CHAPTER - II
ORGANISATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

2.0. INTRODUCTION

For smooth functioning of any organization, various administrative offices are created. These offices may be organized vertically or horizontally as per the administrative needs of the organization. In India, at the apex level, ministries are created with political executive heading the ministry. The Ministry is further divided into departments. The numbers of departments depend upon the nature and volume of the work for which the ministry is created. Generally, a cabinet Minister heads the Ministry, and there are Deputy Ministers and State Ministers who help the cabinet minister in his duties and responsibilities. Sometimes, a minister is given independent charge of the Department or Ministry. There are various designated officers to help the political executives ranging from Secretary to Assistant Secretary. In the following sections, the administrative system of Higher education is discussed starting from Ministry of Human Resources Development at the apex level of hierarchy.

2.1. ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AT CENTRAL LEVEL

2.1.1. Ministry of Human Resources Development

The essence of Human Resource Development is education, which plays a significant and remedial role in balancing the socio-economic fabric of the Country. Since citizens of India are its most valuable resource, our billion-strong nation needs the nurture and care in the form of basic education to achieve a better quality of life. This warrants an all-round development of our citizens, which can be achieved by building strong foundations in education. In pursuance of this mission, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was created on September 26,
1985, through the 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Currently, the MHRD works through two departments:

- Department of School Education & Literacy
- Department of Higher Education

While the Department of School Education & Literacy is responsible for development of school education and literacy in the country, the Department of Higher Education takes care of what is one of the largest Higher Education systems of the world, just after the United States and China. The Dept of Secondary Education and Literacy has its eyes set on the “universalisation of education” and making better citizens out of our young brigade. For this, various new schemes and initiatives are taken up regularly and recently, those schemes and initiatives have also started paying dividends in the form of growing enrollment in schools.

The Department of Higher Education, on the other hand, is engaged in bringing world class opportunities of higher education and research to the country so that Indian students are not finding lacking when facing an international platform. For this, the Government has launched joint ventures and signed Memorandum of Understanding to help the Indian student benefit from the world opinion.¹

The Minister of Human Resource Development heads the Ministry of HRD. Currently, he is assisted by a Minister of State each in the two Departments.

**Objectives**

The main objectives of the Ministry are:

- Formulating the National Policy on Education and to ensure that it is implemented in letter and spirit
- Planned development, including expanding access and improving
quality of the educational institutions throughout the country, including in the regions where people do not have easy access to education.

- Paying special attention to disadvantaged groups like the poor, females and the minorities
- Provide financial help in the form of scholarships, loan subsidy etc. to deserving students from deprived sections of the society.
- Encouraging international cooperation in the field of education, including working closely with the UNESCO and foreign governments as well as Universities, to enhance the educational opportunities in the country.

2.1.2. Department of Higher Education:

As discussed above, in India, the entire Education administration is administrated by the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The higher education administration is being looked after by the Department of Higher Education under Ministry of Human Resources Development. Presently, a state minister looks after the Higher Education Department who is responsible to Minister of Human Resources Development for higher education administration in the country as a whole. For smooth functioning of the higher education department, the department is divided into 8 Bureaus and most of the work of the department is handled through over 100 autonomous organizations under these Bureaus.

On the administration side, Secretary heads the Higher Education department who is assisted by Assistant Secretary (Technical Education), Joint Secretary (Central Universities and Languages), Joint Secretary (Planning and CABE matters), Joint Secretary (Higher Education Scholarships), Joint Secretary (Administration and Coordination), Joint Secretary (Technology Enabled Learning), DDG (Statistics), Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser (vacant) and Economic Advisor (vacant).
Other lower cadre officers, assistants and group 'D' staff help and support these designated officers.

The detailed organizational set up of the Department of Higher Education is available as appendix 'A' to this chapter.

2.1.2.1. Bureaus of the Department of Higher Education

Higher Education Administration, in India, is looked after by the following 8 Specialized Bureaus created under the Department of Higher Education :

(1) **Central Universities and Languages**: It includes the following institutions :

(a) University Grant Commission (UGC)

(b) Education Research and Development Organisation (ERDO)

(c) Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR)

(d) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)

(e) Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)

(f) 38 Central Universities including 15 new Central Universities established w.e.f. 15.01.2009 by an ordinance promulgated by President of India.

