Gaya*	1953	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	24	3292	137.17	100	0	0	0	0	
27	A.N.College, Patna*	1956	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e A CGP A 3.27	72	9630	133.75	22.19	9.97	0.78	37.6	0.62	200
28	T.P.S. College, Patna*	1960	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	31	5656	182.45	16.93	6.42	1.6	10.51	0	200



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
#	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliated University	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
29	S.D. College, Kaler, Arwal*	1963	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	C	11	5500	500.00	35	0	0	0	0	
30	A.M. College, Gaya*	1964	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		52	4332	83.31	2.04	3.71	0	22.67	0	
31	S.N. Sinha College, Warsaliganj, Nawada*	1966	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		13	5232	402.46	50.29	15.87	6.9	34.12	0	
32	R.L.S.Y. College, Bakhtiyarpur, Patna*	1964	P.P. U.			Constituent		44	7325	166.48	32.25	17.52	4.15	61.4	0	
33	S.P.M. College, Udantpuri, Nalanda*	1972	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		27	4308	159.56	10.84	0	0	0	0	
34	J.N.L. College, Khagaul*	1959	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		17	5312	312.47	34.44	17.33	0	45.97	0	
35	S.M.S.G. College, Sherghati, Gaya *	1970	M.U .		12B	Constituent	B	17	4773	280.76	50.54	22.64	111	65.88	0	
36	Sri Arvind Mahila College, Patna*	1960	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	61	6627	108.64	99.1	6.89	6.89	32.74	0	200



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
#	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliated University	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
37	A.N.S. College, Navinagar, *	1970	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		9	5591	621.22	43.28	20.45	8.57	26.85	0	
38	S.N. Sinha College, Jehanabad *	1970	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		22	3900	177.27	20.09	0	0	0	0	
39	S.N. Sinha, College, Tekari, Gaya*	1966	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	15	2560	170.67	35.34	0	0	0	0	
40	Mahila College, Khagaul, Patna*	1972	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		17	927	54.53	100	0	0	0	0	
41	J.D. Women's College, Patna*	1971	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	56	8345	149.02	100	4.94	4.94	8.1	0	
42	Daudnagar College, Daudnagar, Aurangabad*	1970	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		25	2740	109.60	13.46	16.94	1.95	67.38	0	
43	Nalanda Mahila College, Biharsarif*	1975	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		28	2743	97.96	100	9.24	9.24	64.05	24.29	
44	R.M.W. College, Nawada*	1978	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		17	4376	257.41	100	6.5	6.5	7.65	12.59	
45	M.M.College, Bikram*	1964	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		20	3553	177.65	43.04	11.69	6.03	23.27	1	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
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46	R.P.M. College, Patna City*	1970	P.P. U.		12B	Constituent		24	2503	104.29	85.66	0	0	0	0	
47	S.G.G.S. College, Patna City*	1960	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		45	9650	214.44	25.62	9.54	0.05	27.87	0	
48	B.D. College, Patna *	1970	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	115	5745	49.96	21.37	14.27	3.53	33.4	2.09	
49	R.K.D. College, Patna*	1975	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e C CGP A 1.71	57	6465	113.42	17.11	4.54	2.56	34.43	0.99	
50	Ganga Devi Mahila College, Patna*	1971	P.P. U.	2f		Constituent	B	62	2408	38.84	100	0	0	0	0	
51	K.S.M. College, Aurangabad*	1978	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		48	5904	123.00	99.95	18.35	18.38	23.81	2.55	
52	R.L.S.Y. College, Aurangabad*	1971	P.P. U.	2f	12B	Constituent		54	5488	101.63	7.87	0	0	0	0	
53	T.S. College, Hisua, Nawada*	1970	M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		46	9421	204.80	39.06	21.29	8.87	24.76	0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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54	S.B.A.N. College, Darhettalari, Arwal *	1970	M.U .		12B	Constituent		38	4124	108.53	33.77	0	0	0	0	
55	Rajendra College, Chapra*	1938	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	48	6477	134.94	22.15	12.15	3.39	25.86	6.33	
56	Jagdam College, Chapra*	1954	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	27	3954	146.44	40.36	15.7	4.14	33.2	29.16	
57	J.P.Mahila College, Chapra*	1957	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		15	3910	260.67	47.26	8.337	1.355 4	24.01 5	10.97	
58	Ram Jaipal College, Chapra*	1971	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A 2.36	22	7458	339.00	34.95	11.39	1.14	52.5		
59	Ganga singh college, Chapra*	1964	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		10	1664	166.40	40.98	16.1	7.33	35.57	9.37	
60	P.C. Vigyan College, Chapra*	1971	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		15	2021	134.73	33.75	6.67	1.83	37.15	10.58	
61	Jaglal Choudhary,	1970	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		12	1774	147.83	27.05	13.3	2.7	44.87	0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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	College, Chapra*															
62	H.R. College, Amnaur, Chpara*	1960	J.P.	2f		Constituent		10	2734	273.40	28.45	16.23	4.31	29.07	0	
63	Y.N.college, Dighwara, Chapra*	1966	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		17	2100	123.53	34.38	10.04	3.71	42.38	10.38	
64	N.L.S. College, Daudpur, Saran, Chapra*	1969	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		10	1966	196.60	34.58	9.71	9.05	22.43	0	
65	P.N. College, Parsa, Chapra*	1958	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		9	1695	188.33	39.82	9.08	3.3	39.29	0	
66	D.A.V. College, Siwan*	1941	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		33	3056	92.61	38.28	0	0	0	0	
67	V.B.Mahila, College, Siwan*	1977	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		24	841	35.04	100	6.06	6.06	51.6	0	
68	Raja Singh College, Siwan*	1971	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		16	866	54.13	44.11	5.54	4.73	18.82	11.66	
69	Narayan College, Goriakothi, Siwan*	1972	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent	C	11	356	32.36	43.25	10.39	7.6	27.52	0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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70	R.B.G.R. College, Maharajganj, Siwan*	1961	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		12	328	27.33	53.04	0	0	0	0	
71	H.R. College, Mairwa, Siwan*	1965	J.P.	2f		Constituent		9	748	83.11	70.71	13.77	4.27	46.65	6.55	
72	Kamla ray College, Gopalganj*	1972	J.P.		12B	Constituent		18	4781	265.61	29.72	11.04	2.84	37.87	2.07	
73	M.M. Collge, Gopalganj*	1972	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		4	2150	537.50	100	5.2	5.2	18.69	0	
74	B.P.S. College, Bhore, Gopalganj*	1971	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		8	3367	420.88	44.37	11.1	6.77	5.6	4.9	
75	Gopeshwar College, Hathwa, Gopalganj*	1956	J.P.	2f	12B	Constituent		14	2348	167.71	44.8	0	0	1.61	1.61	
76	H.D. Jain College, Ara*	1942	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B+	63	7880	125.08	34.4	21.5	10.76	40.31	0	
77	S.P.Jain College, Sasaram*	1950	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		31	3394	109.48	14.11	12.81	1.94	48.9	5	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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78	S.V.P. College, Bhabua*		V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	25	2939	117.56	4.25	25.41	2.61	55.46	5.78	
79	A.S. College, Vikramganj, Rohtas*	1957	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		9	8400	933.33	30	19	0.38	35	4.79	
80	D.K. College, Dumrao*		V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		24	6500	270.83	49.23	11.53	1.53	46.15	1.5	
81	M.V. College, Buxar*	1956	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		27	4202	155.63	35.55	13.63	3.35	29.31	11.01	
82	Maharaja College, Ara*	1958	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	49	3279	66.92	2.86	15.91	1.15	33.63	4.23	
83	J.J. College, Ara*	1954	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B+	29	1829	63.07	11.2	15.25	1.36	55.98	7.49	
84	M.M. Mahila College, Ara*	1959	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	24	2739	114.13	100	6.79	6.79	26.65	7.48	
85	J.L.N. College, Dihri-On-Son, Rohtas*	1962	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		38	2744	72.21	19.38	12.02	0.87	60.64	4.37	
86	S.N. College, Sahmal Kairadeo, Rohtas*	1970	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	C	8	4530	566.25	33.66	17.85	0.44	53.7	5.54	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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87	Sri Sankar College, Sasaram*	1975	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		45	3751	83.36	24.74	12.76	2.23	59.23	5.75	
88	Rohtas Mahila College, Sasaram*	1970	V.K. S.U.			Constituent		15	2420	161.33	100	7.02	7.02	29.83	2.72	
89	S.B. College, Ara*	1970	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	38	4136	108.84	3.67	14.16	1.54	35.85	3.4	
90	Mahila College, dehiri-on-sona (Rohtas)*	1965	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	25	2562	102.48	100	16.04	1.17	64.87	3.32	
91	Gram Bharti College, Ramgarh*	1971	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent		33	4754	144.06	26.27	15.46	0.23	64.76	5.75	
92	SherSah College, Sasaram*	1975	V.K. S.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B+	53	1645	31.04	35.25	7.17	2.43	68.99	5.04	200
93	C.M. Arts College, Darbhanga*	1938	L.N. M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	B	46	6101	132.63	29.19	15.12	0	51.18	15.15	
94	C.M. Sc. College, Darbhanga*	1938	L.N. M.U.	2f	12B	Constituent	Grade A CGP	29	2180	75.17	40.18	10.73	0.68	47.43	15.15	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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							A 3.01									
95	C.M. Law College, Darbhanga*	1945	L.N. M.U .			Constituent		19	561	29.53	22.45	8.37	2.67	9.62	9.8	
96	Marwari Colege, Darbhanga*	1958	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	16	4008	250.50	29.99	9.98	0		6.92	
97	Millat college, Lal Bagh, Darbhanga*	1957	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	18	3361	186.72	69.97	11.18	1.15	25.88	90.93	
98	M.R.M. College, Darbhanga*	1958	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	C	20	5160	258.00	100	5.75	0.03	26.35	6.28	
99	M.K. College, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga*	1970	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	15	2756	183.73	18.86	18.39	0	47.42	10.9	
100	K.S. College, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga*	1970	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent	B	36	3350	93.06	17.82	6.63	1.46	28.29	4	
101	J.K. College, Biraul, Darbhanga*	1968	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	8	3484	435.50	45.89	13	Nill	12.5	7.9	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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102	B.M.A. college, Baheri, Darbhanga*	1970	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	9	1131	125.67	410	189	1	759	3.4	
103	M.K.S. college, Trimuhan, Chandauna, Darbhanga*	1967	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A-2.01	12	4552	379.33	37.67	8.89	8.89	0	7.81	
104	J.N. College, Nehra, Darbhanga*	1970	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		26	1470	56.54					15.8	
105	R.K. College, Madhubani*	1940	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent	B	37	4901	132.46	21.66	7.16	2.1	41.78	4.93	
106	J.N. College, Madhubani*	1959	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e C++	9	4597	510.78	18.75	9.83	0.09	53.51	6.82	
107	B.M. College, Rahika, Madhubani*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		9	2215	246.11	37.24	9.93	0	50.79	8.81	
108	K.V. Sc. College, Uchchit, Madhubani*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent		19	1192	62.74	40.18	11.15	5.36	33.89	12.58	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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109	V.S.J. College, Rajnagar, Madhubani*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		10		0.00					2.38	
110	D.B. College, Jaingar, Madhubani*	1960	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	C++	11	3053	277.55	48.7	28.07	0	43.43	1.24	
111	C.M.J. College, Khutana, Madhubani*	1969	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	7	1150	164.29					1.91	
112	R.N. College, Pandaul, Madhubani*	1959	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	C	9	1194	132.67					10.63	
113	M.L.S.M. College, Dar bhanga*	1959	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		3	848	282.67	54.94	13.2	0	60.25	9.45	
114	L.N.J. College, Jhanjharpur, Madhubani*	1959	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		8	3537	442.13	26.66	10.4	Nill	65.64	1.64	
115	H.P.S. College, Madhepur, Madhubani*	1972	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	13	2988	229.85	35.87	3	0.23	13.72	12.11	
116	C.M.B. College, Deorh,	1968	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent		7	1331	190.14	19.75	9.47	N.A	28.75	1.7	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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	Ghoghardiha, Madhubani*															
117	Samastipur College, Samastipur*	1947	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A- 2.59	25	7300	292.00	43.83	16.23	0.16	52.67	17.46	
118	B.R.B. College, Samastipur*	1969	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	16	7681	480.06	20.1	13.53	4	57	7.14	
119	R.N.A.R. College, Samastipur*	1968	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent	B	18	1148	63.78	19.07	9.84	1.21	27.52	0.17	
120	women's College, Samastipur*	1956	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A- 2.45	16	6885	430.31	100	9.8	1.13	58.25	13.45	
121	Dr. L.K.V.D. College, Tajpur, Samastipur*	1969	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	7	13056	1865.14	36.57	25.18		38.24	23.2	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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122	U.P. College, Pusa, Samastipur*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	N.A	8	2692	336.50	37.33	19.42	0.03	52.04	9.81	
123	R.B. College, Dalsinghsarai, Samastipur*	1960	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A-2.19	11	4583	416.64	40.86	13.83	0	0	16.64	
124	D.B.K.N. College, Narhan, Samastipur*	1970	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent		21	3777	179.86	47.6	9.05	4.2	59.09	3.62	
125	U.R. College, Rosera, Samastipur*	1960	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	N.A	8	4777	597.13	47.11	0.22	0	63.97	7.59	
126	R.B.S. College, Andaur, Samastipur*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	13	3142	241.69	1445	344	0	2050	2.64	
127	G.M.R.D. College, Mohanpur, Samastipur*	1960	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e C CGP A 1.52	6	270	45.00	67.96	11.85	0	86.36	20.03	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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128	A.N.D. College, Shahpur Patory, Samastipur*	1960	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B CGP A 2.11	9	4211	467.89	40.98	13.01	0.02	70.12	22.76	
129	G.D. College, Begusarai*	1945	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent	B	50	3800	76.00	45.15	15.44	7.02	28.02	0.1	
130	S.K. Mahila College, Begusarai*	1958	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grad e B	10	5500	550.00	100	3.63	0.02	23.63	6.58	
131	Co-operative College/Swargiy a Bishwanath Singh Sharma College, Begusarai*	1970	L.N. M.U .			Constituent		25	5388	215.52	28.8	9.46	3.3	27.59	4.45	
132	R.C.S. College, Manjhaul, Begusarai*	1968	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	c++	7	10281	1468.71	4220	2212	0	2780	23.69	
133	A.P.S.M. College, Barauni, Begusarai*	1959	L.N. M.U .	2f		Constituent	C	14	1870	133.57	38.87	9.62	2.62	28.55	5.77	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
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134	M.L.S.M. College, Darbhanga*	1979	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	Grade B+ CGP A- 2.75	14	5290	377.86	33.21	11.09	0.01	20.75	9.45	
135	J.M.D.P.L. College, Madhubani*	1971	L.N. M.U .	2f	12B	Constituent	B	64	5017	78.39		9.04	0.09	50.82	6.38	
136	Araria College, Araria	1973	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	C	9	4860	608	40.3	9.3	0.1	66.4	21.7	
137	D.S. College, Katihar	1953	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	-	26	9102	350	25.2	8.8	2.3	24.2	19.7	
138	M.J.M. Mahila College, Katihar	1962	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	-	10	890	89	100.0	9.0	4.5	38.8	21.9	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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139	M.L. Arya College, Kasba, Purnea	1971	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	B	17	4120	242	37.0	7.0	4.0	81.0	28.0	
140	Marwari College, Kishanganj	1960	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent		11	4371	397	25.0	13.4	2.0	27.0	NA	
141	Purnea College, Purnea	1948	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	Grade B (2.44) 30/10 /2017 , First	51	7292	143	14.5	16.0	1.1	33.0	14.0	
142	Purnea Mahila College, Purnea	1970	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent	B++, Feb 2006, First	20	4220	211	100.0	3.0	2.0	17.0	4.0	
143	R.D.S. College, Salmari, Katihar	1964	Purnea Univ	2f	12B	Constituent		8	5470	684	46.0	14.0	6.0	28.0	38.0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			ersity													
144	K.B. Jha College, Katihar		Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent		38	7076	186	31.0	34.0	1.0	53.0	43.0	
145	R.L. College, Madhavnagar, Purnia	1971	Purnea University	2f	12B	Constituent		8	1428	179	25.0	18.0	5.0	22.0	10.0	
146	B.N.M. College, Barhiya, Lakhisarai*	1958	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent	C	6	689	114.83	18.14	12.91	0	46.73	0	
147	B.R.M. College, Munger*	1958	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent		21	3738	178.00					0	
148	D.S.M. college, Jhajha*	1966	Munger	2f	12B	Constituent		11	3010	273.64					0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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			Univ ersit y													
149	H.S. College, Haveli Kharagpur*	1960	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		7	1523	217.57	40.05	22.06	1.77	55.6	0	
150	J.M.S. College, Munger*	1960	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		7	2039	291.29	33.84	17.41	0.1	50.07	0	
151	J.R.S. College, Jamalpur*	1952	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		11	2961	269.18					0	
152	K.D.S. College, Gogari*	1961	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		9	2339	259.89					0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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153	K.K.M. College, Jamui*	1955	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		118	4527	38.36					0	
154	K.M.D. College, Parbatta*	1956	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		9	1264	140.44	47.54	4.82	0	40.98	0	
155	K.S.S. College, Lakhisarai*	1966	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		11	858	78.00	56.99	16.55	0.11	32.86	0	
156	Koshi College, Khagaria*	1947	Mun ger Univ ersit y	2f	12B	Constituent		19	2218	116.74	39.9	9.78	0	72.72	0	
157	R.D. College, Sheikhpura*	1969	Mun ger Univ	2f	12B	Constituent		24	3673	153.04	18.54	9.12	0	40.15	0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			ersity													
158	R.S. College, Tarapur*	1958	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent		12	2134	177.83	45.5	6.13	0	48.35	0	
159	R.D. & D.J. College, Munger, Bhagalpur*	1898	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent	B	38	3694	97.21	33.32	6.28	0.51	62.88	0	
160	S.K.R. College, Barbigha*	1955	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent		16	2227	139.19					0	
161	Jamalpur College, Jamalpur*	1969	Munger University	2f	12B	Constituent		15	1247	83.13	49.63	22.53	1.44	52.52	0	
162	Mahila College, Khagaria*	1945	Munger	2f	12B	Constituent		25	1106	44.24					0	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			Univ ersit y													
163	Nimbark Krishna Madhawanand Skt. College, Dhanamath, Patna*	1901						4	480	120.00						
164	Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur	1899	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'A', 2014 and First	59	2528	42.85	13%	16%	1%	28%	15%	2528
165																
166	Mahant Darshan Das Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Muzaffarpur.	1947	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2014 and First	43	2323	54.02	100%	10%	1%	25%	17%	2323
167	R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur	1948	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2012 and First	47	4935	105.00	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	4935
168	L.N.D. College, Motihari	1966	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B+', 2017 and First	12	2147	178.92	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	2147



