

The Kerala State Higher Education Council



REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN KERALA

September, 2015

CHAIRMAN

Prof. Cyriac Thomas

Former Vice Chancellor MG University, Kottayam

CONVENOR

Prof. C.I. Abdul Rahiman

Executive Council Member, KSHEC

MEMBERS

Dr. K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai

Former Director, Indian Law Institute

Dr. M. Salihu

Former ViceChancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University

Prof. P. O. J. Lebba

General Secretary, M.E.S.

Prof. G. Sathyan

Former Principal, S.N. College, Punalur

Dr. G.P.C. Nayar

Chairman, SCMS Group of Institutions

Shri. Jacob Punnoose IPS (Rtd)

Former DGP & State Police Chief, Kerala

Smt. Lida Jacob IAS (Rtd)

Former Secretary to Government of Kerala

Dr. Jose James

Former Registrar, MG University, Kottayam

KSHEC GUIDANCE

Ambassador (Rtd) T.P. Sreenivasan

Vice Chairman, KSHEC

Dr. P. Anvar

Member Secretary, KSHEC

Dr. L. Chitra

Research Officer, KSHEC (Co-ordinator)

Foreword

In its quest for excellence in higher education, Kerala has confronted a number of problems such as dearth of financial resources, lack of modern and dynamic institutions and shortage of gifted faculty. Unfortunately, an avenue to solve these problems, identified by the other states in India, the establishment of Private Universities, has not been explored by the Government of Kerala so far.

The Kerala State Higher Education Council, entrusted with the responsibility “to evolve new concepts and programmes in higher education” felt that the time had come to study the feasibility of establishing Private Universities in Kerala, particularly in the light of offers from some institutions inside and outside Kerala to set up such universities.

The Council was fortunate enough to secure the services of some eminent academicians and others under the leadership of no less a person than Prof. Cyriac Thomas to undertake the study on behalf of the Council. The report submitted by the Committee, after extensive consultations and intensive discussions, covers all aspects of the issue, including the likely roadblocks and difficulties, which are special to Kerala. The Committee is unanimous in its opinion that setting up of Private Universities in Kerala is extremely desirable and eminently possible. It has noted that even those who expressed reservations are not fundamentally opposed to the idea. They have merely voiced their apprehension that, in the current social and political climate in Kerala, Private Universities may face several problems, which are enumerated in the report.

Private Universities have been envisaged as new generation institutions, which will have innovative methods of teaching the most modern frontiers of knowledge, without being bogged down by the outdated procedures and other constraints associated with some of the other universities. Sufficient safeguards have been built in to enable the state to regulate the functioning of these universities so that they become an integral part of the plans and purposes of the state.

I would like to place on record my highest appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee and its members, its Convener, Prof. C.I.Abdul Rahiman and its Office Coordinator, Dr. L.Chitra for their commitment, erudition and hard work and also for finishing their work within the short time frame given to them.

I have the honour to submit the report to the Government for its consideration.



Ambassador (Rtd) T.P.Sreenivasan
Executive Vice Chairman,
The Kerala State Higher Education Council, Thiruvananthapuram

Preface

The social metamorphosis in Kerala was a natural process and one of its logical consequences was the significant evolution of our educational scenario. The educational 'revolution' that transformed our society and which changed the fortunes of Keralites was, indeed, the result of a unique collaboration of the government and the private sector, represented mainly by social and religious groups. The government had considered the dedicated initiatives of these groups and agencies as a gesture of goodwill extended to the government to lessen its financial burdens in fulfilling its social responsibilities and obligations to offer educational opportunities to the people. It is surprising to note that the governments in the pre-Independence phase was showing a remarkable understanding of the needs and requirements of the people on this count and even offered substantial financial support to the private educational agencies in the shape of 'grants' which made the people to categorize the educational institutions as "Government" and "Aided". The fact is that Kerala's educational march towards its present dimension was clearly marked by the daring and dedicated initiatives experimented by the committed agencies to which the government not only extended its protection, support and patronage, but also even generous financial aid.

The current situation warrants earnest efforts to ensure the quality levels in higher education, which is a huge and pressing task that no government can shoulder on its own, unless the private sector is also roped in.

It is an undeniable fact that Private Universities have come to stay in India. Except Kerala, in almost all States Private universities have found a place to share with the government the challenging tasks in providing high quality educational facilities in tune with international standards of excellence. It was against this background that the Kerala State Higher Education Council had constituted a panel to make an objective study regarding the feasibility of Private Universities in the State. The credit for this initiative goes to the government under Chief Minister Shri Oommen Chandy which has to it the credit of refraining from mixing up politics and the Government's Developmental Agenda.

It is a matter of pride and satisfaction for us that we could complete our study and work within the time frame of three months. The report is based on elaborate deliberations in the panel, besides the wide interactions we had with acknowledged stake holders – representatives of managements with credible track record of service in the field of higher education, renowned educationalists, representatives of teacher-student organizations and the public. Also we have made on the spot study by visiting some of the reputed Private Universities in other States, and also comparing the various

provisions in the Private University Acts, enacted in other states. The wise counsel of some of the legal luminaries was also available for us in our parleys. I am to specially mention the services of Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon, Sri R. Ramachandran Nair IAS (Rtd), Dr. Anand Joshy (VC, CMR University), Dr. Shakila T Shamsu (MHRD, New Delhi) and Dr. Jose Verghese (Former VC & Senior Counsel, Supreme Court) who took the trouble to join us in our deliberations and guide us as also to Dr. Swathi Mujumdar (Principal Director, Symbiosis) who assisted us with written inputs.

It has to be conceded that some of the stake holders expressed their apprehensions on the possible misuse of their freedom in running such institutions for their own profiteering, a point which the panel also deliberated in detail. Hence the Report contains some precautionary clauses to effectively deal with such exigencies. By proposing the Governor of the State as the 'Visitor' and stipulating academic, administrative and financial audit obligatory, the Private Universities will have no other option but to function in full transparency.

It is now up to the Higher Education Council to consider our report and present the same to the government for an appropriate policy decision in the matter.

My thanks to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Oommen Chandy for suggesting this feasibility study and to the Hon'ble Minister for Education Shri P.K. Abdu Rabb who is also the Chairman of the KSHEC.

Let me also place on record my very special thanks to Ambassador (Rtd) Shri T.P. Sreenivasan and to the Council for setting up this panel. I will be failing in my duty if this report is submitted without placing on record my gratitude for the full trust and unreserved co-operation extended by all members of the panel in completing our task in time. My special thanks to Prof C.I. Abdul Rahiman, Convener and to Shri Jacob Punnoose IPS (Rtd), Convener of the Drafting Committee as also to Dr. Chitra.L and her colleagues in the KSHEC.

Dr.Cyriac Thomas
Chairman

Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	13
Chapter 2: Universities – an Overview	19
Chapter 3: Summary of Feedback/ Opinion Survey from the Experts/ Stakeholders	24
Chapter 4: Visit to Private Universities in Other States	33
Chapter 5: Recommendations : Necessity	37
Chapter 6. Recommendations : The Structure	42
Chapter 7: Recommendations : Risk Factors and Regulation	51
Chapter 8: Conclusion	54
Annexure: 1 Statewise List of Private Universities as on 23.04.2015	55
Annexure: 2 Questionnaire for Experts & Stakeholders	67
Annexure: 3 Parameters studied while visiting Private Universities outside the State	68
Annexure: 4 Detailed Report of the study visit to Private Universities in Karnataka	69
Annexure: 5 Detailed Report of the study visit to Private Universities in NCR	74
Annexure: 6 Proposal for Establishing a Private University	77
Annexure: 7 Detailed Project Report: Requirements	80
Annexure: 8 Draft Private University Model Act	82
Annexure: 9 Non-Autonomous & Autonomous Institutions and Private Universities	97
Annexure: 10 Private Universities Comparison Summary Of Select States	99
Annexure: 11 Extract of Letter No. 101/KSHEC/VC/2015 dtd 20/05/2015	103

Chapter 1: Introduction

India currently has the second largest higher education network in the world. The fast-growing and fast-changing global scenario place complex demands on the higher education sector in the country necessitating significant, yet natural metamorphosis. The Central and State Governments are therefore engaged in a massive exercise to increase the knowledge base, skills and employability of the new generation. The gross enrolment rate (GER) in the universities is to be raised to 30% in the next ten years. It is estimated that the population in the age group 18 to 24 (relevant age group for higher education) is around 16 crores which is 13 % of the population. This means that 2 crores of students will have to be accommodated in various institutions of higher education during the coming decade. There are at present 713 Universities, 36,739 colleges and 11,343 diploma level institutions in India with over 3 Crore students on the rolls. Despite the fact that the expansion of India's higher education sector during recent years is remarkable, less than 15% of the actual requirement is being met. Therefore there is substantial need for additional seats for pursuing higher education.

The Census of India 2011 shows that the population in the relevant age group of 18 to 24 years in Kerala is 37 lakhs. The scenario in Kerala, though relatively encouraging with a higher GER of 24%, still leaves much to be desired. There are at present around 503 Arts & Science Colleges (182 Private Aided Colleges and 58 Government Colleges besides 263 unaided colleges), 123 private professional colleges and 3 private professional aided colleges under the four general universities in Kerala. (source: Revised Kerala State Higher Education Plan submitted to MHRD by KSHEC, Feb 2015)

The total number of students enrolled in the Arts & Science Colleges during 2013 – 14 is 2.32 lakhs. Of this, 1.66 lakhs (71.36%) are girls. 43.08% are enrolled for B.A, 41.35% are enrolled for B. Sc. and 15.57% are enrolled for B.Com Degree Courses. It is disheartening that around 15 to 20% of the students enrolled in the B.Sc. and B.A Degree Courses do not appear for the final year examinations. This means that there is a significant drop-out rate, particularly among the male students, which may be due to some of them moving out from the conventional programmes of study to other courses or dropping out of the educational system altogether.

Kerala, with its 100% literacy rate and higher GER, is still unable to offer its youth the diversified range of courses that the global and national economy demands. Despite the high demand, futuristic courses with high employment opportunities are few with most colleges offering only conventional ones. This is evident from the fact that a large number of our students go to private deemed universities and private colleges in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, even while a sizable number of seats, including technical and para-medical, are lying vacant in private and Government colleges in Kerala.

This paradoxical situation arises because parents are prepared to bear the additional costs and other risks involved in admitting their children in distant, little known colleges, many of which do not have even the required accreditation, qualified faculty or proper facilities. Consequently, thousands of students are moving out of the state annually in search of innovative higher educational choices and opportunities to other states. Besides this, a large number of students from this state are studying in universities, both private and public, in the US, UK, Australia, China, Russia, and other European countries etc. Most of them opt for the new and emerging courses of study, especially in Science and Technology, Medicine, Commerce and Management. The migration of students from Kerala to enroll in universities and institutions in other states and abroad causes a huge drain of capital.

It is therefore evident that the desire of students to opt for new and emerging courses of study so as to become suitable and eligible for the growing employment opportunities in the competitive global market is not being catered to by the existing higher education system in Kerala. At the same time it is not possible or even feasible for the Central and State governments, to offer all the required programmes of study relying solely on government funds.

To meet the considerable demand for higher education, a large number of Private Deemed-to-be Universities and Private Universities have already been established in India. The private universities are established by private promoters without any financial assistance whatsoever from the Government. These Universities are recognized and regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. As per these Regulations, the respective State Legislative Assembly has to enact separate legislation in the form of an Act for each Private University. Recognition of the private university by the UGC is mandatory. There are at present more than 200 private universities in India and more and more such initiatives including innovative Models are under consideration. (List of Private Universities in India is given as **Annexure 1.**)

The State Planning Board in the Economic Review of Kerala 2013-14 has taken all the above facts into consideration in its observations on the need for a new and effective system to improve the quality of higher education in our State. It states at para 4.33 that "the system of affiliated colleges was originally designed when colleges were few. The university could then effectively oversee the working of the colleges, act as an examining body and award degrees on their behalf. The system has now become unimaginably unwieldy and it is becoming increasingly difficult for a university to attend to the varied needs of individual colleges.

The affiliated colleges do not have the freedom to modernize their curricula or make them locally relevant. The regulations of the university and its common system, governing all colleges alike, irrespective of their characteristic strengths, weaknesses and locations, have affected the academic development of individual colleges. Colleges that have the potential for offering programmes of a higher standard do not have the freedom to do so. Highlighting the importance of autonomous colleges, the UGC document on the XI Plan profile of higher education in India clearly states that: **The only safe and better way to improve the quality of undergraduate education is to delink most of the colleges from the affiliating structure. Colleges with academic and operative freedom are doing better and have more credibility. The financial support to such colleges boosts the concept of autonomy.**"

The Economic Review also indicates the selection criteria and privileges for such autonomous institutions at para 4.3.

Another important document in this context is the Report of the Committee on Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions, constituted by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) under Ministry of HRD Govt. of India. The Committee was chaired by Sri Kanti Biswas, the then Minister for Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal. The following findings of the Committee are relevant here.

Para: 2.12 Trans-National Higher Education

"The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came into existence in 1947 to manage international trade through multilateral trade agreements. India was one of the 23 founder members of the GATT. In the last round of discussions in 1994, the member countries decided to replace GATT by World Trade Organization (WTO) and accordingly signed an agreement on 1st January 1995. With the increasing importance of service sector in the world economy, the member countries of WTO in 1996 agreed to sign a General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) which covered services of international trade at par with merchandise trade. This agreement in general covers all the services (presently specified 19 services) **including education services**. The WTO has identified four different modes of trade in education that received legal protection through GATT:

- Cross-Border Supply of a service includes any type of course that is provided through distance education or the internet, any type of testing service, and educational materials which can cross national boundaries.
- Consumption abroad mainly involves the education of foreign students and is the most common form of trade in educational services.

- Commercial presence refers to the actual presence of foreign investors in a host country. This would include foreign universities setting up courses or entire institutions in another country.
- Presence of Natural Persons refers to the ability of people to move between countries to provide educational services.

In India, the export of Higher Education by Universities in several countries is taking place in four different modes namely, Consumption Abroad, Cross Border Supply, Twinning Programme, Virtual University.”

In its Recommendations, the Committee states thus at Para 8.57.

“There is a need to encourage private participation with adequate social control through appropriate incentives in higher education with a view to enhancing access by increasing capacity, supplementing government funding and making higher education closer to the job market. This would also facilitate healthy stimulation through competition. For this purpose, an enabling environment and a coherent policy framework ensuring transparency, accountability and effective quality assurance mechanism should be worked out.”

1.2 Higher Education in Kerala

Since very early times, education has been in high demand in Kerala and the Governments are committed to provide fair and equal opportunity for education to all citizens. The Government expends a significant portion of its revenue for education in its attempts to create a safe and supportive environment to provide quality education to achieve excellence in knowledge, skills and values, and aims to create and sustain better human resources. However, development and modernization of higher education in Kerala has not attained the desired direction in full measure till date.

The enrolment ratio in Kerala is near 100 per cent in the primary and the upper primary sectors and that at the secondary level has been reasonably high for the last several years. Naturally one expects this to lead to rapid growth in higher education.

Over the years the number of colleges affiliated to the Universities has multiplied, causing enormous problems and hurdles in the smooth functioning of the very system of affiliated colleges. Steep decline in the academic standards, profiteering by some of the college managements, alarmingly low level of the quality of teaching, vulnerable examination systems etc are reported from a number of institutions. There are also instances of frequent friction between Universities and affiliated colleges on the one side and between the government and the universities on the other, on various academic and administrative issues. The experience is that the affiliating system stifles academic

freedom and innovations in higher education. At the same time, in the existing circumstances, the affiliating system is the only practical option before us.

It is in this context that ways to increase the academic standards in the affiliating colleges without radically altering the system itself was explored. A number of committees, starting from the sixties to the present day, appointed for suggesting improvements in higher education have recommended academic reforms with the objective to encourage innovative changes so as to achieve academic improvement.

Education, economic activities, technology innovations and human resource development are vital for the progress of any nation. Neither India nor Kerala is an exception. Hence, among all the priority sectors, education is surely the most significant. .

1.3. Financing of Higher Education in Kerala

This lack of desired quality in higher education, *inter alia*, may be the biggest bottleneck in the rapid economic growth of the State. Financing policies in higher education have to help in

- a) quantitative expansion,
- b) safeguarding equity
- c) promotion of quality.
- d) encouragement of research and development

The State has an important role in financing higher education and at the same it is not possible for the public sector alone to offer all the required courses of study depending solely on government funds.

1.4. Drivers for Innovation in Higher Education in Kerala are:

- a) High literacy rate and growing demand for quality higher education.
- b) Fast growing base of Indian economy attracting companies/ corporates to set up establishments and R&D bases all over India including Kerala.
- c) Environment and Tourism attractions in Kerala.
- d) Migration of students to other States and abroad in search of quality education and modern courses of study.
- e) Interest and ambition of Malayalee academicians and scientists working abroad to come back and work in Kerala.
- f) Desire of parents and students for modern and relevant courses in institutions of international standard and reputation.

1.5. The Inhibitors (The Road Blocks)

- a) Constraints in funding to support excellence in higher education and research in State-funded universities.
- b) Non-flexible attitude and control of the existing universities which practically prevents an innovative academic environment in the State
- c) Lack of appropriate orientation and the conventional mindset of many Keralites towards the idea of establishing Private University.
- d) Statutory and regulatory policies of the statutory bodies in the educational sector.

1.6. International Higher Education Zones

In the Budget Speech for 2015-16, the Government of Kerala has already announced a scheme to take steps to project Kerala as a preferred international destination for education in India. International Higher Education Zones are proposed to be opened in various parts of the State with sizeable private sector participation. Government will offer facilities and incentives on par with those offered in the Special Export Processing Zones set up in the State. This will include Water Supply, Power, Roads, Exemption from Registration fees and other taxes. This will be subject to the condition that 25% of the total fees raised in the Zone will be set apart for a Scholarship Fund for students in our public educational institutions who qualify for admission to the institutions in the Zone. Each HEZ will have an area not less than 20 acres and will host academic courses from reputed international Universities.

In view of the above decision taken by the Government, the discussion on the feasibility of Private Universities in Kerala becomes all the more relevant.

Chapter 2: Universities – an Overview

Though there may be structural differences, the concept of a university is almost the same worldwide. The word *university* is derived from *universitas magistrorum et scholarium* (Latin), roughly meaning "community of teachers and scholars." A **university** is an institution of higher education and research, which grants academic degrees in a variety of subjects and disciplines. It provides undergraduate, postgraduate education, research and extension.

2.1 Definition of "University" As per UGC Act Section 2 (f):

"University means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with regulations made in this behalf under this Act."

A **Private University** is defined as **"A university established through a State/ Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 (and Section 8 also) of the Companies Act, 1956."** These Private Universities are approved by the UGC as per Section 2 f of its Act

Para 3.7 & 3.8 of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 are reproduced below:

"3.7. A Private University shall provide all the relevant information relating to the first degree and post-graduate degree/diploma programme(s) including the curriculum structure, contents, teaching and learning process, examination and evaluation system and the eligibility criteria for admission of students, to the UGC on a proforma prescribed by the UGC prior to starting of these programmes.