(g) Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla.

(h) Three Deemed Universities in the field of Sanskrit, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSkS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati.

(i) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra

(j) English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, now redesignated as English and Foreign Language University.

(k) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)
(1) National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL)

(m) Three subordinate offices: (1) Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi (2) Commission for Scientific & Technological Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi and (3) Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

(2) Technical Education: The following organizations work under Technical Education Bureau. All the matters of the Technical Education are looked after by these specialized bodies. For example AICTE provides facilities for recognition to the technical institutions in the country and also looks after the matters of accreditation to these institutions. Technical education is provided by various IITs, NITs, IIMs, Schools of Planning and Architectures etc:-

- All Indian Council of Technical Education (AICTE).
- Council of Architecture (COA).
- 4 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram.
- 16 Indian Institutes Technology (IITs).
- 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs).
- 13 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).
- 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs).
- 3 Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs).
- 4 National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training & Research (NITTTRs).
- 4 Regional Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training.

(3) ICC, Planning and CABE Matters: It deals with matters like Educational Exchange Programme and Memorandum of Understanding with other countries in the field of education, and
matters related to SAARC, Commonwealth, ASEAN, European Unions and African Unions. Also deals with United States-India Educational Programmes, Research Projects of Foreign nationals. Also deals with International Conferences by Indian Universities. UNESCO division deals with matters related to UNESCO and Indian National Commission

(4) **Higher Education Scholarship**: This Bureau deals with processing of offers of scholarships received from Foreign countries under educational Director Exchange Programme/Cultural Exchange Programme. It also deals with central scheme for scholarships for college and university students in India and for students from Non-Hindi speaking states for post-matric studies in Hindi. It also deals with special scholarship scheme for Jammu and Kashmir.

(5) **Administration and Coordination**: This Bureau deals with matters like Personnel & Establishment of all officers/officials in the main secretariat of the ministry and internship schemes. It also deals with matters pertaining to service and supply of various office items, and matters pertaining to RTI, Cash and records. Public Grievances, vigilance and coordinating matters of department of Higher Education also falls under the purview of this Bureau.

(6) **Technology Enabled Learning**: This Bureau deals with matters pertaining to Community Colleges, EDUSAT, NITTRs, NITIE, SLIET, Distance Education including IGNOU. All matters related to Distance education are dealt by this Bureau.

(7) **Statistics**: This Bureau deals with state education ministers/secretaries conferences, national task force on Geo-spatial Education, national initiative for design innovation, national education day, finance commission matters concerning education, governors conference matters, Indian education Service, appointment
of Chancellor to National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), Administration and financial matters of NUEPA, NUEPA Council meetings, financial assistance under the scheme of studies, report of people on education, national education policy, national mission on Teachers and Teaching and Finance Minister/President Budget speech.

(8) **Economic Advisor:** The Bureau deals with the matters relating to Educational development of SC/STs & OBCs; formulation of sub-plan, compilation of the publication 'Educational Development for SC/STs', status of 3% reservation for persons with disability in educational institutions etc. It also compiles Annual Report of the Ministry. Matters relating to the implementation of the recommendations of various Administrative Reforms Commissions on Higher Education are also looked after by this Bureau. It also looks after the affairs of gender budgeting.

(9) **Finance and Accounts:** The Bureau deals with the matters relating to the finance and accounts of the Department. It prepares the accounts of the department according to the prescribed norms set by Accountant General of Indian and prepares various expenditure and revenue estimates, and other accounting reports.

2.1.2.2. **Apex Bodies of Higher Education**

Following are the apex bodies of Higher Education which discharge specific functions allotted to them. These are discussed briefly as under:-

(1) **University Grant Commission (UGC)**

The University Grant Commission (UGC) was formally established only in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India. In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the UGC has
decentralized its operations by setting up six regional centres at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore. The head office of the UGC is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg in New Delhi, with two additional bureaus operating from 35, Feroze Shah Road and the South Campus of University of Delhi as well.