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169	Raj Narayan College, Hajipur	1952	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2015 and First	34	3485	102.50	16%	13%	1%	35%	13%	3485
170	S.N.S. College, Motihari	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B+', 2017 and First	2	2011	1005.50	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	2011
171	M.S.K.B. College, Muzaffarpur	1965	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B+', 2017 and First	20	848	42.40	100%	10%	1%	25%	17%	848
172	MJK College, Bettiah, West Champaran, Bihar,	1955	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2016 and First	20	3528	176.40	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	3528
173	R.L.S.Y.College Bettiah (West Champaran)	1975	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	32	5142	160.69	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	5142
174	Rameshwar Mahavidyalaya, Muzaffarpur	1965	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	26	2558	98.38	14%	15%	1%	25%	16%	2558



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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175	Lalit Narayan Tirhut College, Muzaffarpur	1967	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	22	2187	99.41	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	2187
176	Munshi Singh College, Motihari	1945	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2013 and First	30	2528	84.27	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	2528
177	Vaishali Mahila College, Vaishali	1971	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2016 and First	14	3380	241.43	100%	10%	1%	25%	17%	3380
178	Dr. R.M.L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	1967	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'C', 2017 and First	22	2880	130.91	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	2880
179	M.P. Sinha Science College, Muzaffarpur	1967	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'C', 2017 and First	17	672	39.53	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	672
180	L.N. College, Bhagwanpur, Vaishali	1957	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2015 and First	11	1536	139.64	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	1536



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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181	Braj Mohan Das College, Dayalpur	1968	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'C', 2015 and First	9	3408	378.67	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	3408
182	T.P. Verma College, Narkatiyaganj	1971	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	11	2480	225.45	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	2480
183	M.S.S.G. College, Areraj	1961	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	4	1472	368.00	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	1472
184	M.S.M. Samta College, Jandaha, Vaishali	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2017 and First	21	1856	88.38	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	1856
185	Shree Raghava Prasad Singh College, Jaintpur	1958	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2016 and First	6	608	101.33	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	608
186	KCTC College, Raxaul	1971	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'C', 2017 and First	22	1500	68.18	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	1500