3.8. The UGC on detailed examination of the information made available as well as the representations and grievances received by it from the students as well as concerned public relating to the deficiencies of the proposed programme(s) not conforming to various UGC Regulations, shall inform the concerned University about any shortcomings in respect of conformity to relevant regulations, for rectification. The University shall offer the programme(s) only after necessary rectification".

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment 11th Feb, 2005 Prof. Yash Pal and Another vs. State of Chhattisgarh has defined the legislative method of establishing and incorporating a Private University in India.

It has been observed that a **Private University can be established by the concerned State in exercise of its sovereign powers which will necessarily be through a legislative enactment. This means that a Private State University can only be established by a separate Act or by one compendious Act where the legislature specifically provides for establishment of the said University** (para 38, 39 of the Judgment).

A Private University is generally a University created or established by a State legislative Act, but at the same time it is an institution, which functions as a completely independent body.

Private Universities are privately funded and hence generally needs to have a broader independence from State policies. Many Private Universities in the world have a considerable degree of financial, research and pedagogical autonomy.

Following are the major statutory, regulatory and apex bodies / agencies which control and regulate higher education in India:

- a) Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD)
- b) Ministry of Education / Higher Education of States
- c) University Grants Commission (UGC)
- d) Association of Indian Universities (AIU)
- e) State Higher Education Councils
- f) Regulatory bodies set up by the government such as MCI, AICTE, NCTE, NCI, FCI, AYUSH etc, to ensure quality of the professional courses

2.2. Objectives of the Private University

The Private University shall have facilities for study, training and research in almost all disciplines, as well as in inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary matters so as to develop the multi-intelligence through an inquiry based curriculum. It shall also promote employable and career oriented high quality academic programmes. It shall strive

- a) To impart quality education offering the scope for inter-disciplinary study that is outstanding against standards and parameters of education offered on international level through various graduate, postgraduate, research, diploma and certificate programmes.
- b) To create a wide-ranging and integrated academic milieu in the field of education and research
- c) To contribute to the progression of higher learning with its various disciplines and specializations and offer courses, openings to learn that are inclusive of the highest quality.
- d) To invent and execute edifying strategies those are pertinent to the present needs and long term requirements of the society and receptive to the predictable alterations and developments of the future scenario.

- e) To generate annually graduates with a high level of knowledge, technological capabilities, and competitive skills that shall be contributors to society in the fifth year and subsequent years of its operation.
- f) To establish modern and innovative Research & Development Centre and Science & Technology Park to facilitate the utilization and widespread awareness of technology for the benefit of the society and multi-sector development of the region.
- g) To collaborate and establish tie-ups with reputed universities, research institutions and laboratories, libraries, R & D centers etc worldwide for joint academic, research and extension activities for mutual benefit and interest.
- h) To provide extension and consultancy services and take on services for projects of the Government, public, and private enterprises/ agencies etc.
- i) To conduct joint and collaborative research programmes and activities with approved Government aided research institutions like DST, CSIR, ICAR etc.
- j) To promote sports and games with the support of the sponsors both domestically and internationally.
- k) To provide best available cultural, literary and academic support programmes and activities for the students.
- l) To create a full-fledged developed community around in educational and research environment.
- m) To continue the existing courses of the Colleges and to introduce more and more new and innovative courses, research and programmes in various academic disciplines and inter disciplinary areas in a phased manner as per needs, aspirations and requirements of the youth.

2.3 Private University: Financial Analysis

2.3.1 Capital Expenses:

Capital expenditure spread over a period of 5 years for a Multi-Disciplinary University comprises of construction of buildings (Academic, Administrative, Sports Complex, Hostels and Staff Quarters), and Equipment (Furniture and Fixtures). Out of the requirements calculated for the University, construction costs constitute 70% of the expenditure.

2.3.2 Operational Expenses:

University's operational expenses are broadly classified into 4 categories viz., Human Resource (salary and other packages), Examination & Evaluation, Establishment & Maintenance and Miscellaneous. Of these costs, Human Resources take up the lion's share of the total operating costs.

2.3.3. Human Resources:

Human resources in the University include Teaching Staff (Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors), Administrative Staff, Support Staff, Laboratory Staff and Library Staff. As a place for learning, quality of the teaching staff is the most important driver of the quality of education imparted to the students. To ensure this, a combination of resident and visiting faculty is recommended for the University, which allows for flexibility in staffing practices.

Salaries on Teaching Staff, Administrative & Support Staff constitute more than 60% of the HR costs. Costs on Teaching Staff can be brought down by employing the right mix of resident and visiting staff.

2.3.4 Revenue Projections:

Sources of income other than the Sponsoring Agency's contributions, donations & other sponsorships are limited to the Tuition Fees, Admission Fee, Registration Fee, Co-curricular Fee etc paid by the students, Consultancy charges, Service charges and Hostel Fee. External funding and income from R & D will also be sources of revenue.

Operational expenses for a properly functional Private University are roughly worked out to Rs. 50 Cr. in the first year of operation to 250 Cr. in the fifth year. From the visits to the reputed Private Universities, it is learned that only 60 % of the recurring expenses can be met from the income from Tuition Fees, Admission Fee, Registration Fee, Co-curricular Fee etc paid by the students.

2.3.5 Financial Viability of a University

Education is not a commercial activity and the Private University should not operate on a commercial basis. Considering the huge establishment costs and the still larger recurring costs likely at least over the first 10 years, no University will be able to attract sufficient number of students to completely offset recurring expenses and interest on capital. There is also the fact that only higher quality can attract large number of students by which more income can be gained but higher quality can be attained only by massive investments. Thus the University will be monetarily unprofitable for a long time and therefore it is quite unlikely that any agency whose goal is purely monetary profit will be enthusiastic about starting one.

For the potential investor in a university, the only motivating factors will be the commitment to the cause of quality in higher education and the aura of prestige that the investing institution will acquire by promoting the university. Any investor will have to continuously pump in money into the university and will never be in a position to take

any money out of it. The dividend to the sponsor will accrue mainly as prestige, reputation and societal influence.

If at all any agency comes forward for establishing a private university such agency has to be motivated by either corporate or institutional social responsibility. Such agencies exist in Kerala and will come forward if given a viable and sustainable option to do so.

Chapter 3: Summary of Feedback/ Opinion Survey from the Experts/ Stakeholders

The Committee elicited the opinion of a large number of prominent persons actively engaged in higher education sector through a Questionnaire (**Annexure 2**). The responses received from them with regard to the questions posed to them are condensed in the subsequent paragraphs: **(The views are of the respondents)**

3.1. Q. Do you feel there is a need to establish Private Universities?

Practically everyone felt that there is an imperative and immediate need to establish private universities in the State, with varying degrees of control to prevent commercialization. The entry of private universities is essential for expansion of higher education and research to promote global education. It will enhance the quality of education.

State-run Universities which should have ideally devoted themselves to the pursuit of academic excellence and to the nurturing of an atmosphere of intellectual culture, have failed to do this because of inadequate course content, lack of academic excellence and absence of unanimity of views about overall objectives of courses and the standards of teaching to be insisted upon.

There is need to have a global outlook in education, faculty, academic programmes, curriculum, research and global collaboration in an intensive research oriented environment, while ensuring academic freedom and functional autonomy.

Systems of clerical and financial control result from long standing and direct governmental oversight of matters affecting academics. They leave little autonomy to the University even if it wished to improve course content or competence levels of faculty. Energies are primarily expended on enforcement of regulations and interpretation of rules rather than on the promotion of a climate of free enquiry and innovation which are the key to academic vigor. This is also constrained by limitations of State funding which is decided on considerations other than those which are important and crucial for academic progress.

There is also the prevailing culture of external interference particularly in the matter of maintaining discipline and order in campuses both among students and sometimes in the academic community itself. It must also be recognized that much of the restiveness among students is caused by the sense of frustration due to lack of inculcation of skills and of employability arising from abysmally poor standards of course content.

A reasonably satisfactory alignment of the interests of quality, quantity and necessary basic finances can be achieved by allowing non-government voluntary sector and also non -profit sector to form legal Universities. The various social groups which have been traditionally active in higher education can set up autonomous institutions answerable to State Legislature and UGC/other regulatory councils and effectively serve the State's interests in strengthening the higher education sector.

One syllabus- one degree system is no more valid in the present employment and research sectors though it was true in the past.

Now there is hardly any competition between universities to attract the best talent (students and teachers). Inter University competition will raise standards and trigger the vigorous pursuit of excellence.

Of course, the establishment of private universities should not be an excuse for the State to withdraw from higher education. The State government should actually step up its investment in its universities and must ensure that it continues to attract the best teachers and students.

3.2. Q. If yes, will Private Universities effectively serve to improve the quality level of higher education in the State?

Establishment of private universities can improve quality of higher education in many ways: first by mitigating constraints at present resulting from State control in terms of deciding course content and introducing inter disciplinary and innovative courses that radically raise intellectual levels and enhance employment opportunities of students; secondly by facilitating appointment of highly reputed faculty based on merit, teaching ability and ability to promote research and development including an entrepreneurial culture in the campus conducive to the promotion of creativity; thirdly by restructuring and reforming academic streams and promoting research and entrepreneurship through investments that can be facilitated by private participation including partnership and collaboration with industry.

The enhanced competition among autonomous degree-granting institutions will undoubtedly result in welcome changes on the quality of the graduates. It will improve the competitive merit of the academic programmes in each such institution. The enhanced academic autonomy will also usher in a wide diversity of required but presently unavailable programmes. The initiatives to collaborate with leading global institutions of excellence like the Ivy League as mentors would also enhance the research portfolio and enhance student experience.

It will also tide over the present hurdles being faced by public universities in offering new courses and programmes with international tie-up. It will also help students to select programmes which are internationally relevant. It will open up more avenues for research and enable industry- institution interaction.

Private universities have the advantage of flexibility and less clerical controls. If they have the will, they can invest more on hiring good teachers, guest faculty, eminent speakers, exchange programmes, laboratory facilities, R&D, libraries, etc. Private sector also has better operational freedom than Govt to establish world class centers in select disciplines.

If profit motive is the sole guiding force we will get institutions that offer a lot of gloss but little in terms of academic content and quality. Yardsticks to evaluate the promoter groups and their end goals and their plans and quantum of investment they plan to bring into the State may be necessary to give us an understanding of the promoter's aims, objectives and educational mission.

3.3. Q. Academic Programmes to be offered

The students who graduate must be readily employable, in possession of knowledge and skills that the economy demands and which enable industry and services to directly absorb candidates without further investments to be made on retraining.

The values of liberal education must be actively pursued so that utilitarian philosophy is not allowed to extinguish the spark of creativity and aesthetic ability which are required in our highly unequal society. For this to happen, intellectual growth of the individual student must be accompanied by a strong sense of social commitment and responsibility, founded on ethical and moral conviction. Such an orientation of cultural ethos and cultivation of egalitarian attitudes will become possible only by schemes to introduce inter disciplinary studies especially in courses of science and technology.

All academic programmes from degree to post-doctoral in all possible disciplines must be offered in all subjects and disciplines so resolved by the Academic Council and the Executive Council of the University subject to the regulatory approvals from statutory bodies.

All academic programmes may be subject to regulatory approval of statutory bodies if any and no other restriction may be placed on them such as governmental regulation or prior approval of any agency for commencing an academic programme. No disciplinary restrictions may be insisted upon new private universities formed in the State. They may choose to focus on certain disciplines if they choose to do so.

Merely starting new courses cannot solve our problem, though it is important. The major problem is the rigid and conventional system of approach preventing the introduction of modern teaching practices, curriculum, self-learning facilities, evaluation and research capabilities. In addition, attracting the right type of faculty who has the background of both technical and modern methods of teaching and assessment techniques is difficult in the absence of adequate incentives.

3.4.Q. What would be the scope for the promotion of R&D? (Industry focused and Research focused)

The nation is poised at the cusp of economic expansion and would definitely need more educated and skilled manpower. Industry integrated domain schools are of primary importance in such a context. Hon Prime Minister has made a clarion call for building up skilled manpower as the key ingredient for the success of "Make In India" projects. Furthermore, industry feedback is quite depressing: only 25% of India's graduates are employable. Universities and colleges are churning out hordes of unemployable graduates for want of correct learning processes. So Universities must design course content that is relevant to industry needs. The importance of the fundamental need for collaboration with industry has been realized so far only in a few private universities such as Symbiosis, Manipal or Nirma etc where domain specialists and alumni sit along with university faculty to draw up syllabus for various courses so that these are in alignment with the changing needs of industry. Collaboration with industry can also help promote research and development by employing international pedagogies and standards.

As involvement of industrial houses and R&D agencies is desirable, the new entities may be encouraged to have a relevant industry or R&D partner/mentor right from the day one in entrepreneurship development and involve industry and R&D institutions in curriculum development. R&D linkages can be further strengthened by inducting 'Professors of practice', 'honorary faculty' and 'adjunct faculty' along with full-time professional faculty in the new Universities and also involving industry and professional leaders in the Academic, Research and Executive Councils.

Private universities can create and maintain a vibrant research environment to promote cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research and collaborative work with local, regional and international communities. Moreover, researches can be conducted on topics with practical, social and industrial relevance as joint ventures with interested parties.

The scope for promotion for industrially focused and research focused projects depends upon the credibility of the institution to attract employers. In order to achieve this goal,

the courses offered should be specifically focused on the developing industry and also substantial importance should be given to Research and Development.

3.5.Q. Possible negative impact:

Private investments being generally profit motivated with an eye on quick returns, unscrupulous elements in private business with no value orientation can bring about destabilization of education and dilution of standards, apart from economic exploitation of students. Since there is very little control over the conduct of programmes, examination and other aspects it should be ensured by the State Government that only deserving and time tested and reputed Educational Institutions should be given the permission for Private University. The standard should not be compromised at any cost.

Service values and business interests are conflicting. Autonomy may be misused and misinterpreted unless supported and regulated by statutes and rules. In order to take the society into confidence in this new initiative, it should be ensured that the existing system and personnel are not affected.

Some private universities are becoming the preferred destination of the moneyed classes who seek an easy academic degree for their wards. Cost of education may not be affordable for ordinary people.

The people might be worried about the validity of the certificates issued and fee structure.

Governance of the system may get biased.

In the present scenario, there will be very tough competition that may lead even to unhealthy competition which may adversely affect the general standard of education.

Naturally there will be interference by extraneous elements while introducing new courses and introducing viable fees structure.

There could be a flight of quality teachers from public institutions to these private universities depending upon the incentives they are offered.

Many private universities in India appear to have more of professional and vocational course orientation rather than conventional courses. The state might, in due course, decide to withdraw from higher education under the misconception that since there are private players in this space, the state can direct its spending in other directions.

3.6.Q. Suitable model for Private Universities in the State

As the UGC allows Section 25 companies, societies and trusts under relevant legislation to float Universities as a sponsoring entity, the UGC regulation 2003 may be accepted in toto. Theoretically there is no harm for a profit making company also starting a University provided the public service aspect is spelt out and only moderate profits are levied on the educational transactions undertaken. For-profit companies with net fees capped at 125% of expenditure may also be allowed.

It shall be insisted by law that the money these companies bring in and also the surplus, if any, they might generate in due course of time are used for the developmental activities of the university and no money can be taken out from the institution for any other purpose at any point of time.

3.7.Q. Scope for Improvement in Quality of Education

The crying need of the hour is to drastically redesign course content to suit industry needs and to engage top of the line faculty. Freedom for innovation is the key to reform in educational content. Such freedom, to be meaningful and to prevent misuse, has to be firmly anchored on known models borrowed from the most reputed universities from any part of the world and suitably integrated with the requirements of a developing society and emerging economy.

Attracting domain expert faculty involves considerable investment but it pays rich dividends in terms of improving quality of content and instruction. Similarly freedom to select students on the basis of merit will ensure that only those students who are intellectually endowed with the potential for growth come into the interaction with the best minds in the faculty and blossom into scholars and accomplished experts as well as successful entrepreneurs.

Collaboration with industry will bring about better placement and help remove the despondency of the young and provide motivation to them.

The existing system can only be improved upon as the quality standards and competitiveness of graduates cannot go any lower. The private universities will be as good as the public ones or better only if they have robust governance models. A few would excel, most would manage to swim and a few would necessarily drown in the ensuing competition. An institutional climate with efforts focused on higher education will be possible with serious players entering the arena. If their efforts are supported, even the lagging public sector might be compelled to catch up. This may create virtuous cycles replacing the present vicious ones.

There will be flexibility for the students to take courses of their choice. University can offer various courses according to the demand of the students. The private universities can attract high caliber faculty members of international repute. By having academic freedom and functional autonomy, private universities can compete globally.

3.8.Q. Scope of Academic Tie- ups with Foreign Universities:

This aspect will depend upon the regulations applied on the private Universities. In theory no blanket governmental ban should be applied for initiating or stopping collaborations with universities abroad or in India. Government must not restrict the pathway of inter university collaboration at all. Private universities should be allowed to enter into techno-academic collaborations with excellent universities and R&D institutions in all sectors of the economy and no governmental control should be exercised except information returns on the ongoing collaborations on a yearly basis or so to be sent to Government and observance of FEMA/VISA rules and national security considerations.

The practice has been already well established in the existing private Indian Universities. Symbiosis has international affiliations and collaborations with several reputed institutions across the globe such as University of Dundee of UK and Deakin University of Australia. Golgotias University has established alliance with the University of Technology, Malaysia. Christ University also has introduced several exchange programs and twinning programs with leading American Universities. NIFT has international linkages with full semester exchanges with leading institutes in US, UK and France. Such collaborations have paid rich dividends to these private universities by enhancing their reputation and attracting the companies to their campuses for recruiting students. These achievements have been made possible only because of the freedom and autonomy enjoyed by private universities. State universities are too slow with their decision making.

3.9.Q. Evaluation System Improvements:

In theory there cannot be dramatically different evaluation systems in public and private universities as graduates need to compete in the same employment markets after qualification. However, the private universities should be free to determine its evaluation system in broad conformity with the national pattern with a wide degree of freedom for evaluators. Continuous innovation must be the rule here.

The traditional State universities have remained chained in outdated syllabi unrelated to the needs of the current economic and social scenario and worse still, have deadened mental growth of the young generation by promoting learning by rote. The failure of State universities has been most pronounced in not allowing creativity to grow and by thrusting upon the hapless student syllabi which provides no stimulus to critical thinking and analytical ability and by designing a hopelessly outmoded and distorting scheme of

examination that actively de-motivates originality and rewards mediocrity based on mechanical reproduction of facts from memory.

This evil has, more than anything else, destroyed the thinking ability and critical faculty of the young student and has shut out all possibilities of intellectual growth of the young. The perversity of the system of entrance tests has led to the filling up of different professions with persons having no aptitude for the profession.