**Mandate**

The UGC has the unique distinction of being the only grant-giving agency in the country which has been vested with responsibilities of providing funds and coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in institutions of higher education.\(^5\)

**The UGC's mandate includes:**

- Promoting and coordinating university education.
- Determining and maintaining standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.
- Framing regulations on minimum standards of education.
- Monitoring developments in the field of collegiate and university education; disbursing grants to the universities and colleges.
- Serving as a vital link between the union and state governments and institutions of higher learning.
- Advising the Central and State governments on the measures necessary for improvement of university education.

**2.1.2.3. Allocation of Business to Department of Higher Education**

Clause (3) of Article, 77 ("Conduct of Business of the Government of India ") of the Constitution of India lays down as follows:

"The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India , and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business".
Under the above provision, the President has made the "Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961", rule 2 of which reads as follows:

“Allocation of Business: The business of the Government of India shall be transacted in the Ministries, Departments, Secretariats and Offices specified in the First Schedule to these rules (all of which are hereinafter referred to as 'Departments').

Further, Rule 3 (1) of the above rules says that, "The distribution of subjects among the Departments shall be specified in the Second Schedule to these Rules...”

The following subjects are allocated to the Department of Higher Education, as per Second Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961: 6

- University education; Central Universities; Rural Higher Education, Foreign Aid Programme relating to Higher Education, Technical Education Planning.
- Institutions of higher learning (other than universities).
- Audio Visual Education with reference to the items in the list
- Production of university level textbooks in regional languages.
- The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) and International Conventions on Copyrights.
- Educational research
- Publications, information and statistics
- Development and propagation of Hindi, including multilingual dictionaries.
- Grant of financial assistance for the teaching and promotion of Hindi
• Propagation and development of Sanskrit.
• Rehabilitation and other problems relating to displaced teachers and students
• Central Advisory Board of Education.
• UNESCO and Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO.
• Matters relating to all scholarships, including those offered by foreign countries and foreign agencies, in subjects dealt with by this Department but excluding scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and general scholarships schemes and scholarships to foreign students and different schemes.
• Education and welfare of Indian students overseas; Education Departments of Indian Missions Overseas; financial assistance to education institutions and Indian students' associations abroad.
• Educational exchange programmes, exchange of teachers, professors, educationists, technologists, etc.; programme of exchange of scholars between India and foreign countries.
• Grant of permission to teachers of universities, colleges and institutions of higher learning to accept assignments abroad.
• Admission of foreign students in Indian institutions.
• Charities and Charitable Institutions, Charities and Religious Endowments pertaining to subjects dealt within this Department.
• Adhoc scientific research, other than research in higher mathematics, nuclear science and atomic energy, in universities and educational institutions.
• Vigyan Mandirs.
• General policy regarding partial financial assistance to scientists going abroad for studies in fields other than mathematics, nuclear science and atomic energy.
• Expansion, development and coordination of technical education.
• School of Planning and Architecture.
• Regional Schools of Printing.
• Grants-in-aid to state government institutions, non-government institutions, professional bodies and technical institutions of union territories for technical education. Grants-in-aid for post-graduate studies in basic sciences, grants-in-aid for development of higher scientific and technological education and research in educational institutions; Grants-in-aid for fundamental research in science and technology, grants to individuals for fundamental research.
• All Indian Council for Technical Education, including conduct of its national diploma and national certificate Examinations.
• Practical training facilities for students of engineering and technological institutions.
• Recognition of professional technical qualification for purposes of recruitment to posts under Government of India.
• National research professorships and fellowships.
• Holding of foreign examination in the fields of professional and technical education in India

(2) Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR):

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in the year 1969 by the Government of India to promote research in Social Sciences in the country. Following objectives are realized by the institute:
• To review the progress of social science research and give advice to its users.
• Sponsor social science research programmes and projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences.
• To administer scholarships and fellowships for research in social sciences.
• To indicate areas in which social science research is to be promoted and adopt special measures for development of research in neglected or new areas.
• To give financial support to institutions, associations, and journals engaged in social science research.
• To arrange for technical training in research methodology and to provide guidance for research.
• To coordinate research activities and encourage programmes for interdisciplinary research.
• To develop and support centers for documentation services and supply of data.
• Organize, sponsor, and finance seminars, workshops and study groups.
• To advise the Government of India on all matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it from time to time; and take such measures generally as may be necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilization.