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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187	Sheodeni Ram Ayodhya Prasad College, Barachakia, East Champaran	1969	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'B', 2016 and First	4	3830	957.50	13%	15%	1%	32%	13%	3830
188	J.L.College, Hajipur, Vaishali	1969	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	'C', 2017 and First	26	3014	115.92	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	3014
189	S.L.K. College, Sitamarhi	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	3	2668	889.33	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	2668
190	Chandradeo Narain College, Sahebganj	1969	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	4	1536	384.00	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	1536
191	S.R.K. Goenka College, Sitamarhi	1949	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	18	2414	134.11	15%	16%	1%	27%	14%	2414
192	Ram Sakal Singh Science College, Sitamarhi	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	3	2304	768.00	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	2304



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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193	Deochand College, Hajipur, Vaishali	1968	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	12	1524	127.00	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	1524
194	Nitishwar Mahavidyalaya, Muzaffarpur	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	18	2798	155.44	14%	14%	1%	24%	13%	2798
195	R.B.B.M. College, Muzaffarpur	1969	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	11	1632	148.36	100%	10%	1%	25%	17%	1632
196	R.S.S.MAHILA COLLEGE,SITA MARHI	1967	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	6	1008	168.00	100%	10%	1%	25%	17%	1008
197	R.C. College, Sakra, Muzaffarpur	1970	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	7	1412	201.71	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	1412
198	Jeewachh College, Motipur	1961	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	3	917	305.67	12%	18%	1%	28%	15%	917
199	J.L.N.M. College, Ghorasahan	1964	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	5	1128	225.60	12%	18%	1%	28%	15%	1128
200	RPS College, Chakeyaz	1969	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	5	1867	373.40	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	1867



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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201	J.B.S.D. College, Bakuchi	1968	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	5	1072	214.40	11%	13%	1%	28%	10%	1072
202	J.S. College, Chandauli	1959	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	4	629	157.25	11%	13%	1%	28%	10%	629
203	Dr. S.K.S.Women's College, Motihari	1959	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	8	1596	199.50	13%	15%	1%	31%	12%	1596
204	Angibhut College, Sheohar	2017	B.R. A.B. U.	2(F)	12(B)	Constituent	Not Accredited	Newly estd .	958	Newly estd.	11%	13%	1%	28%	10%	958
205	M.A.Rameshwar Lata Sanskrit College, Darbhanga	1907	K S D S University, Darbhanga	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Yes	4	150	38.00	50					
206	Baba Sahib Ram Sanskrit College,	1961	K S D S Univ	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	75	15.00	41					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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	Pacharhi, Darbhanga		ersity													
207	Ramautar Goutam Sanskrit College, Ahilya Asthan, Darbhnga	1964	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	62	12.00	26					
208	Purnima Ram Pratap Sanskrit College, Baigani, Darbhanga	1960	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	78	20.00	18					
209	Jagdamba Sanskrit College, Batho, Darbhanga	1960	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	69	23.00	11					
210	L.N.R. Sanskrit College, Jaideopatti, Darbhanga	1964	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	2	57	29.00	39					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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211	Nagarjun Umesh Sanskrit College, Tarauni, Darbhanga	1970	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	72	24.00	24					
212	Nandan Sanskrit College, Ishahpur, Madhubani	1965	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	69	17.00	29					
213	M.M. Lata Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Lohana, Madhubani	1917	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	33	11.00	20					
214	Adinath Parash Mani Skt. College, Rahua Sangram, Madhubani	1968	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	181	45.00	55					
215	Madaneshwarnath Sanskrit College, Madaneshwar	1974	K S D S Univ	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	74	15.00	24					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
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	Asthan, Madhubani		ersit y													
216	Kalyani Mithila Sanskrit College, Deep, Madhubani	1959	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	98	25.00	29					
217	Akhil Bharatiye Skt. Hindi Vidypeeth, Khamhar, Begusarai	1961	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	91	23.00	35					
218	Awadh Bihari Sanskrit College, Rahimpur, Khagaria	1946	K S D S Univ ersit y	No	No	Constituent	No	2	77	39.00	27					
219	Ugra Tara Bharati Mandan Sanskrit College,	1972	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	98	20.00	43					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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	Mahishi, Saharsa															
220	Radha Umakant Sanskrit College, Sukhsena, Purnea	1969	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	7	80	11.00	20					
221	Government Sanskrit College, Bhagalpur	1954	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	118	39.00	40					
222	L P N Sanskrit College, Baunsi, Banka		K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	73	24.00	29					
223	Brajbhushan Sanskrit College, Kharkhura, Gaya		K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	185	62.00	60					



NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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224	Sidheshwari Sanskrit College, Pachrukhiya, Bhojpur	1959	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	66	13.00	27					
225	Shiv Prasad Sanskrit Degree College, Rampur, Buxar	1965	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	1	118	118.00	66					
226	Ramadhin Mishra Bhaskaroday Sanskrit College, Deorahia, Buxar	1966	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	65	22.00	29					
227	Raghavendra Sanskrit College, Taretpali, Naubatpur, Patna	1948	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	4	342	86.00	74					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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228	Nimbark Krishna Madhawanand Skt. College, Dhanamath, Patna	1901	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	211	70.00	87					
229	Mahanth Keshaw Sanskrit College, Fathuha, Patna	1981	K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	5	53	11.00	24					
230	Government Sanskrit College, Kajipur, Patna		K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Yes	8	201	25.00	60					
231	Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur		K S D S University	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Yes	7	278	40.00	69					
232	Rishikul Br. Sanskrit College, Bediban	1944	K S D S Univ	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	2	104	52.00	48					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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	Madhuban, West Champ.		ersit y													
233	Shri Ram Sanskrit College, Vijayeepur, Gopalganj	1963	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	2	100	50.00	25					
234	Baidyanath Pandey Arya Sanskrit College, Siwan	1961	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Yes	3	44	15.00	19					
235	Bharat Mishra Sanskrit College, Chapra	1966	K S D S Univ ersit y	Yes	Yes	Constituent	No	3	74	25.00	24					
236	Dr. J.M. Sanskrit College, Pastan, Madhubani	01.04.1980	K S D S Univ ersit y, Dar	Yes	Yes	Constituent		8	80	10.00	45					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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			bha nga													
237	Parmeshwari Veena Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		9	75	8.00	31					
238	Kirti Narayan Kamakhya Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		9	55	6.00	14					
239	Lakshmishwari Priya Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980- Prov 2003-2004-	K S D S University, Dar	Yes	Yes	Constituent		8	60	8.00	19					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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		Regular	Darbhanga													
240	Sidheshwari Laxminath Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980- Prov 2003- Regular	K S D S University, Darbhanga	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Yes	7	92	13.00	40					
241	Sri Satya Narayan Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Darbhanga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		3	79	26.00	45					
242	Dev Shankar Haldhar Chy. Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar	Yes	Yes	Constituent		4	76	19.00	30					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			bha nga													
243	Sri Chhatradhari Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		8	149	19.00	58					
244	Sri Ganesh Girivardhari Sanskrit College,	01.04.1987	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		6	123	21.00	50					
245	Sri Ram Sanskrit College, Jahanabad	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar			Constituent		8	715	89.00	302					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			bha nga													
246	Nityanand Sanskrit Mahavidyalay, Gaya	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		5	187	37.00	94					
247	Sri Vashudeo Sanskrit Mahavidyalay,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		6	91	15.00	40					
248	Seth Ram Niranjan Das Murarka Sanskrit Mahavidyalay,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar	Yes	Yes	Constituent		5	42	8.00	15					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			bha nga													
249	Mahanth Satanand Giri Harihar Sanskrit College,	Proposed for Regular affiliation	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		6		0.00	0					
250	Juthalal Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		7	71	10.00	22					
251	Bharteshwari Marwadi Sanskrit College, Chapra	01.04.1980	K S D S University,			Constituent		9	100	11.00	38					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			Dar bha nga													
252	Sri Niwas Mukund Ramanuj Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		5	150	30.00	46					
253	Mithila Sanskrit College, Sitamadhi	Proposed for Regular affiliation	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		5		0.00	0					
254	Harihar Sanskrit College, Bakluharmath,	01.04.1980	K S D S University,	Yes	Yes	Constituent		5	95	19.00	34					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			Dar bha nga													
255	Sri Ram Prakash Sanskrit College, Vashali	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		6	41	7.00	13					
256	Gurukul Sanskrit College, Sitamadhi	01.04.1980	K S D S University, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		8	74	9.00	32					
257	Gurukul Sanskrit College, Mehiya Chapra		K S D S University,			Constituent		7	429	61.00	152					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			Dar bha nga													
258	Brahamdeo Muni Udasin Sanskrit College, Hajipur	Proposed for Regular affiliation	K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		7		0.00	0					
259	Vidyanand Mithila Skt. College, Sankatmochan Dham,		K S D S University, Dar bha nga			Constituent		7	93	13.00	32					
260	Rajeshwar Thakur Sanskrit College, Raghapur,	Proposed for Regular	K S D S University,			Constituent		7		0.00	0					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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		affiliati on	Dar bha nga													
261	Sanskrit College, Roshra, Samastipur	01.04.1980	K S D S Univ ersit y, Dar bha nga	Yes	Yes	Constituent		6	88	15.00	27					
262	Rawneshwar Sanskrit College,		K S D S Univ ersit y, Dar bha nga			Constituent		4		0.00	0					
263	Jagjeevan Abhyudaya Sanskrit College,		K S D S Univ ersit y,			Constituent		4		0.00	0					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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			Dar bha nga													
264	Shyama Charan Vidyapith Sanskrit College,	01.04.1980	K S D S Univ ersit y, Dar bha nga			Constituent		9	59	7.00	24					
265	Goshwami Madusudan Sanskrit College, Saharsa		K S D S Univ ersit y, Dar bha nga			Constituent		9		0.00	0					
266	Sarwasti Bilash Skt. College,	01.04.1980 - Prov 20.03.2	K S D S Univ ersit y,			Constituent		3	117	39.00	39					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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		006-Reg	Darbhanga													
267	T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur	1883	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	A' 2nd Cycle 2016	76	8638	113.66	15.3	22.59	0.82	50.79	-	96.4
268	Marwari College, Bhagalpur	1941	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	A' 2nd Cycle 2016	41	5183	126.41	25.15	9.72	1.81	59.54	-	101.4
269	J. P. College, Narayanpur	1952	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	-	12	1733	144.42	31.39	8.07	-	77.14	-	121.7
270	Murarka College, Sultanganj	1955	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	-	17		-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
271	G. B. College, Naugachia	1958	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	B 1st Cycle 2017	17	1701	100.06	7.7	13.28	-	46.5	-	72.1