3.10.Q. Suggestion to Raise the Level of Present Higher Education System in Kerala to Global Standards in Quality

Quality enhancement can be achieved through setting higher benchmarks. There are no silver bullets for this but rationalizing the role of the State and streamlining the governance of the Universities will help. Integrating with the rest of the global higher education system will also result in better benchmark.

Inter-disciplinary teaching will equip the faculty members also and enhance their teaching skills and thereby the quality of students passing out will be optimum. The goal must be to provide an enriching, intellectually engaging and research based learning environment for students. So identifying promoters who can ensure the best library and other infrastructure facilities of international standards is very important.

In the new system, value based education should be given importance. Appointment of Vice-Chancellors and top university officials should be a purely academic decision.

3.11.Q. General Comments and Suggestions

Globally private higher educational institutions lead the way and there is no reason why Kerala should be a totally different case. Already more than 200 private universities exist in the country and a good number have performed very creditably. With the head start Kerala has had in higher education sector in general, there is no reason why Kerala cannot excel in new private Universities given its vibrant social scene, reform movements focusing on education, high level of overseas finances available to individuals and institutions if a level playing field is offered as in the rest of the country. Kerala can produce quite a number of excellent universities particularly by harnessing the able teaching community who retire from public universities presently at 58/60 years by permitting them to continue till 70/75 years.

It is expected that there will be quite a few agencies who might apply for letters of intent for establishing private universities in the State. However, it is extremely important to allow only those applicants who are most suited to float the University since early

failures or abuse of vested powers will give the entire initiative a poor image. It is important that the institutions formed reflect both competitive strength and social equity.

14(a) Reference may be made to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Appeal (Civil) 19 of 2004 delivered on 11-2-2005 by a three member Bench headed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. The Supreme Court has held therein that the private Universities formed as part of the powers of the State Legislature under Entry 32 of State List or Entry 25 of Concurrent List have to be subject to the UGC Act and dependent regulations made under Entry 66 of the Union List.

The observations of the Court lead to the necessity to have both establishment and incorporation of the proposed university with evidence of the prescribed minimum physical infrastructure, faculty to teach and sufficient number of academic programmes and students to be legislated as a University. It may be kept in mind that the State legislation cannot notify a University unilaterally, independent and indifferent of the powers of the UGC to recognize a University separately. Therefore, individual legislation made under a model Act as part of the screening process and eventual recognition by the UGC is critical for forming new Universities.

It needs to be kept in mind that private universities risk financial and managerial failures, due largely to either non-competitive programming or unsustainable expansion of expenditure over and above the revenues commanded. On the financial side, it is necessary to ensure a security deposit or bank guarantee against failure in the form of monetary deposit, say 5 crores of rupees or equivalent or three years of proposed fee revenue (whichever is lower) of the initial three years or pledge the land and physical infrastructure in favour of the Government in the event of managerial or financial failure to compensate the employees and students who might suffer. In the Prof. Yashpal case (2005) the Supreme Court felt that Rs.2 crores of security deposit was on the lower side as Rs.30 lakhs was asked to be deposited for allowing the Aligarh Muslim University in pre independent days (1920). Therefore, security deposit of Rs.5 crores may be quite reasonable. The sponsors may be held jointly and severally responsible for any additional liabilities accruing from the dissolution or bankruptcy of the University if the liability exceeds the security deposit and land pledged taken together. These safeguards and the regulation of UGC and other professional regulators may be insisted for relevant programmes and a competitive environment would ensure that the University continues to offer quality in its academic programming. It may also be insisted that the University may attain and retain NAAC accreditation within five years of being set up.

Chapter 4: Visit to Private Universities in Other States

(Please see **Annexures** 3, 4 and 5 for details)

4.1. Visit to Amity University, New Delhi

The Vice Chairman, KSHEC and the Chairman of the Committee on Private Universities visited the Amity University and met the Chancellor in connection with the application made to the Hon. Chief Minister by the University to open an off campus centre in Kochi.

The Chancellor of the Amity University said that he was expecting a free hand to run the centre without any restrictions by the Kerala Government with respect to admissions, fee structure etc

It was indicated to the Chancellor that the KSHEC was currently studying the feasibility of establishing private universities in Kerala and the proposed Centre would have to operate within the framework of the rules that would be framed by the Government of Kerala.

Further discussions will need to be held with the Amity University in the light of the Committees' Report.

4.2 Summary of the Report of the Visit to Private Universities in Karnataka

A subcommittee visited the following Private Universities in Karnataka State.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Alliance University | - | Anekal, Bangalore |
| 2. Azim Premji University | - | Hosur Road, Bangalore |
| 3. C.M.R. University | - | Bangalore |
| 4. M.S Ramaiah University | - | MSR Nagar, Bangalore |

The Committee also visited the Christ University (Deemed) Bangalore.

In Karnataka State at present there are 10 Private Universities even though around 30 separate acts have been passed.

1. Alliance University Bangalore
2. Azim Premji University Bangalore
3. CMR University Bangalore
4. Dayanand Sagar University, Kanakapura
5. M.S.Ramaiah University Applied Sciences, Bangalore
6. PES University – Bangalore
7. Rai Technology University, Bangalore
8. Riva University, Yetnuka Bangalore
9. Presidency University- Bangalore

10. Institute of Trans Disciplinary Health Science and Technology – Bangalore

Out of the above, Azim Premji University and Alliance University were established during the year 2010/11 and CM.R. University and M.S.Ramaiah University during 2012-13

Physical and Infrastructural Facilities Required: Land In Metropolitan Cities – to the extent of 25 Acres ; In Suburban Areas - 40 Acres; In Rural Areas -60 Acres .Land should be registered in the name of the Trust/Society and not in the name of the President of the society.

Financial Resources : Before submitting the formal application, the promoting Agency should prove its credibility in the academic field as well as its financial stability/status. A minimum of Rs 50 Crores should be set apart for the functioning of the proposed University to begin with, apart from meeting the land requirements.(Rs 15 Crores in the form of Joint Fixed Deposit) in the names of the promoter and the Government, Rs. 10 Crores – Bank guarantee and Rs. 25 Crores – Working Capital)

The exercise of the establishment of Private Universities in Karnataka State is under the direct supervision of the Karnataka State Higher Education Council. Thus, the Council provides the formal application form as well as the panel of experts for scrutiny and inspection. in between the Expression of Interest by the Promoter and the final Notification by the Government, there are 3 stages of scrutiny and Inspection by the Government and Academic and Administrative Experts. At each stage reports are submitted.

Finally, the Promoter should submit an Implementation Report, (DPR) clearly depicting the differentiating factors from the existing Universities and focusing on areas of Academic Programmes, Research and R&D. Once the notification from the Government is issued, the proposed University shall start its academic programmes and inform the U.G.C accordingly.

The Main Campus should be ready at that time including all infrastructural and Instructional facilities with built up area as per norms and standards of the controlling bodies – (AICTE, MCI, Bar Council, NCI etc). A temporary campus may start functioning in the city limits even before. Approval by the controlling bodies should be obtained in the mean while. Members from the above bodies should be included in the Governing Council. Membership in the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) should be obtained within two years or before the first batch of students pass out.

4.3 Summary of the Report of the Visit to Private Universities at NCR in UP and Haryana States

1. Separate Act for each Private University
2. Sponsoring Agency: Could be a registered Trust/ Society/ Company under Companies Act S. 25 or S. 8. Most of the agencies generate funds through the CSR of the parent company
3. Application procedure: Any agency willing to sponsor a Private University can apply along with a Detailed Project Report (DPR) along with Financial feasibility report to the Government. On the strength of the DPR and Financial Feasibility the government will conduct an inspection and if found suitable will grant permission to establish a new Private University
4. Statutes and Regulations: Each university has its own Statutes and Regulations which are approved by the State government and the UGC
5. University Bodies: These are formed as per Act and Statutes
6. Application Fee: Rs. 1 Lakh in UP and Rs.10 Lakhs in Haryana
7. Corpus Fund: Rs.10 Cr in UP and Rs.5 Cr. in Haryana
8. Previous Experience: Not mandatory
9. Land: Minimum 40 Acers in UP. Not specified in Haryana
10. Regulatory Body: No
11. Courses: Most of the universities are multi-disciplinary university. They can start any course as mentioned in the DPR. To start a new course the approval of the State government is required
12. Admission: On the basis of merit only. Some universities admit students from the All India Test like JEE etc. Reservation policy is followed as per State govt rules but no fee concession is given (government reimburse the fees of such students)
13. Fees: Fixed by the management of the University. 1% of the fee is to be paid to the government in UP State
14. Appointments and Package: As per UGC norms. However most of universities insist on higher qualification and they publish details of faculty in the website
15. Examination and Evaluation: Conduct internally
16. Approvals: Will have to obtain approvals of all statutory and regulatory bodies wherever required/ needed
17. Placements: Good. In some cases like Jaypee University it is 100%
18. Role of the Governor of the State: Nil

Universities Visited:

1. Jaypee University Anoopshaha UP
2. Jaypee Institute of Information Technology Noida, UP
3. Galgotias University Noida
4. Ashoka University Sonapat Haryana
5. O. P. Jindal Global University Sonapat

4.4 Visit to UGC

- On the basis of the discussions with the concerned UGC officials it is learned that
- UGC has very limited role now
 - All terms and conditions are fixed by the State government
 - On the basis of the application from the sponsoring agency and the recommendation from the State government UGC will conduct an inspection by an expert committee
 - New Act, Statutes and Regulations are also to be sent to the UGC for approval
 - If minimum standards are fulfilled the UGC gives an approval under Sc.22 of the UGC Act
 - The UGC will also approve the Act and will issue a notification
 - Subsequently the UGC will include the new University in the list of Approved Universities

Chapter 5: Recommendations of the Committee: Necessity

5.1 Current Scenario

In terms of intelligence and enterprise, Malayalees are behind none. Our students are among the best. Their capacity for hard work and intellectual pursuits can never be doubted. The Kerala society accords great importance to higher education. We were in the vanguard of the literacy movement. In primary and secondary education we marched quickly ahead of many regions, not only in India, but most parts of the world. But when it comes to standards in Higher Education we have been slipping in recent years, particularly with regard to quality, global standards, innovation, responsiveness, academic brilliance, creation of new knowledge, research orientation, research publications in journals of international repute, interface with industry, interface with general society etc. In global rankings, none of our institutions figures anywhere. When we consider this, we have to admit – unhappily, unwillingly and without blaming any one- that our universities, while they succeeded in extending the reach of higher education, failed to upgrade to national and international standards.

Right now, across India, there are many affiliated Colleges and Universities that are offering hundreds of courses under different banners. Though there is thus quantum growth, there is deterioration in quality and standards. Only very few institutions can be rated as good or excellent. Though several new generation educational institutions exist in the country, institutions of high quality are few. There is great demand for innovative courses run in good institutions or at centers of excellence. Now students and parents have started recognizing the quality of educational institutions and are willing to incur considerable expenditure for obtaining high quality education.

The Indian economy has enjoyed robust growth during the last decade, particularly through the success and continued expansion of its trade and industry. As India ventures to emerge as an economic superpower, the demand for skilled manpower to support its growth will continue to increase. Large number of new professions and careers are emerging. Hence there is and shall be a huge recurring demand for new courses and new skills. Moreover, if our students are trained in a challenging curriculum at institutions of academic excellence and reputation, they shall have better job prospects, and can move up the career ladder at a faster pace and lead the next wave of growth.

Education is in high demand in Kerala and the Governments have been committed to the gigantic task of providing fair and equal opportunity for education to all its citizens. Government of Kerala has constantly striven to create a safe and supportive environment to provide quality education to achieve excellence in knowledge, skills and values, and

aims to create better human resources. However, development and modernization of Higher Education in Kerala has not attained the desired objectives. Only limited opportunities for diversified higher education are available locally through conventional Colleges. Future generations will necessarily have to compete in a global environment where they have to market their skills and products on a global scale matching international standards. **Therefore it is high time that we look for methodologies to enhance the quality of our system of higher education.**

5.2. Can Conventional Universities Innovate?

There can be several methods to attain excellence in higher education. But ultimately, Universities which pursue excellence must primarily be centres of learning dominated by the community of students and teachers. **To achieve excellence, the University must be free to innovate and pursue its own standards of excellence.** Excellence cannot result if there is compulsion to conform to the average.

Certainty of survival can be very comforting, but it can also be a disincentive to innovation and excellence. If Universities exist in safe cocoons wherein their survival is guaranteed by financial support from government, then their motivation for excellence will diminish and eventually a bureaucratic mindset will set in. **Universities must survive or perish by their reputation. Then – and then alone - will there be motivation for excellence.**

When government spends money on any institution, norms of financial control become sacrosanct. We cannot expend public money without proper norms of transparency, accountability and governmental supervision. Therefore when Universities depend on the government for financial support, every single process will ultimately be – explicitly or implicitly- subservient to the theme of financial control and the procedure for getting the financial sanctions. Procedural delays become endemic. Creativity, innovation and experimentation, so vital to producing academic excellence, are impossible without a measure of wastage, fruitless expenditure and procedural deviations resulting from the need for quick decision making, mid-course corrections, and pursuit of new concepts.

In government controlled systems, no functionary will take a risk in these matters. Therefore change, if at all it comes, will be belated. The opportunities to capitalize through the innovation would have disappeared. All universities in Kerala suffer from this. Systems devised in good faith to ensure economy and prudence in each financial decision ultimately squeeze the institution itself and make academic autonomy unachievable.

Universities being knowledge centres must be so structured as to incorporate and imbibe the reality of the Knowledge Explosion. The courses and the teaching methodology must undergo continuous and proactive transformation to remain abreast of the latest. If we do not comprehend the latest, the products of the university will not be able to acquire or sustain a reputation for excellence. It will neither attract, -and as a result- nor produce the best. The snail's pace at which syllabi reform can be carried out at our universities is well understood. Courses which have no practical utility continue year after year. The teaching staff has no incentive to be dynamic and proactive. New subjects, or new topics under a growing subject, remain beyond academic exploration. Selection of new staff, retraining of existing staff, devising flexible study patterns and credits, and interdisciplinary intellectual excursions to stimulate cross-disciplinary research are central to academic progress. Though many in the system realize this, the implementation becomes difficult because of financial constraints. The present system of hierarchical financial control and inflexible rules frustrate even the most intrepid crusader for excellence.

It is not merely the financial control systems that ultimately impede academic flexibility and autonomy. **The fact is that there is pressingly acute shortage of funds.** Strict financial control is made necessary partly because of the precarious financial situation of the Government. Innovative courses and productive research require huge sums of money as investment with an eye on the future. The investment required may be to the order of hundreds of crores of rupees. Government is increasingly finding it difficult to fulfill its financial obligations under essential areas of governance, security, health, justice, primary and secondary education, road-rail-port infrastructure etc because of paucity of resources (and in all these basic areas of public administration, policies of the State are progressively changing to welcome private participation). Therefore Governments are unlikely to find the huge corpus of funds for the kind of improvements in higher education systems that the present scenario necessitates.

The regulatory university spends more time on standardizing processes and in ensuring that everyone complies with them. As a result the average becomes the yardstick, and exceptions cannot be made for true brilliance. Conduct of examinations, valuation, and publication of results become the major academic activity with which the university directly concerns itself. The examination system, which ultimately decides the quality of the output from the university, becomes a standardized, normative exercise with no scope for initiative from the faculty. In order to ward off favoritism, the de facto professor is made invisible in the examination system, whereas it is always better for the person who teaches the student to evaluate him. The Professor should be the judge of

the quality of the student. If excellence is to be achieved, there has to be innovation and transparency in the evaluation system also.

Without administrative and financial autonomy, academic autonomy, so vital to excellence, becomes only a theoretical concept. The State has a duty to promote and regulate higher education, but the State does not interfere in academic matters. The role of the State is to ensure that frauds, commercialization, anti-national or criminal activities do not take place under the cover of higher education.

Thus we see that the present university system suffer from serious constraints to deliver the excellence that we seek.

Therefore we do need a different type of university. **Experience in other States has shown that such universities have been created, sustained and developed as centres of excellence in the private sector.** Therefore the time has come to us also to give an opportunity to the genuine, non-commercial educationalist in the private sector to establish centres of excellence in higher learning by establishing private universities. The State of course is bound to prevent exploitation, commercialization, profiteering and any deterioration of standards whatsoever, for which adequate legislative safeguards may be provided.

5.3 Advantages of Private Universities

Private universities can attempt to create a higher education system that ranks among the world's leading education systems and which will enable Kerala to compete in the global economy. Such universities,

- Will bring in considerable of private funds for the advancement of higher education, reducing the government's burden.
- Will have to rely on excellence and quality to ensure survival and therefore will be continually responsive to emerging trends.
- Can instill an entrepreneurial mindset in higher education system and create a system that produces qualified personnel with a drive to create jobs, rather than mere job seekers searching for a livelihood;
- Will construct a system that is less focused on traditional, academic pathways and places an equal value on much-needed technological skills, career and professional training;
- Can focus on outcomes over inputs and to actively pursue technologies and innovations that address students' needs and enable greater personalisation of the learning experience;
- Will enable transition from the current, highly-centralised governance system to a new model based on academic autonomy within the regulatory framework which prevents wanton abuse;

- Will ensure the financial sustainability of the higher education system by asking all stakeholders that directly benefit from it to contribute their share;
- Can enhance the students' learning experience by expanding industry collaboration in the design and delivery of programmes; increasing the use of experiential and service learning to develop modern skills, and leveraging technology-enabled models to enable more personalised learning
- Will enable industry to lead curriculum design and delivery through new partnership models and raising the quality of delivery through increased apprenticeship, hands-on training, real life simulations, and specialised employer training programmes;
- Will focus on creating scale and growth in a few strategic research areas which are linked to national priorities for economic growth;
- Will promote the flow of students from abroad, particularly from West Asia, South Asia and East Africa, by diversifying and raising the quality of niche programmes;

Chapter 6. Recommendations: The Structure

A clear distinction is required to be drawn between a State University and a Private University. A State University is substantially and adequately funded by the Government, and has the authority to affiliate institutions. A Private University should be unitary in nature (only constituent institutions under the same Management/ Group/ Education Agency being run directly by the University) and totally self-sufficient and self-supporting.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

A Private University is to be created by an Act of the State legislature and hence the jurisdiction of the University cannot go beyond that particular State. However, the UGC regulations provide for setting up of off-campus centres/ study centres outside the State and off-shore campus subject to certain pre-requisites. Therefore, the proposed policy should provide for an expansion within the State, outside the State and outside India, in terms of UGC regulations.

Geographical jurisdiction of a Private University shall be decided separately for each University at the time of the making of the Act. However, there should not be any restriction in the modes of education that can be pursued by a Private University and hence it should necessarily include all modes as per UGC norms. ICT enabled online and broadcasting education mode could also be included in the modes of education because of its ability to provide greater access and reach. Considering the large volume of expatriate Keralites all over India and abroad, a Private University, after its reputation is established and operations stabilized, may be allowed to have Information, Registration and Counseling centres beyond the boundaries of the State jurisdiction. However systems, other than Campus-based courses directly run by the University, should be permitted only after the University has been functioning for a reasonable period as stipulated by the UGC and has satisfied its capability and quality as per standards laid down by regulatory bodies concerned.

