

ACADEMICS

Central Government is responsible for major policy relating to higher education in the country. It provides grants to **University Grant Commission** and establishes central universities in the country. The Central Government is also responsible for declaration of Education Institutions as 'Deemed to be University' on the recommendation of the UGC.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for coordination, determination and maintenance of standards and release of funds.

State Governments are responsible for establishment of State Universities and colleges, and provide plan grants for their development and non-plan grants for their maintenance.

The coordination and cooperation between the Union and the States is brought about in the field of education through the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE).

Higher educational system in India can be classified into the following categories :

- University
 - Deemed University
 - Institute of National Importance
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Universities

Usually, a university is established under the act of a state legislature. The State Government maintains control of the universities in many respects, although a central agency, the University Grants Commission provides bulk of the funding. The Central Government has established 20 universities that are funded and controlled by it.

Deemed Universities

There are 63 deemed universities in India.

Institutes of national importance

Institutes of national importance are the crown jewels of higher education and research in India. These are autonomous bodies outside the control of the University Grants Commission that controls the governance of universities. These institutions have different funding structures, and their own curricula, academic calendar and compensation system for the faculty.

Department of Science and Technology

Department of Science & Technology (DST) was established in May 1971, with the objective of promoting new areas of Science & Technology and to play the role of a nodal department for organizing, coordinating and promoting S&T activities in the country.

The Department has major responsibilities for specific projects and programmes as listed below:

- Formulation of policies relating to Science and Technology.
 - Matters relating to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet (SACC).
 - Promotion of new areas of Science and Technology with special emphasis on emerging areas.
 - Research and Development through its research institutions or laboratories for development of indigenous technologies concerning bio-fuel production, processing, standardization and applications, in co-ordination with the concerned Ministry or Department;
 - Research and Development activities to promote utilization of by-products to development value added chemicals.
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Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) --the premier industrial R&D organization in India was constituted in 1942 by a resolution of the then Central Legislative Assembly. It is an autonomous body registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860. CSIR aims to provide industrial competitiveness, social welfare, strong S&T base for strategic sectors and advancement of fundamental knowledge.

The Strategic Road Map designed for CSIR as it stepped into the new Millennium envisaged:

Linking research to market space;

Mobilising and Optimising the resource base;

Creating an enabling infrastructure; and

Investing in high quality science that will be the harbinger of future technologies.

Defense Research Development Organization

DRDO was formed in 1958 from the amalgamation of the then already functioning Technical Development Establishment (TDEs) of the Indian Army and the Directorate of Technical Development & Production (DTDP) with the Defense Science Organization (DSO).

DRDO is a network of more than 50 laboratories which are deeply engaged in developing technologies covering various disciplines, like aeronautics, armaments, electronics, combat vehicles, engineering systems, instrumentation, missiles, advanced computing and simulation, special materials, naval systems, life sciences, training, information systems and agriculture.

DRDO has constituted four research boards to nurture and harness talent in academic institutions, universities, R&D centers and industry.

The organization provides necessary facilities for promoting basic research and to catalyze cross-fertilization of ideas with R&D agencies in other sectors for expanding and enriching the knowledge base in their respective areas. The boards provide grants-in-aid for collaborative defence-related futuristic frontline research having application in the new world class systems to be developed by DRDO.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous organization under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Formerly known as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it was established on 16 July, 1929 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The ICAR has its headquarters at New Delhi.

The Council is the apex body for coordinating, guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country. With over 90 ICAR institutes and 45 agricultural universities spread across the country this is one of the largest national agricultural systems in the world.

Department for Scientific & Industrial Research

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is a part of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The primary endeavor of DSIR is to promote R&D by the industries, support a larger cross section of small and medium industrial units to develop state-of-the art globally competitive technologies of high commercial potential, catalyze faster commercialization of lab-scale R&D, enhance the share of technology intensive exports in overall exports, strengthen industrial consultancy & technology management capabilities and establish user friendly information network to facilitate scientific and industrial research in the country. It also provides a link between scientific laboratories and industrial establishments for transfer of technologies through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and facilitates investment in R&D through Central Electronics Limited (CEL).

Funding Pattern of the government

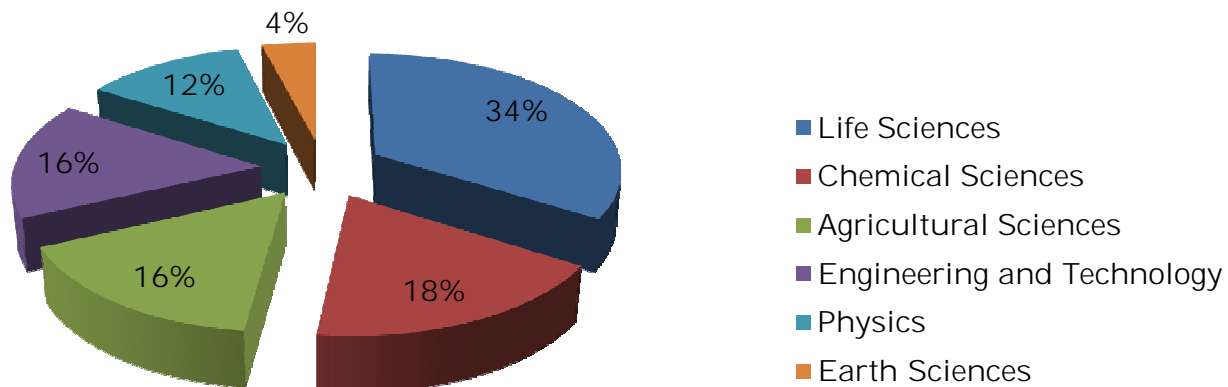
The projects are classified into eight major subject areas:

- ❖ Agricultural Sciences
- ❖ Biological Sciences
- ❖ Chemical Sciences
- ❖ Earth Sciences
- ❖ Engineering and Technology
- ❖ Medical Sciences
- ❖ Physical Sciences

The institutions have been classified into 11 categories:

- ❖ Universities
 - ❖ Deemed universities
 - ❖ Science colleges
 - ❖ Engineering colleges
 - ❖ Medical/pharmacy colleges
 - ❖ Institutes of national importance
 - ❖ National laboratories
 - ❖ Government departments/State S&T councils
 - ❖ Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations
 - ❖ Research institutions and voluntary organizations
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Funding Pattern of the government for the current year



Institute wise funding pattern of the government for the current year

