



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
KERALA STATE PLANNING BOARD

**THIRTEENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN  
(2017-2022)**

**WORKING GROUP ON  
HIGHER EDUCATION  
REPORT**

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

KERALA STATE PLANNING BOARD  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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## *PREFACE*

In Kerala, the process of a Five-Year Plan is an exercise in people's participation. At the end of September 2016, the Kerala State Planning Board began an effort to conduct the widest possible consultations before formulating the Plan. The Planning Board formed 43 Working Groups, with a total of more than 700 members – scholars, administrators, social and political activists and other experts. Although the Reports do not represent the official position of the Government of Kerala, their content will help in the formulation of the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan document.

This document is the report of the Working Group on Higher Education. The Chairpersons of the Working Group were Sri B Srinivas, I A S and Prof Eluvathingal D Jemmis. The Member of the Planning Board who coordinated the activities of the Working Group was Dr B Ekbal. The concerned Chief of Division was Smt Shila Unnithan.

Member Secretary

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CHAPTER 1  
STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KERALA

*Introduction*

1. In terms of the number of universities, colleges and courses, the higher education system in Kerala has achieved significant progress since Independence. Since the third five-year plan of the state, the importance of the higher education sector gained considerable attention in the plan outlay. During 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, attempts have been made to address the deteriorating quality of the higher education. In spite of its remarkable achievements in the education sector, the State is still found to be wanting when it comes to quality of education being imparted. The same remains true while considering the achievements of the State in the higher education sector. The quality enhancement in terms of autonomy, academic freedom, accountability, quality of teaching and learning etc. stands as a critical issues.
2. The 12th Plan Document envisioned that 'higher education needs to be viewed as a long-term social investment for the promotion of economic growth, cultural development, social cohesion, equity and justice', and also recommended that there must be a strategic shift from mere expansion to improvement in quality of higher education. Accordingly, during the 12th Plan, a number of initiatives to improve access, equity and quality were taken up which need to be strengthened further in the 13th FYP.

*Key Initiatives during 12th Five-Year Plan*

3. *College quality improvement programme (CQIP)*. This is designed to help Colleges that have not earned the NAAC rating.
4. *Additional skill acquisition programme (ASAP)*. This Program focuses on imparting skill courses for students who are pursuing their regular studies in the schooling/college system in the State, with an objective to enhance their employability.
5. *Centres of Excellence in 10 selected colleges*. The objective of this Scheme is to put in place a 'Structured Internal Quality Assurance System' for ensuring continuous quality monitoring/improvement, reading room facilities in libraries etc.
6. *Scholar support programme*. This programme has been extending need-based support to undergraduate students in terms of tutorials, additional lectures, interactive sessions, question banks and study material.
7. *Walk with a Scholar*. This program has been offering specialized internal and external mentoring to promising and willing students in the Undergraduate Courses in Arts, Science and Commerce streams, with an objective to nurture their academic strengths and offer career guidance.

8. *Public entrance examination coaching scheme (PEECS)*. It aims at imparting coaching to students of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala by way of telecasting of classes with the help of experts in various subjects based on the syllabi of the Entrance Examinations.
9. *Fostering Linkages for Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR)*. The major objective of the programme is to motivate and encourage the talented new faculty recruits to government and aided colleges by way of exposing them to innovative systems and best practices followed in national and international institutions.
10. *Autonomous colleges*. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomous status to nine colleges in the State for the 2014-15 academic year. The colleges are Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram; Fatima Matha National College, Kollam; SB College, Changanassery; St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam; Sacred Heart College, Thevara; Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kochi; St. Thomas College, Thrissur and St. Thomas College, Devagiri.
11. *Annuity scheme*. Infrastructure development of the existing colleges and the construction of new colleges need a huge amount of money and sanctioning such an amount in lump may lead to heavy financial problem. This scheme facilitates spreading of the financial burden of the Government over a period of time. Infrastructure development in Maharajas College, Ernakulam, and Government College, Attappadi, were taken up under the Annuity Scheme.

*Institutional Status during 12th Five-Year Plan*

12. There are nine Universities working with Higher Education Department, out of which, Kerala University, Mahatma Gandhi University, Calicut University, and Kannur University are general in nature and having affiliated colleges. Cochin University of Science & Technology and Kerala Technological University are under the Technical Education stream, where as Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit and Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University are specialised universities for language promotion. National University for Advanced Legal Studies is another specialised university under the Department of Higher Education. Apart from the Universities, the institutions such as Law Colleges (4), Kerala State Science and Technology Museum (KSS&TM), Kerala State Central Library, Centre for Continuing Education in Kerala (CCEK), K R Narayanan Institute of Visual Science and Arts, and Kerala State Centre for Advanced Printing & Technology come under the Department of Higher Education.
13. Further, there are 61 Government and 155 Government-aided Arts & Science Colleges, 4 Government and 17 Government-aided Teacher Training Colleges, 11 Arabic Colleges, 4 Music Colleges and one Physical Education College in the State.
14. During 2016-17, under higher education sector, a total number of 50 Plan Schemes (including Centrally Sponsored Schemes) are being implemented through various agencies in the State. Apart from the Directorate of Collegiate Education (DCE), autonomous agencies such as Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR), Kerala State Library Council,

IHRD and LBS are functioning along with the Department. Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC) is functioning as an advisory body to the Higher Education Department and to Universities in the State. Further, State Cell of National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC) of Kerala and Lakshadweep, and Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA) State Project Directorate are working as the project implementing agencies of the Department of Higher Education. Some of the initiatives/activities of DCE, KSHEC, KCHR and RUSA SPD under 12th Plan need a special mention.

*Directorate of Collegiate Education*

15. Honours Degree courses are introduced in Women's College, Thiruvananthapuram (English), Victoria College, Palakkad (Commerce) and Brennan College Thalassery (Mathematics) during 2013-14 academic year and in Maharajas College, Ernakulam (Economics) during 2014-15.
16. Central and State sector scholarships of 14 types are being given to students. Various scholarships including Kerala State Suvarna Jubilee Scholarship (3000) and post-matric scholarships (93,264) were given during 2014-15.
17. Through the Scheme of Faculty Development, a large number of seminars, workshops and refresher courses were conducted for teachers.
18. As part of IT Grid Project, connectivity has been established in all the Government Colleges and Hostels for which internet facility has been made available through BSNL.
19. Under the Scheme of College Quality Improvement Programme (CQIP), facilities of 17 identified Government colleges have been improved with the objective of obtaining NAAC accreditation.
20. 39 Class rooms of 39 Govt Colleges, where Edusat facility is available, have been upgraded as smart class rooms.
21. Through Edusat Scheme, Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) have been installed in 39 Govt Colleges. The lectures and classes of eminent scholars are recorded and transmitted through these SITs.
22. The scheme of Connectivity for National Mission on Education through ICT ensures high quality of e-content to teachers and students.

*Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC)*

23. The KSHEC had set up three clusters at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Regular seminars, workshops and cluster games are being conducted in colleges.