The academic requirements are fast-changing calling for specialization and super-specialization in almost all faculties and disciplines. Hence a Private University may be allowed to offer a range of domains right from a single domain/specialization university to a multi domain, multi specialization and multi disciplinary/ interdisciplinary university. This may lead to innovative domain specific growth in education in the State.

6.2. Facilities

The Private University shall have the following minimum facilities:

- a) Land Requirement : *not less than 20 acres in Urban and 30 acres in Rural Areas.
- b) Required initial Built up Area : *Not less than 5000 Sq. Mtrs for administrative block and additional space as per the norms prescribed by the Regulatory Bodies
- c) Faculties/ Departments : *Not less than 5 major Faculty
- d) Manpower & Other Infrastructure Requirement : As per the norms prescribed by the Regulatory Bodies
- e) Corpus Fund : Rs.50 Cr of which Rs 20 Cr as joint FD with the government and the sponsor, and Rs 30 Cr as Working Funds
- f) Provision for external sponsors : May be allowed
- g) Master Plan and DPR : To be submitted
- h) Five Year Plan of Development : To be submitted
- i) Details of Programs and Fees : To be submitted
- j) Facilities and Amenities : To be submitted
- k) Infrastructure required : lecture halls, auditoriums, students amenities, faculties, labs, libraries, IT facilities, administration offices, etc.
- l) Students Service Facilities : Sports, Games, and Recreational activities including outdoor and indoor stadium, swimming pool etc, Cultural and performing arts etc
- m) General facilities : water, power, all weather roads, waste management, internet connectivity etc
- n) Accommodation : Faculty/staff quarters, Faculty house, Guest house etc.
- o) Hostels : Separate for boys and girls
- p) Student Amenities : Cafeteria, Shopping/ Recreation Complex, Health Centre, transport & vehicles etc.
- q) Sufficient and suitable land for future development

6.3 Innovative Courses and Programmes for Private Universities

The curriculum, teaching and learning methodology, evaluation, and grading systems shall be comparable to the best curricular and evaluation parameters in the world. New ways to assess and evaluate teaching strategies and students' performance shall also be evolved. Credit transfer and credit accepting facilities with reciprocal academic exchange programmes and periodic review of academic programmes shall also form part of the main agenda of the Institution.

*Suggested and modified by the Executive Council, KSHEC.

Some of the new type of courses that can be offered by the University besides the conventional type of courses can be in

- Accounting and Sustainable Business
- Actuarial Sciences.
- Applied Basic Sciences
- Automobile and Transport Design Engineering
- Aviation Sciences
- Bio-medical Engineering
- Biomedical sciences
- Behavioural Economics
- Business Entrepreneurship and Innovations
- Business intelligence and information systems;
- Criminology, Forensics and Criminal Justice
- Cyber Security
- Digital Journalism and Visual Arts
- Entertainment Industry Related Studies
- Environment and Waste Management Studies
- Financial Planning and Wealth management;
- Foreign Trade and Commerce
- Graphic Design Technology
- Health Management, Fitness, Sports, Leisure and events management
- Hospitality and tourism management;
- Hotel and tourism management
- ICT Enabled Instructional Technology
- Interactive media and design
- Internal Security Studies
- International Law
- Liberal Arts
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Mechatronics
- Media Studies
- Physiotherapy and exercise sciences
- Service management
- Space Studies
- Sustainable growth and development
- Traffic Engineering and Management
- Tourism Studies

The list of such courses is practically inexhaustible. The need for many more courses will arise if enterprising educationists venture forth on a global pattern to communicate with other universities, industrialists and entrepreneurs.

6.4 Research, Development and Consultancy

The Research, Development and Consultancy wing of these universities shall serve as a 'one-stop centre' for the comprehensive, advanced and multifaceted study of various aspects of the academic and other sectors at national and international levels. The Wing shall aim to be a Centres of Excellence and take action

- a) To formulate and promote the research and development activities in the University for the benefit of society and for academic progress.
- b) To mobilize resources for research through consultancy work and to develop interface with industries,
- c) To collaborate with reputed institutions, and societies having similar objectives

6.5. University Establishment and Administration

Education is to be defined as a charitable activity fulfilling social objectives and hence it can only be conducted by a society or a trust or a Company registered under section 25 or 8 of the Companies Act. Reference may be made to UGC regulations of 2003 which permits all these three types of entities to establish a Private University. Similar provisions are also found in the relevant guidelines of other States.

Private universities in the State shall be established through a State Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 (or Section 8 also) of the Companies Act . These Private universities are to be approved by the UGC as per Section 12 F of the UGC Act.

The Private University to be established in Kerala should be a unitary, non-affiliating, non-profit, privately sponsored institution without any committed financial support from Government which will be equipped to provide higher education with all institutional facilities and qualities and which is incorporated and conferred with the status of a University by the State Government.

Association of a Third party with the sponsoring agency (for example, **a consortium** of a registered society/ trust/ Cooperative society along with a reputed Private/ Deemed University or for availing the CSR of reputed companies or firms in India or abroad) can also be permitted.

The Government of Kerala and all statutory and regulatory bodies like UGC, AICTE, MCI etc shall be empowered to recognize the formation of Private University on the basis of proposals / applications, in the prescribed procedure, submitted by it for this purpose. Kerala Public Service Commission and all State Universities in Kerala shall also be empowered to recognize the courses and programmes offered by the approved Private Universities in the State

6.6 The Private University shall have the following statutory Officers/ Authorities:

- a) Visitor
- b) The Court
- c) Executive Council
- d) Chancellor
- e) Pro-Chancellor(s)
- f) Vice Chancellor
- g) Pro-Vice Chancellor(s)
- h) Registrar, Finance Officer, Controller of Examination

6.7 The Visitor

The Governor of the State of Kerala shall be the Visitor of all the Private Universities established in the State.

6.8 The Authorities:

6.8.1 The Court

The Court shall consist of the Chancellor (Chairman), Pro-Chancellor(s), President of the Sponsoring Body or his nominee, the Vice Chancellor, Pro- Vice Chancellor(s), Two members nominated by the Kerala State Higher Education Council, Five experts nominated by the sponsoring agency of whom one shall be a woman and another shall be from the SC/ST/OBC and the third member shall be drawn from Industry/Commerce, One renowned academician nominated by the UGC, One of the Deans nominated by the Chancellor in rotation and the Registrar as Member Secretary.

The tenure of office of members, their appointment, renewal, removal and code of conduct shall be laid down in the Statutes. Simple majority will constitute the quorum. In the absence of the Chancellor the meeting shall be presided over by the Pro-Chancellor/Vice Chancellor.

The Court shall have the following powers, namely

- I. To lay down the policies of the University
- II. To review and if necessary revise the decisions of other authorities and officers as and when deemed necessary.
- III. To consider the Budget, Annual Report and the audited Accounts of the University approved by the Executive Council.
- IV. To appoint auditors
- V. To consider new Statutes or amend or repeal the earlier Statutes, Regulations and Rules as recommended by the Executive Council.
- VI. To nominate appropriate members to various committees of the University as laid down in the Act and Statutes.
- VII. To take such decisions and steps as are found desirable for effectively carrying out the objectives of the University.
- VIII. To delegate any of its powers to the Executive Council if found necessary, from time to time.

The Court shall meet at least once in four months.

6.8.2 The Executive Council

The Executive Council shall consist of the Vice Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor(s), Three experts nominated by the sponsoring agency of whom one shall be a woman and another shall be from SC/ST/Other Backward Communities and the third member shall be drawn from Industry/Commerce, Three Deans of Faculties of the University nominated by the Chancellor on rotation, One member nominated by the Kerala State Higher Education Council and The Registrar as Member Secretary.

The Vice Chancellor shall preside over the meetings of Executive Council and in the absence of the Vice Chancellor; the Pro-Vice Chancellor in charge of Administration shall preside. The Executive Council shall meet at least once every month.

The powers and functions of Executive Council shall be:

- a) To implement the policies and programmes as indicated by the Court.
- b) To review and if necessary revise the decisions of other authorities and officers when deemed necessary in anticipation of ratification by the Court.
- c) To consider and approve the Budget, Annual Report and the audited Accounts of the University approved by the Executive Council.
- d) To approve new Statutes or amend or repeal the earlier Statutes, Regulations and Rules as recommended by the Executive Council.
- e) To take such decisions and steps as are found desirable for effectively carrying out the objectives of the University subject to ratification by the Court.

- f) To consider and approve the decisions of all other Committees except those of the Court.

6.9 The Chancellor

The Chancellor shall be appointed by the sponsoring agency. He shall be a person with acknowledged academic credentials.

6.10 Pro-Chancellor(s)

The Pro-Chancellor (s) shall be appointed by the sponsoring agency in consultation with the Chancellor and shall be a person with acknowledged academic credentials.

6.11 The Vice Chancellor

The Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor as per the UGC norms. He shall be the academic and administrative head of the Private University, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council.

6.12. The Pro Vice Chancellor(s)

There shall be two **Pro-Vice Chancellors appointed by the Chancellor** who shall assist the Vice Chancellor, with delegated powers, in all his duties, independently in Administrative, Academic and Evaluation processes.

6.12.1 P V C (Administration)

He shall be responsible for the administration of the Private University. There shall be **three major departments** under him – **Administration** headed by a **Registrar**, **Finance** headed by a **Finance Controller**, and **Student Services** headed by a **Director**.

6.12.2 P V C (Academic)

He shall be responsible for the academic administration and evaluation process of the Private University. There shall be four **major departments** under him. Courses and programmes shall be headed by **Principal Dean**. He shall be assisted by the **Deans** of various schools and faculties, and HoDs. **Research** is headed by a **Director** and **Extension** is headed by another **Director**; Examination, Evaluation and Certification - headed by the **Controller of Examinations**.

6.13 Policy on Academic Administration

Academic programmes are the backbone of any academic institution. Courses and programmes are to be carefully selected and the course structure is to be designed, tested, and modified from time to time carefully

The Academic Council has to deal with all matters related to instruction, training and research in the various subjects. The other authorities of the University are the Faculties and the Boards of Studies thereunder, which are principally responsible for making recommendations in the matter of Courses, textbooks and academic matters.

Registration, Course contents, Regulations, Examination, Evaluation and Certification of all programmes shall be controlled by the University from its main campus.

The Management shall set up the all the statutory bodies such as the Court, Executive Council, the Academic Council, Faculties and the Board of Studies who together shall frame the statutes, rules, regulations, curriculum etc. of the Private University. The approving bodies like Accreditation Councils of Kerala/ MHRD / UGC/ Statutory Bodies etc, as may be warranted, shall approve the curriculum from time to time.

6.14 Tie-Up with Other Institutions

The Private Universities should be accredited with leading official accrediting agencies in India and try for accreditation by International agencies of repute. They may be associated with major research organizations, libraries and laboratories wherever possible. They may try for reciprocal approval with international institutions of repute.

There may be student exchange programmes with partner Universities. Students could spend part of the program period in the partner University and similarly a number of foreign students would be studying on the Private University campus.

6.15 Student Admission Policy

Admission to various courses of the institution must be based on eligibility criteria prescribed for each course of study. Any student seeking admission, irrespective of local, regional and international differences, found eligible as per regulations, shall be admitted to the desired class/ course on the basis of merit and the availability of seats. There shall be no discrimination, whatsoever, for admission to eligible students who seek admission to a particular course / class. The management from time to time shall fix fees and other charges for each Course/ Class/ Category, provided that the management shall ensure

adequate concessions for the weaker sections. * All admissions shall be subject to the rules for reservation in force from time to time for those belonging to the SC/ST/OBC categories .

6.16 Policy on Faculty/ Staff Selection

Appointment of the faculty and staff shall be made based on merit, qualifications, and experience, as per the existing rules and regulations of the regulatory authorities. Periodic and regular orientation and Quality Improvement Programmes shall be conducted for the teachers and staff. All the teachers shall be subjected to student/ peer/ parent/ expert evaluation and grading. Incentives and motivation shall be considered for exceptionally deserving teachers. Steps shall also be taken to attract qualified and competent faculty from abroad. Remuneration and other packages shall be as per UGC norms and at par with other reputed institutions.

*Suggested and modified by the Executive Council, KSHCE.

Chapter 7: Recommendations : Risk Factors and Regulation

7.1. Risk Factors:

The Private Universities, being new in Kerala, will face many problems in their establishment and operations. All the existing Universities in Kerala are owned and operated by the State. It will take time for the public to accept the concept of a Private University. Also many private players, including some with no credentials in the education sector, may come forward to establish a Private University. This will give rise to demands for rigorous regulation.

The University has to attract students from public. In the initial years, the parents may have apprehension about the validity and acceptance of the academic certification issued by a Private university. This may discourage enrollments initially.

The Private University by definition has to be self supportive. This will mean levy of fees to match actual expenses. Having been used to a low fee structure in governmental and aided institutions, many may not prefer to do courses in a Private University because of higher fees. Therefore many meritorious students may go elsewhere where fees are less.

Being operated by the private agencies the Universities will not survive for long unless they are financially sound and viable, or unless the Sponsoring Agency is able to pump in a lot of resources for a long time. Consequently there is a danger of the institution collapsing. Such an eventuality will create serious difficulties for students and faculty.

At the other extreme, such a university can also be used as a profit centre for extracting maximum amount of money as fees. This might lead to widespread profiteering.

Therefore it is mandatory and necessary that the system of private university is well regulated to effectively guard against the above dangers

7.2. Eligibility for Application and Approval Process:

Because of the above risk factors, the legislature before it embarks on the passing of the Act to create a University, has to satisfy itself about the credentials, credibility, financial strength, nobility of intention etc of the intending Sponsors. Their credentials would have to be examined by a competent body of experts to the satisfaction of both the Government and the Legislature. The logic of the Supreme Court stipulating on separate Acts for each University is also that such a step will necessarily involve a public examination of the credentials and the reputation of the applicant. No one will be able to start a University just because he has been able to mechanically clear some stipulated

guidelines. The sponsoring agency has to be one which can convince the Legislature itself about its credibility, financial capability and motivation.

The process for establishment and incorporation can be initiated only on a proposal by an applicant. It should be initiated with a proposal to Government through the Higher Education Council (Please see **Annexure 6**). The process should provide for an application fee and a format in which the proposal is to be submitted. The application fees should be reasonable, may be Rs Ten lakhs. The applicant, as an institution, should have creditable record of experience in education or research for not less than 10 years.

The sponsoring agency should be asked to submit the proof of ability, in the eventuality of acceptance of the application, to own or acquire necessary land and infrastructure as well as the necessary working capital for the functioning of the University. This should be a part of the proposal. The proposal must include the proposed methodology by which funds will be raised at least for the first five years of the operations of the University. It is extremely necessary that the sponsoring body discloses the source of such funding.

Once the application is received by the Government, the Government may constitute a committee of experts and academicians to scrutinize the applications and to verify the claims made by the sponsor. If the Committee recommends the same, the Government shall call for a Detailed Project Report from the Sponsoring Agency containing such details as in **Annexure 7** and others as may be indicated by the Committee of Experts. On the basis of the project report which will contain details of both infrastructure as well as intended academic activity, the Government may ask the Higher Education Council to evaluate the Project Report, point out defects and ask the Sponsor to recast the same in the appropriate manner deemed necessary. For this evaluation, the HEC may seek the services of different experts. The expenses on evaluation will be borne by the Sponsor.

After finalization of the Project Report, it may be placed before the Council of Ministers and if the Council agrees, draft legislation on the model of the draft attached herewith as **Annexure 8** may be prepared jointly by the Education and Law departments after which it may go to the Assembly Secretariat to undergo the legislative process. Even after the Act is passed, it will come into force only when the Government is satisfied that all the stipulations in the Detailed Project Report as well as in the Act are adequately met. This may be published as a notification in the official Gazette.

In order to ensure that undesirable persons do not occupy positions of influence in the University the Act may specify that a person may be disqualified from being an officer or a member of any authority of the University, if he is of unsound mind, is insolvent, is been convicted of any offence, is facing criminal prosecution on a charge involving

moral turpitude filed by the State on which a court has framed charges or has indulged in unfair practices in the conduct of examinations and in the awarding of degrees.

It shall be mandatory for the University to comply with the Regulations made by the UGC. The Kerala State Higher Education Council shall have powers, to monitor the maintenance of standards of degrees and programmes offered by the University and for prevention of commercialization of education.

The Visitor who is the Governor of the State, may, on being satisfied that prima facie grounds exist for taking action may enquire into allegations relating to any Violations by the University of the provisions of the Act, Statutes or Regulations.

The State Government may be empowered under the Act, in consultation with the Visitor, to direct, for specific reasons, the dissolution of the University if it is proved that the University is guilty of persistent and serious non-compliance with and violations of the provisions of the Act or willful disobedience of the directions of the University Grants Commission, on which the UGC has requested the Government to take action.

If the University proposes dissolution suo-moto, the Chancellor should submit a report with valid reasons to the Visitor at least 12 months in advance and the Visitor may after due consideration transmit the same with his specific recommendation to the Government for such action as is proper.

In the event of dissolution, the State Government may appoint a Special Officer, who in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, shall take steps in accordance with UGC Regulations with regard to the continued studies of the enrolled students and the disposal of the moveable and immovable properties of the University. He can take over the Corpus Fund and the properties of the University and utilize it to the extent necessary for the discharge of the obligations of the University.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

Educational institutions are the cradles of future professionals, scientists, statesmen, and educationists who shape the destiny of any community, society or nation. Higher Education is the platform for developing professional capacities and improving the career choices of the youth. Higher education takes the lead in providing cutting-edge skills necessary to thrive in an increasing global competitive environment.

The spread of modern education elsewhere and lack of high quality higher and professional educational opportunities and employment opportunities in Kerala have forced many people, especially the talented and skilled youth who aspire for quality higher education, to migrate in search of academic avenues to neighboring States and also to all over the world, especially to Singapore, Malaysia, USA, UK, Europe, Canada, Australia, etc.

Inclusion and excellence are the major thrusts of the XII Plan regarding Higher Education in India. It is also necessary to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio of students in order to accelerate the development prospects of India. But this shall remain only as a dream if the nation is depending only on State run educational institutions. The State is seriously handicapped in the matter of the huge financial resources which will be required to be invested for improving the quality of higher education. So, private agencies have a definitive role to play in this regard.

The well established educational agencies in Kerala having strengths, capacities and capabilities such as experienced management, involvement of committed professionals, a successful track record, experience in Technical and Professional education, a strong brand name, and teams of qualified and dedicated human resources who are willing to support them may be encouraged to develop Private Universities in the State. Such institutions should aspire - and be encouraged – to be landmark institutions in the country, competing and ranking with the best in the world.