(3)  All Indian Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

The AICTE was constituted in 1945 as an advisory body in all matters relating to technical education. Even though it had no statutory powers, it played a very important role in the development of technical education in the country. It had four regional committees with offices at
Chennai, Mumbai, Kanpur and Calcutta. All the new schemes and proposals for starting new institutions and Programmes were approved by the corresponding Regional Committee and subsequently vetted by the Council. There was large-scale expansion of technical education in the late fifties and early sixties and again in the eighties. While the expansion in the fifties was done with the approval of the AICTE and the Government of India, the expansion in the eighties was localized mostly in the four states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and was primarily in the self-financing sector without the approval of the AICTE and Government of India. With the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1964, popularly known as Kothari Commission, AICTE became a statutory body through an Act of Parliament, in 1987. The Council, i.e. AICTE was established with a view to the proper planning and co-ordinate development of the technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system for matters connected therewith. Technical education was defined as programmes of education, research and training in engineering, technology, architecture, town planning, management, pharmacy and applied arts and crafts and such other programmes or areas as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare. The Act also laid down the powers, functions and structure of the AICTE.

The council's Headquarters is located at New Delhi. The Council has Chairman, Vice Chairman and Member Secretary who are full time tenure appointments. The statutory bodies of AICTE as prescribed by the Act are:

(a) Council.

(b) Executive Committee.
(c) Regional Committees.
(d) All India Board of Studies.

The Council is a 51 member body and has Chairman, Vice Chairman and Member Secretary who have full time tenure appointments and includes amongst others, representatives of various Departments of the Government of India, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, Governments of States & Union Territories, representatives from the statutory Boards and Committees of the Council, professional bodies and organizations in the concerned areas of technical education and research and representatives from industry, commerce etc. The Council performs its functions in consultation with State Governments, Universities, State Boards of Technical Education, Professional bodies and experts. The prime duty of the Council is to take all such steps as it may think fit for ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical and management education and maintenance of standards.

The Executive Committee is a 21 member body constituted by the council and discharges such functions as may be assigned to it by the council.

**Major Functions of the Council**

- It shall be the duty of the council to take all such steps as it may think fit for ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical and management education and maintenance of standards, and for the purposes of performing its functions under this Act, the council may undertake survey in the various fields of technical education, collect data on all related matters and make forecast of the needed growth and development in technical education, coordinate the development of the technical education in the country at all levels, allocate and disburse out of the fund of the council such grants, on such terms and conditions as it may think fit to technical intuitions and universities imparting technical education.
• For the purposes of ascertaining the financial needs of technical institution or a university or its standards of teaching, examination and research, the council may cause an inspection of any department or departments of such technical institution or university to be made in such manner as may be prescribed and by such person or persons as it may direct. The Council shall communicate to the technical institutions or university the date on which any inspection is to be made and the technical institution or university shall be entitled to be associated with the inspection in such manner as may be prescribed.

• Promote innovations, research and development in established and new technologies, generation, adoption and adaptation of new technologies to meet development requirements and for over-all improvement of educational processes.

• Formulate schemes for the initial and in service training of teachers and identify institutions or centers and set up new centers for offering staff development programmes including continuing education of teachers.

• Formulate schemes for promoting technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society.

• Grant approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses or programmes in consultation with the agencies concerned.

• Evolve suitable performance appraisal systems for technical institutions and universities imparting technical education, incorporating norms and mechanisms for enforcing accountability.

• Advise the central government in respect of grant of charter to any professional body or institution in the field of technical education conferring powers, rights and privileges on it for the promotion of such profession in its field including conduct of examinations and awarding of membership certificates.
• Fix norms and guidelines for charging tuition and other fees.

• Withhold or discontinue grants in respect of courses, programmes to such technical institutions which fail to comply with the directions given by the council within the stipulated period of time and take such other steps as may be necessary for ensuring compliance of the directions of Council.