24. The Scheme of Scholars in Residence programme called 'Erudite Scheme' was introduced to improve the quality of higher education and research in the universities in Kerala, which enables the academic community to interact with outstanding scholars. Around 260 national and international scholars have delivered lectures as a part of this scheme.
25. The Higher Education Department and Kerala State Higher Education Council, with the support of federation of Indian chambers of commerce and Industry organized Global Education Meet on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> January 2016. Delegates from the countries such as USA, UK, Germany, Geneva, Malaysia, California, Canada, New Zealand and Sultanate of Oman participated in the meet. 48 delegates from outside Kerala have also participated in the meet.
26. KSHEC offered scholarships to 517 regular students and 15 Physically Handicapped students during 2014-15.

*Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)*

27. Kerala Council for Historical Research, established in 2001, is an autonomous institution, committed to scientific research in archaeology, history and social sciences. It is a recognized research centre of the University of Kerala and has academic affiliations with and has bilateral academic and exchange agreements with leading universities and research institutes in India and abroad. KCHR is in the process of publishing a comprehensive volume on the scientific history of Kerala from pre-historic to the present times.
28. A sustainable and historical tourism project is conceived in the Kodungallur-Parur zone, and KCHR has been identified as the nodal agency to provide technical assistance. Though not connected directly to it, this work has been an added attraction to the public visiting Kochi Musiri Biennale.
29. From 2006-07 onwards, KCHR has successfully undertaken the multi-disciplinary excavation at Pattanam. The excavation has yielded significant evidences for re-conceptualizing the early history of Kerala.

*Rashtriya Uchchataar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)*

30. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Mission aimed at making concerted efforts for improving access, equity and quality in Higher Education in India. It is a CSS, initially with Central: State share as 65:35, which was subsequently changed to 60:40. Financial assistance from RUSA is given to States on satisfaction of the conditions mentioned below:

Establishing the State Higher Education Council, drawing up of a State Perspective Plan, Improving State contribution to higher education in the State Budget, State commitment to adhere to timelines for fund release, Filling faculty positions in Universities and Colleges, Mandatory Accreditation for Colleges and Universities, University Affiliation reforms, Establishment of Management

Information System, various reforms, Leadership Development for Educational Administrators and adherence to the norms set by regulatory bodies.

31. State Government of Kerala had agreed to the above-mentioned conditions and thus became partner in implementing RUSA in the State. As part of RUSA, financial assistance is provided by MHRD to Universities and Colleges in the State for improving the infrastructure, Research & Innovation, and quality of education.

#### *Plan Outlay*

32. During the first year of the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 590.24 Crores had been earmarked for Education sector of which 98.78 % was expended and the outlay has increased significantly during these four years with an outlay of Rs.1330.79 Crores in 2016-17. The percentage share of higher education has significantly increased over these five years (Table 1 of Appendix I for details). Similarly, Annual Plan Outlay has been increased from Rs.3892 lakhs during 2007-08 to Rs. 59287 lakhs during 2016-17 (Figure 1 of Appendix I). Disaggregated allocation of fund in the 12th plan is given in the table 2 of Appendix.
33. Despite these statistics, the state does not have Universities or Colleges that stand out as leading Institutions in the country in terms of quality and quantity of research and quality of the students, as measured from the available parameters such as the results of competitive examinations (JRF, NET, etc). Admittedly, we are above average, but as Prof U. R. Ananthamurthy lamented, we are mediocre, barring a few exceptions. This is not an acceptable situation, considering that we had achieved universal literacy and reasonably good school education years ahead of other states. The next plan period should aim to build up on the existing infrastructure, human resources and institutions to make a quantum jump in the quality and quantity of higher education.



CHAPTER 2  
HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER 13TH PLAN: SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*Background*

34. In the light of the decision of Government of India to discontinue the Five- Year Plan Process and the Planning Commission of India, it is a real challenge to go ahead with the Planning process in the State. Nonetheless, Government of Kerala has taken a bold decision to continue with the Plan process and decided to have the 13th FYP. As regards the Higher Education Sector, the Government is committed to ensure qualitative changes in the sector by way of improved teaching-learning process, research, skilling and innovation with an objective to enhance the employability of the students, as well as to transform the benefits from Higher Education Institutions to general public.
35. Efforts need to be made to improve quality of education in the government and aided sector through various monitoring mechanisms during the 13th Plan period. Innovative projects and proposals need to be encouraged by providing adequate funding. Existing institutions which are performing well will have to be converted into Centres of Excellence by way of encouraging quality of research, teaching and learning processes and introducing new courses. As clustering, based on the themes and disciplines, has the potential to improve the quality and access in the sector, Government will have to initiate steps to strengthen the existing clusters. Government may make policies to transform the administrative and academic structures that are impeding the growth of academic excellence in the Higher Education Sector.

*Objectives*

36. The major recommendations of the plan are to improve teaching standards in all disciplines and research in higher education institutions. Along this line, the following specific objectives are set in the 13th Plan:
  1. To increase the quality of teaching and research in university departments of Kerala at par with reputed national institutions of international standards.
  2. To increase the quality of education and research in Arts and Science Colleges offering under-graduate and post-graduate courses at par with reputed national institutions.
  3. To provide special funds and implement programmes for teaching, learning and skilling for both students and teachers.
  4. To provide special support in the form of library, laboratory facilities, class rooms, computer and internet facilities, furniture and other infrastructure.
  5. To provide support to the departments in the universities and colleges that showed excellent academic performance during the past three academic years.
  6. To declare certain Government Institutions/Departments/Centres in the higher education sector as “Centres of Excellence” and to fund sufficiently based on continuous monitoring of performance in accordance with national/state stipulated standards.

7. To form and fund 'discipline-wise clusters' so as to ensure overall quality of education. This includes collaboration among teaching faculty of the partner institutions of the cluster for course designing, teaching and research as well as sharing of resources.
8. To remove unreasonable restrictions imposed during the 12th FYP to avail financial support as well as fund utilisation by well performing institutions, which have got certain other funding too.

*Improving Access and Equity*

37. A successful program of universal school education will bring in large number of aspiring students for higher education. Irrespective of the social, economic, regional and other disparities, everyone interested should have access to Higher Education. There should not be a situation wherein students are forced out of education stream due to non-availability of seats in various programs. Certain measures are suggested below for ensuring access to Higher Education:
  38. New colleges, preferably in government sector and in districts and communities having low level of access to higher education, may have to be started after conducting need analysis and feasibility studies. Most of the programs in the Universities have maintained a fixed intake of students for several years. Further, after the admission, drop outs lead to reduction of the strength of the batch thus resulting in wastage of capacity and resources. Therefore, it is suggested to increase the intake by 25% where capacity is small, and a little lesser percentage where batch size is big, leaving enough flexibility. Here the committee suggests annual intake of less than 20 as small. It is to be noted that students who are eager to join a good program would join irrespective of availability or non-availability of Hostel accommodation. Another important suggestion is to increase the enrolment in basic subjects as there is a renewed interest in B.A., B.Sc. and other basic degrees programs. This should be strictly made applicable especially in programs where there has been a constant number in the last ten years. If there are no takers for the increased capacity in the first two years, the Department can always revisit the policy.
  39. Government colleges will have to be strengthened by starting new courses that emerged over the last decade in order to cater to the changing needs of the society; and also by increasing seats in the existing programs thus helping increase the access. While this will take more time, a strategy similar to what is suggested for the Masters program can be tried for the UG programs as well. Here, the recommendation is to increase the seats by 10% at least across the board. Again, the only consideration in admission must be that the students meet the minimum criteria set in the past. As a long term measure, Government may plan to start colleges in the most remote areas. These measures are important in the context of increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). The GER of females is higher in the state than males, but the male GER is below the national average. The target of achieving 30 percent GER by 2020 by central government is not going to materialise unless the states like Kerala intervene positively. We need to continue the expansion, watching for the outcome in a three-year period.