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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272	P.B.S. College, Banka	1959	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	-	18	1295	71.94	31.42	20.84	15.13	34.51	-	105.4
273	T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	1959	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	B 1st Cycle 2017	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
274	B. N. College, Bhagalpur	1960	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	Sabour College, Sabour	1973	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	B 1st Cycle 2017	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
276	M.A.M. College, Navgachia	1982	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	-	44	2508	57.00	100	6.33	1.07	69.17	-	178.69
277	S.S.V. College, Kahalgaon	1967	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	Expected date	19	8600	452.63	23.93	10.91	2.08	39.55	-	87.4



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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							Sept. 2018									
278	S. M. College, Bhagalpur	1949	T. M. B. U.	Yes	Yes	Constituent	B 2nd Cycle 2017	41	4862	118.59	100	7.09	4.05	54.23	-	171.6
279	B N MV College, Madhepura	1976	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	33	1552	47.03	0.36	0.0006	0.52	0.71	-	
280	H.P.S. college Nirmali	1964	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	16	2190	136.88	0.43	0.07	0	0.82	-	
281	H.S. College Udakishunganj	1956	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	5	2244	448.80	0.15	0.16	0.0009	0.48	-	
282	K.P.College Madhepura	1965	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	11	674	61.27	0.34	0.089	0.02	0.78	-	
283	L.N.M.S. College Birpur	1970	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	15	1547	103.13	0.48	0.194	0.03	0.29	-	
284	M.L.T. College Saharsa	1953	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	29	6204	213.93	0.1	0.006	0.07	0.45	-	
285	M.H.M. College, Sonbarsa	19	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	30	2060	68.67					-	
286	P.Sc. College Madhepura	1978	BN MU	2(f)	12B		Yes Grade – B	75	3376	45.01	0.39	0.085	0	0.42	-	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

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287	R.J.M. College, Saharsa	1972	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	26	3734	143.62	1	0.12	0.01	0.48	-	
288	R.M.College, Saharsa	1978	BN MU	2(f)	12B		Yes Grade – B	56	3596	64.21	0.3	0.145	0.01	0.08	-	
289	R.M.M. Law College, Saharsa	1972	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	9	236	26.22	0.21	0.047	0	0.19	-	
290	S.N.S.R.K.S. College, Saharsa	1980	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	114	4425	38.82	0.23	0.048	0	0.57	-	
291	T.P. college, Madhepura	1954	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	36	4858	134.94	0.18	0.12	0.01	0.3	-	
292	P.G.Centre, Saharsa	1981	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	16	449	28.06	0.31	0.082	0	0.28	-	
293	A.L.Y. College, Triveniganj	1979	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	131	2472	18.87	0.47	0.158	0.04	0.7	-	
294	Madhepura College, Madhepura	1984	BN MU	2(f)	12B		Yes Grade – B	142	2856	20.11	0.42	0.112	0.03	0.07	-	
295	R.P.M. College Tunyahi, Madhepura	1985	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	73	2015		0.4	0.052	0	0.81	-	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
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296	S.N.S. Mahila College Supaul	1979	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	122	1531	12.55	1	0.057	0.01	0.31	-	
297	S.P.M. Law College Madhepura	1978	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	9	344	38.22	0.1	0.076	0.03	0.53	-	
298	U.V.K. College Karama Madhepura	1985	BN MU	2(f)	12B		Yes Grade – B	27	2245	83.15	0.54	0.171	0.07	0	-	
299	S.A.K.N.D. College, Madhepura	1986	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	85	1682	19.79	0.36	0.0006	0.52	0.71	-	
300	K.B.Womens College, madhepura	1986	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	55	1574	28.62	0.43	0.07	0	0.82	-	
301	Evening College, Saharsa	1981	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	44	1685	38.30	0.15	0.16	0.0009	0.48	-	
302	Adarsh College, Ghailarh	1985	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	65	1575	24.23	0.34	0.089	0.02	0.78	-	
303	K.N.D. College, Raghopur	1984	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	65	1225	18.85	0.48	0.194	0.03	0.29	-	
304	L.N.College, Banganw	1969	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	75	1525	20.33	0.1	0.006	0.07	0.45	-	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
College wise details																
#	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliated University	Status (whet her UGC 2f/No n 2f))	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ Non 12(B))	Category (Govt./ Govt. Aided/Pvt /Constituent/ Auto)	Accreditation Grade, Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Infrastructure Grants required
305	Degree College, Supaul	1979	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	88	3596	40.86	0.15	0.16	0.0009	0.48	-	
306	B.S.College Simraha	1981	BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	72	2205	30.63	0.39	0.085	0	0.42	-	
307	C.M.Science College, madhepura		BN MU	2(f)	12B		-	110	4410	40.09	0.14	0.12	0.01	0.48	-	

Cells showing data without "" was updated in 2013-14 or earlier



10. State data for Universities across the state

NAAC Accreditation Status of Colleges (List by University and Grade in that order) - As in 2014-15 (Based Data) Only for Govt. Run Colleges

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
University wise details																
#	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type of University (Govt/ Pvt/Deemed)	Status (whether UGC 2f/No n 2f)	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ No n 12(B))	Accreditation Grade	Accreditation Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Total
1	Patna University, Patna	1917	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes	-	-	27	3644	139	63.58%	9%	0.58%	49.59%	NIL	59.17%
2	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	1962	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes											
3	Veer Kuwar Singh University, Arrah*	1992	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes			8	3073	384.13	44.55%					
4	Jai Prakash University, Chapra*	1990	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes				1811		36.66%					
5	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura	1992	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes	No	NA	34	1245	36.62	601,49	144, 12	10, .80	762, 61	85, 7	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
University wise details																
#	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type of University (Govt/ Pvt/Deemed)	Status (whether UGC 2f/No n 2f)	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ No n 12(B))	Accreditation Grade	Accreditation Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Total
6	B.R.A.Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	1952	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes	B'	14/09/2015 and First	147	3832	20	808	423 & 13%	29 & 1%	916 & 30%	787 15%	2963
7	L.N. Mithla University, Darbhanga	1972	Govt. aided	-	Yes	B'	25/06/15 Cycle 2	1735	190590	110	65861(34.55%)	15621(8.19%)	91(0.04%)	NA	NA	190590
8	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	1960	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes	B	2nd Cycle	90	3081	32:1	1534 (49.78%)	339 (11%)	50 (1.62 %)	1479 (48%)	206 (6.6%)	100%
9	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	1961	Govt	Yes	Yes	B	17/03/2016 Cycle- 2	Pg- 24 Colleges (Constituent and Affiliated)- 324 Total-348	13,194	38	5508	1538	152	4810	0	12008
10	M.M.arabic and Persian University, Patna*		Govt. aided	Yes	Yes				18642		31.98%					



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status of Institutions (Breakup)																
University wise details																
#	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type of University (Govt/ Pvt/Deemed)	Status (whether UGC 2f/No n 2f)	Status (whether UGC 12(B)/ No n 12(B))	Accreditation Grade	Accreditation Year and Cycle	Total Teachers in position (All categories)	Total Student Strength	Student- Teacher Ratio (Filled positions)	% Women students	% SC Students	% ST Students	% OBC Students	% Minority Students	Total
11	C.N. Law University, Patna*	2006	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes			18	485	26.94	47.22%					
12	Patliputra University, Patna	2017	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes											
13	Munger University, Munger	2017	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes											
14	Purnea University, Purnea	2017	Govt. aided	Yes	Yes	N.A	N.A.	222	65626	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Aryabhatta Knowledge University	2010	Govt. aided	No	No	0	N.A.	2	39	19.5	12/30.77%	4/10.26 %	Nil	20/51.28 %	4/10.26 %	

Cells showing data without "*" was updated in 2013-14 or earlier



11. Component Proposed 2017-2020

11.1 Component 01 – Creation of Universities by way of Up-gradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges

Creation of Universities by way of up gradation of existing autonomous college:

College Proposed

Sl. No.	College Name	NAAC		Amount In Cr.
		Grade	Point	
1.	Patna Women's College, Patna	A	3.58	55
Total				55 Cr.

Patna Women's College, Patna, is the only institution which has NAAC Point is 3.58 hence be proposed under this component.

Patna women's college, avail convent, Bailey Road, Patna, Bihar-800001 affiliated to Patna University, Patna under Scheme for Autonomous Colleges for a period of ten years w.e.f.2018-2019 to 2027-2028.

Bihar Govt. taking necessary step regarding the grant of autonomous status to the college as per the UGC Guidelines for autonomous colleges. The college, if eligible shall; apply for autonomy grant as per the norms laid down in the Guidelines. (Available on the UGC website) However, special note of the above mentioned guidelines are as followings:

The college will constitute the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) under intimation to UGC. The cell will have an external peer team comprising of academicians of repute and will send report to UGC regarding the performance of the college. The report will also be put on public domain on the website of the college. The External peer review shall be conducted at least once in a year.



11.2 Component 02 – Creation of Universities by conversion of Colleges in a cluster

Creation of university by way of conversion of colleges in cluster

Three proposals from state:-

- First Cluster having following Colleges

Sl. No.	College Name	NAAC		Amount In Cr.
		Grade	Point	
1.	Gaya College, Gaya (Leading College)	A	3.23	55
2.	G.B.Mahila college, Gaya	B	2.18	
3.	S.N. S. College, Tekari, Gaya.			
4.	S.M.S.G. College, Sherghati, Gaya.			
5	Nalanda, College Biharsharif			
Total				55 Cr.

- Second Cluster having following Colleges

Sl. No.	College Name	NAAC		Amount in Cr.
		Grade	Point	
1	C.M. Sc. College, Darbhanga	A	3.01	55
2	C.M. Arts College, Darbhanga	B	2.84	
3	M.R. Mahila College, Darbhanga	C	1.87	
4	Marwari College, Darbhanga	B	2.23	
5	M.L.S.M College, Darbhanga	B+	2.58	
Total				55 Cr.

- Three Cluster having following Colleges

Sl. No.	College Name	NAAC		Amount In Cr.
		Grade	Point	
1	T.N.B College, Bhagalpur	A	3.01	55
2	Marwari College, Bhagalpur	A	3.01	
3	Sunderwati Mahila College, Bhagalpur	B	2.67	
4	T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	B	2.33	
5	G.B College, Naugachia, Bhagalpur	B	2.03	
Total				55 Cr.

Component 02=55+55+55= 165 Cr.



11.3 Component-03 I Infrastructure Grants to University

Sl. No.	University Proposed	Category Govt./Deemed/Private	NAAC		Amount (in Cr.)
			Grade	Point	
1.	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	Government	A	3.15	20
2.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	Government	B	2.72	20
3.	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	Government	B	2.5	20
Total					60 Cr.

Bihar is low on all educational parameters as compared to the National level figures.

GER 14.4 (AISHE 2016-17) one of the lowest in the Country. Infrastructure grants required to increase present condition of Universities are in a poor state and require huge investments.