• Set up a National Board of Accreditation to periodically conduct evaluation of technical education institutions or programmes on the basis of guidelines, norms and standards specified by it and to make recommendations to it, or to the Council, or to the Commission or to other bodies, regarding recognition or de-recognition of the institution or the programmes.

• Lay down norms and standards for courses, curricula, physical and instructional facilities, staff pattern, staff qualifications, quality instructions, assessment and examinations.

• Provide guidelines for admission of students to technical institutions and universities imparting technical education.

• Lay down norms for granting autonomy to technical institutions.

• Advise the Commission for declaring any institutions imparting technical as a deemed university.

(4) **Council of Architecture (COA)**

The Council of Architecture (COA) is a body corporate by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972, enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1 September 1972. The Act provides for registration of Architects, standards of education, recognized qualifications and standards of practice to be complied with by the practicing architects. The Council of Architecture is charged with the responsibility to regulate the education and practice of
profession throughout India besides maintaining the register of architects. For this purpose, the Government of India has framed Rules and Council of Architecture has framed Regulations as provided for in the Architects Act, with the approval of Government of India.

**Functions of the Council**

There are 280 institutions, which impart architectural education in India leading to recognized qualifications. The standards of education being imparted in these institutions (constituent colleges/departments of universities, deemed universities, affiliated colleges/schools, IITs, NITs and autonomous institutions) is governed by Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) Regulations, 1983, which set forth the requirement of eligibility for admission, course duration, standards of staff & accommodation, course content, examination etc. These standards as provided in the said Regulations are required to be maintained by the institutions. The COA oversees the maintenance of the standards periodically by way of conducting inspections through Committees of Experts. The COA is required to keep the Central Government informed of the standards being maintained by the institutions and is empowered to make recommendations to the Government of India with regard to recognition and de-recognition of a qualification.

**(5) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)**

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, which had been created by an Administrative Order of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The academic body has been providing financial assistance to the senior scholars and direction to the research scholars in their topics of Historical Research through established Historians and scholars of the country. ICHR disburses funds for carrying out research to Indian as well as foreign scholars on their applications for fellowships, grants, and symposia etc., made to the Indian Council of Historical Research.
The source of the Funds, at the disposal of the ICHR is Grants-in-Aid received from the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Grants-in-Aid from various Indian States, private donations from individuals and other Countries and also from the proceeds of revenues from the sale of Publications of the ICHR. The ICHR has a Corpus of Funds which has been continued to be deposited with UCO Bank at Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

Based in Delhi with Regional Centers in Bangaluru (Karnataka) and Guwahati (Assam), the Indian Council for Historical Research established in 1972, has been serving the scholarly community with distinction. The Regional Centers of the ICHR at Bangaluru was established by an eminent Historian Professor S. Settar, the then Chair of ICHR and the then Director of ICHR Dr. Sushil Kumar. The Center at Guwahati was commenced in the Library wing of the University. "The Indian Council for Historical Research" was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 with the Department of Industries of Delhi Government, Delhi in 1972. Over a period of time, the academic body has become Institution of International significance. The Government of India has entered in to Cultural Exchange Programmes with many countries of the world for exchange of scholars.³

Objectives

The Objectives of the ICHR, as enunciated in the initial pamphlet published by the Department of Education, Government of India in 1972, are as under:

- To bring historians together and provide a forum for exchange of views between them;
- To give a national direction to an objective and scientific writing of history and to have rational presentation and interpretation of history;
- To promote, accelerate and coordinate research in history with special emphasis on areas which have not received adequate attention so far;
• To promote and coordinate a balanced distribution of research effort over different areas;

• To elicit support and recognition for historical research from all concerned and ensure the necessary dissemination and use of results.

(6) Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)

Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) was established in 1977 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India as an autonomous organization designed to bring back the entire tradition of Indian philosophy to its pristine and original form and provide required impetus to nurture and promote new thinking through its intensive programs of research. This was the result of the decision of a Committee which had been formed to look into the possibility of raising a body like ICSSR and ICHR exclusively for the discipline of philosophy, for the preservation of India’s profound, long and living philosophical tradition.

