

A I C T E

POST - 1987

1. THE AICTE

The statutory All India Council for Technical Education was established for proper planning & co-ordinated development of technical education system throughout the country. AICTE monitors qualitative growth of technical education in relation to planned quantitative growth and proper maintenance of norms and Standards.

Technical education broadly covers programmes of education, research & training in Engineering & Technology in the field of Architecture, Town planning, Management, Pharmacy & Applied arts & Crafts and other such programmes, the central government may notify in the official gazette.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up in 1945 by a Government resolution as a National Expert Body to advise the Central and the State Governments for ensuring the co-ordinated development of technical education in accordance

with approved standards. During the first three decades, the Council functioned quite effectively and there was phenomenal development of technical education in this period. However, in recent years, a large number of private engineering colleges and polytechnics came up in complete disregard of the guidelines, laid down by the AICTE. Most of these institutions had serious deficiencies in terms of even the rudimentary infrastructure necessary for imparting proper education and training. Barring some exceptions, there was scant regard for maintenance of educational standards.

Taking into account the growing erosion of standards, the AICTE at its meeting held in 1981 came to the conclusion that a stage had been reached when it should be vested with statutory powers to regulate and maintain standards of technical education in the country. In pursuance of these and other recommendations, a National Working Group was set up in November, 1985 to look into the role of the AICTE. The National Working

Group recommended that in order to enable the AICTE to play its role effectively, it shall have to be vested with necessary statutory authority. The National Policy on Education, 1986, also stipulated that the AICTE will be vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation and the maintenance of norms and standards, accreditation, funding of priority areas, monitoring and evaluation, maintaining parity of certificates and award and ensuring the coordinated and integrated development of technical and management education.

3. AICTE ACT 1987

The Act provides for the establishment and constitution of a Council, a body corporate, by the name of the All India Council for Technical Education consisting of 51 members. The head office of the council shall be at Delhi and the Council may, with the previous approval of the central Government, establish offices at other places in India.

The Act specifies, the functions of the council; the constitution of an Executive committee, establishment of five, All India Boards of studies and four Regional Committees with the provision of establishment of additional Boards and Regional committees if considered necessary.

The council shall have its own fund.

The Central Government is empowered to give directions on question of policy and to make rules to

carry out the purposes of the Act and to supersede the council. The council is also empowered to make regulations to carry out the purposes of the Act. Every such rule and every such regulation shall be laid before Parliament and shall be subject to modification/annulment by Parliament.

4. STATUTORY BODIES OF AICTE

A. The Statutory bodies of AICTE consists of the council with 51 members, the Executive Committee with 21 members and at present Seven Regional Committees and Ten All India Boards of Studies as mentioned below:

B. The regional committees shall advise and assist the Council in Planning & development of Technical Education, Monitoring & periodic evaluation of approved Institutions in the region.

The council has the following Seven Statutory Regional Committees :

- The Northern Regional Committee, Kanpur
- The Southern Regional Committee, Chennai
- The Western Regional Committee, Mumbai
- The Eastern Regional Committee, Calcutta
- The Central Regional Committee, Bhopal
- The North Western Regional

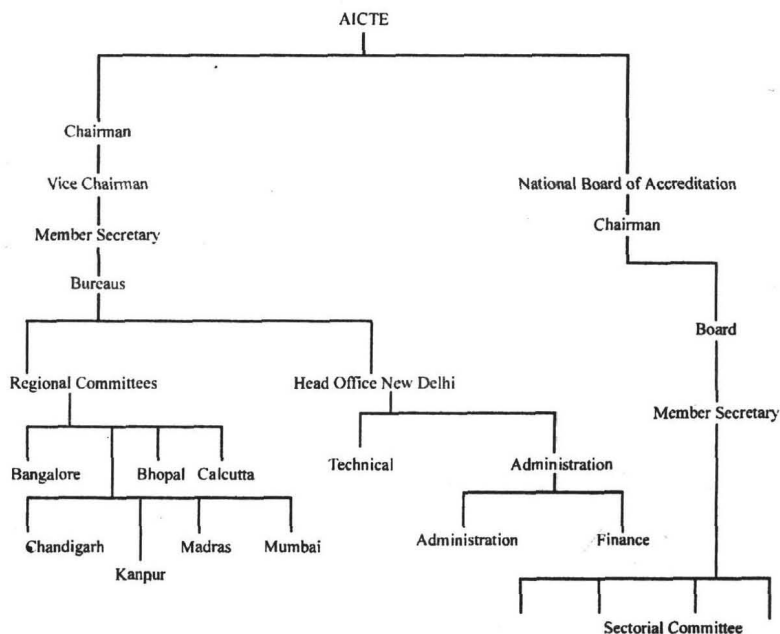
Committee, Chandigarh

The South Western Regional
Committee, Bangalore

C. Every Board of studies shall
advise the Executive
Committee in academic

matters falling in its areas of
concern including norms,
standards, model curricula,
model facilities and structure of
courses. The Council has the
following ten statutory Boards
of Studies.

D. Organizational Structure of Council



1. All India Board of Vocational Education
2. All India Board of Technician Education
3. All India Board of Undergraduate Studies in Engg. and Applications
4. All India Board of Post graduate Education & Research in Engg. & Tech.
5. All India Board of Management Studies

6. All India Board of Architectural Education
7. All India Board of Computer Science Engg. & Tech. Applications
8. All India Board of Pharmaceutical Education
9. All India Board of Town & Country Planning Education.
10. All India Board of Hotel Management & Catering Technology.