Annexure 1**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION****State-wise List of Private Universities as on 23.04.2015**

S.No	Name of Private University	Date of Notification
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
1.	Apex Professional University, Pasighat, District East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh - 791102.	10.05.2013
2.	Arunachal University of Studies, NH-52, Namsai, Distt – Namsai - 792103, Arunachal Pradesh.	26.05.2012
3.	Arunodaya University, E-Sector, Nirjuli, Itanagar, Distt. Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh-791109	21.10.2014
4.	Himalayan University, 401, Takar Complex, Naharlagun, Itanagar, Distt – Papumpare – 791110, Arunachal Pradesh.	03.05.2013
5.	North East Frontier Technical University, Sibu-Puyi, Aalo (PO), West Siang (Distt.), Arunachal Pradesh –791001.	03.09.2014
6.	The Indira Gandhi Technological & Medical Sciences University, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh.	26.05.2012
7.	Venkateshwara Open University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.	20.06.2012
	ASSAM	
8.	Assam Don Bosco University, Azara, Guwahati	12.02.2009
9.	Assam Down Town University, Sankar Madhab Path, Gandhi Nagar, Panikhaiti, Guwahati – 781 036.	29.04.2010
10.	Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankaradeva Viswavidyalaya, Srimanta Sankaradeva Sangha Complex, Haladhar Bhuyan Path, Kalongpar, Nagaon-782001, Assam.	14.08.2013
11.	The Assam Kaziranga University, Jorhat, Assam.	11.04.2012
	CHHATTISGARH	
12.	Amity University, Village-Manth, Tehsil-Tilda, Distt-Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	21.08.2014
13.	Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kargi Road, Kota, Bilaspur.	03.11.2006
14.	ICFAI University, NH-6, Raipur-Bhilai Road, Gram-Chorha, RI Circle, Ahiwara, Dhamdha, Dist. – Durg, Chhattisgarh.	24.03.2011
15.	ITM University, PH No. 137, Uparwara, Naya Raipur, Dt. Raipur – 493661, Chhattisgarh.	03.02.2012
16.	Kalinga University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	24.03.2011
17.	Maharishi University of Management and Technology, Post: Mangla, Bilaspur – 495 001.	18.04.2002

18.	MATS University, Arang Kharora Highway, Gram Panchayat: Gullu, Village: Gullu, Tehsil : Arang, District: Raipur.	03.11.2006
19.	O.P. Jindal University, Knowledge Park, Gharghoda Road, Punjpathra, Raigarh-496001, Chhattisgarh	21.08.2014
	GUJARAT	
20.	Ahmadabad University, AES Bungalow # 2, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 009.	07-07-2009

21.	AURO University of Hospitality and Management, Surat, Gujarat.	12.10.2011
22.	Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmadabad.	07.07.2009
23.	Charotar University of Science & Technology, Changa – 388 421, Distt – Anand.	04.11.2009
24.	C.U. Shah University, Surendranagar-Ahmedabad State Highway, Near Kothariya Village, Wadhwan City – 363030, Dt. Surendranagar, Gujarat.	22.04.2013
25.	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar, Post Box No. 4, Gandhinagar-382 007.	06.03.2003
26.	Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar, Mehsana, Goazaria Highway, District Mehsana – 382 711	23.03.2005
27.	Indus University, Indus Campus, Rancharda, Via-Thaltej, Ahmedabad – 382115, Gujarat.	02.05.2012
28.	ITM-Vocational University, Plot 6512, Ajwa Nimeta Road, Ravaal Taluka, Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat.	08.05.2014
29.	Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Sector 15/23, Gandhinagar.	16.05.2007
30.	Navrachana University, Vasna-Bhayli Road, Vadodara – 391410, Gujarat	07.07.2009
31.	Nirma University, Sarkhej, Gandhinagar Highway, Village-Chharodi, Ahmedabad.	12.3.2003
32.	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, At Raisan, Dist. Gandhinagar – 382 009.	04.04.2007
33.	R.K. University, Rajkot-Bhavnagar Highway, Kasturbadham, Rajkot, Gujarat.	14.10.2011
34.	Rai University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	02.05.2009
35.	Team Lease Skills University, Tarsali-Vadodara Road, Tarsali Bypass, Vadodara – 390009, Gujarat.	22.04.2013
36.	UKA Tarsadia University, Maliba Campus, Gopal vidyanagar, Baroli-Mahuva Road, Dist. Surat, Gujarat	14.10.2011

	HARYANA	
37.	Al-Falah University, Faridabad, Haryana.	02.05.2014
38.	Amity University, Amity Education Valley, Panchgaon, Manesar, Distt. – Gurgaon-122 413, Haryana.	26.04.2010
39.	Ansal University, Gurgaon, Haryana.	10.02.2012
40.	Apeejay Stya University, Palwal Road, Sohna, Gurgaon – 122 103, Haryana.	02.11.2010
41.	Ashoka University, Plot No. 2, Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Kundli, NCR, Sonipat, Haryana. (Private University)	02.05.2014
42.	Baba Mast Nath University, Rohtak, Haryana.	10.02.2012
43.	BML Munjal University, 67 th KM Stone, NH-8, Sidhrawali, Dist. Gurgaon – 123 413, Haryana.	02.05.2014
44.	G.D. Goenka University, G.D. Goenka Education City, Gurgaon sohna Road, Gurgaon, Haryana – 122 103.	03.05.2013

45.	ITM University, Gurgoan.	21.10.2009
46.	Jagan Nath University, State Highway 22, Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar Road, Jhajjar – 124 507, Haryana.	03.05.2013
47.	K.R. Mangalam University, Sohna Road, Gurgaon, Haryana – 122 103.	03.05.2013
48.	M.V.N. University, Palwal, Haryana.	10.02.2012
49.	Maharashi Markandeshwar University, Sadopur, Distt. Ambala, Haryana	29.10.2010
50.	NIILM University, 9 KM Milestone, NH-65, Kaithal – 136 027, Haryana.	27.09.2011
51.	O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat.	10.11.2006
52.	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, Farukh Nagar Road, Budhera, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana.	03.05.2013
53.	SRM University, Plot No. 39, Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Delhi-NCR, Sonapat-Kundli Urban Complex, Haryana – 131 029.	03.05.2013
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
54.	Abhilashi University, Chailchowk (Chachiot), Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.	23.01.2015
55.	A.P.G. (Alakh Prakash Goyal) University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	07.06.2012
56.	Arni University, Kathgarh, Tehsil Indora, Distt. Kangra (H.P)	03.11.2009
57.	Baddi University of Emerging Sciences & Technology, Makhnumajra, BADDI, District – Solan,	15.10.2009
58.	Bahra University, VPO – Waknaghat, Tehsil – Kandaghat, Distt. – Solan, Himachal Pradesh	21.01.2011

59.	Career Point University, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh.	03.05.2012
60.	Chitkara University, HIMUDA Education Hub, Kallujhanda(Barotiwala), Distt.-Solan – 174 103.	21.01.2009
61.	Eternal University, Baru Sahib Himachal.	22.10.2009
62.	I.E.C. (India Education Centre) University, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.	11.05.2012
63.	ICFAI University, HIMUDA Education Hub, Kalujhinda, PO Mandhala, Via Barotiwala, Baddi, Solan Distt., Himachal Pradesh – 174 103.	20.10.2011
64.	Indus International University, V.P.O. Bathu, Tehsil Haroli, Distt. – Una, Himachal Pradesh – 174 301.	01.02.2010
65.	Jaypee University of Information Technology, Distt-Solan-173 215.	22.05.2002
66.	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Kumarhatti, Sultanpur Road, Solan – 173 229, Himachal Pradesh.	19.09.2010
67.	Maharaja Agrasen University, Atal Shiksha Kunj, Distt – Solan – 174 103, Himachal Pradesh.	15.01.2013
68.	Manav Bharti University, Solan, H.P.	22.09.2009
69.	Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan.	15.10.2009
70.	Sri Sai University, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.	27.01.2011
	JHARKHAND	
71.	Jharkhand Rai University, Jharkhand.	02.02.2012
72.	Sai Nath University, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	27.04.2012
73.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Grand Emerald Building, Between Road No. 1 & 2, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi – 834 202, Jharkhand.	17.06.2008
	KARNATAKA	
74.	Alliance University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	16.09.2010
75.	Azim Premji University, 134, Doddakanneli, Next to Wipro Corporate Office, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka.	13.10.2010
76.	CMR University, 2,3rd, 'C', 6th Main Road, 2nd Block, BRBR Layout, Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore – 560 043, Karnataka.	16.05.2013

77.	Dayanand Sagar University, Devarakaggalahalli Village, Harohalli Hobli, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara District, Karnataka.	16.05.2014
78.	Institute of Trans-Disciplinary Health Sciences and Technology, 74/2, Jarakabande Kaval, Yelahanka, Via Attur Post, Bangalore-560064, Karnataka.	26.06.2013
79.	M.S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Administrative Block, New BEL Road, MSRIT Post, Bangalore – 560 054, Karnataka.	09.07.2013
80.	PES University, 100 Feet Ring Road , BSK III Stage, Bangalore – 560 085 (Karnataka)	16.05.2013
81.	Presidency University (Karnataka), Dibbur & Igalpur Village, Hesaraghatta Hobli, Bangalore (Karnataka).	16.05.2013
82.	Reva University, Kattigenhalli, Yelhanka, Bangalore – 560 064.	16.05.2013
83.	Rai Technology University, Doddaballapur Nelmangala Road, SH-74, Off Highway 207, Doddaballapur Taluk, Bangalore561204 (Karnataka)	17.09.2014
	MEGHALYA	
84.	CMJ University, Shillong (Meghalaya)	20.07.2009
85.	Mahatma Gandhi University, P.O. Araimile, Matchakolgre, Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya.	04.01.2011
86.	Martin Luther Christian University, KIPA Conference Centre, Central Ward, Shillong – 793 001.	13.07.2005

87.	Techno Global University, Shillong Polytechnic Campus, Mawlai, Shillong – 793 022.	02.12.2008
88.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, 4 th Floor, Near Sundari Hotel, Circular Raod, Tura Bazar, Tura – 794 001.	04.11.2009
89.	University of Science & Technology, Handers Building, Adjacent to Ramakrishna Mission Dispensary, Laitumkhrah Main Road, Lumawrie, Shillong, Meghalaya793003	02.12.2008
90.	University of Technology & Management, Shillong, Meghalaya	27.05.2011
91.	William Carey University, Zoram Villa, Bomfylde Road, Shillong – 793 001, Meghalaya.	13.07.2005

	MIZORAM	
92.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Salem Veng, Chaltlang, Aizawal – 798 012, Mizoram.	21.03.2006
	MADHYA PRADESH	
93.	A.K.S. University, Satna, Madhya Pradesh.	31.12.2011
94.	AISECT University, Bhopal-Chiklod Road, Near Bangrasia Chouraha, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	30.12.2010
95.	Amity University, Maharajpura Dang, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	30.12.2010
96.	ITM University, ITM Campus, Opp. Sithouli Rly. Station, NH – 75, Jhansi Road, Gwalior-474 001, Madhya Pradesh.	04.05.2011
97.	Jagran Lakecity University, Gram Panchayat Mugaliya Chhap, Tehsil Huzur, Bhopal – 462 044, Madhya Pradesh.	24.04.2013
98.	Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology, AB Road, Raghogarh, Distt. Guna – 473 226 (M.P.)	13.08.2010
99.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur482 001	29.11.1995
100.	Oriental University, Opp. Rewati Range Gate No. 1, Sanwer Road, PO Box No. 311, Vijay Nagar Post Office, Indore – 452 010, Madhya Pradesh.	04.05.2011
101.	People's University, Bhanpur, Bhopal – 462 037.	04.05.2011
102.	RKDF University, By-Pass Road, Near RGPC Campus, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.	19.07.2011
103.	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan University, NH-12, Hoshangabad Road, Jatkhedi, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.	08.01.2015
104.	Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Bhopal-Indore Road, Opposite Pachama Oil Fed Plant, Pachama, Sehore – 466001, Madhya Pradesh.	12.02.2014
105.	Swami Vivekananda University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.	31.12.2011
106.	Techno Global University, Lateri Road, Sironj (Near Gosala), Dist – Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh – 464 228.	09.01.2013

	MAHARASHTRA	
107.	Amity University, Mumbai - Pune Expressway, Bhatan, Post – Somathne, Panvel, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 410206.	25.07.2014
108.	Spicer Adventist University, Aundh Road, Gandshkhind Post, Pune-411004, Maharashtra.	25.07.2014
	NAGALAND	
109.	The Global Open University, Wokha – 797 111, Nagaland.	18.09.2006
110.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Behind Super Market Complex, Near CGM, BSNL – office, Dimapur – 797 112, Nagaland.	04.11.2009
	ODISHA	
111.	Centurion University of Technology and Management, Village Alluri Nagar, Via-Uppalada, Paralakhemundi – 761 211, Gajapati, Orissa	27.08.2010
112.	Sri Sri University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	26.12.2009
113.	Xavier University, Xavier Square, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	13.05.2013
	PUNJAB	
114.	Adesh University, NH-7, Barnala road, Bathinda, Punjab.	10.07.2012
115.	Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Mohali – 140413, Punjab.	10.07.2012
116.	Chitkara University, Chandigarh-Patiala National Highway (NH-64), Village Jhansla, Tehsil Rajpura, Distt – Patiala, Panjab – 140 401.	07.12.2010
117.	D.A.V. University, Jalandhar-Pathankot National Highway-44, Village-Sarmastpur, Jalandhar, Punjab.	18.02.2013
118.	Desh Bhagat University, Amlah Road, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.	18.02.2013
119.	GNA University, Village-Sri Hargobindgrh, Phagwara, Distt Kapurthala-144401, Punjab.	21.08.2014
120.	Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Dt. Bhatinda, Punjab.	26.12.2011
121.	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar – Ludhiyana, G.T. Road, Nar Chehru Railway Bridge, Phagwara, District – Kapurthala, Punjab – 144 002	26.12.2005
122.	Rayat Bahra University, VPO – Sahauran, Tehsil – Kharar, Distt. – Mohali, Punjab – 140105.	13.08.2014
123.	Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Village-Khiala, PO-Padhiana, Dist-Jalandhar-144030, Punjab.	12.02.2015

124.	Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Sri Lalgidhar Niwas, Fatehgarh Sahib – 140 406, Punjab.	15.05.2008
	RAJASTHAN	
125.	Amity University, Rajasthan NH-11C, Kant Kalwar, Jaipur- 303 002.	29.03.2008
126.	Bhagwant University, Post Box No. 87, Sikar Road, Ajmer-305 001.	16.04.2008
127.	Career Point University, Kota, Rajasthan.	02.05.2012
128.	Dr. K.N. Modi University, Plot-1, RIICO Industrial Area Ph-II, Newai, Distt. Tonk , Rajasthan – 304 021.	22.04.2010
129.	Geetanjali University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	25.01.2011
130.	Homoeopathy University, Saipura, Sanganer, Jaipur – 302 029, Rajasthan.	03.04.2010
131.	ICFAI University, Khasra No. 505/1, Village-Jamdoli, Agra Road, Jaipur – 302 031, Rajasthan.	23.08.2011
132.	IHMR University, 1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Near Sanganer Airport, Jaipur -302 029, Rajasthan.	26.02.2014
133.	J.E.C.R.C. University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	02.05.2012
134.	J.K. Lakshmiapat University, Laliya Ka Vas, PO Mahapura, Ajmer Road, Jaipur – 302 026, Rajasthan.	15.09.2011
135.	Jagannath University, Vill.-Rampura, Teshil – Chaksu, Jaipur.	16.04.2008
136.	Jaipur National University, Jagatpura, Jaipur.	21.10..2007
137.	Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Vedant Gyan Valley Village, Jharna Mahala, Jabner, Link Road NH-8, Jaipur.	21.04.2008
138.	Jodhpur National University, Narnadi Jhanwar Road, Jodhpur– 342 001	11.08.2008
139.	Madhav University, Madhav University, “Madhav Hills”, Opp. Banas Bridge Toll, NH-14, Village-Wada/Bhujela, Panchayat Samiti – Bharja, Tehsil – Pindwara, Abu Road, District-Sirohi, Rajasthan – 307026.	04.03.2014
140.	Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	21.03.2012
141.	Mahatma Gandhi University of Medical Sciences & Technology, RIICO Institutional Area, Sitapur, Tonk Road, Jaipur – 302 022.	15.09.2011
142.	Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoolle University, SP-2 &3, Kant Kalwar, RIICO Industrial Area, Tala Mod, NH-I, Achrol, Jaipur	03.02.2009

143.	Manipal University, Vatika Infotech City, Near GVK Toll Plaza, Jaipur ajmer Experss Way, Post – Thikaria, Jaipur – 302 026, Rajasthan.	15.09.2011
144.	Maulana Azad University, Village-Buzawad, Tehsil – Luni, Jodhpur – 342802, Rajasthan.	16.09.2013
145.	Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	22.09.2008
146.	NIIT University, Neemrana, Rajasthan.	03.04.2010
147.	NIMS University, Shobha Nagar, Jaipur – 303 001.	29.03.2008
148.	OPJS University, Rawatsar, Kunjila, Tehsil-Rajgarh, Distt. – Churu, Rajasthan.	16.09.2013
149.	Pacific Academic of Higher Education & Research University, (PAHER) Pacific Hills, Airport Road, Pratap Nagar Extension, Udaipur – 313 003.	29.04.2010
150.	Pacific Medical University, Bhilo Ka Bedla, Bye Pass, National Highway 27, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	04.03.2014
151.	Poornima University, Ramchandrapura, Sitapura Extension, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	16.05.2012
152.	Pratap University, Sunderpura (Chandwaji), Amer, Delhi-Mumbai Highway, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	15.09.2011
153.	Raffles University, Japanese Zone, National Highway 8, Neemrana-201 705, Rajasthan.	27.03.2011
154.	Sangam University, Bhilwara, Rajasthan.	02.05.2012
155.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Chudela, District – Jhunjhunu.	03.02.2009
156.	Shridhar University, Pilani Chirawa Road, Pilani Rajasthan - 333 031	03.04.2010
157.	Singhania University, Pacheribari, Jhunjunu, Rajasthan.	29.03.2008
158.	Sir Padmapat Singhania University, Bhatewar, Udaipur – 313 601.	29.03.2008
159.	Sunrise University, Bagad Rajput, Tech. Ramgarh, Alwar, Rajasthan	22.09.2011
160.	Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Mahal Jagatpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	21.04.2008
161.	Tantia University, Hanumangarh Road, Sri Ganganagar – 335 002, Rajasthan.	16.09.2013
162.	University of Engineering & Management, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	21.03.2012
163.	Vivekananda Global University, Sector-36, NRI Road, Sisyawas, Jagatpura, Jaipur – 303012, Rajasthan.	02.05.2012