40. New courses and disciplines have emerged over the last few decades; however, the state made only scant effort to internalise these developments in our academia. Areas like molecular biology, genetics, microbiology, biotechnology, bioinformatics, biophysics, bio-economics, mathematical physics, fluid mechanics, neuroeconomics, law and economics, criminology, law and sociology, nanotechnology, computational linguistics, gender studies etc., are cutting- edge fields in the modern academia. In most of these areas, where no courses have been started, government should initiate these disciplines under Government institutions, as a beginning. The recommendation is not to start a degree program in each of these sub-disciplines, but to include specific courses in these areas as part of the existing program. For example, in a B.Sc. program with Physics main and Maths and Computer Science as subs, specific courses in Mathematical Physics, or cryptography may be added. The way to operationalize this suggestion will be to write to each College with a mandate to discuss among the faculty and propose additional courses that their faculty can offer in the emerging areas. Each college may be given additional infrastructure support such as for purchase of books and other necessary items related to the proposed new course.
41. Social, economic, regional, gender and community related disparities are found hindering the access of students to higher education. These are to be addressed positively by strengthening the scholarships and bursaries.
42. Transgenders are to be given due consideration and scholarships or bursaries need to be introduced along with necessary quota in higher education institutions.

*New Initiatives to Ensure Equity and Opportunity and Access*

*Massive Open Online Programmes (MOOCS)*

43. It should be initiated with sufficient funds. This will generate a knowledge hub to access different disciplines without barriers. Large number of MOOCs should be started by collaborating the higher education institutions in Kerala and other universities in India and abroad. MOOC is considered to be an excellent model for delivering learning content online to any person who wants to take a course, with no limit on attendance. Attempts should also be made to encourage our students to register for various courses offered by internationally acclaimed institutions like MIT, IAS etc. Teachers should be encouraged to watch free course ware from reputed institutions wherever possible and compare with their own teaching programs.

*State Open University*

44. It is necessary to have a State Open University to accommodate students who failed to get admission into the regular stream. An open university, instead of distance education mode in every university, may ensure uniformity and reliability on the course content and quality of education. This could be an excellent initiative under 13th five-year plan, but has to be started by studying the merits and defects of similar existing programs in the country.

*National knowledge network (NKN)*

45. The NKN should be made accessible to all stakeholders

*Improving the Performance of Institutions/Departments in Teaching/ Learning/ Dissemination*

46. There is a general feeling that Government Colleges are not doing well as compared to non-Governmental Colleges (this term is used as there are many subdivisions among them) in terms of “attracting research projects from outside agencies”, motivating the teachers to excel in teaching etc. and placed several reasons for this. Lack of Academic and Administrative Autonomy, appropriate student-faculty ratio, permanent/regular position of the teachers in an institution etc., are a few constraints to display better performance by Government Institutions. Another major reason is discussed under 2.12.4 and 2.12.5 below. To improve the status of quality and performance we need to adopt the following initiatives:

*Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)*

47. Improve the performance of IQAC, existing in each of the Higher Education Institutions in the State, as per guidelines of NAAC along with provision of adequate financial support.

*Developing Clusters of Disciplines for Excellence in Post Graduate Teaching and Research*

48. Developing of clusters aims to make postgraduate teaching at par with world class Institutions of higher education and research, and to make Kerala an attractive research hub to focus on frontier areas in Sciences and Social Sciences. The programme components to be launched under this initiative for which funding is necessary involve the following:
1. Developing Clusters of Universities (Departments in selected areas/disciplines), National and State-funded Research Institutions and Industrial R & D (wherever possible) would improve the disciplinary base and quality.
  2. Provide support for infrastructure in terms of library, laboratory space & equipment.
  3. Organize joint research programmes
  4. Provide support for individual research projects
  5. Launch jointly-funded academic programmes (PG) in the selected areas by a conglomeration of institutions.
  6. Funded Ph.D. programmes with support for fellowship and substantial bench fees.
  7. Support for research personnel such as Research Assistant Professors, Emeritus Scientists, Visiting Professors and Post-Doctoral Fellows so that a critical mass of research personnel in the areas will be ensured.
  8. Strengthen the existing Inter-University-Centres and make them part of these clusters. Three such clusters of excellence involving Universities and Research Institutions may be developed in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulum and Kozhikode where a number of Central and State government-funded Research Institutions are functioning.
  9. Joint appointments of Faculty/Scientific personnel may be made
  10. To launch an ‘Initiative for Excellence’ during 2017-27 with bridge funding as first phase to integrate the ongoing research programmes relevant to the cluster. There

should be a mechanism to monitor the program annually and to encourage the successful ones and terminate the non-performing ones after three years.

#### *Ensure Optimal Student-Teacher Ratio*

49. Planning board may conduct a systematic study to evaluate the student-teacher ratio in all the universities and colleges at the undergraduate and post graduate levels. This is an important parameter in assessing the ranking of the University in national and international circles. Remedial steps may be taken to sanction new faculty positions, at least on tenure basis, based on workload, student-teacher ratio and research work. Attempts must be made to fill sanctioned positions which are vacant.

#### *Industry-Student-University linkages*

50. In order to promote strong industry-student-university interaction, frequent interactions among industry, students and academia be held at the Universities so as to understand what additions and omissions should be made to improve the quality of education in Universities. Government funds are necessary to have such activities, which benefit all the stakeholders.

#### *Promote Collaboration and Develop Linkages*

51. In order to promote collaboration and develop linkages with other universities/National laboratories/Institutions of National importance and Industrial R&D, and for availing the full potential of talented human resources available to strengthen intellectual/research environment, a Scheme to support joint appointment of experts between Universities and other institutions and vice versa may be implemented. One of the major initiatives in this direction in science subjects is to make use of the workshop programs offered by the national academies. This is to be organized in the following way. A list of fellows in different subjects working in Kerala or having some connections to the state has to be prepared. A government college faculty member may take lead in inviting the Fellows living around a cluster of institutions/disciplines to help organize a workshop in a selected area for PG students and teachers of the nearby colleges (<http://web-japps.ias.ac.in:8080/SEP/index.jsp>). The disciplines could be selected so that they are relevant to the modern topics that are added to the Syllabus or proposed to be added.

#### *Public Research Fund*

52. The objective of basic research is to study fundamental questions in science, social science, humanities and any other branch of human enquiry. However, the concern of current and immediate issues such as environmental pollution, technological bottlenecks, economic instability, poverty, social and political stigmas should not be neglected. Often these are interconnected. A mix of long and short term analytics is necessary for the improvement of society for which higher education has to be focussed. Expenditure to publish in open access journals and to start university/college journals to disseminate knowledge is expensive and often difficult to meet from own fund. Therefore, a Public Research Fund for

such endeavour may be facilitated under the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment(KSCSTE) or Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC).