The authorities of the Government of India were convinced that more than any other discipline of knowledge, philosophy in India deserved to have an exclusive and special agency in the country, so conceived and designed that the entire tradition of Indian philosophy is brought back to its original vigor and further developed through various research programs. It was felt that this important work could be carried out, not merely through universities alone or through any other existing learned body designed to promote natural and human Sciences, but through an independent body that could function as an autonomous organization fully funded by the government and freely developed by eminent philosophers of the country. It was further envisaged that since philosophy is, by its very nature, comprehensive in its approach and since it is a study of the world as a whole and of all domains of existence in their intricate interrelationships, it must be inter-disciplinary in character.
As a result of mature deliberations, the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi appreciated and approved the formation of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR). In 1977, therefore, the Ministry of Education formulated the Memorandum of Association (MOA) of the ICPR and the organization was formed as a society registered under the Registration of Societies Act.

Aims and Objectives of the Body

The main aims and objectives of the Council are as follows:

- Striving for excellence, creativity and originality in philosophical research within the country.
- Strengthening the teaching of philosophy so as to encourage brilliant students to take up the study of philosophy.
- Dovetailing teaching and research by providing impetus and additional training to philosophy teachers.
- To identify and encourage inter-disciplinary research especially on topics that are intellectually challenging, especially those which are concerned with national planning and development.
- To review the progress of research in philosophy from time to time.
- To sponsor or assist projects or programs of research in philosophy.
- To give financial support to institutions and organizations engaged in research activities in philosophy.
- To indicate periodically areas in and topics on which research in philosophy should be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or developing areas in philosophy.
- To co-ordinate research activities in philosophy and to encourage programs of inter-disciplinary research.
• To organize, sponsor and assist seminars, special courses, study circles, working groups/units and conferences for promoting research in philosophy, and to establish institutes for the same purpose.

• To give grants for publication of digests, journals, periodicals and scholarly works devoted to research in philosophy and also to undertake their publication in select cases.

• To institute and administer fellowships, scholarships and awards for research in philosophy by students, teachers and others.

• To develop and support documentation services, including maintenance and supply of data, preparation of inventories of current research in philosophy and compilation of a national register of philosophers.

• To promote collaboration in research between Indian philosophers and philosophical institutions and those from other countries.

• To take special steps to develop a group of talented young philosophers and to encourage research by young philosophers working in universities and other institutions.

• To organize academic exchange program with other countries and help scholars with travel grants to participate in international events in philosophy organized abroad.

• To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to teaching and research in philosophy as may be referred to it by the government from time to time.

• To enter into collaborations with other institutions, organizations and agencies, on mutually agreed terms, for the promotion of research in philosophy.
2.2. ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN HARYANA

2.2.1. Organization of Higher Education in Haryana

Education Administration of Haryana is under the charge of the Education Minister who is responsible to the Chief Minister of Haryana. Presently, Shri Ram Bilash Sharma is Education Minister of the state. All the matters pertaining to education falls under the following four departments under the Ministry of Education:-

- Elementary Education Department.
- Secondary Education Department.
- Department of Higher Education and
- Technical Education Department.

Department of Higher Education

For over-all administration of Higher Education, there is Additional Chief Secretary, Higher Education. He is of the rank of IAS. At the next level, there is Director General of Higher Education Department who is responsible to Additional Chief Secretary for all the matters relating to Higher Education in Haryana. He is also of the rank of IAS. For his assistant, at present, there is Additional Director (Administration) of the rank of HCS, one Joint Director (Colleges), JDC, one more joint Director, three Deputy Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer, one District Attorney (DA), two Assistant District Attorney, two Assistant Director College, one Registrar Education, two Accounts Officers, one Budget Officer, ten Superintendents, one Private Secretary, four Section Officers and other non-gazetted staff. There are 106 Government Colleges, 97 Private Aided Colleges and Universities of the State, and 14 Private Universities under the control of the Department.
The detailed organization chart is placed at Annexure 'B' to this Chapter.