	SIKKIM	
164.	Eastern Institute for integrated Learning in Management University, Jorethang, Sikkim.	24.03.2006
165.	Shri Ramasamy Memorial University, 5 th Mile, Tadong, Ranipool PO, Gangtok, Sikkim – 737 102.	16.01.2014
166.	Sikkim- Manipal University, Gangtok-737 101	11.10.1995
167.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, (ICFAI) Ranka Road, Lower Sichey, Gangtok, Sikkim - 737101.	04.10.2004
168.	Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University, Plot No. 438, N-312 Sang Phatak Road, Middle Tadong, PO Daragaorn, Tadong, East Sikkim – 237 102.	30.07.2008

	TRIPURA	
169.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India Agartala, Tripura – 799 001.	31.03.2004
	UTTAR PRADESH	
170.	Amity University, Sector-125, Noida - 201303 (U.P.)	24.03.2005
171.	Babu Banarasi Das University, 55, Babu Banarasi Das Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	12.10.2010
172.	G.L.A. University, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	01.09.2010
173.	Galgotias University, 1, Knowledge Park, Phase-II Greater Noida – 201 306, Uttar Pradesh.	07.04.2011
174.	IFTM University, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad – 244 102, Uttar Pradesh.	12.10.2010
175.	Integral University, Kursi Road, Lucknow-226 026 (U.P)	26.02.2004
176.	Invertis University, Invertis Village, Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway-24, Bareilly-243 123 (U.P.)	01.09.2010
177.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham-210 204.	06.10.2001
178.	Jaypee University, Aligarh Road, Anoopshahar, Dist. Bulandshahar – 203 390, Uttar Pradesh.	04.03.2014
179.	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, UP.	30.10.2006
180.	Maharishi University of Information Technology, Maharishi Bal Vidya Mandir & University Campus, Sitapur Road, Post-Diburia, Lucknow – 226 020, Uttar Pradesh.	24.09.2013
181.	Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur, UP.	19.06.2006
182.	Monad University, Kasmabad, PO-Pilkhua, Dt. Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.	12.10.2010

183.	Noida International University Plot No. 1, Sector-17A, Yamuna Expressway, Gautam Budh Nagar, (U.P)	12.10.2010
184.	Rama University, Rama City, G.T. Road, Mandhana, Kanpur – 209217, Uttar Pradesh.	10.01.2014
185.	Sharda University, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	24.03.2009
186.	Shiv Nadar University, Dadri, Gautham Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	06.04.2011
187.	Shobhit University, Adarsh Institutional Area, Babu Vijendra Marg, Gangoh, Distt. – Saharanpur – 247 341, (Uttar Pradesh)	05.07.2012
188.	Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University, Hadauri, Deva-Lucknow Road, Dt. Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.	04.07.2012
189.	Shri Venkateshwara University, NH-24, Rajabpur, Gajraula, J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.	12.10.2010
190.	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Delhi-Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut, U.P.	05.09.2008
191.	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi Road, Moradabad.	05.09.2008
192.	The Glocal University, Ali Akbarpur, Mizapur Pole, Tehsil – Behat, Saharanpur – 247001, Uttar Pradesh.	05.07.2012

	UTTRAKHAND	
193.	Dev Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Gayatrikunj, Shantikunj, Hardwar-249 411.	22.01.2002
194.	DIT University, Mussoorie Diversion Road, Dehradun – 248 009, Uttarakhand.	15.02.2013
195.	Graphic Era Parvatiya Vishwavidyalaya, 600, Bell Road, Clement Town, Dehradun – 248 002, Uttarakhand.	28.04.2011
196.	Himgiri Zee University, Sheeshambada, PO-Sherpur, Via-Sahaspur, Dehradun-248197, Uttarakhand	11.07.2003
197.	IMS Unison University, Makkawala Greens, Mussoorie Diversion Road, Dehradun – 248 009, Uttarakhand.	15.02.2013
198.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), C-1/103, Indira Nagar, Dehradun-248 006 (Uttarakhand).	10.07.2003
199.	Swmi Rama Himalayan University, Swami Ram Nagar, Jolly Grant, PO – Doiwala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	12.03.2013
200.	University of Patanjali, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar.	05.04.2006
201.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Building No. 7, Street No. 1, Vasant Vihar Enclave, Dehradun-284 006 (Uttarakhand).	10.07.2003

202.	Uttaranchal University, Arcadia Grant, PO Chandanwari, Premnagar, Dehradun – 248 007, Uttarakhand	15.02.2013
	WEST BENGAL	
203.	Adamas University, Barasat, Barrackpore Road, Barberia, PO Jagannathpur, PS Barasat, Kolkata – 700126, West Bengal.	11.04.2014
204.	JIS University, Agarpara, District North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	03.02.2015
205.	Seacom Skills University, Village – Kendradanga, PO – Sattore, PS – Panrui, Dist. – Birbhum-731236, West Bengal.	11.04.2014
206.	Techno India University, EM – 4, Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata – 700 091, West Bengal.	16.08.2012
207.	University of Engineering and Management, University Area, Plot No. III-B/5, Main Arterial Road (East-West), New Town, Action Area-III, Kolkata-700156, West Bengal.	03.02.2015

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482 001 was removed from State Universities list and included in Private Universities list on 21.10.2014

**KERALA STATE HIGER EDUCATION COUNCIL
STUDY ON ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN KERALA
Questionnaire for Experts & Stakeholders**

1. Name, Address & Age
2. Academic Background
3. Positions held: Govt./ Private/ Self Employed/ Retired/ Others
4. Do you feel that there is a need to establish Private Universities in Kerala?
(Please justify)
5. If yes, will it effectively serve to improve the quality level of higher education in the State?
6. If Private Universities are being established, which are the academic programmes to be offered?
7. What would be the scope for the promotion of R&D? (Industry focused and Research focused)
8. What is your learned opinion regarding the positive and negative aspects that can be anticipated while Private Universities are set up in the State?
9. What would be the suitable model of Private Universities in the state?
(sponsored by Corporates, Registered Trusts, Societies, Companies or others).
10. Is there any perception that Private Universities will be able to improve quality of higher education vis- a- vis the existing system?
11. Do you think that Private Universities will be in a better position to organize academic tie-up with prestigious Universities in India and Abroad/Industrial Houses?
12. Do you envisage an improved evaluation system in Private Universities as against the system prevailing in existing Universities?
13. What is your suggestion to raise the level of present higher education system in Kerala to global standards in quality & acceptance?
14. Please give your general comments and suggestions on this subject in a brief note.

Annexure: 3**Parameters Studied while Visiting Private Universities outside the State**

	Parameters
1	Procedure for application, approval and subsequent compliances
2	Application Fee, Corpus Fund/ Deposit etc for approval of the university
3	Nature of the Sponsoring Body (applicant) of the University
4	Role of Sponsoring Body and 3 rd Party Investors if any of the Private University
5	Courses, Term/ Year of Existence when established
6	Land in possession when established & now
7	Built up area when established & Present Infrastructure, Manpower etc now
8	Territorial jurisdiction, Affiliation, Constituent Colleges/ Institutions etc
9	Authorities of the University & Committees, Constitution etc
10	Act, Statutes, Regulations and Composition of the Governing Bodies & Powers
11	Funding Requirements & Policies; and Resource mobilization
12	Faculty/ Staff Appointment Policies – Reservation, Package, Incentives, FIP etc
13	Procedure to be followed for approval of the State Govt./ UGC/ Regulatory bodies
14	Requirements for compliance of UGC/ NAAC/ State Hr. Edn. Council Etc
15	Courses and programmes offered at different levels
16	Student Admission Policy, Fees, Reservation Policy, Scholarships etc
17	Policy on Examination, Evaluation, Grading, Certification Etc
18	Separate Regulatory Body at State Level if any, and its role and control
19	Medium/ Mode of Education (Conventional, Distance, Online etc)
20	Tie-up with other universities in India and Abroad
21	Tie-up and Collaboration with Industry, NGOs, Govt. agencies etc & Placement
22	Research and Development, Consultancy etc
23	Off-Campus, Off-Shore Campus, Study Centers if any. If yes modus operandi
24	Dissolution of Private University & Consequences of Violation of Policies etc
25	Any other relevant information

Report of the Visit to Private Universities in Karnataka

The Committee visited the following Private Universities in Karnataka during the month of July 2015

1. Alliance University - Bangalore

Alliance University, Bangalore is a Private University established in Karnataka State by Act 34 of 2010. The University is jointly recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Alliance University is one of the renowned Universities of higher learning in Karnataka, located in an intensive Campus Consisting of 40 acres in Bangalore, offering a variety of degree programmes

Alliance University was named the Best Private University of the year 2014 by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) of India, New Delhi

The University has already established Alliance School of Business (consistently ranked among the top ten Private business schools in India by various ranking agencies) the Alliance College of Engineering and Design, Alliance school of Law, Alliance Ascent College, Department of Continuing Education, Department of Performing Arts. The University is in the process of establishing many other prominent academic Units, namely Alliance College of Arts and Humanities, Alliance College of Science, Alliance College of Medicine and Dentistry, Alliance College of Education and Human Services, Alliance College Health Sciences and Alliance College of Media and Communications.

Vision

To be a world Class University that nurtures talent and radically transforms the lives of millions through excellence in teaching, research, service and Community development. To uphold a Commitment to shaping lives through scholarly teaching and learning and that which contributes to an equitable and holistic transformation of society at large.

Mission

To create and sustain a community of lifelong learners in an environment that emphasizes literacy critical thinking and humanistic and scientific enquiry .

Officers of the University

1. The Visitor (His Excellency the Governor of the State of Karnataka)
2. The Pro-Visitor (Hon'ble Minister for Higher Education, the State of Karnataka)
3. The Chancellor
4. The Vice Chancellor
5. Pro-Vice Chancellors
6. Deans of Faculties
7. The Registrar
8. The Finance Officer

Land

40 acers of land in Bangalore Metropolitan city

Corpus Fund

Rs.15 Crores Joint FD in the name of the Government of Karnataka and promoting Agency

Rs.10 Crores Bank Guarantee

Rs.25 Crores operating fund

There is a seat sharing agreement between the Government of Karnataka and the University in the ratio 40:60.

The fee for the 40% seats and reservation criteria would as per the prevailing norms, in the State of Karnataka.

Dr.Madhukar Angur is the Chancellor of the University

2. M.S.Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Bangalore.

The Gokula Education Foundation (Medical) established M.S.Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences during the month of December 2013 by integrating the M.S.Ramaiah School of advanced studies, M.S.Ramaiah Dental College, M.S.Ramaiah College of Pharmacy, M.S.Ramaiah College of Hotel Management and M.S.Ramaiah Advanced Legal Learning Centre

University aims to focus its programmes on student – centric higher education so that the graduates are equipped with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills expected by industry and business.

The University has five Verticals:

Academic Studies

Academic Research

Sponsored Research

A Techno centre for Training, Skill Development and Life Long Learning and Consultancy, Product Design and Development and Entrepreneurship Development.

Students of the University can expect to experience an integrated approach to academics research, training, real life problem solving and entrepreneurship.

The University's head office is located as the Gnanagangothri Campus MSR Nagar, Bangalore

Officers of the University, Land, Corpus fund and other financial requirements, seat sharing/ fee structure for Government seats, reservation etc. are same as in other Private Universities in the Karnataka State.

Prof.S.R.Shankapal is the Present Vice Chancellor.

3. C.M.R.University – Bangalore

C.M.R.University, Bangalore, is a Private University in Karnataka, sponsored by C.M.R.Jnanadhara Trust to promote and undertake the advancement of applied University education in Technical, Health, Management, Life Sciences and allied sectors, established under Karnataka act No.45 of 2013.

CMR University campus is located at 3rd C cross 6th A Main, HRBR Layout, Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore, and the main campus is near Kempagowda International Airport Bangalore with its sprawling 60 acres of land

The CMR University offers programmes that encourage a choice of multiple electives and that incorporates activity based learning through use of cases . The Faculty body consists of a balanced mix of experienced academicians as well as senior industry Practitioners. CMR University is actively collaborating with foreign Universities and companies in various industries for knowledge transfer in emerging areas in the fields of Technology, Management, Economics and Social Sciences.

The University has the following schools and Academic Programmes:

1. School of Research and Innovation
2. School of Economics and Commerce
3. School of Social Sciences and Humanities
4. School of Management
5. School of Architecture
6. Centre for Critical and Creative Learning

Dr.Anand K Joshi is the present Vice Chancellor

4. Azim Premji University

Azim Premji University was established as a not – for – profit Private autonomous University under the Azim Premji University Act No.14 of 2010 of the Karnataka Legislature

The University now functions at the temporary campus at PES Institute of Technology campus, Electronic City, Hosur Road, on the outskirts of Bangalore.

The Mission of Azim Premji University is to create outstanding and effective programmes of learning, research and advocacy in education, development and allied fields like health, nutrition and livelihood. The University aims at facilitating systemic change in education and allied development areas by conducting extensive research, developing new talent and creating domain knowledge.

The Azim Premji University Foundation is the sponsor of the University. Azim Premji is the fonder Chancellor of the University and Anurag Behar is the Vice – Chancellor.

The University offers Post – graduate Courses in Education and Development (M.A.in Education and M.A. in Development) From July 2015 onwards the

University is offering U.G.programmes leading to Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (B.Sc). Specialization would be offered in Humanities (Combined History, Literature and philosophy), Science (Physics, Biology) and Social Sciences (Economics, Politics). Students would also have opportunity to take up research and projects to obtain an honours degree. This would be a full time, three year, residential programme.

The full fledged new Campus is under construction between Attibele and Sarjapura.

Detailed Report of the Study Visit to Private Universities in NCR/UP/HARYANA

Jaypee University Anoopshaha UP on 22 July 2015

Jaypee University Anoopshaha was established vide UP Government Act No. 8 of 2014 dated 04/03/2014, and the University was formally launched on 14/08/2014. UGC inspection was conducted and the approval is awaited.

Sponsoring Society: This University is sponsored by the J P society, and is run on the "Gurukulam Concept" like the famous universities like Nalanda, Thakshasila etc. Besides this University the sponsoring society owns 3 more universities at Noida UP (a Deemed to be University), Shimla in HP and Guna in MP (Private Universities). Most of the funds are generated through the CSR of the sponsoring company

Land and Buildings: The University owns 56.5 acres of land in the banks of river Ganga in a rural village area and is away 165 Kms from Delhi. This is a typical example of a remote rural village transformed into a centre of excellence in higher education. In the UP Act 40 acres of land is fixed as minimum. Over one Lakh sq. ft built in area is made before the commencement of the courses in the first year. Constructions are going on

Corpus Fund: As per UP Act 10 Cr should be there as corpus fund. Application fee is Rs.1 Lakh. New players are also allowed as per UP Act. No track record is essential

Regulatory Authority: None in UP. Every year the management has to submit an annual report to the Ministry

Admission: On the basis of merit only. 50% seats are filled from JEE. Remaining 50% on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying exam. Admission process is controlled from the J P Education office. In the first year there were 197 students from all over northern India. Second year admission is going own and the response is very good

Fees: Fee is fixed by the management. Reservation is given as per UP Govt. rules but no fee concession is given. Reimbursement of fees is made by the government. B Tech. fee is Rs. 1 Lakh per year now. The 1% of the fee is to be paid to the government.

Appointments: Appointments are made as per UGC norms. All the faculty members have at least one IIT/ IIM or reputed NIT degree. Details of all faculties are published in the university website. Exemption of upper age is permitted to senior and competent faculties. Reservation policy is not followed as it is not specified in the UP Act. Salary and other package is same as UGC, however more incentives are given to deserving faculties and most of them are getting better package. All teachers are staying in the campus

Examination: Question paper is set by a team of teachers internally and valuation is also made internally. 25% marks are allotted for internal assessment. 10 point grading system

is followed. Complaint remedial mechanism is followed. Answer scripts are shown to the students.

Placement and Projects: 100 % placement is done in the own companies. Projects are also done in the J P own companies and firms

Approval of Regulatory bodies: Awaited

Jaypee Institute of Information Technology (JIIT) Noida

Jaypee Institute of Information Technology Noida, UP which is a Deemed University is 35 Kms from Delhi, in a very thickly populated locality in Noida.

UP Act for Deemed universities is also almost the same as that of Private Universities

JIIT has the approval of UGC, AICTE, AIU etc. They have over 25000 sq. meters of built in area. 80% of the students and faculty stay in the campus. They follow total E-governance system. Parents can also log in.

Present strength is 1230 students from all over India, and the admission process is going on.

Galgotias University Noida UP

(Sponsored by Smt. Shakunthala Educational Welfare Society Delhi)

Previously the management had two colleges – Galgotias Institute of Management and Technology and Galgotias College of Engineering and Technology affiliated to the U P Technical University.

Land: 52 Acres of land in one campus

Courses: They have B Tech., M Tech., MBA, MCA, BPT, Pharmacy, Nursing, Architect, BEd, B Sc Hospitality, MA Media Studies, Commerce, LLB etc. All courses are approved by the statutory bodies

Admission: On the basis of merit only. They conduct their own entrance test

Faculty: Selection as per UGC norms and the payment package is also as per UGC norms. However most of the faculties are highly qualified and the package is much better than UGC package.

Placements: More than 85% get good placements. They have active tie-ups with several institutions in India and abroad

ASHOKA UNIVERSITY, SONIPAT HARYANA

It is a university with a difference, established in the Rajeev Gandhi Education City in Sonipat Haryana. It was established by a separate Act of the Govt. of Haryana on 2nd May 2014 in a campus spread over 25 Acres.

Sponsoring Body: Ashoka University is sponsored by a group of Founders by forming a Section. 8 Company called “International Foundation for Research and Education. Funds

are generated through the contributions of the sponsors and the CSR of the parent companies of the founders.

At present they possess a built up area of about 4 Lakhs sq. Ft. They plan to increase the built up area to 14 Lakhs by 2020. All students and faculty stay in the campus and is a fully residential programme. At present they have 35% international faculty.

They conduct two innovative courses 1. U G programme in Liberal Arts and PG Diploma in Liberal Arts (Young India Fellowship Programme) in Liberal Arts. Second batch admission is going on. For 200 seats they have more than 3200 applications. They have a typical selection process.

The fees for both courses are Rs.6 Lakhs. Reservation policy is as per government rules, but there is no fee concession.

Application fee is Rs.10 Lakhs. Corpus fund is Rs. 5 Cr to be kept as Fixed Deposit with Higher Education Department. The University can take the interest.

New players can also apply for Private University. Track record is not compulsory. Separate act for each University. No regulatory body.

University has to submit annual report to the government. Annual renewal fee is fixed by the government. Now it is Rs.1 lakh per year. Government control is very limited

Examination and evaluation is conducted internally. Complaint remedial mechanism is made internally.

O P JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SONIPAT

It is another Private University of International standard, established in Sonipat by the O P Jindal group through a charitable trust. The University was established in the year 2009-10 in an 80 acres campus with 100 students and now they have 1800 students.

Most of the courses are interdisciplinary and integrated. They conduct their own selection process and all students stay in the campus. The fee varies from 1 to 5 lakhs per year. They have students from abroad also.

Staff qualification is much above the UGC norms and now there are more than 30% International faculty. It is a residential university.