#### *Erudite Programme*

53. The erudite programme may be strengthened by allocating more funds. This programme has been beneficial for the faculties and students to make international networking and to plan new research programmes. Many students could be sent abroad as a result of the networking. Faculties could publish many high impact papers jointly with Erudite Scholars. Ph.D. students could go for post doc under the Erudite programme.

#### *Promotion of Inter disciplinarity*

54. Interdisciplinary approach is to be adopted and the courses which are offered under inter disciplinarity need to be recognised and given due importance in all public and private services. Currently, though there are interdisciplinary courses on roll, most of them are not having equivalence or recognition, which troubles the students and their efforts go waste; this needs to be resolved. There is an urgent need to establish knowledge centres, may be in virtual mode, for interdisciplinary research (like ICIP in Italy/ IAS Princeton) where interdisciplinary approaches like Brain Networks, Social Networks, law and economics, Bio-economics, Big data analysis etc., are promoted.

#### *Kerala State Government Chairs in the University*

55. To augment and enrich the academic resources for reflecting on critical issues requiring insightful thinking, a scheme of Chairs in the name of eminent persons of Kerala origin may be established in their areas of contributions in different Universities (Eg:-G.N. Ramachandran Chair, Varghese Kurain Chair, Janaki Ammal Chair, K N Raj Chair, K R Narayanan Chair etc.)

#### *Inter University Centres should be Strengthened with more Financial Resources*

56. As the conventional funding seems insufficient to address many specific issues, focussed and enhanced financial support for research, to be undertaken with the help of intellectual resources and laboratories of different universities, may be facilitated through Inter University Centres. Support for research and training in frontier areas such as Nano science, neurosciences, genomics, bio-informatics, drug discovery, big data science, alternate economics etc., is needed. Funds for developing state-of-the-art infrastructure, research, extension activities and for deploying resource persons of national and international eminence.

#### *Dual Degree Programme*

57. The feasibility of introducing 'Dual degree programmes' at various levels in our universities, in collaboration with reputed foreign Universities and national institutes, may be explored,

with an objective to implement the same from the academic year 2019-20, on the presumption that it needs sufficient time to prepare the framework as well as to amend the Statutes of the partner universities.

#### *Capacity Development Initiatives*

58. Scheme for Faculty development and capacity building is envisaged where we organise:
  1. Induction programme for new faculty
  2. Discipline specific Summer schools and Winter schools
  3. Technology competency programmes
  4. Workshops on tools and techniques.
59. For organising these continuing education training programmes on a regular basis, a 'State Multi-disciplinary Centre for Faculty Development' may be established.

#### *Job Training and Apprenticeship for Students*

60. To enhance employability of students, job training and apprenticeship programmes need to be strengthened as explained below:
  1. Training in selected areas/skills may be provided as part of the curriculum as internship for 3 months. Bench fees for organisation and contingency support for the students may be provided.
  2. Apprenticeship along with academic programme (suitably designed evening courses etc.) may be launched at post+2/graduate, post graduate level. The share of remuneration between the employer and Government may be fixed in the ratio of 60:40. Fixed number of Apprenticeships at different levels may be instituted.
  3. Industrial Training for Students for better employment opportunities in industries/institutions; Students at the undergraduate, masters and Ph.D. levels may be allowed to spend a few months in industry/institution. A separate funding may be initiated for this.

#### *Scheme for Augmenting Sports Infrastructure*

61. Support for augmenting and developing sports facilities may be provided jointly with Departments of sports and youth affairs.

#### *Scheme for Fostering Community Engagement*

62. This scheme may be implemented jointly with local self-government Department/Social welfare Department and NSS, in consonance with the directives of UGC/MHRD issued during the 12th plan period. Details appended.

### *Science and Social Science Popularisation Programmes*

63. These programmes along with programmes for improving scientific temper may be funded and organised over the plan period. For this, the INSPIRE camps funded by DST could be a good model.

#### *Scheme to Provide Unique Educational Experience to Students/Faculty Members from Universities/Government Colleges*

### *Student Support Schemes*

64. The following programmes may provide unique educational experiences as well as enhance competitiveness of our students, both nationally and inter nationally:
1. Provide support for students to undergo short duration courses in other Institutions.
  2. Support short duration stay and lectures by faculty from other Institutions
  3. Encourage visits and interactions with students from Institutions outside the country.
  4. Organise special lectures by eminent scholars
  5. Support institutional level activities such as conduct of exhibition etc.
  6. Provide schemes for institutional visits to selected students at PG level to provide exposure on higher learning.
  7. Encourage students from outside the state and foreign countries to join for various courses in the University Departments and Colleges in the State by providing hassle-free admission procedures, necessary hostel support, language training programmes, counselling services etc.
  8. Support for organising national / international students' cultural meet in selected Universities and Colleges in the State.

### *Faculty Support Programmes*

65. The programme may fund faculty members who opt to seek unique experience from national and International institutions by spending some time in those institution(s):
1. Grants for Teachers to conduct and attend seminars, workshops and conferences
  2. Start up grant for young teachers to start research in their Institutions
  3. Mobility Funds for Ph.D. Students and Teachers: In order to perform high quality research work, one has to make networking with many labs/institutions in India and abroad. In this context, mobility funds should be given to Ph.D. students and teachers for undertaking advanced research/experimental work within India and abroad.
  4. Support to meet cost of publications in peer reviewed international research journals.

#### *Adjunct Faculties from Industry/Institution*

66. A new programme may be initiated to invite adjunct faculties from industries/institutions to participate in teaching and research at the universities. This will strengthen the interaction between industry/institutions and Universities and the faculty and students will be exposed to the latest developments in the areas concerned.



### *Emeritus Professorship*

67. The concept is to invite retired scientists from industries and institutions, and distinguished professors from Universities for teaching and research so as to benefit from their long-standing experience in their respective fields. This is being offered currently by UGC and the same may also be offered by Higher Education Department, GoK.

### *Scholarships, Grants and Incentives*

68. All Existing grants and scholarships may be continued and brought under a unique platform to improve access and transparency.

### *Best Thesis Award*

69. This may be introduced for both science and non science subjects to promote high quality research.

### *Post-Doctoral Fellowships*

70. Post doctoral fellowships may be granted to all the universities to attract brilliant Ph.Ds to perform post doctoral work.
71. INSPIRE – INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH is a scheme of DST GOI for plus one student. We may have such scheme for our Undergraduate students.

### *Career Awards Scheme for Mid-Career Faculty*

72. Ten annual awards for conducting research to mid-career faculty (under the age of 45 years) in recognition of their research work and as support to carry out full time research for another three years may be launched.

### *Physical Infrastructure and Lab/Library Quality Enhancement*

73. Provide continued support for infrastructure in terms of lab space, instruments, library and other special laboratory facilities for Universities and Government Colleges.
74. Support equipping computer labs and computational facility with advanced software.
75. Create world class libraries with research cabins so that scholars can do research under one roof in major research Institutions. This needs a special policy attention.
76. Enhance access to library holdings and archival collection through open access system. Develop infrastructure to access open access digital data base, provide for subscription to

online digital Databases, provide support to Institutions to take paid membership to online publications, and develop institutional mechanism to have Online Publication of Kerala.