As opening of new Universities will require huge resources. In the present situation, Institutional density can be increased by improving the infrastructure of existing building and addition of new blocks in the Universities, thereby introducing new courses.

A small amount has been received from UGC as grants by the Universities of Bihar.

Three of the above universities have NAAC Accreditation of 2.5 and above.

Two proposed university dominantly belongs to rural Districts.

Infrastructure Grants to Universities Format with Data amount (Rs In Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the University	Category Govt./Deemed/Private	NAAC Accreditation	12B status of UGC Yes/No	Grade
1	B.N.M.U., Madhepura	Government	Under Process	Yes	1
2	M.U., Bodh Gaya	Government	ASR Under Process	Yes	2
3	P.U., Patna	Government	LOI Submitted	Yes	3
4	T.M.B.U., Bhagalpur	Government	SAR Under Process	Yes	4
5	V.K.S.U., Ara	Government	LOI Submitted	Yes	5
6	L.N.M.U., Darbhanga	Government	NAAC Team Visit Due	Yes	6
7	B.R.A.B.U., Muzaffarpur	Government	SSR Submitted	Yes	7
8	J.P.U., Chapra	Government	LOI Submitted	Yes	8



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Amount in Rs. (Lakhs)																							
S · N o ·	Name of the University			Creation of New facilities				Renovation / Upgradation										New Equipment / Facilities				Repair & Maintenance	Gran d Total
				Class Room	Toilet	Lab.	Total	Adm. Bui.	Academic Bui.	Campus Dev.	Hostel	Toilet	Library	Class Room	Auditorium	Lab.	Total	Sports	Computer	Books & Journal	Total		
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A	Rate/Sm in Rs			18500	18500	19000		11400	12312		11172	11400	5700	12312	15000	7068							
B	Area in sq. Meters			2162	162.2	894.7		877.2	1624		895.09	175.43	350.9	812.22	333.3	1415							
		NAAC Accreditation																					
		Grade	Point																				
1	C.N.L.U. Patna	Grade A	3.15	400	30	170	600	100	200	50	100	20	20	100	50	100	740	60	50	150	260	400	2000
2	K.S.D.S. U. Darbhanga	Grade B	2.72	400	30	170	600	100	200	50	100	20	20	100	50	100	740	60	50	150	260	400	2000
3	T.M.B.U. Bhagalpur	Grade B	2.5	400	30	170	600	100	200	50	100	20	20	100	50	100	740	60	50	150	260	400	2000
																				Total		6000	



Bihar is low on all educational parameters as compared to the National level figures.

GER 14.4 (AISHE 2016-17) one of the lowest in the Country. Infrastructure grants required to be increased. Present condition of Universities are in a poor state and require huge investments. As opening of new Universities will require huge resources, so in the present situation, Institutional density can be increased by improving the infrastructure of existing buildings and adding new blocks in the Universities, thereby introducing new courses. A small amount has been received from UGC as grants by the Universities of Bihar. NAAC accreditation process has started in all Universities. L.N.M. University, Darbhanga is in the 2nd cycle of Accreditation. B.N.M.U., Madhepura, LNM University, Darbhanga are in EBD Districts. All proposed Universities belong to predominantly rural districts.



11.4 Component 04 - Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities

Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State University.

Under this component we propose three newly constituted universities and one state university which has got 3.15 point in NAAC Accreditation.

Name of these Universities are following:-

Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)												
Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges Name	Item	Administ rative Building s, Faculty rooms	Labora tories	Class Room s	Librar y	Compute r Centre/E- Campus	Toilet Blocks separat e for boys and girls	Miscellaneo us	Hostel separa te for boys and girls	Tota l
			Area (SM)	1500	1000	1536	800	350	350	191	2000	
			Total Cost per SM Rs.	19000	11780	20520	9500	4180	4180	2280	18620	
			Total Rs. In Lakh	285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
1	BRABU	Bagha (W. Champaran)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
2	LNMU	Teghara (Begusarai)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
3	LNMU	Benipur (Darbhanga)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
4	BRABU	Simri Bakhipyarpur (Saharsa)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)												
Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges Name	Item	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	Laboratories	Class Rooms	Library	Computer Centre/E-Campus	Toilet Blocks separate for boys and girls	Miscellaneous	Hostel separate for boys and girls	Total
			Area (SM)	1500	1000	1536	800	350	350	191	2000	
			Total Cost per SM Rs.	19000	11780	20520	9500	4180	4180	2280	18620	
			Total Rs. In Lakh	285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
5	BNMU	Vyasi (Purnea)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
6	LNMU	Balia (Begusarai)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
7	LNMU	Bakhari (Begusarai)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
8	BRABU	Pakridayal (E. Champaran)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
9	VKSU	Jagdishpur (Bhojpur)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
10	BNMU	Manihari (Katihar)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
11	MU	Rajgir (Nalanda)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200
12	MU	Nimchak Bathani (Gaya)		285	1117.8	315.19	76	14.63	14.63	4.35	372.4	1200



Opening of 12 New Model Colleges have been proposed in specific sub-Divisions where there is no constituent college. Land is available in these Sub-Divisions for opening of new Model Colleges.

All the proposed Colleges fall under predominantly rural Districts.

Except for those proposed in Bhojpur, Nalanda and Gaya Districts, all the other proposed Colleges fall under the EBD list of UGC.

Bihar is low on almost all educational parameters as compared to the national average.

Therefore, it qualifies for receiving funds under the above component.

Enhancing Quality and Excellence in Select State Universities (New)					
Amount (Rs. In Crore) Unit Cost = 100 Crores.					
Sl. No.	Name of University	Category Govt./Deemed Private	NAAC Accreditation	2f states of University	Amount (In Crores)
1	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	Govt.	A - 3.15	Yes	100
2	Patliputra University, Patna (New) Sept. 2016	Govt.	Newly established University New-2018	Under Process	100
3	Purnea University Purnea (New) Sept. 2016	Govt.	Newly established University New-2018	Under Process	100
4	Munger University, Munger (New) Jan. 2017	Govt.	Newly established University New-2018	Under Process	100
Total:-					400

In anticipation of the affiliation by the UGC before the financial year 2019-2020

Since all the three newly created Universities of Bihar have entitled

Proactive measures have been taken in all the three Universities with instruction to seek UGC affiliation if complied with section 6.1 of the Regulation 2018 and NAAC accreditation is not precondition for newly created college and universities we therefore propose following three universities established vide B.U. amendment Act----- (year Act 2016). Vice chancellor, Pro-vice chancellor, registrar have been duly appointed. Post of officials and functionaries have been beckoned by Govt. of Bihar Land acquisitions have been made and assets already created, apportioned and entrusted, which makes it clear that UGC will be graceful enough to grant registration.

"In anticipation of that these three universities (1) Patliputra University, Patna. (2) Purnea University, Purnea. (3) Munger University, Munger are being proposed vid component 4 in



view of the fact that there was no information regarding new component before April 22-04-2018.". We therefore pray for treating this proposed as provisional one with permission to furnish information regarding affiliation with UGC Within six months (Copy of relevant details shall also be joined). In addition to the new three university CNLU fits MHRD UGC Notification dated 12 th Feb 2018 vide Regulation 2018 Section 2.10 as they are all autonomous. It is worth mentioned the CNLU Patna is running only one programme that is law response to use communication has rightly pointed out vide 2.4 (c) that obtaining autonomous institution Status within two years is not applicable. The law has vested full autonomy to CNLU, Patna. This is extra ordinary that post accreditation under Grade A the university has earn reputation among the Academic world to the level that the Universities has been made Nodal agency for All India Admission Test.

Sl. No.	Districts	Sub-Division	Type of Land Partly private/Partly Govt./Govt./ Private/donated	Area in acres	CPI	% SC/ST Population to Total Population	% Female Enrollment to 18-23 Age of Female	% SC/ST Enrollment to 18-23 Age of SC/ST	Grade
1	West Champaran	Bagha	Government	5	2.42	20.49	5.67	3.31	1
2	Begusarai	Teghra	Private	10.85	3.22	14.68	4.26	1.34	2
3	Darbhanga	Benipur	Partly private/Partly Govt.	5	10.19	15.77	11.21	2.54	3
4	Saharsa	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	Partly private/Partly Govt.	6.22	6.53	17.04	2.74	0.64	4
5	Purnea	Vayasi	government	11.92	4.63	16.2	9.36	1.81	5
6	Begusarai	Balia	Partly private/Partly Govt.	10	3.22	14.68	4.26	1.34	6
7	Begusarai	Bakhri	Donated	5.14	3.22	14.68	4.26	1.34	7
8	East Champaran	Pakridayal	Government	8.15	2.24	13.03	14.53	3.52	8
9	Bhojpur	Jagdishpur	Donated	9.58	6.99	16.15	7.78	1.25	9
10	Katihar	manihari	Private	10	3.41	14.44	4.43	1.41	10
11	Nalanda	Rajgir	Government	4.66	8.6	21.2	4.15	1.84	11
12	Gaya	Neemchak Bathani	Government	10	6.3	30.52	12.51	6.14	12



11.5 Component 05 – New Model Colleges (General)

Sl. No	Districts	Sub-Division	Type of Land Partly Private/Partly Govt./Govt./Private/ Donated	Area in Acres	Amount in Cr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nalanda	Rajgir	Government	4.66	12
2	Gaya	Neemchak Bathani	Government	10	12
3	Sheohar	Sheohar	Government	12.13	12
4	Arwal	Karpi	Government	0.5	12
5	Rohtas	Nauhatta	Government	10	12
6	Begusarai	Balia	Partial Govt. Partial Private	10(7.83 Private)	12
7	Darbhanga	Benipur	Partial Govt. Partial Private	5 (3.12 Private)	12
8	Bhojpur	Jagadishpur	Donated Land	9.58	12
9	Supaul	Supaul	State needs to acquire land	-	12
10	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	State needs to acquire land	-	12
11	Katihar	Motihari	State needs to acquire land		12
12	Arariya	Farbisganj	State needs to acquire land		12
Total					144 Cr.

Opening of 12 New Model Colleges has been proposed in specific sub-Divisions where there is no constituent college. Land is available in few Sub-Divisions.

All proposed colleges fall under predominantly rural Districts.

Proposed colleges land are available in Sub-Divisions Rajgir (Nalanda) Neemchak Bathani (Gaya), Sheohar (Sheohar), Karpi (Arwal), Nauhatta (Rohtas) only.

Two Sub-Division Balia of Districts Begusarai and Benipur Districts Darbhanga land is Partial Govt. and Partial Private.

The 13 Aspirational Districts of Bihar such as katihar, Begusarai, Araria, Sitamarhi, Sheikhpura, Khagaria, Purnea, Aurangabad, Banka, Gaya, Jamui, Muzaffarpur and Nawada, land is available only in Neemchak Bathani, Gaya District, rest of the district sub division proposed needs to acquired land.