**Objectives of the Department of Higher Education**

To achieve the end of quality higher education, the following objectives have been set up before the department of Higher Education in Haryana:

- To achieve quality, equity, accessibility and inclusion for higher education
- To improve teaching and learning process
- Linking higher education with employ-ability
- Submission of project reports for assessment/reassessment by NAAC, Bangalore
- Strengthening college infrastructure by providing adequate class rooms, well equipped laboratories and libraries

**Functions of the Department of Higher Education**

To achieve the above objectives, the following functions are performed by the Department of Higher Education:-

- Enhancement of Gross Enrollment Ratio by expanding access through all modes
- Setting up of new educational institutions and also capacity expansion and improvement of the existing institutions.
- Improve the pedagogy for better results
- Attract private partners with conducive programmes & policies.
- Use of technology in Higher Education
- Training & capacity building of the teaching human resource.
2.3. HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES UNDER STUDY

2.3.1. Higher Education Administration of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Brief Introduction to the University

Located in Kurukshetra, the land of the Bhagwadgita, Kurukshetra University is a premier institute of higher learning in India. It is spread over 400 acres of land on the south bank of the holy Brahma Sarovar. Its foundation stone was laid on 11 January 1957 by Bharatratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic. Since then it has aimed at pursuing excellence in teaching and research in science, technology, humanities, social sciences, performing arts and sports.

Today, Kurukshetra University is offering world-class education to students from throughout India and other countries by providing a learning experience designed to develop intellectual abilities, as well as social, moral and ethical values. The University’s programs combine the enduring value of a liberal arts education with the skills and experience offered by professional departments. The University has 445 teaching faculty members. The University also has 457 affiliated colleges and institutes in the Districts of Ambala, Panipat, Kaithal, Yamuna Nagar, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jind, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra and Panchkula. The Campus of the University has often been rated as one of the most beautiful campuses in India. The most remarkable feature of the campus is the seamless interconnection of nature and the built environment. There are a number of lush green gardens, water fountains and side-walks which provide an ideal environment on the campus for study and leisure.

Executive Council

Higher Education Administration of the Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra is looked after by the Executive Council. The Council consists of the following members:
(I) Ex-Officio Members:

(a) Vice Chancellor of the University.

(b) The Secretary to Government of Haryana, Higher Education Department and in his absence, Higher Education Commissioner, Haryana.

(c) Secretary to Government of Haryana, Finance Department and in his absence his nominee not below the rank of Deputy Secretary.

(d) Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh. or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh

(II) Other Members

(a) Five Deans of Faculties one each from the following categories:

(i) Dean Faculty of Life Sciences.

(ii) Dean Faculty of Commerce & Management and Social Sciences by Rotation.

(iii) Dean Faculty of Arts and Languages and Law by rotation.

(iv) Dean Faculty of Indic Studies and Education by rotation.

(v) Dean Faculty of Engineering & Technology, Ayurvedic Medicines and Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical sciences by rotation.

(b) Two Principals out of whom one shall be from a Women’s Colleges by rotation for one year and on the basis of seniority of experience as Principal.

(c) One teacher (Other than principal) of a college to be elected by the members of the court among themselves.

(d) One of the Professors of UTDs other than Dean by rotation for one year, on the basis of seniority
(e) Two teachers of the UTDs other than Professors to be elected from amongst themselves out of whom at least one shall be an Associate Professor/Reader.

(f) One teacher (Assistant Professor/Associate Professor) of the UCK/UCEK/DDE and IS&IS other than Professor as the case may be, to be elected from amongst themselves.

(g) Four persons as the Chancellor’s nominee from amongst distinguished educationists of National or International eminence or distinguished servicing/retired Civil Servants out of aforesaid four persons at least one should be a woman.

(h) One out of the non-teaching employees of the University, by rotation for one year, on the basis of seniority. ‘Seniority’ for the purpose be counted by length of service.

(III) Registrar, K.U.K. is Ex-officio Secretary.

2.3.2. Higher Education Administration of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak

Brief Introduction to the University

Maharshi Dayanand University, came into existence by an Act No. 25 of 1975 of the Haryana Legislative Assembly in 1976 with the objective to promote inter-disciplinary higher education and research in the fields of environmental, ecological and life sciences. It was rechristened as Maharshi Dayanand University in 1977 after the name of a great visionary and social reformer, Maharshi Dayanand. It had a unitary and residential character in its nascent stage, but became an affiliating University in November 1978. The University secured the recognition of University Grants Commission in Feb. 1983.