77. International student's hostel and scholars' residence are necessary in every university so as to admit foreign students to the university campuses. Necessary funding support may be provided.
78. Online database for Higher Education Institutions of the State including all the Universities and Colleges, incorporating information regarding the educational policy of the State government, details of courses offered in University departments and colleges, number of seats available in each discipline, their eligibility criteria, reservation details, fee structure, regular/self financing mode, syllabus of courses, faculty details including their specialisation has to be created. Research details such as research guides available in each discipline, their specialised research areas, regulations of M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses, achievements like NAAC accreditation, awards, titles etc. should be detailed in the database. This facility will share the information in formats that are useful and accessible to students, parents, educators, policymakers, researchers, and the general public. A provision for the higher education institutes to login and update their information can also be given.

*Policy Intervention-Administrative Corrections-Evaluations Needed*

*Plagiarism*

79. It needs to be appreciated that one of the important reasons for poor quality of research and development in the country is plagiarism, which discourages original thinking. In fact, those indulge in plagiarism cause injustice to the genuine researchers. The students, parents and entire academic community has to be made aware of the harmful effects of Plagiarism on national development. For this, awareness about plagiarism has to be created right from School level, and separate mechanisms have to be put in place for preventing and checking plagiarism in Universities and Research Centres. Technological solutions should be adopted to arrest plagiarism. **Urkund** of UGC or other softwares may be used to achieve the objective.

*Autonomous Status to Colleges*

80. Academic Autonomy is essential for enhancing the quality of higher education. At the same time, additional support in terms of financial and human resources should be made available to handle the new responsibilities entrusted to the institutions that were conferred autonomous status. Otherwise, the intended benefits due to granting of autonomy may not accrue to either the institute or the students/faculty. Also, reasonable checks and balances have to be put in place till the concept is stabilized so as to ensure that the autonomy is not misused.
81. Social justice during admission and affordable fees are to be specifically ensured.

### *Supervision of Students and Continuation of Research by Retired Faculties*

82. It may serve the interests of the State in promoting research in Universities/Research Centres, if a policy is made to allow eminent retired faculties to work as research guides on tenure basis in Universities/Research Centres. This recommendation is significant in the light of the lower retirement age of faculty members in the State. As the new UGC regulations do not allow this, State Government may take up this issue with the UGC.

### *Staff Selection Process and Allotment*

83. Presently, the KPSC selects the faculty members and allots them to government colleges where vacancies are reported. There is no choice of institution for the selected faculty. Thus, the selection and posting is state-wise and the faculty member can be transferred at any time to any other government college, subject to certain transfer norms. In this system, stability of long tenure is not assured, whereas long tenures are necessary for the faculty to pursue research and to build better systems in the college. Such assured tenures in a college will encourage loyalty of the faculty to that particular college motivating him or her to develop a 'we' feeling leading to quality contribution to the college in terms of research, teaching and institute building. Therefore, college-wise recruitment process on the principle of merit-cum-choice may be seriously thought of to bring out the best out of every faculty member, and to build institutions which will ultimately lead to high quality education for the stakeholders i.e. the students. At the same time, in order to avoid complacency on the part of the faculty members who have got their choice posting, promotions for every higher post in all government colleges may be based on 'Open selection on the basis of Merit' wherein any faculty in any government college can compete for any higher post advertised in any other government college in the State. However, this recommendation needs to be examined in detail.

### *Avoidance of Needless Transfers*

84. Government college teachers are encouraged to apply for major research projects funded by DBT, ICSR, SERB, UGC etc. As an incentive for those who bring such projects, they should not be transferred to other colleges during the period of the project. In such cases, if the teacher is transferred to another institution, it is nearly impossible to transfer the equipment to the new place which may or may not have appropriate facilities for pursuing the research. Similar is the situation with any major activity that the teacher wishes to initiate in a government college, be it an extracurricular or curricular activity. Hence, transfer of faculty members should be effected only if it is judged to be absolutely essential.

### *Recruitment of Teachers to Aided Colleges*

85. Presently, teachers in aided colleges are recruited by the management through an interview board consisting of nominees of management, government, university concerned and subject experts. These Aided Colleges are community based. Consequently, fifty percent of the vacancies are earmarked for the community candidates, and the balance are earmarked

for other candidates. However, there are allegations such as nepotism and rent seeking against the appointment process, and they could be true as there are neither transparent criteria nor accountability in this process. Consequently, deserving candidates may not get selected. It is a fact that the salaries and perquisites to all the teaching and non-teaching staff of Aided Colleges are paid from Public Exchequer. As a matter of right as well as natural justice, all the qualified applicants should be provided equal opportunity to compete for employment in government or government-aided organizations, since the salary and other allowances are paid from the Public Exchequer. Further, reservation norms as are being followed in government service should be made applicable for the recruitment in all Aided Colleges too.

86. In order to implement the above-mentioned suggestions, the working group recommends that all the appointments into aided colleges should be entrusted to KPSC with immediate effect. Both the appointments under community quota and other quota can be met from the respective lists prepared by the KPSC. Only such a transparent and fool-proof mechanism can assure delivery of high quality education in these institutions.

#### *Teachers in Un-aided/Self-financing Sector*

87. It is understood that the teachers in this sector are appointed without having prescribed educational qualifications and are low-paid too. Unless the faculty are qualified and decently paid, quality education cannot be expected from these institutions. The State Government has recently constituted a 3-member Commission chaired by Justice Denesan to study in detail the problems of the various institutions in the Self-financing Sector and to suggest recommendations. Therefore, the working group is not putting forth any further suggestions in this regard.
88. The salary/remuneration of the faculty members/teaching staff both guest and contract in government/aided/unaided institutions should be fixed according to the standard norms of UGC. It has been noticed that many institutions violate the norms/procedures. A code of conduct should be evolved to ensure the quality without compromising the service rights of the employees.
89. Faculties in Government Universities and Colleges are required to travel abroad for conferences, workshops, visiting professorship and for post-doctoral fellowships. Currently, though such travel doesn't involve any financial commitment from the part of the government, prior approval of government of Kerala is necessary. The procedure involved is not only cumbersome but also time-consuming, sometimes resulting into cancellation of the faculty participation. In the circumstances, it is recommended to delegate the powers of granting permission for travel abroad, without financial commitment to government, to Vice Chancellor in case of Universities, and to Directors of Collegiate Education and Technical Education in case of Government and Government-aided Arts & Science Colleges and Engineering/polytechnic Colleges, respectively.

### *Evaluation of Ongoing Honours Programme*

90. A sub-committee may visit these colleges to evaluate the present condition of Honours programme.

### *Avoidance of Duplication of Activities*

91. At present, Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC), Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) and Directorate of Collegiate Education (DCE) are offering various scholarships, conducting workshops etc. This leads to avoidable duplication of both time and financial resources of all the stakeholders. It is also noticed that both the follow up and documentation of such programs are not up to the desirable level. More alarmingly, the present system is geared to highlight the quantity of achievers than the quality of education. Therefore, it is suggested to bring all such activities under a single umbrella so as to avoid the above-mentioned issues. However, if these leads to reduction in the real outlay of funds that reached the students, the earlier model may be followed.
92. It is suggested to evaluate the schemes such as FLAIR, Walk with Scholar, Aspire, Erudite etc., which are aiming at Quality Improvement, in order to take a decision regarding their continuation in the 13th 5-year Plan.