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Amount in Rs. (Crores)																								
Sl. No.	Name of University	College, Name	Item	Creation of New facilities							Renovation / Upgradation							New Equipment / Facilities				Repair & Maintenance	Grand Total	
				Rate in Rs/SM	15000	4180	11780	9500	4180	15000		11400	11400	7135	12312	3562	2137							
				Area in (SM)	333.3	119.6	339.6	105.26	239.23	166.67		263.2	175.4386	280.3	324.9	561.48	467.946							
					Hostel	Toilet	Lab.	Lib	Com	Hall	Total	Addm.	Academic	Seminar	Class room	Common	Canteen	Total	Computer	Books & Journal	Sports			Total
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Patna University, Patna	Patna Science College , Patna		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400	
2	T.M.B. University, Bhagalpur	K.K.M. College , Jamui		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400	
3	V.K.S. Uuniversity, Ara	Mahila College Dalmia, Dalmia Nagar		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400	
4	B.R.A.B. University, Muzaffarpur	M.J.K. College , Bettiah		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400	



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Amount in Rs. (Crores)																							
Sl. No.	Name of University	College, Name	Item	Creation of New facilities							Renovation / Upgradation							New Equipment / Facilities				Repair & Maintenance	Grand Total
				Rate in Rs/SM	15000	4180	11780	9500	4180	15000		11400	11400	7135	12312	3562	2137						
				Area in (SM)	333.3	119.6	339.6	105.26	239.23	166.67		263.2	175.4386	280.3	324.9	561.48	467.946						
					Hostel	Toilet	Lab.	Lib	Com	Hall	Total	Addm.	Academic	Seminar	Class room	Common	Canteen	Total	Computer	Books & Journal	Sports		
5	L.N.M. University, Darbhanga	Samastipur College samastipur		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400
6	B.N.M. University, Madhepura	B.S.S. College, Sapaul		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400
7	Magadh University, Bodhgaya	S.D. College, Kaler, Arwal		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400
8	Patna University, Patna	Vanijya Mahavidyalaya		50	5	40	10	10	25	140	30	20	20	40	20	10	140	30	40	50	120		400



Two Colleges have been proposed for upgradation from Patna University. Patna University is one of the oldest Universities of Bihar and seventh oldest in the Country. Patna Science Colleges was once a College of repute in the Country, but has lost its sheen due to poor infrastructure and other facilities that are required for a Model Degree College. This College requires funding support under RUSA for regaining its lost glory. The state intends to develop one existing College under each University into a Model College and so has proposed to for developing eight existing Colleges under different Universities into Model Colleges. All the proposed Colleges fall under predominantly rural districts.

Barring Patna and Rohtas all proposed Colleges fall under EBD of Bihar. Bihar is low on almost all educational parameters as compared to the national average. Therefore, it qualifies for receiving funds under the above component.

11.6 Component 06 - Up-gradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges.

(As per the identified District of NITI Aayog) List 1: 1 Katihar, 2 Begusarai, 3 Sheikhpura, 4 Araria, 5 Sitamarhi				
Sl. No	Name of the Constituent College	Year of Establishment	University Affiliated	Amount in Cr.
1	2	3	4	5
1	M.J.M. Mahila, Katihar	1962	B.N.M.U	4
2	R.D.S. College, Salmari, Katihar	1964	B.N.M.U	4
3	K.B. Jha College, Katihar	1976	B.N.M.U	4
4	D.S. College, Katihar	1953	B.N.M.U	4
5	G.D. College, Begusarai	1945	L.N.M.U	4
6	S.K. Mahila College, Begusarai	1958	L.N.M.U	4
7	S.B.S.S. College, Begusarai	1970	L.N.M.U	4
8	R.C.S. College, Manjhaul, Begusarai	1968	L.N.M.U	4
9	A.P.S.M. College, Begusarai	1959	L.N.M.U	4
10	Akhil Bhartiya Skt. Hindi Vidyapeeth Khamhar, Begusarai	1965	K.S.D.S.U	4
11	R.D. College, Sheikhpura	1969	T.M.B.U.	4
12	S.K.R. College, Barbiga, Sheikhpura	1955	T.M.B.U.	4
13	Araria College, Araria	1973	B.N.M.U	4
14	S.R.K.G. College, Sitamarhi	1949	B.R.A.B.U	4
15	R.S.S. Mahila College, Sitamarhi	1979	B.R.A.B.U	4
16	S.L.K. College, Sitamarhi	1970	B.R.A.B.U	4
17	J.S. College, Chandauli, Sitamarhi	1959	B.R.A.B.U	4
18	R.S.S. Sc. College, Sitamarhi	1970	B.R.A.B.U	4
19	J.L.N.M. College, Ghorasahan, Sitamarhi	1965	B.R.A.B.U	4
Total				76 Cr.



Under Component 6 Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model degree colleges (4 Cr. each) Colleges exist in five Districts identified by NITI Aayog Govt. of India viz 1. Katihar 2. Begusarai 3. Shekhpura 4. Araria 5. Sitamarhi has been proposed for upgradation. The above mentioned five Districts have 19 Colleges Under different Universities. Mostly the 19 colleges as shown in table-1 belongs to Purnia University, L.N.M.U. Darbhanga, B.R.A.B.U. Muzaffarpur and K.S.D.S.U. Darbhanga. All the Districts are educationally backward with low GER and fall under predominantly rural Districts.

- **Up gradation of existing degree colleges to Model Degree Colleges.**

(As per Aspirational Districts, Ministries pool of 50 districts)				
List 2: 1 Khagaria, 2 Purnia				
Sl. No	Name of the Constituent College	Year of Establishment	University Affiliated	Amount in Cr.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Purnea College, Purnea	1948	B.N.M.U	4
2	Purnea Mahila College, Purnea	1970	B.N.M.U	4
3	R.L. College, Madhavnagar, Purnea	1973	B.N.M.U	4
4	Radha Umakant Snkt. College, Sukhsena, Purnea	1956	K.S.D.S.U	4
5	M.L.Arya College, Kasaba, Purnea	1971	B.N.M.U	4
6	K.D.S. College, Gogari, Khagaria	1961	T.M.B.U	4
7	K.M.D. College, Parbatta, Khagaria	1956	T.M.B.U	4
8	Koshi College, Khagaria	1947	T.M.B.U	4
9	Mahila College, Khagaria	1945	T.M.B.U	4
10	Awadh Bihari Snkt. College, Rahimpur, Khagaria	1931	K.S.D.S.U	4
11	G.L.M. College, Banmankhi, Purnea	1955	B.N.M.U	4
Total				44 Cr.

11 Colleges belongs to Aspirational Districts, Ministries pool of 50 districts Khagaria and Purnea has been proposed under this component for upgradation.

Bihar is low on almost all educational parameters as compared to the national average. Therefore, it qualifies for receiving funds under the above component.



- Up gradation of existing degree colleges to Model Degree Colleges.

(As per Aspirational Districts, MHA 35 LWE District) List 3: 1 Aurangabad, 2 Banka, 3 Gaya, 4 Jamui, 5 Muzaffarpur, 6 Nawada				
Sl. No	Name of the Constituent College	Year of Establishment	University Affiliated	Amount in Cr.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gaya College, Gaya	1944	M.U	4
2	J.J. College, Gaya	1959	M.U	4
3	G.B.M. College, Gaya	1953	M.U	4
4	A.M. College, Gaya	1964	M.U	4
5	S.M.S.G. College, Sherghati, Gaya	1970	M.U	4
6	S.N.S College, Tekari, Gaya	1966	M.U	4
7	K.L.S. College, Nawada	1955	M.U	4
8	R.M.W. College, Nawada	1978	M.U	4
9	S.N. Sinha College, Nawada	1966	M.U	4
10	T.S. College, Hisua, Nawada	1970	M.U	4
11	S. Sinha College, Aurangabad	1944	M.U	4
12	A.N.S. College, Navinagar, Aurangabad	1970	M.U	4
13	Daudnagar College, Aurangabad	1970	M.U	4
14	K.S.M. College, Aurangabad	1978	M.U	4
15	R.L.S.Y. College, Aurangabad	1971	M.U	4
16	L.S. College, Muzaffarpur	1899	B.R.A.B.U	4
17	M.D.D.M College, Muzaffarpur	1947	B.R.A.B.U	4
18	R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur	1948	B.R.A.B.U	4
19	S.R.P.S College, Jaintpur, Muzaffarpur	1958	B.R.A.B.U	4
20	Rameshwar College, Muzaffarpur	1965	B.R.A.B.U	4
21	M.S.K.B College, Muzaffarpur	1965	B.R.A.B.U	4
22	M.P.S.Sc. College, Muzaffarpur	1967	B.R.A.B.U	4
23	Dr. R.M.L. College, Muzaffarpur	1967	B.R.A.B.U	4
24	Jiwach College, Muzaffarpur	1969	B.R.A.B.U	4
25	L.N.T. College, Muzaffarpur	1967	B.R.A.B.U	4
26	J.B.S.D. College, Bakuchi, Muzaffarpur	1970	B.R.A.B.U	4
27	C.N.College, Sahebganj, Muzaffarpur	1969	B.R.A.B.U	4
28	R.B.B.M College, Muzaffarpur	1969	B.R.A.B.U	4
29	R.C. College, Muzaffarpur	1970	B.R.A.B.U	4
30	Nitishwar College, Muzaffarpur	1976	B.R.A.B.U	4
31	K.K.M College, Jamui	1955	T.M.B.U	4
32	P.B.S. College, Banka	1959	T.M.B.U	4
33	L.P.N. Sanskrit College, Baunsi, Banka	1911	T.M.B.U	4
Total				132 Cr.

Total = 19+11+33=63

Amount=63X4= 252 Cr.