Executive Council

As in the case of Kurukshetra, University Kurukshetra, so also in case of MDU, the whole higher education Administration of MDU,
revolves round the Executive Council. The followings are the members of the Executive Council:

(I) Ex-Officio Members

(a) Vice Chancellor of the University as Chairman.

(b) Dean, Academic Affairs.

(c) Secretary Education Department, Government of Haryana in his absence Higher Education Commissioner, Government of Haryana.

(d) Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh. or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh

(II) Other members

(i) One Dean from the Faculties of Engg. & Technology, Education and Law in rotation (two years)

(ii) One Dean from the Faculties of Life Sciences, Physical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Sciences in rotation (two years).

(iii) One Dean from the Faculties of Social Sciences, Humanities, Commerce and Management Sciences in rotation (two years)

(iv) Two Principals (other than Deans of the Faculties) of maintained or affiliated colleges out of which one shall be a woman by rotation on the basis of seniority (two years)

(v) One Professor of the University Teaching Department by rotation for one year, in accordance with their seniority.

(vi) Two teachers of the University Teaching Departments (other than Professors) to be elected from amongst themselves, out of which at least one shall be a Associate Professor, for a period of two years.

(vii) One college teacher (other than a Principal of a College) to be elected by the members of the Court from amongst themselves (one year)
(viii) Four persons as the Chancellor’s nominees from amongst distinguished educationists or administrators, for a period of two years, provided that at least two out of these four persons are members of the Court but are not employees of the Government, the University, the Colleges maintained by or affiliated to the University or students of the University.

(ix) Registrar of the University.

2.4. APPRAISAL

The Present chapter focuses on the organizational and administrative machinery both at central level and at the state level, especially with reference to Haryana State. It has been found that Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for overall planning of Higher Education Policies of India. The Department of Higher Education is the vehicle through which various policies and programmes of the central government are implemented. In pursuance of this mission, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was created on September 26, 1985, through the 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Currently, the MHRD works through two departments:

- Department of School Education & Literacy
- Department of Higher Education

While the Department of School Education & Literacy is responsible for development of school education and literacy in the country, the Department of Higher Education takes care of what is one of the largest Higher Education systems of the world, just after the United States and China. The Dept of Secondary Education and Literacy has its eyes set on the “universalisation of education” and making better citizens out of our young brigade. The Department of Higher Education, on the other hand, is engaged in bringing world class opportunities of higher
education and research to the country so that Indian students are not finding lacking when facing an international platform. For this, the Government has launched joint ventures and signed Memorandum of Understanding to help the Indian student benefit from the world opinion.

The Minister of Human Resource Development heads the Ministry of HRD. Currently, he is assisted by a Minister of State each in the two Departments. It is headed politically by a Minister of State. Administratively, the Department is headed by Secretary, Higher Education who is of the rank of IAS. There are 9 bureaus through which Department of Higher Education performs its allotted functions at central level.

At the state level in Haryana, Ministry of Education is responsible for overall educational administration. Higher education department, under the Ministry of Education, is responsible for overall higher education administration in Haryana. The Department is headed, administratively, by Additional Chief Secretary, Higher Education. At the next level, there is Director General of Higher Education Department who is responsible to Additional Chief Secretary for all the matters relating to Higher Education in Haryana. He is also of the rank of IAS. For his assistant, at present, there is Additional Director (Administration) of the rank of HCS, one Joint Director (Colleges), one more joint Director, three Deputy Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer, one District Attorney (DA), two Assistant District Attorney, two Assistant Director College, one Registrar Education, two Accounts Officers, one Budget Officer, ten Superintendents, one Private Secretary, four Section Officers and other staff to support. Higher Education of both the universities which have been taken for study revolves around their Executive Councils. The councils consist of both, the ex-officio members and other members besides the Registrar of the university.
REFERENCES:

1. www.mhrd.gov.in/about us


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