### *Leadership Positions in Universities and Colleges*

93. As regards selection of Vice-chancellors of Universities and Principals of Government/Government-aided Colleges, UGC norms should be strictly followed. It has to be reiterated that academic merit should be the most important consideration in all of these, as many studies correlated the academic standing of Institutions with academic standing of the VCs. Further, it is in the interests of the University to have Pro-Vice Chancellor complementing the Vice Chancellor in terms of discipline. To illustrate, if the VC is a Scholar in Science, the Pro-VC may be chosen from non-science discipline and vice versa.

### *Academic and Administrative Bodies of Universities*

94. Universities are governed by bodies such as Syndicate, Academic Council, Senate etc. Therefore, only persons of high academic calibre, exposure and proven integrity should be nominated to these governance structures so as to enable the Universities deliver high quality education, research and meet the aspirations of the society.

### *Summary*

95. Kerala had led the country in demonstrating that universal literacy is achievable with careful planning and implementation. We had succeeded remarkably in this mission. Even 30 years ago, Kerala led rest of the states in implementing universal school education. However we could not build on this and lead the state in higher education and research. While we had

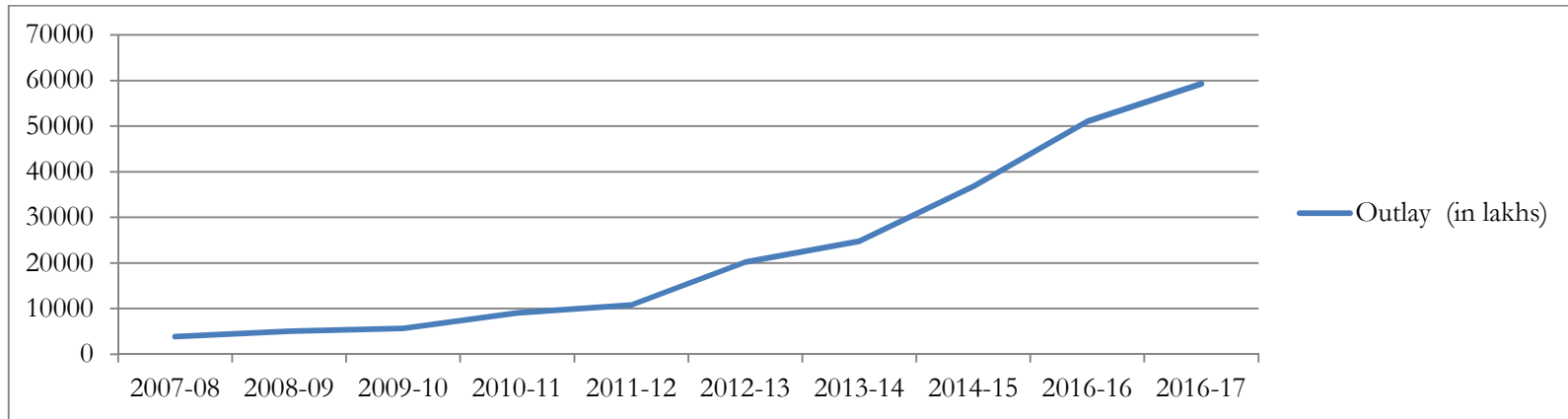
not listed the reasons for the failure, several suggestions have been made here to help Universities and colleges to deliver high quality education, research and meet the aspirations of the society.

*ANNEXURE 1*  
*AVERAGE PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIRST FOUR YEARS OF 12TH PLAN IN RS CRORE*

Sectors	Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14			Annual Plan 2014-15			Annual Plan 2015-16		
	Outlay	Exp	% of Exp	Outlay	Exp.	% of Exp	Outlay	Exp	% of Exp	Outlay	Exp	% of Exp
<b>1.School Education</b>	287.15	286.54	99.79	333.15	220.2	66.1	336.81	226.63	<b>67.29</b>	349.75	223.11	63.79
<b>2. Higher Education</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>154.15</b>	<b>76.31</b>	<b>247.99</b>	<b>154.15</b>	<b>62.16</b>	<b>367.97</b>	<b>207.29</b>	<b>56.34</b>	<b>510.42</b>	<b>439.1</b>	<b>86.03</b>
<b>General Education</b>	489.15	440.69	90.09	581.14	374.35	64.41	704.78	433.93	61.57	860.17	662.21	76.99
<b>3.Technical Education</b>	101.09	142.33	140.95	117.86	96.95	82.33	143.22	106.44	74.32	184.45	246	133.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>590.24</b>	<b>583.02</b>	<b>98.78</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>67.42</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>540.37</b>	<b>63.72</b>	<b>1044.62</b>	<b>908.21</b>	<b>86.94</b>

*Source* Annual Plan Document

*ANNEXURE 2*  
*PLAN OUTLAY – HIGHER EDUCATION FROM 2007-08 TO 2016-17 IN RS LAKHS*



ANNEXURE 3

Sl. No.	Name of Sector/Sub Sector/Scheme	Annual Plan (2012-13)				Annual Plan (2013-14)				Annual Plan (2014-15)				Annual Plan (2015-16)				Annual Plan (2016-17)	12th Plan (2012-2016)			
		BE	RE	Exp	% of Expend.	BE	RE	Exp	% of Expend.	BE	RE	Exp	% of Expend.	BE	RE	Exp	% of Expend.		BE	RE	Exp	
	<b>GENERAL</b>																					
	<b>EDUCATION</b>																					
1	Infrastructure Facilities	3410	1430	3320	232	2660	1400	2327	166	3060	1600	999	62	3350	1250	2486	199	6445	12480	5680	9132	
2	Academic Excellence	948	548	802	146	625	300	611	204	750	650	642	99	819	519	761	147	1066	3142	2017	2815	
3	Student Centric Activities	3087	9187	9026	98	2002	1500	1893	126	10900	9000	10481	116	11200	9000	10875	121	4010	27189	28687	32275	
4	Modenization	395	395	487	123	313	250	281	112	350	300	327	109	350	250	326	130	362	1408	1195	1420	
5	ASWAS									500	200	0	0	500	50	0	0	500	1000	250	0	



6	Teacher Training on Interactive Distance e-learning mode(Schemes under PPP Mode)								200	200	200	100	200	200	200	100	1	400	400	400	
7	Infrastructure Facilities in GV Raja Sports School, TVM & Sports Division,Kannur								800	200	0	0	1	1	1	100	1700	801	201	1	
8	Mission 100 - Elevation of 100 schools to International Standards School Education up to 10th (DPI)	7840	11560	13634	600	5600	3450	5112	608	16560	12150	12648	486	17220	11470	14649	797	15484	47220	38630	46043
II	<b>VOCATIONAL HIGHER SECOND</b>	1000	650	771	119	1000	1000	461	46	1100	600	601	100	1100	500	576	115	1290	4200	2750	2409