Sl. No.	Indicator	B.R.A.B. University	Patna University	Magadh University
1	2	3	4	5
1	District under which professional College	Muzaffarpur	Patna University	Gaya
2	Number of Professional Colleges in the concerned district	1	6	1
3	No of Professional Colleges per 1, 00,000 students of 18-23 year age group in the district (%)	4	0.99	0.01
4	Percent of SC and ST population to total in the district (%)	15.86	16.11	30.54
5	Percent of SC and ST Students enrolled to 18-23 year age group female population in the District (%)	13.66	16.49	12.51
6	Percent of SC and ST Students enrolled to 18-23 year age group SC and ST population in the district (%)	3.8	5.63	6.14
7	Reservation for socially & economically weaker section (%)	50 SC - BC1 - 18 BC II-10	50	50
8	Student teacher ration	72 :1	26 :1	65 :1
9	Teaching to non-teaching ration	01 :65	01 :03	01 :05
	Amount (Rs. In crores)	26	26	25

Remarks: Break-up enclosed separately

"Detail Project Budget Estimate of Professional College (as per the guidelines of RUSA)
Institutional Project Budget for Professioanl College at Magadh University Campus,
BodhGaya"



11.7 Component 07 – New Colleges (Professional)

New Colleges (Professional) Proposed – Each 26 Crores

Sl. No.	Name of District for proposal of engineering college	Available Land	Approximate amount proposed by Building Construction Department as per AICTE guidelines	Approximate amount for computer, accessories and other equipment	Amount :RUSA In cr.
1	Jamui	Land has been transferred (free of cost) for engineering colleges	73.13 cr	7.5 cr	26
2	Nawda		73.13 cr	7.5 cr	26
3	West Champaran		73.13 cr	7.5 cr	26
4	Kaimur		73.13 cr	7.5 cr	26
5	Rohtas		73.13 cr	7.5 cr	26
Total Amount			365.65 cr.	37.5 cr.	130 cr.

Grant Total (RUSA) - 130 cr.

Total approximate cost - 403.15 cr.

RUSA Target – 8 Colleges @ 26 cr. Each



11.8 Component 08 – Enhancing Quality & excellence in select Autonomous Colleges

Proposed

Sr. No.	Name of College	NAAC		Amount
		Grade	Point	
1	Patna Women's College, Patna	A	3.58	5 Cr
2	A.N. College, Patna	A	3.27	5 Cr
Total				10 Cr



11.9 Component: 09 Infrastructure Grant to Colleges

S. No.	Name of College	NAAC Accreditation			Amount in Cr.
		Grade	Point	University	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Patna Training College, Patna	Grade -B	2.67	P.U, Patna	2
2	T.P.S. College, Patna	Grade-B	2.57	M.U, Bodhgaya	2
3	College of Commerce Art & Sc. College, Patna	Grade-A	3.1	M.U, Bodhgaya	2
4	Nalanda College, Bihar Shafif	Grade- B	2.56	M.U, Bodhgaya	2
5	Sri Arvind Mahila College, Patna	Grade-B	2.51	M.U, Bodhgaya	2
6	M.S.K.B College, Muzaffarpur	Grade- B +	2.53	B.R.A.B.U, Muzaffarpur	2
7	S.N.S. College, Motihari	Grade- B +	2.55	B.R.A.B.U, Muzaffarpur	2
8	Shershah College, Kuaraich, Sasaram	Grade- B	2.54	V.K.S.U. Ara	2
9	Laxmi Narain Dudev College, Motihari	Grade- B +	2.6	B.R.A.B.U, Muzaffarpur	2
10	Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh Memorial College, Darbhanga	Grade- B +	2.75	L.N.M.U, Darbhanga	2
11	Sabour College, Sabour Bhagalpur	Grade- B +	2.58	T.M.B.U. Bhagalpur	2
12	Rajendra College, Chapra	Grade B	2.66	J.P.U. Chapar	2
13	Marwari College, Bhagalpur	Grade A	3.01	T.M.B.U. Bhagalpur	2
14	H.D. Jain College, Ara	Grade B+	2.65	V.K.S.U. Ara	2
15	Jagjiwan College, Ara	Grade B+	2.64	V.K.S.U. Ara	2
Total					30 Cr



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Sl. No .	Nam e of the Univ ersit y	Name of Distt.	Name of the College	Categ ory (Govt ./Aide d/Private)	NAAC Accrd. Grade		Includ ed in 12B of UGC Act Yes/N o	Tier Categ ory (1/2/3)	Year of esta blish ment	No. Of Students Enrolled								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
										Total	SC		ST		OBC		Women Student	
					Grade	Point					No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
1	P.U	Patna	Patna Training College, Patna	Govt.	Grade -B	2.67	Yes	Tier 1	1908	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	M.U	Patna	T.P.S. College, Patna	Govt.	Grade -B	2.57	Yes	Tier 1	1960	3140	740	4.2432	20	157	1169	2.68606	898	3.4966
3	M.U	Patna	College of Commerce Art & Sc. College, Patna	Govt.	Grade -A	3.1	Yes	Tier 1	1949	16334	795	20.5	449	36.37	6380	2.56	506	32.28
4	M.U	Bihar Shafif	Nalanda College, Bihar Shafif	Govt.	Grade - B	2.56	Yes	Tier 2	1870	3147	199	15.8	26	121	1716	1.8	772	4.07
5	M.U	Patna	Sri Arvind Mahila College, Patna	Govt.	Grade -B	2.51	Yes	Tier 1	1960	6627	456	14.53	456	14.53	3615	1.8	6627	1
6	M.U	Patna	A.N. College, Patna	Govt.	Grade -A	3.27	Yes	Tier 1	1956	9630	934	10.3	75	128	3620	2.6	2136	4.5
7	B.R. A.B. U	Muzaf farpur	M.S.K.B College,	Govt.	Grade - B +	2.65	Yes	Tier 2	1965	1137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Name of Distt.	Name of the College	Category (Govt./Aided/Private)	NAAC Accred. Grade		Included in 12B of UGC Act Yes/No	Tier Category (1/2/3)	Year of establishment	No. Of Students Enrolled								
			Muzaffarpur															
8	B.R. A.B. U	Motihari	S.N.S. College, Motihari	Govt.	Grade - B +	2.55	Yes	Tier 2	1970	817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	V.K. S.U.	Sasaram	Shershah College, Kuaraich, Sasaram	Govt.	Grade - B	2.84	Yes	Tier 2	1970	1645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



11.10 Component 10 – Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement

Sl. No.	College Name (professional)	Amount in Cr.
1	A.N. Sinha Institute, Patna	50
2	Jagjivan Ram Institute, Patna	
3	Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute, Darbhanga	
Total		50 Cr.

Research, innovation and quality improvement (state as a unit) - 50 Crore

- Only Grade I and II state Universities qualifying under the UGC Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018 will be considered for support.
- Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement will on focus on fostering Innovation, entrepreneurship and employability by creation of 20 Research Clusters in the States.
- Selection of Universities will be on challenge/competitive mode and will largely emerge from Universities in collaboration with the DST/DBT national Laboratories and industry. Under this Component we propose 3 institutes.

1. A.N. Sinha Institute , Patna
2. Jagjivan Ram Institute , Patna
3. Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute, Darbhanga

The above three are research Institute fully autonomous and fully funded by state government. Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute Darbhanga is affiliated with UGC. If instructed rest two are also prepared to go for affiliation. All the three above mentioned are prepared for Accreditation within six months. Hence this institution may be considered for grant in the financial year 2019-2020 provided they meet the prerequisite conditions before ongoing year.

1. A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies , Patna (A.N.S.I.S.S)

ANSISS was established by Govt. of Bihar in the fond memories of Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha. Inaugurated by Desh Ratan Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 31.01.1958. It was made a statutory autonomous body through legislation on the 8th of October, 1964 under the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies Act 1964 by the Govt. Of Bihar. It is governed by the Board of Control and funded by the Department of Education Govt. of Bihar and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) through Ministry of Human Resource Department, Govt. of India.

2. Jagjivan Ram Institute of Parliamentary Studies & Political Research, Patna (J.R.I.P.S.P.R)



The Jagjivan Ram Institute of Parliamentary Studies & Political Research is an affiliated to A.K.U. Patna in 2011. It was established in the year 1978 and managed by Govt. of Bihar. In this institution many student studies in various classes with well qualified teachers. It has a well-equipped library with a good collection of relevant studies material and books.

3. Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute is a Centre for Post graduate studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning under Dept. of Education, Govt. of Bihar and affiliated to L.N.M.U. Darbhanga for the sole purpose of examination. The institute is registered under sec. 2f and 12B of UGC act 1956. It is fully autonomous for the purpose of Research, Innovation & Quality Improvement. Normally is it not a University but it is more than a University in functioning including Innovation & Quality improvement. It was established exclusively for the purpose contained in “component-10” on 16th June 1951 with the objective of attaining international acclaim & eminence in Ideology & Sanskrit education by the generous donation of Maharaja the than Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Kameshwar Sing as it is visualized in memorandum submitted to the SCHEC, Bihar.

The present director of the institute has shown his keenness to attain all the underline condition of component – 10 and UGC Act. 2018 for autonomous status by completing process of NAAC accreditation at its earliest.

State specific issues –RUSA 1.0

State has taken quick measures regarding governance, quality, academic excellence, equity initiative research and innovation student’s facilities and infrastructures and other measures.

Deserving Com extra wattage for the concrete steps that has started yielding results now.

Once the recruitment of faculty by the BPSC started being late. On account of overloading of works and judicial interference the Govt. of Bihar took extraordinary measures of creating a requirement agency for University teachers. With intent and no holds barred approach to fill up faculty position sent per cent this is in place to mention that it is Bihar state Higher Education Council on whose initiatives Bihar University service commission is created. Which is likely to start if functioning shortly? Weight age if given to Bihar shall be thoroughly justified.

Regarding monthly payment of salary the Present Govt. of Bihar has taken radical steps - It is through treasury system. 110 Constituent Colleges and 7 University have been NAAC accredited. 77 affiliated Institutions have NAAC accredited. (One ninety four)

His Excellency have made mandatory for all VCs to attend fortnightly monitoring with specific report.

Ensuring that the moment utilization of released amount is received required fund will be released.



In addition to the Constituent College Sumptuous aid are given to affiliated colleges for disbursement to teachers and staff based on the performance of the student in terms of examination result.

2. Hon'ble Governor cum Chancellor has taken proactive measures regarding preparation of academic calendar Examination schedule & Publication of result. His Excellency has made it mandatory for all VCs to attend to fortnightly monitoring with specific report.

Bihar there for may be extended 3.5% weightage in that respect.

Plagiarism is thoroughly checked. In course of registration to publication of Ph.D results, research articles & books by way of inter University exchange of data. Regarding Accreditation During the last two years altogether 110 Constituent Colleges.

Bihar has given top importance to enhancement of GER that is why Student Credit Card Scheme has been launched providing almost ease to the students in order to attract them for enrolment.



11.11 Component 11 – Equity Initiatives (state as a Unit)

Women's Hostel

Sl. No.	Institute Name	NAAC		Amount In Cr.
		Grade	Point	
1	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura			5
2	Magadh Mahila College, Patna	A	3.02	
3	S.K. Mahila College, Begusarai	B	2.15	
4	Nalanda Mahila College, Biharsharif			
5	G.B.M. College, Gaya	B	2.18	
Total				5 Cr.



11.12 Component 12 – Faculty Recruitment Supports

Component- 12 Faculty Recruitment (Target 200 Post) 2 0.48 cr.