All conditions are as per Haryana government rule.

KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

Proposal for Establishing a Private University

1.	Particulars of Sponsoring body :- a) Name of the Trust (A copy of the rules / bylaws shall be enclosed) b) Name of the President of the Trust c) Date of Registration				
2.	Complete Postal Address with Pin : a) E-mail address: b) Telephone No :				
3.	Whether the trust / company is registered under section 25 of the companies Act 1956				
4.	The objects of the proposed University (in brief)				
5.	a) Name of the designated Officer of the Sponsoring body who is empowered to take decisions on behalf of the body b) Name of the Designated Officer who can be contacted at the time of Visit of the Screening Committee				
6.	a) Name of the proposed university b) Location of the Campus: c) The Area under possession : (Survey No., Hobli, Taluk) d) Completed address of the location with Pin:				
7.	Ongoing programmes in the proposed campus of the University (Faculty wise) State specifically if the approval competent regulatory authority. (Such as AICTE, NCTE, MCI) has been obtained. *Applicable to the Trust / Society/Company which proposes to upgrade one of its existing campus to a University.	Faculty	Programme	Competent authority	Date of approval of the competent authority
8.	Other Programmes offered by the Trust / Society / Company which proposed to upgrade one of its existing campus to a University				
9.	Name of the University to which the courses / colleges mentioned under Column 7 & 8 above are affiliated at present.				
10.	State the programmes the Trust / Company/Society wants to introduce in the proposed campus of the University, if University granted (state programmes faculty wise)				

11.	Whether the Trust has established a deemed University. If so, give details	
12.	<p>Whether the following check lists been enclosed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A brief history of Trust (b) The object of the proposed University & Justification for the establishment of the proposed University (c) The extent of the proposed camp, and status of the institution if already established (d) The nature and type of programmes of studies and research to be undertaken by the University immediately following the commencement and within a period of five academic years after commencement of the University. (e) The details of Human Resources, (Faculty & Staff provided/ to be provided, discipline wise, subject wise) The method & procedure followed/proposed to be followed for recruitment and appointment of employees in the University including their pay scale and service conditions and reservations if any (f) The infrastructure facilities created / proposed to be created for the courses of study and conduct of research etc., (This shall include Laboratory facilities procurement of equipment, Library and other facilities). (g) Details of play grounds & other facilities available or proposed to be created for games & extracurricular activities. (h) Phased outlay of capital expenditure for a period of five academic years immediately following the commencement date. (i) Item-wise recurring and nonrecurring expenditure and sources of finance. (j) The plans for mobilizing resources to meet the cost of capital expenditure and the manner of repayment. (k) The scheme of generation of funds internally through collection of fee from students, revenues anticipated from consultancy and other services rendered by the University and other anticipated incomes (l) The years of experience and expertise in the concerned discipline of education if any by sponsoring agency as well as in financial management. 	

	<p>(give details such as the name of the University/Deemed to be University / Autonomous College / Affiliated college / Primary, Secondary Education institution established and managed by the trust or company under the UGC Act or State Law along with a brief note about the type of program offered in those institutions.)</p> <p>(m) A master plan of the existing campus / proposed campus</p> <p>(n) Any other information the sponsoring body wishes to submit</p> <p>(o) Procedure followed / proposed to be followed for selection of students including the quota of seats.</p>	
13.	<p>Whether the following documents have been submitted along with the proposal.</p> <p>a) A Memorandum of Association, Rules and Byelaws of the Trust / Society / Company of the sponsoring body.</p> <p>b) An audited financial statement of accounts of the Society / Trust / Company as the case may be for the previous three years immediately preceding the date of submission of proposal.</p> <p>c) National & International Collaboration established / proposed to be established</p>	

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT: REQUIREMENTS

- 1) Sponsoring Body**
 - a) Name and Address
 - b) Registration Details
 - c) Sponsors, Supporters and their background
 - d) Educational track record of the Sponsoring Body

- 2) Objectives**
 - a) Vision Statement
 - b) Mission Statement
 - c) Objectives of the Proposed Private University

- 3) Justification for the Proposal**
 - a) In Kerala scenario
 - b) Needs Study and Potential evaluation

- 4) Proposed Academic Programmes**
 - a) Characteristics of Academic Programmes
 - b) Programme Features
 - c) Programme Regulation
 - d) Student Admission Policy
 - e) ICT Based Student Support Services
 - f) Tie-ups with other Academic/ Research institutions
 - g) Industry interaction if any

- 5) Research Focus**
 - a) Focus on Research
 - b) Research Identification
 - c) Collaborative Research

- 6) Collaborations and Networking**
 - a) Objectives.
 - b) Areas of collaboration
 - c) Collaboration/articulation agreements

- 7) Governance and Management**
 - a) Collective Governance
 - b) Statutory Boards & Committees
 - c) University Structure
 - d) Manuals/ Operating System

8) Faculty Management

- a) Introduction
- b) Faculty composition and Selection procedures
- c) Faculty Improvement Programmes

9) Campus Development

- a) Physical Infrastructure in possession
- b) Application of Technology
- c) Master plan/ Plans for future development

10) Financial Projections

- a) Source of Funding
- b) External Funding if any
- c) Cost Analysis
- d) Projected Expenditure Estimates for 5 years

11) Regulatory Issues

- a) Govt. of Kerala
- b) University Grants Commission
- c) Statutory and Regulatory bodies
- d) Professional bodies
- e) Risk analysis

DRAFT PRIVATE UNIVERSITY MODEL ACT

TheUniversity Act, 20..

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate in the State of Kerala a University of unitary nature in Private sector to promote and undertake higher education at advanced levels and allied areas and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto for the purposes hereinafter appearing.

Be it enacted by the Kerala State Assembly in theyear of the Republic of India as follows.

Chapter – I
Preliminary

1. Short title, Extent and Commencement

- a. This Act may be called University Act, 20--
- b. It extends to the whole of Kerala State
- c. It, or any section thereof, shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint

2. Definitions: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

- a) "Academic Council" means the Academic Council of the University
- b) "Board of Studies" means the Board of Studies of the University
- c) "Campus" means Campus established in one or more places and maintained by the University, within such geographical area as may be prescribed
- d) "Constituent College" means an educational institution directly maintained by the University
- e) "Court" means the Court of the University
- f) "Department" means a branch of study under a Faculty in the University
- g) "Executive Council" means the Executive Council of the University
- h) "Existing College" means a college or an institution which imparts education and is proposed to be merged with, run or maintained by the University when it is converted to a Private University
- i) "Faculty" means a faculty of the university
- j) "Government" means the State Government of Kerala / India as the case may be

- k) "National Academic and Accreditation Bodies" means statutory and regulatory bodies established by the Government of India for laying down norms and conditions for ensuring high academic standards
- l) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by the Statutes under the Act.
- m) "Registrar" means Registrar of the University
- n) "Regulations" means regulations of the University made under this Act and Statutes thereunder;
- o) "Sponsoring Agency" means the Principal Sponsor of the University, who shall be a Registered Society or a Trust or a Company registered under Section 8 or 25 of the Companies Act, having a creditable track record for a period of not less than 10 years in the field of higher education; provided that any corporate body can, if necessary, collaborate with the Principal Sponsor in the establishment of the University.
- p) "State" means State of Kerala
- q) "Statutes" means Statutes of the University made under this Act
- r) "Student" means a student enrolled for a course of study or research in the University
- s) "Teacher" means Professor, Associate Professor, Reader, Assistant Professor, Lecturer, Visiting or Guest Faculty or such other person as may be appointed for imparting instruction or conducting or to guide research in the University or in a constituent college or off-campus centre or off-shore campus in conformity with the norms specified by the UGC.
- t) "University" means established and under this Act.
- u) "Visitor" means Visitor of the University
- v) Chancellor, Pro Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Pro Vice Chancellor mean respectively the Chancellor, Pro Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Pro Vice Chancellor of the University

Chapter – II

The University and the Sponsoring Agency

3. Establishment of the University:

- a) The, being the Sponsoring Agency, shall establish a University of unitary nature subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall have the right to manage it accordingly.
- b) The said University shall be known as.....with head quarters atand shall have area of operation within the limits of districts of Kerala.

- c) The University shall satisfy the norms prescribed by the Government in the matter of establishment of Private University with regard to the following , subject to the satisfaction of a screening committee consisting of three members nominated by the Kerala State Higher Education Council.
- i. The availability of land being *not less than 20 acres in Urban and 30 acres in Rural areas.
 - ii. Campus development such as buildings having a minimum area of 5000 square metres *for administrative block and additional space as may be prescribed by regulatory bodies with required equipment and infrastructural amenities.
 - iii. The Sponsoring Agency shall have a minimum Corpus Fund valued at Rs 50 Crores of which Rs 20 Crores shall be a Fixed Deposit jointly with the Government with interest accruing to the Sponsoring Agency for purposes of development of the University, and Rs 30 Crores shall be the minimum Working Capital in the form of deposits and valuable securities to be maintained by the Sponsoring Agency, provided that the Working Capital shall at all times be sufficient to meet the recurring expenditure of the University for an year
 - iv. The Financial Plan of the University including schemes for mobilizing and deploying resources shall be submitted to Government on the 1st of March every year.

4. The University shall start academic operations only after the State Government issues a notification in this regard in the official Gazette according sanction for the commencement of the functioning of the University

5. The Chancellor, Pro- Chancellor, The Court, Members of the Executive Council & Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members shall constitute a body corporate which can sue and be sued by and in the name of the Registrar.

6. The land and other movable and immovable properties acquired, created, arranged or built by the Sponsoring Agency for the purpose of the University shall vest in the University and shall not be alienated or used for any purpose other than that incidental to the objects of the University

*Suggested and modified by the Executive Council, KSHEC.

7. Finances of the University:-The University will be self-supporting and shall not depend on the State Government for any financial support or assistance as such;

Provided that the State may grant support by way of assistance for research projects floated by the University and for Government sponsored activities in the University;

Provided further that the University may receive financial support from any other source.

8. Constituent Colleges, Off- Campus Centres and Off- Shore Campuses: –

The University may establish Constituent Colleges, Off- campus Centres and Off- shore campuses directly administered and operated by the University after satisfying the required infrastructural and academic norms and after the lapse of such years of existence as may be prescribed by the UGC.

9. Objects of the University: The University shall engage in activities aimed at:-

- a) Providing instruction, teaching, training, consultancy, research & development in various academic disciplines.
- b) Providing innovations in education leading to restructuring of courses, new methods of teaching, training and learning in various disciplines and interdisciplinary studies for the integrated and wholesome development of the students of the University.
- c) Providing instruction in such branches of learning as the University may, from time to time, determine and to make provisions for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and skills.
- d) Providing high quality capacity building, industrial linkages and development systems for teachers, professionals and administrators in education and other systems at various locations.
- e) Establishing constituent colleges at various locations.
- f) Granting, subject to such conditions as the University may determine, Diplomas or Certificates, and conferring Degrees and other academic distinctions on the basis of examination, evaluation or any other method of testing of persons; and withdrawing any such Diplomas, Certificates, Degrees or other academic distinctions for good and sufficient cause.
- g) Collaborating with other Universities, Institutions, Industries and Professional associations in India and abroad.
- h) Carrying out such other or similar acts as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University.

10. Authority of the University:- The University shall have authority to undertake any task to fulfill the objectives and to undertake the following :-

- a) Confer degrees, diplomas, and titles as well as institute and award fellowships, scholarships, prizes, awards, medals, citations etc. in accordance with the statutes
- b) prescribe and recover such fees and other charges that may be fixed by statutes
- c) create academic posts and appoint faculty, officers and employees as per norms prescribed by statutory and regulatory bodies.
- d) receive donations and gifts and acquire, hold, manage trusts and endowments and dispose of any movable property.
- e) maintain proper hostels and residential arrangements as well as transport, recreation and library facilities for students and staff
- f) ensure discipline and good conduct among students and staff.
- g) conduct Seminars, Symposia, Refresher and Orientation Courses, Conferences and Faculty Improvement Programmes
- h) prescribe minimum standards for admission to various courses offered by the University.
- i) produce and publish instructional materials of high quality.
- j) do all such other acts whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or otherwise as may be necessary to further the objects of the University.

11. University to be Open :

Admissions and appointments shall be open to all eligible persons and no one shall be discriminated against solely on the basis of caste, class, creed, gender or nationality and shall be done on the basis of merit, Rules and Regulations as notified in advance; Provided that all admissions shall be subject to the rules for reservation in force from time to time for those belonging to the SC/ST/OBC categories.

12. Accreditation and Approval from National and International Agencies:

The University and the courses run by the University shall conform to the standards prescribed by the respective accrediting and other regulatory bodies and shall duly obtain accreditation or approval from such bodies as per norms prevalent from time to time and shall also strive for obtaining certification from internationally acknowledged and reputed agencies.

13. Powers of the Sponsoring Agency:- The sponsoring agency shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the powers :-

- a) To appoint the Chancellor
- b) To appoint the Pro – Chancellor(s) in consultation with the chancellor.
- c) To constitute the Court of the University
- d) To nominate the members of the Executive Council

- e) To mobilise and manage the finances and properties of the University.

Chapter III
Officers of the University

14. Officers of the University:- The officers of the University shall be the following:-

- a) The Visitor
- b) The Chancellor
- c) The Pro – Chancellor(s)
- d) The Vice Chancellor
- e) The Pro-Vice Chancellor(s)
- f) The Registrar
- g) The Controller of Examinations
- h) The Controller of Finance
- i) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be Officers of the University.

a) The Visitor:

- i. The Governor of Kerala shall be the Visitor.
- ii. The Visitor shall preside over the convocation of the University.
- iii. The Visitor shall have the power to direct the Court to consider any matter and if necessary, to call for report on any affairs of the University.

b) The Chancellor

- i. The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Sponsoring Agency and shall be a person with adequate academic credentials.
- ii. The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes made there under, which shall include the following, namely
 - a. To be the Head of the University
 - b. To preside over the convocation in the absence of the Visitor
 - c. To appoint, re appoint or terminate the Vice Chancellor in accordance with this Act and Statutes
 - d. To appoint Pro-Vice Chancellor(s), Deans, Registrar, Controller of Examinations and The Controller of Finance in consultation with the Vice Chancellor
 - e. To nominate members of the Court
 - f. To constitute Executive Council and other authorities

- g. To resolve a dispute (excluding the disputes at a meeting of the Court) in the manner provided in this Act

c) The Pro Chancellor(s):-

- a) The Pro Chancellor(s) shall be appointed by the sponsoring agency in consultation with the Chancellor, on such terms and conditions as may be described in the Statutes.
- b) He shall assist the Chancellor in discharging his duties and shall act in accordance with the directions of the Chancellor as may be laid down in the Statutes.

d) The Vice Chancellor

- i. The Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor for a period of three years under the terms and conditions laid down in the statute from among three persons recommended by the Search Committee constituted for this purpose as per subclause (ii) below and shall be eligible for reappointment, if found fit .
- ii. The Committee to select the panel of three names for the appointment of Vice Chancellor shall consist of the following:
 - a. One nominee of the Chancellor who will be the Convener
 - b. Two nominees of the Court of whom one shall be a renowned academician preferably a Vice Chancellor or a former Vice Chancellor
- iii. The Search Committee on the basis of merit and as per UGC norms shall recommend a person or a panel of three names and submit it to the Chancellor.
- iv. The Chancellor shall appoint the Vice Chancellor from the panel submitted by the Search Committee
- v. The Vice Chancellor shall be the Chief Executive and the Principal Academic Officer of the University and shall exercise supervision and control over the affairs of the University
- vi. It shall be lawful for the Vice Chancellor to take any immediate action which is urgently warranted, if the competent authority is not in session or in a position to take immediate action, subject to subsequent ratification by such body at its next meeting.
- vii. The Vice Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be laid down by the Statutes.
- viii. The Vice Chancellor may preside over the Convocation of the University in the absence of the Visitor and the Chancellor.
- ix. The Vice Chancellor may approve the agenda for meetings of the Court

- x. The services of the Vice Chancellor may be terminated by the Chancellor with the concurrence of the Court after* the constitution of a committee to conduct a due enquiry consistent with the principles of natural justice.

e) The Pro- Vice Chancellor(s):-

- i. The Chancellor may appoint a Pro-Vice Chancellor in charge of administration and another in charge of academic matters in consultation with the Vice Chancellor as per the provisions of the Act and Statutes.
- ii. They shall assist the Vice Chancellor in discharging his duties and shall act in accordance with the directions of the Vice Chancellor as prescribed in the Statutes

f) The Registrar:-

- i. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Chancellor in such manner and under such terms and conditions as prescribed in the Statutes
- ii. All contracts on behalf of the University shall be entered in to by the Registrar.
- iii. The University can sue and be sued only in the name of the Registrar.
- iv. The Registrar shall have the power to authenticate records on behalf of the University and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred by the Statutes or may be required from time to time by the Chancellor or the Vice Chancellor.
- v. The Registrar shall be responsible for the custody of the records and the common seal of the University.

g) The Controller of Examinations:-

The Controller of Examinations shall be appointed by Chancellor in such manner and under such terms and conditions laid down in the Statutes.

h) The Controller of Finance

The Controller of Finance shall be appointed by the Chancellor in such manner and under such terms and conditions laid down in the Statutes.

i) Deans of Faculties:-

Deans of Faculties may be appointed by the Chancellor in such manner and they shall exercise such powers and such duties laid down in the Statutes.

j) Other Officers:-

The appointment and terms and conditions of service and powers and duties of other officers of the University shall be prescribed in the Statutes.

*Suggested and modified by the Executive Council, KSHEC.

Chapter IV
Authorities of the University

15. Authorities of the University:-

The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:-

- a. The Court
- b. The Executive Council
- c. The Academic Council
- d. The Research & Innovation Council
- e. Finance Committee
- f. Other committees as may be declared by Statutes of the University

a. The Court and its Powers

1. The Court shall consist of the following, namely:-

- i. The Chancellor who will be the Chairperson
- ii. The Pro-Chancellor(s)
- iii. The President of the Sponsoring Body or his nominee
- iv. The Vice Chancellor
- v. The Pro- Vice Chancellor(s)
- vi. Two members nominated by the Kerala State Higher Education Council.
- vii. Five experts nominated by the sponsoring agency of whom one shall be a woman and another shall be from the SC/ST/Other Backward Communities and the third member drawn from Industry/Commerce.
- viii. One renowned academician nominated by the UGC
- ix. One of the Deans nominated by the Chancellor in rotation
- x. The Registrar who shall be Member Secretary.

2. The tenure of office of members, their appointment, renewal, removal and code of conduct shall be laid down in the Statutes.

3. Simple majority will constitute the quorum

4. In the absence of the Chancellor the meeting shall be presided over by the Pro-Chancellor/Vice Chancellor.

5. The Court shall have the following powers, namely

- I. To lay down the policies of the University
- II. To review and if necessary revise the decisions of other authorities and officers as and when deemed necessary.
- III. To consider the Budget, Annual Report and the audited Accounts of the University approved by the Executive Council.