II	<b>ARY EDUCAIT ON HIGHER I SECOND ARY EDUCATI ON I OTHER V SCHEME S</b>	661 7	2481	5478	78 6	7190	6990	1437	37 1	7936	2736	2091	378	802 0	2720	2055	343	983 0	29763	14928	11060
1	State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)	900	900	600	67	900	900	900	10 0	1000	800	1000	125	100 0	1000	1068	107	150 0	3800	3600	3568
2	SarvaShiksh aAbhiyan (SSA)	500	500	250	50	600	300	400	13 3	700	6223	96	2	700	200	700	350	800	2500	7223	1446
3	Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority(K SLMA)	120 0	1200	1200	10 0	1600	1600	1600	10 0	1500	1000	800	80	150 0	1500	962	64	150 0	5800	5300	4562
4	State Institute of Educational Manangeme nt and	200	200	200	10 0	250	250	300	12 0	300	300	260	87	300	300	180	60	330	1050	1050	940
																		0	0	0	

	Training (SIEMAT)																				
5	C.H. Mohammed Koya Memorial State Institute for the Mentally Challenged, Pangappara	340		113		500	500	304	61	700	560	355	63	700	700	168	24	700	2240	#VAL UE!	940
2	<b>University and Higher Education</b>																		0	0	0
1	Kerala University	1700	1700	100	2000	2050	2050	100	2150	2150	1612.5	75	2200	2200	1649	75	2460	8050	8100	7012	
2	Calicut University	1700	1400	82	2000	2050	1650	80	2150	2150	2150	100	2175	2175	1014	47	2350	8025	8075	6214	
3	Mahatma Gandhi University	1700	1700	100	2000	2050	1650	80	2150	2150	2250	105	2200	2200	1642	75	2375	8050	8100	7242	
4	SreeSankara charya University of Sanskrit	1100	1000	91	1200	1200	1092	91	1300	1300	1300	100	1325	1325	1781	134	1400	4925	4925	5173	
5	Kannur University	1700	1500	88	1900	1900	1570	83	2050	2050	1175	57	2100	2100	3623	173	2370	7750	7750	7869	
6	National University of	350	350	350	450	450	450	100	550	550	700	127	575	575	339	59	650	1925	1925	1839	

	Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS)																					
7	Law Colleges	400	285	279	98	450	492	2076	422	550	1628	1807.4	111	570	1900	533	28	650	1970	4306	4695	
8	N.C.C.	125	175	78	45	252	261	55	21	300	220.4	195.18	89	300	316	207	66	500	977	973	535	
9	Development of Libraries and Laboratories in Government Colleges	300	300	296	99	550	550	147	27	600	300	584.21	195	800	300	788	263	600	2250	1450	1815	
10	Development of Existing/New Courses in Colleges (Starting New courses)	125	125	120	96	200	200	259	129	260	260	258.09	99	400	150	392	262	500	985	735	1029	
11	Faculty Development	70	70	69	98	75	75	73	97	100	100	97.56	98	160	185	173	94	180	405	430	412	
12	Introduction of Autonomy and Related	50	50	50	100	60	60	60	99	1	1	1	100	135	135	118	88	60	246	246	229	

<b>13</b>	Developmental Activities in Selected well Established Colleges (Matching Grant) Modernisation of the Directorate and Zonal Offices	57	57	56	99	75	75	75	100	50	50	49.99	100	70	70	28	39	50	252	252	209
<b>14</b>	I.T. Grid	28	28	27	97	30	30	26	85	25	25	22.03	88	35	35	26	73	30	118	118	100
<b>15</b>	Scholarship for Degree/PG Students	400	400	400	100	400	400	400	100	300	300	300	100	400	400	488	122	400	1500	1500	1588
<b>16</b>	College Infrastructure and Upgradation Programme (CIUP)	2500	1865	699	38	2000	2390	528	22	2500	700	492.38	70	2500	2300	3451	150	2500	9500	7255	5171
<b>17</b>	Edusat with Tele Training Programme	50	50	50	100	30	30	30	100	25	25	10.84	43	35	35	22	61	35	140	140	112
<b>18</b>	Study Tour	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	10	40	40	35.65	89	50	50	47	94	70	112	112	104

<b>19</b>	Erudite-Scholars in Residence Programme	100	50	0	0	150	100	0	50	50	0	0	5	5	0	0	10	305	205	0	
<b>20</b>	Aspire-Scheme for carrying out of research programme	90	90	0	0	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	100	90	90	20	22	90	330	330	170
<b>21</b>	Capacity Building of Staff of Directorate of Collegiate Education	12	12	12	100	15	15	3	18	10	10	8.36	84	50	50	26	52	50	87	87	49
<b>22</b>	Constuction of Women's Hostels in Govt. Colleges	455	455	0	0	500	500	0	1200	150	0	0	300	300	0	0		2455	1405	0	
<b>23</b>	Modernisati on of Edusat Class rooms	150	150	150	100	150	150	148	99	200	200	183.3	92	250	250	244	98	250	750	750	726
<b>24</b>	Nurturing Inquisitiveness and Fostering Scholarship	75	75	0	0	25	25	0	0	40	40	0	0	45	45	0	0	75	185	185	0

	in Social Sciences																				
<b>25</b>	Scholarship to encourage Talents in Literature	23	23	0	0	10	10	0	0	20	20	0	0	20	20	0	0	20	73	73	0
<b>26</b>	Scholarship to encourage Talents in Music, Arts and Performing Arts	35	35	0	0	10	10	0	0	15	15	0	0	20	20	0	0	20	80	80	0
<b>27</b>	Connectivity for National Mission on Education through ICT	15	15		0	15	15	12	82	15	15	13.26	88	15	15	15	99	15	60	60	41
<b>28</b>	Scholarship for Teachers in Social Sciences and Languages to do Research in	50	50	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	200	200	0

	Universities and Centres outside Kerala																				
<b>29</b>	Institute for Advanced Study in Education and CTEs	30	30	30	100	40	40	40	100	50	50	50	100	50	50	50	100	65	170	170	170
<b>30</b>	Establishment of Malayalam University	50	50	50	100	500	500	500	100	1000	1000	700	70	765	765	448	59	765	2315	2315	1698
<b>31</b>	Inter University Centres	200	200	200	100	900	400	800	200	900	700	167	24	700	400	1000	250	900	2700	1700	2167
<b>32</b>	Centre for Continuing Education	100	174	174	100	300	260	160	62	350	265	150	57	300	300	198	66	350	1050	999	682
<b>33</b>	Higher Education Council	900	700	900	129	1100	1100	1100	100	1250	1250	907.91	73	1250	1250	0	0	1350	4500	4300	2908
<b>34</b>	Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)	400	400	400	100	500	500	0	0	550	550	250	45	600	600	514	86	800	2050	2050	1164
<b>35</b>	Accreditation of Colleges with NAAC	250	250	299	120	400	400	99	25	500	250	230.43	92	700	775	772	100	800	1850	1675	1401



<b>a</b>	College Quality Improvement Programme (CQIP)	450	350	450	129	500	500	663	133	500	500	500	100	500	500	498	100	500	1950	1850	2110
<b>36</b>	Centre of Excellence in 10 selected colleges including heritage conservation	1000	600	1000	167	1000	1000	1000	100	1200	650	659.91	102	1200	300	1200	400	1200	4400	2550	3860
<b>37</b>	Additional skill acquisition Programme (ASAP)	250	250	250	100	750	750	750	100	9220	6500	2613	40	23468	4768	9197	193	23468	33688	12268	12810
<b>38</b>	Scholar Support Programme	50	50	46	93	125	100	112	112	200	200	192.11	96	340	340	287	84	500	715	690	637
<b>39</b>	Walk With Scholar (WWS)	50	50	52	103	125	60	124	207	325	325	266.04	82	500	100	428	428	700	1000	535	870
<b>40</b>	State Award Fund for Universities	2000	2000		0	1000	1000		0	1000	500	0	0	1	1	0	0	500	4001	3501	0
<b>41</b>	Skill Development	1100	700	1100	157	2150	1200	2150	179	1500	1200	1087	91	500	500	529	106	550	5250	3600	4866