Objectives and norms:-

- Support will be provided for creating faculty positions in colleges and Universities where the institution has mandatory compiled with filling up 855 its sanctioned vacant faculty positions.
- These positions are provided for quality enhancement in teaching and research.

Proposal from Bihar

- There are 5505 nos. of sanctioned post vacant in Bihar.
- Monthly Salary for one post is Rs. 58,000/-
- So, expense of one month of salary $58,000 \times 5505 = 31,92,90,000/-$.
- Therefore total expense for till 31st March 2020: $58,000 \times 5505 \times 20 = 6,38,58,00,000/-$

Sl. No.	PAB list	State	District	Institutions	Sanctions	Working	Vacancy	Amount
1.	17	Bihar	Patna	T.P.S College, Patna	40	32	08	
2.	29		Bhojpur	H.D. Jain College, Ara	132	57	75	
3.	34		Bhagalpur	Sabour College, Bhagalpur	57	55	02	
4.	37		Bhagalpur	Marwari College, Bhagalpur	81	45	36	
5.	43		Muzaffarpur	Mahila Shilp Kala Bhawan College	58	19	39	
6.	48		East Champaran	Laxmi Narain Dubey College	39	08	31	
				Total	407	216	191	

- Target 200 posts
- No. of vacancy 191
- Salary per month = Rs. 58, 000/-
- Total Duration = 24
- Amount required = $191 \times 58,000 \times 24 = \text{Rs. } 26.5872 \text{ Crore}$



11.13 Component 13 – Faculty Improvements

Support to Academic staff Colleges/Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC)

Amount in Rs. 07 Cr.

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Amount in Cr.
1	Patna University, Patna	7
2	B.R.A.B. University, Muzaffarpur	7
Total		14 Cr.

New Academic staff Colleges/Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC)

Amount in Rs. 07cr.

No.	Sl.	Institute Name	Amount in Cr.
1		Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	7
2		T.M.B.U. Bhagalpur	7
3		J.P. University, Chapra	7
Total			21 Cr.



Bihar State Higher Education Plan, 2018 - 19

New Academic Staff College																
Name of the Two Administrative		Creation Of New facilities				New Equipments / Facilities					Programme cost			Faculty Support		
	Item	Hostel	Lab	Class Rooms	Total	Books	Computer	Infrastructure & Equipment	Total		Training & Faculties	Faculty Improvement	Total	Academic Facility	Adm. & Support	Grand Total
	Area(SM)	266.67	84.89	333.33												
	Total Cost	15000	11780	15000												
	Total Rs in Lakh	40	10	50	100	20	10	20	50		100	50	150	30	20	350
ASC T.M.B.U.		40	10	50	100	20	10	20	50		100	50	150	30	20	350



11.14 Component 14 – Institutional Restructuring, Capacity building and Reforms

Institutional Restructuring, Capacity Building and Reform.(3Cr. Each)

Proposal:-

1. Creation of Technical Support Groups
2. Proposal of Recommendation from RUSA, New Delhi for Data Centre at RUSA Office
3. Technological Reforms in Higher Education in the State of Bihar. (Budgetary Proposal Rs. 80 Cr.)

<u>Estimated Expenditure Budget</u> <u>State Project Directorate</u>				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
1	Vice Chairman	01 Post (Deputation)	Salary	1,30,000 X 20 = 26,00,000
2	Deputy Director/Assistant State Project Director	01 Post (Deputation / Contractual)	Deputation Allowance and Vehicle Facility	4000 X 20 = 80,000 33000 X 20 = 6,60,000 80,000 X 20 = 16,00,000
3	State Program Officer (Officer Related to Education Services)	02 Post 01 (Deputation) 01 (Contractual)	Housing Rent Allowance, Travelling Allowance, D.A and Deputation Allowance	6160 X 20 X 2 = 2,46,400 4000 X 20 X 2 = 1,60,000 400 X 20 X 2 = 16,000 4000 X 20 X 2 = 1,60,000
4	Officer Related to Education Services	01 Post (Deputation)	Salary and Travelling Allowance	77000 X 20 = 15,40,000 4000 X 20 = 80,000
5	Consultant	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
6	Account Officer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
Total -				Rs. 1,02,22,400/-

<u>Technical Support Groups</u>				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
1	Consultant	03 Post (Deputation / Contractual)	Salary	77,000 X 20 X 3= 46,20,000



Technical Support Groups				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
2	Auditor	01 Post (Deputation)	Housing Rent Allowance, Travelling Allowance, D.A and Deputation Allowance	6160 X 20 = 1,23,200 4000 X 20 = 80,000 400 X 20 = 8,000 4000 X 20 = 80,000
3	Statistical Finance Consultant	02 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
4	Manager I.T/ System Officer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
5	Manager Data	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
6	Civil Engineer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
7	Architect	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
8	Public Information cum Relation Officer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
Total -				Rs. 1,41,51,200/-

Office Staffs				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
1	Administrative Officer	01 Post (Deputation)	Housing Rent Allowance, Travelling Allowance, D.A and Deputation Allowance	6160 X 20 = 1,23,200 4000 X 20 = 80,000 400 X 20 = 8,000 4000 X 20 = 80,000
2	Assistant Account Officer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
3	Public Information Officer	01 (Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
4	Private Secretary	01 (Outsourcing / Contractual)	Salary	77000 X20 = 15,40,000
5	Private Assistant	05 (Outsourcing / Contractual)	Salary	40000 X 5 X 20 = 40,00,000
6	Receptionist	01 (Contractual)	Salary	40000 X 20 = 8,00,000
7	Computer Operator	10 Post (Contractual)	Salary	25000 X 20 X 10 = 50,00,000



Office Staffs				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
8	Typist	10 Post 05 (Deputation) (Secretariat / Collectorate / University Staffs) 05 (Contractual)	Housing Rent Allowance, Travelling Allowance, D.A, Deputation Allowance and Salary	3,69,500 2,40,000 24,000 2,40,000 50,000 X 5 X 20 = 50,00,000
Total -				1,97,11,200/-

Office Sweeper and Security Staffs				
Sl. No.	Designation	Nos. of Post	Expenditure Head	Estimated Budget Amount
1	Sweeper Staff	03 (Contractual)	Salary	10000 X 3 X 20 = 6,00,000
2	Security Staff	03 (Contractual)	Salary	18000 X 3 X 20 = 10,80,000
Total -				16,80,000/-

Establishment Expenses

Sl. No	Expenses	Expenses Rate
1	Meeting & Workshop of RUSA	50,000 X 20 = 10,00,000
2	Electricity	50,000 X 20 = 10,00,000
3	Building Rent	1,00,000 X 20 = 20,00,000
4	Stationery	25,000 X 20 = 5,00,000
5	Inspection in a year @ Rs. 1,00,000	1,00,000 X 25 = 25,00,000
6	Audit	3,00,000 X 1 = 3,00,000
7	Books, Periodical & Newspaper	5,000 X 20 = 1,00,000
8	Repair & Maintenance	50,000 X 20 = 10,00,000
9	Telephone Internet	10,000 X 20 = 2,00,000
10	Miscellaneous	25,000 X 20 = 5,00,000
Total =		91,00,000/-

Total for component 14: (1,02,22,400 + 1,41,51,200 + 1,97,11,200 + 16,80,000 + 91,00,000) = 5,48,64,800/-

Total Rs In word: (Five Crores Forty Eight Lakhs Sixty Four Thousand Eight Hundred) Only.



12. Outcome & Outputs Targets

Outcome and Output Targets									
S. n o.	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Quality	Higher no. of Institutions accredited (NAAC)	Universities	No.		4 universities in total	7 universities in total	9 universities in total	13 universities in total
			Colleges	No.			107 colleges in total	132 colleges in total	175 colleges in total
		Faculty	No. of Teachers	No.	29944	23421	addition of 500	addition of 1000	addition of 4000
			Improved Student Teacher Ratio	Ratio	54	70		improvement by 10 % of the previous year	improvement by 10% of the previous year
		Academic Reforms	CBCS	% of Institutions Covered				100% institutions under CBCS	
			Semester System	% of Institutions Covered				100% for PG, not for UG	100% for PG, not for UG
		Autonomy	Increase in no. of autonomous colleges	No.			1 autonomous college in state	2 autonomous colleges in Bihar	total of 4 autonomous colleges in Bihar
			Upgradation of Autonomous colleges to universities	No.					Target of upgrading 2 autonomous colleges to universities



Outcome and Output Targets									
S. n o.	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
		CPE	More institutions of higher quality	No.			5 institutions with CPE	12 institutions in total with CPE	19 institutions in total with CPE
2	Greater investment in higher education	Increase in resource allocation at State Level	investment as a% of GSDP	%			0.93%	1.15%	2%
3	Better Transition	Increased number of students from secondary to higher	Increase d number	lakhs					
			Higher percentage	%			14.90%	16%	20%
4	Higher GER	Number of HEIs	Creation of new Universities (Cluster)	No.			3(private)	3(private)	1(general)
			Creation of new Colleges (MDC, New Professional)	No.				3 new MDCs	2 new MDC, making it a total of 5 new MDCs
			Upgradation of Auto. colleges to Universities	No.					Upgradation of 2 colleges
			Upgradation of Colleges to MDC	No.			16 colleges for the year	9 colleges for the year	13 colleges for the year
		Enrolments	Total	No.	1602860	1645518			



Outcome and Output Targets									
S. n o.	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
			SC	No.	155805	165003		increase by 10% of previous year	increase by 15% of 2017-18
			ST	No.	16930	19210		increase by 10% of previous year	increase by 15% of 2017-18
			OBC	No.	642307	685319		increase by 25% of previous year	increase by 35% of 2017-18
			FEMALE	No.	674202	696770		increase by 35% of previous year	increase by 50% of 2017-18
		GER	Higher GER	%	14.30%	14.40%	16.90%	20%	30%
5	Better Equity	SC	Increased GER For These Categories	%	9.30%	9.60%		increase of 1% from 2017-18	increase of 1.5% from 2017-18
		ST			12.30%	13.70%		increase of 1% from 2017-18	increase of 1.5% from 2017-19
		Women			12.60%	12.80%		increase of 3.5% from 2017-18	increase of 5% from 2017-20
6	Better Employability	Vocationalisation	Greater pool of trained	in lakhs			2 lacs	3.5 lacs	5 lacs



Outcome and Output Targets									
S. n o.	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
			manpower						
		Polytechnics	New polytechnics	No.				10	10
			Upgradation of polytechnics	No.				10	8
7	Better research yields	PhDs	Increase in number produced	No. of PhDs per year				1800 PhDs for the year	1950 for the year
		M Phils	Increase in number produced	No. of M. Phils per year				Nil	Nil
		Investment	Percentage of GSDP spent on R&D	%				0.5 % of GSDP	1% of GSDP



Thank You