- IV. To appoint auditors
 - V. To consider new Statutes or amend or repeal the earlier Statutes, Regulations and Rules as recommended by the Executive Council.
 - VI. To nominate appropriate members to various committees of the University as laid down in the Act and Statutes.
 - VII. To take such decisions and steps as are found desirable for effectively carrying out the objectives of the University.
 - VIII. To delegate any of its powers to the Executive Council if found necessary, from time to time.
6. The Court shall meet at least once in four months.

b. The Executive Council:

1. The Executive Council shall consist of the following namely :
 - i. The Vice Chancellor
 - ii. The Pro-Vice Chancellor(s)
 - iii. Three experts nominated by the sponsoring agency of whom one shall be a woman and another shall be from SC/ST/Other Backward Communities and the third member shall be drawn from Industry/Commerce.
 - iv. Three Deans of Faculties of the University nominated by the Chancellor on rotation.
 - v. One member nominated by the Kerala State Higher Education Council.
 - vi. The Registrar (Member Secretary)
2. The Vice Chancellor shall preside over the meetings of Executive Council and in the absence of the Vice Chancellor; the Pro-Vice Chancellor in charge of Administration shall preside.
3. The Executive Council shall meet at least once every month
4. The powers and functions of Executive Council shall be:
 - g) To implement the policies and programmes as indicated by the Court.
 - h) To review and if necessary revise the decisions of other authorities and officers as and when deemed necessary in anticipation of being ratified by the Court.
 - i) To consider and approve the Budget, Annual Report and the audited Accounts of the University approved by the Executive Council.
 - j) To approve new Statutes or amend or repeal the earlier Statutes, Regulations and Rules as recommended by the Executive Council.

- k) To take such decisions and steps as are found desirable for effectively carrying out the objectives of the University subject to ratification by the Court.
- l) To consider and approve the decisions of all other Committees except the Court.

c. The Academic Council:-

- 1. The Academic Council shall consist of the following namely:-
 - a) The Vice Chancellor
 - b) The Pro- Vice Chancellor(s)
 - c) The Registrar
 - d) All Deans of Faculties
 - e) All Heads of Departments (who are not Deans of Faculties)
 - f) Five Academicians nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor
 - g) Five representatives of Industries nominated by the Chancellor
 - h) Two Academicians nominated by the KSHEC
 - i) Such other members of the faculties as may be prescribed in the statutes
- 2. The Academic Council shall be the principal academic body of the University and shall subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes, Regulations and Rules, coordinate and exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the University.

d. The Research & Innovation Council:-

- 1. The Research & Innovation Council shall consist of the following, namely
 - a) The Vice Chancellor
 - b) The Pro- Vice Chancellor(s)
 - c) The Dean of Research nominated by the VC
 - d) All Deans
 - e) Three representatives of the Industries or Research Organisations nominated by the Chancellor
 - f) Three reputed academicians nominated by the VC
- 2. The research activities of the University shall be coordinated and carried out under the general supervision of the Research & Innovation Council.

e. Finance Committee

- 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of the following , Namely,
 - a) The Chancellor (Chairperson)

- b) The Vice Chancellor
- c) Registrar
- d) Controller (Finance) -Member Secretary
- e) Three nominees of the Sponsoring Agency of which one shall be a Chartered Accountant
- f) Such other members as may be prescribed in the Statute

f. Other Authorities:- The Constitution, powers, functions of the other authorities shall be such as specified by the statutes.

16. Disqualification of Officers and Members of Any Authority:

A person may be disqualified from being an officer or a member of any authority of the University, if he:

- a) Is of unsound mind
- b) Is insolvent
- c) Has been convicted of any offence
- d) Is facing criminal prosecution on a charge involving moral turpitude filed by the State on which a court has framed charges
- e) Has indulged in unfair practices in the conduct of examinations and in the awarding of degrees

17. Proceedings not Invalidated on Account of Vacancy: No act or proceedings of any authority of the University shall be invalid merely because of vacancy or defect in the constitution of the body.

Chapter V
Statutes and Regulations

18. Statutes: Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes will provide for all or any matter, relating to the University and staff as follows:

- a) The procedure of transaction of business by the various authorities of the University.
- b) The Constitution of a Body not specified in this Act
- c) Maintenance and management of Funds.
- d) The terms and conditions regarding appointments of Vice Chancellor, PVC, Registrar, The Controller of Examinations , the Controller of Finance and other officers other than teachers

- e) The mechanism and procedure to be followed to resolve disputes, if any, among the authorities, officers, staff, and students of the University.
- f) Creation and restructuring Faculties and Departments.
- g) The modes, terms and conditions for entering into agreements with other institutions of learning/ research.
- h) Procedure for conferment of Degrees and Diplomas, Honourary Titles and such other citations
- i) Procedure for institution and awarding of scholarships
- j) Determination and declaration of fees for different courses.
- k) Institutions of fellowships, scholarships, medals and Prizes
- l) Laying down procedure for making appointments to the different faculties in accordance with the procedure and rules
- m) Any other matter that may be prescribed by the Court as required to be made under statute.

19. Procedure for making Statutes:-

- a) The First Statutes of the University shall be framed by the Executive Council and the Court shall be the authority to approve the Statutes with or without modifications.
- b) They shall come into effect from the date mentioned in the statutes
- c) The University shall publish all Statutes in the official website

20. Power to amend the Statutes:

The Court may create, amend, or repeal Statutes, after considering the recommendations of the Executive Council.

21. Regulations: Subject to the provisions this Act, regulations may provide for the following matters, namely:-

- a) Admission of students to the University
- b) The programmes of study prescribed for all degrees.
- c) The award of degrees / diplomas
- d) The award of fellowships, scholarships etc.
- e) Procedure and scheme for the conduct of examinations
- f) Fees to be obtained for various courses
- g) Maintenance of discipline

22. Procedure for making Regulations:

Regulations shall be framed or amended by the Academic Council with the approval of the Executive Council

23. Regulating the Fees:

The fees for various Courses and Programmes, , shall be determined by a Committee consisting of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Controller (Finance), and a representative each from the Court and the Executive Council nominated by the Chancellor.

Chapter VI
Miscellaneous

24. Conditions of Service of Employees:

- a) Every employee shall be appointed under a written contract subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.
- b) Disciplinary action against the employees shall be governed by the Service Rules framed under the Statutes.
- c) Disputes between the University and the employees shall be resolved in terms of the contract

25. General Fund:

The University shall establish a General Fund to which the following amounts shall be credited namely

- a. All fees collected by the University
- b. All amounts received from various other sources

26. Annual Report:

The annual report of the University for a Financial Year shall be presented by the Registrar before the Executive Council for consideration and approval, and shall thereafter be submitted to the Court and the Visitor before the 31st of December every year.

27. Audit and Accounts:

- a) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared by the Controller of Finance under the supervision of the Executive Council and audited by a Chartered Accountant appointed by the Court every year.
- b) Copy of the Audited Accounts shall be submitted to the Court before the 31st of December every year
- c) The University shall forward the Audited Accounts to the Visitor.

28. Grievance Redressal:

There shall be a Grievance Redressal Board consisting of three eminent persons constituted by the Chancellor which can receive and hear complaints, conduct enquiries and give its recommendation to the Executive Council for consideration.

29. Enquiry by Visitor:

The Visitor, may, on being satisfied that prima facie grounds exist for taking action as hereunder, enquire into allegations relating to any violations of the provisions of this Act, Statutes or Regulations by the University.

30. UGC Regulations

It shall be mandatory for the University to comply with the regulations made by the UGC.

31. Dissolution of the University:

- a. If the University proposes dissolution suo-moto, the Chancellor shall submit a report with valid reasons to the Visitor at least 12 months in advance and the Visitor may after due consideration transmit the same with his specific recommendation to the Government for a decision on the matter, taking care of the interests of the students and staff.
- b. The State Government may direct the dissolution of the University, in consultation with the Visitor, for specific reasons relating to persistent non-compliance with and violations of the provisions of the Act or based on the directions of the University Grants Commission.
- c. In the event of dissolution, the State Government shall appoint a Special Officer, who in consultation with the Vice Chancellor shall take steps in accordance with UGC Regulations with regard to the continued studies of the enrolled students and the disposal of the moveable and immovable properties of the University.

32. Powers of Higher Education Council:

The Kerala State Higher Education Council shall have powers, to monitor:

- a. maintenance of standards of degrees and programmes offered by the University
- b. Prevention of Commercialisation of education
- c. Contravention of the provisions of the Act, if any.

Difference between Non-Autonomous Institutions, Autonomous Institutions and Private Universities

Association with University	
Non-Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Universities or Colleges affiliated to a Govt. University and follows its prescribed syllabus & curriculum, examination and evaluation, grading etc. 2. Degrees are awarded by the affiliating University 3. Strict controls by the Government, UGC and affiliating university <p>Examples: Kerala University, NSS College Changanacherry, Marian College Kuttikkanam, Farook College Kozhikode</p>
Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affiliated to a Govt. University but does not necessarily follow its syllabus or curriculum, examination and evaluation, grading etc. 2. Degrees are awarded by the affiliating University 3. Has controls by the Government, UGC and affiliating university <p>Examples: Mar Ivanios College Trivandrum, St. Teresa's College Ernakulam, St. Thomas College Trichur</p>
Private University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved as a Private University by the State Government 2. No affiliated Colleges, but can have Multidisciplinary courses and Constituent colleges 3. Private University has its own course and programme structure, syllabus or curriculum, examination and evaluation, grading etc. 4. Degrees are awarded by the same Private University 5. Has limited controls by the Government and UGC <p>Examples: Jaypee University Noida, Ashoka University Sonapat, Azim Premji University, Bangalore, C.M.R. University Bangalore, Techno India University, Kolkata, W. Bengal, JIS University, Agarpara, West Bengal.</p>
Salient Features	
Non-Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curriculum is common with many other affiliated institutes and is regulated by a University throughout a certain region. 2. Approval and recognition of the courses everywhere 3. Large number of students opt for courses 4. Exams, evaluation and grading are conducted with transparency by the affiliated University.
Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Academic independence which gives it the freedom to revise the syllabus frequently and as and when needed and follow a schedule which is more suitable for the set curriculum. 2. The Curriculum and Syllabus are to be approved by the affiliating university when there is a revision 3. Exams and evaluation are conducted by the institute itself on time and are in accordance with what is being taught during the session.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Relative grading system where the highest marks obtained by a student decide the marks the others get. So in case of a difficult paper, a low percentage score would not necessarily mean a low GPA. 5. Degrees finally awarded by the affiliated University which generally carries a lot of reputation, credibility and approval.
Private University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A new breed of academic concept which is successfully tested and implemented all over the world 2. Admissions are independently conducted (with a separate entrance at times). 3. Absolute academic independence which gives it the freedom to revise the syllabus with time and follow a schedule which is more suitable for the set curriculum. 4. Exams are conducted by the Deemed University (which in most cases doesn't have any other institutes offering the same course and in effect means that question papers are prepared by the professors of that institute itself)
Potential Downsides	
Non-Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syllabus, schedules, curriculum etc. set by the affiliated University has to be blindly followed. 2. Restructuring and Revision of Syllabus, schedules, curriculum etc are not made in time 3. No relative grading system, so a difficult paper means low marks for everyone. 4. Examinations, Evaluation and publication of results gets delayed in many instances. 5. Schedules are known to go haywire with results of previous semesters sometimes being announced only a few days before the next exams.
Autonomous Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A new kind of syllabus and curriculum, and course options can be successfully implemented as and when required. 2. Examinations, Evaluation and publication of results are conducted on time and hence students are much benefited 3. Limited monitoring system of the institution in their demand of autonomy, and how far over time have they justified the autonomy they enjoy.
Private University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being self supported, fees structure might be different from government institutions. 2. There will be high level of competition among Private Universities themselves and also with that of other institutions (which could be positive as well as negative 3. Takes time before it can a build reputation which is a hard task over the time. 4. Some institutions might misuse the absence of monitoring system

Annexure:10

**PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN OTHER STATES
COMPARISON SUMMARY OF SELECT STATES**

Criteria/ States	Himachal Pradesh	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	Assam	Punjab
Territorial jurisdiction, Affiliation	State, No Affiliation	State, No Affiliation	State, No Affiliation	State, No Affiliation	State, No Affiliation	State, No Affiliation
Off-Campus, Off-Shore Campus, Study Centers	N/A ref to UGC guidelines	N/A ref to UGC guidelines	Upon approval of UGC & State	Upon approval of UGC & State	N/A ref to UGC guidelines	
Medium/ Mode of Education (conventional distance, etc)	Both Allowed	Both Allowed	Both Allowed	Both Allowed	N/A	Both Allowed
Nature of the sponsoring body (applicant) of the proposed University	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company/ Sponsoring body registered in any other State	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company/ Sponsoring body registered in any other State	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company/ Sponsoring body registered in any other State	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company/ Sponsoring body registered in any other State	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company	Society/ Public Trust / Sec 25 Company/ Sponsoring body registered in any other State
Application Fee	10 lakhs	1 Lakh	As prescribed at the time	As prescribed at the time	10 lakhs	1 lakh
Term of Existence	3 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	No restriction	5 years audited statmt + 10 years experience in HE required
Area of land requirement	50 Bighas / 100 Kanals (10 acres)	30 acres	20 acres outside municipal limits/10 acres inside municipal limits	N/A	N/A	35 acres

Criteria/ States	Himachal Pradesh	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	Assam	Punjab
Required Construction Area	15,000 sq mtrs	10,000 sq mtrs	10,000 sq mtrs	N/A	N/A	30,000 sq mtrs For Engg; - 60,000 sq mtrs
Procedure for application for Private University (sufficient proof of land ownership & bldg plan)	Project Report with documents (20 copies)	Project Report with documents (1 copy)	Project Report with documents (1 copy)	Project Report with documents (1 copy)	Project Report with documents (10 copies)	Project Report with documents (11 copies)
Procedure after application and subsequent compliances	Inspection LOI, Compliance Rpt.2 yrs	Inspection LOI, Compliance Rpt.1 yr	Inspection LOI, Compliance Rpt.1 yr	Inspection LOI, Compliance Rpt.	Inspection LOI, Compliance Rpt.	Inspection, LOI, Compliance Rpt.2 yrs
Authorities of the University & Committees, Constitution etc	Same across each state	Same across each state	Same across each state	Same across each state	Same across each state	Same across each state
Composition of the governing body & Powers	Same across each state	Same across each state	Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Secr, HE is member of Gov Body	President & Provost, Secr, HE is member of Gov Body	Nothing mentioned	Same across each state
Requirements for compliance of UGC	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines.	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines	Requirement to follow UGC Regulatory Guidelines
Role of Sponsoring Body and 3 rd Party Investors for Private University	Apart from sponsoring body a 3 rd party investor is allowed to contribute	Sponsoring Body + others donors can contribute to Univ.	Sponsoring Body + others donors can contribute to Univ.	Sponsoring Body + others donors can contribute to Univ.	Sponsoring Body + others donors can contribute to Univ.	Sponsoring Body + others donors can contribute to Univ.

Criteria/ States	Himachal Pradesh	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	Assam	Punjab
	funds					
Reservations Policies (for students & employees of University)	25% of natives in students & 80% natives in Class III, IV in staff	No reservation mentioned	25% of natives (out of that 10% SCST, 5% get full fee exemption, 10% get 50% fee exemption, 10% get 25% fee exemption) in students. No res. in staff.	No reservation mentioned	No reservation mentioned	No reservation mentioned
Funding Requirements & Policies	Endowment Fund 5 cr. Tribal area – 1 cr.	15km away from municipal limits of Div.HQ / 10km away from municipal limits of other cities 1 cr Tribal area – 75 lakhs, Other areas 2 cr.	Endowment Fund 3 cr + General Fund (not specified)	Endowment fund amt – not specified	Endowment fund amt – not specified	Endowment Fund 5 cr. General domain, & Multi domain – 3 cr. Also General Fund 1 cr
Separate Regulatory Body at State Level	Bill submitted for Regulatory Commission	None	None	None	None	None
Dissolution of Private University & Consequences of Violation of Policies	Dissolution – 25 yrs	None	None	Dissolution – 6 mths notice provided last batch of students has passed out	None	None
Infrastructure, Manpower	Journals, Books – 10	Books, Journals –	Books, Journals –	No specification	No specification	No specification

Criteria/ States	Himachal Pradesh	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	Assam	Punjab
	lacs, Equipment & Infrastructure – 1 cr. Appoint relevant staff	10 lacs, Within 3 yrs investment guarantee – 50 lacs. Equipment & Infrastructur e – 20 lacs & within 5 yrs – 1 cr & Appoint relevant staff	10 lacs, Within 3 yrs investment guarantee – 50 lacs. Equipment & Infrastructu re – 20 lacs & within 5 yrs – 1 cr &		n	
Procedure to be followed by State Government	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University	State Govt. has to pass a separate Act of legislation for each specific applicant University

Kerala State Higher Education Council

101/KSHEC/VC/2015

20/05/2015

Feasibility of Establishing Private Universities in Kerala

A number of developments have taken place recently, which requires a review of Kerala's policy on private universities.

1. The Government has announced the opening of a number of International Higher Education Zones, in which private sector players will be given facilities to operate.
2. The Archbishop of Thrissur has requested the Government for permission to set up a private university in Thrissur.
3. The Amity University has approached the Government for permission for opening an Off-campus Centre in Kochi, following the permission given to the University to set up such centers. Amity requires a No Objection Certificate to set up the centre.

In view of the above, the Hon. Chief Minister has asked the KSHEC to study the feasibility of permitting the private sector to establish universities or centers in Kerala.

Accordingly, the KSHEC has constituted the following Committee to study the whole issue and to report by the end of August 2015.

1. Prof. Cyriac Thomas
Former Vice Chancellor, MGU (Chairman)
2. Dr. K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai
Formerly Director and Vice Chancellor
Indian Law Institute, New Delhi
3. Dr. M. Salihu
Former Vice Chancellor
Madurai Kamaraj University
4. Prof. P.O.J. Lebba
General Secretary, MES
5. Prof. G Sathyan
Former Principal, S. N. College, Kollam
6. Shri. G. P. C. Nayar,
Chairman, SCMS

7. Sri Jacob Punnoose IPS (Rtd)
Former DGP, Kerala
8. **Smt. Lizzie Jacob,
Former Chief Secretary
9. Dr. Jose James
Formerly Registrar,
Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
10. Prof. C.I. Abdul Rahiman
Member, Executive Council (Convener)

I write to request you to join the Committee to contribute your wisdom and experience to this important initiative. I shall be grateful for confirmation of your willingness to join.

Amb (Rtd).T.P. Sreenivasan (IFS 1967)
Former Ambassador of India and Governor for India of the IAEA
Executive Vice-Chairman, Kerala State Higher Education Council,

**NOTE: Smt Lida Jacob IAS (Rtd) was included as a Member of the Committee in place of Smt Lizzie Jacob I A S(Rtd).