42	nt Programme Public Entrance Examination Coaching Centre(PEE CS)	100	100	76	76	200	200	67.75	34	270	100	8	8	250	570	400	152			
43	Fostering Linkages for Academic Innovation and Research(F LAIR)	100	100	95	95	200	200	118.8 6	59	212	212	188	89	220	512	512	402			
44	Annuity scheme	500	500	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	1	700	700	0			
45	Rusa					1	596	0	0	362	362	362	100	643 8	363	958	362			
46	New government autonomous colleges& New govt.deeme d university					1000	300		0	100 0	100	134	134	100 0	2000	400	134			
47	K.R.N arayanan National Institute of	400	400	10 0		240	540	22 5		85	85	100	150	115	1150		170	150	840	2175

	VISUAL Science and Arts														
48	Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (EAP)										0	0	0		
49	Innovative Courses including Honours Programme s and Community Courses in Governmen t Colleges and Universities							109 9	199	686		100 0	1099	199	686
40	Implementa tiona of Priority schemes under the Kerala Perspective Plan 2030							100	50	0	0	100	50	0	
41	Others	101 8	0	0	2251	0	135	0		9635		1018	2386	9635	

<b>Total - University and Higher Education</b>	21218	18824	15297	81	24799	26252	20674	79	36797	30156	21342	71	510 42	2918 3	4391 0	150	592 87	13385 6	104414	101223
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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER SECRETARY  
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

**(Present: Sri. V. S. Senthil IAS)**

Sub: Formulation of Thirteenth Five Year Plan (2017-2022) – Constitution of Working Group on **Higher Education**-Orders issued.

Ref: - Note No. 260/ 2016 /PCD/SPB dated 06/09/2016 from the Chief, PCD

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**No. 298/16/SS (W 2) SPB Dated: 19/09/2016**

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As part of the formulation of Thirteenth Five Year Plan it is decided to constitute 14 Working Groups under Social Services Division. Accordingly, the Working Group on **Higher Education** is hereby constituted with the following Co-Chairpersons and Members.

**Co-Chairpersons**

1. Sri. B Srinivas, I A S, Principal Secretary to Government, Higher Education Department, Government Secretariat
2. Prof. Eluvathingal D. Jemmis, Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012 - Ph: 918022933347 (off) - Email: [jemmis@ipc.iisc.ernet.in](mailto:jemmis@ipc.iisc.ernet.in) Thiruvananthapuram

**Members**

1. Sri. P.I. Sheik Pareeth IAS, Director of Collegiate Education
2. Dr. Suresh Das, Executive Vice President, Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment
3. Dr. Fathimathu Zuhara, Department of Life Sciences, University of Calicut. 673 6
4. Sri. Subhash John Mathew, Registrar, Kerala State Higher Education Council
5. Dr. Sabu Thomas, Director, International and Inter University, Centre for Nano science and Nanotechnology, Mahathma Gandhi University, Kottayam 686 560 - Mobile No: 9447223452
6. Dr. P. R. Sudhakaran, Emeritus Scientist, Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Thiruvananthapuram 695 581 Mobile No: 9847332514
7. Dr. Ambat Vijayakuar, Professor and Head, Department of Mathematics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin-682022 - [Mobile No. 9447608851](tel:9447608851)
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9. Sri. Sunil P. Elayidom, Associate Professor, Department of Malayalam, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady. 683 574 Mobile: 9847723477

10. Sri. Sherley Valanthara, Department of Mathematics, Government College for Womens, Thiruvananthapuram 695 014
11. Dr. Syam Prasad, Asst. Professor, Central University
12. Dr. Siddhik R., Asst. Professor, Department of Economics, University of Kerala

### **Convener**

Smt. Shila Unnithan, Chief, Social Services Division, State Planning Board

### **Co-Convener**

Dr. Bindu P. Verghese, Asst. Director, Social Services Division, State Planning Board

### **Terms of Reference**

1. To review the development of the sector with emphasis as to progress, achievements, present status and problems under its jurisdiction during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan periods.
2. To evaluate achievements with regard to the plan projects launched in the sector, both by the State Government and by the Central Government in the State during these plan periods.
3. To list the different sources of data in the sector and provide a critical evaluation of these data sources, including measures for improvement.
4. To identify and formulate a set of output and outcome indicators (preferably measurable) for higher education and base the analysis of the previous plans on these indicators.
5. To make specific suggestions to enhance the quality of higher education in Kerala to the international Standard and to establish a permanent periodic quality assessment in higher education.
6. To suggest measures to foster a research culture among the students and, how to link the Central and State Government Research institutions with the Higher Education institutions
7. To ensure the sustainable quality infrastructure in a phased manner in all higher educational institutions.
8. To suggest measures to improve the academic standards and teaching facilities in the arts and science colleges.
9. To make recommendation for the establishment of a Open Access Publication Initiative for Kerala
10. To suggest, in particular, a set of projects which can be undertaken during the 13th Plan period in the sector.
11. The Co-Chairpersons are authorised to modify terms of reference with approval of State Planning Board and are also authorised to invite, on behalf of the Working Group,

experts to advise the Group on its subject matter. These invitees are eligible for TA and DA as appropriate.

12. The working group will submit its draft report by 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 to the State Planning Board.

The non-official members of the Working Group will be entitled to Travelling Allowances and Daily Allowances as applicable to Class I Officers of the Government of Kerala. The Class I Officers of Government of India will be entitled to travelling allowances and Daily Allowances as per rules if reimbursement is not allowed from departments.

***Sd/-***  
**V.S. Senthil IAS**  
**Member Secretary**

To

The person concerned  
The Sub Treasury Officer, Vellayambalam

Copy to:

The Accountant General, Kerala (A&E) with C/L  
All Divisions, State Planning Board  
P.S. to Vice Chairman, State Planning Board  
C.A. to Members  
P.A. to Member Secretary  
C.A. to Sr. Administrative Officer  
Finance Officer, P.P.O, Publication Officer,  
Computer Section, Accounts Sections  
Stock File

*Forwarded/By Order*  
*Sd/-*  
*Chief, Social Services Division*  
*State Planning Board*

## *ANNEXURE 5*

The Working Group on **‘Higher Education’** has received support from the following members of staff of State Planning Board at its different stages.

1. Smt Shila Unnithan, Chief, SS Division, State Planning Board
2. Dr Bindu P Verghese, Asst Director, Social Services Division, State Planning Board
3. Kum Niyati S, Technical Assistant, VC’s Office, State Planning Board
4. Sri Deepak Johnson, Technical Assistant, VC’s Office, State Planning Board
5. Sri Vijayasuryan CK, Technical Assistant, VC’s Office, State Planning Board
6. Sri Harshan Tee Pee, Special Private Secretary, VC’s Office, State Planning Board