5. 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 education and maintenance of standards and for the purposes of performing its functions under this Act, the Council may -

- (a) 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;
- (b) coordinate the development of technical education in the country at all levels;
- (c) allocate and disburse out of the Fund of the Council such grants, on such terms and conditions as it may think fit to -
 - (i) Technical institutions, and
 - (ii) Universities imparting technical education in coordination with the Commission;
- (d) promote innovations, research and development in established and new technologies, generation, adoption and adaptation of new technologies to meet developmental requirements and for overall improvement of educational processes.
- (e) formulate schemes for promoting technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society;
- (f) promote an effective link between technical education system and other relevant systems including research and development organisations, industry and the community.
- (g) evolve suitable performance appraisal systems for technical institutions and Universities imparting technical education, incorporating norms and mechanisms for enforcing accountability.
- (h) formulate schemes for the initial and in service training of teachers and identify institutions or centres and set up new centres for offering staff development programmes including continuing education of teachers.
- (i) lay down norms and standards for courses, curricula, physical and instructional facilities staff pattern, staff qualifications, quality instructions, assessment and examinations.
- (j) fix norms and guidelines for charging tuition and other fees.
- (k) grant approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses or programmes in consultation with the agencies concerned.
- (l) 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.

- (m) lay down norms for granting autonomy to technical institutions.
- (n) take all necessary steps to prevent commercialisation of technical education.
- (o) provide guidelines for admission of students to technical institutions and Universities imparting technical education.
- (p) inspect or cause to inspect any technical institution.
- (q) 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 the Council.
- (r) take steps to strengthen the existing organisations, and to set up new organisations to ensure effective discharge of the Council's responsibilities and to create positions of professional, technical and supporting staff based on requirements.
- (s) declare technical institutions at various levels and types offering courses in technical education fit to receive grants.
- (t) advise the commission for declaring any institution

imparting technical education as a deemed University.

- (u) set up a National Board of Accreditation to periodically conduct evaluation of technical institutions or programmes on the basis of guidelines, norms and standards specified by it and to make recommendation to it, or to the Council, or to the Commission or to other bodies, regarding recognition or de-recognition of the institution or the programme.
- (v) Perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

6. BUREAUS

The various functions of the Council are carried out through Bureaus. The Bureaus and their areas of function are given below. Each Bureau is headed by an adviser.

i) *Bureau of Administration*

- Administration - Establishment / Personnel
- Printing and Publishing
- Publicity and Public relations
- Purchase & Stores
- Accommodation - office/ residence
- Transport and Telephones
- Interaction and inter-connectivity with sister organisations.
- Publication / Gazette notification of Regulations related to administration.
- Correspondence & follow up

action with MHRD / Law Ministry related to administration.

ii) Bureau of Board of studies (BOS) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

- All India Boards
- NBA
- Grant of Autonomy / Deemed University status to Institutions.
- Revamping Technician Education
- QIP and continuing Education.
- Reconstitution of All India Boards
- ATR preparation in coordination with respective bureaus.
- Processing of proposals for Income Tax Exemption claim for Institutions.

iii) Bureau of Career Development (CD)

- International Co-operation, including International Seminar, National Seminar, Workshops etc.
- Scholarships, Fellowships (collaboration and coordination), International Travel Grants, Visiting Professorship, National Chair in Technical Education, Staff Development Programme, Emeritus Professorship.
- Man power Planning & Budget.
- Executive and council meetings

- Parliamentary questions including VIP cell
- Reconstitution of Council and Executive Committee
- Common technical matters and policy issues with MHRD/UGC
- Finalisation of regulations / gazette notifications to be prepared by respective technical bureaus.

iv) Bureau of Engineering & Technology (ET)

- Approval of new institutions, sanction of new courses, sanction of additional intake of

i) all the U.G. programmes, and

ii) P. G. programmes

iii) MCA and MBA

- Legal cell
- Monitoring and disciplinary committees
- Reconstitution of Regional Committees
- Assessment of Degree & Diploma
- Fee regulation and appointment of fee committees in all the States.

v) Bureau of Finance

- Salary & Wage management
- Pre-audit of bills and payment thereof
- Release of Grants-in-aid to grantee institutions
- Release of Advances to Regional Committees

- TA-DA payment for officials and non-officials.
- Follow up with MHRD for release of Grants-in-aid
- Preparation of Annual Accounts
- Monitoring of Budgetary allocation and expenditure
- Internal audit of accounts of Headquarters and Regional Offices.
- Statutory audit of accounts of AICTE.

vi) Bureau of Management and Computer Program (MCP)

- External linkages of educational institutions.
- Assessment of equivalence of educational qualification
- AICTE compendium of technical education in independent India (1946-97).
- Technical education for physically handicapped, Disadvantaged Groups and tribal population.
- Programmes for women in technical education.

vii) Bureau of Networking

- Multimedia and Network Management.
- Office automation (revamping & modernise).
- Preparation of databases.
- Supply of information to regional offices.
- Implementation of IT Task force recommendation.

- International Relations and Resource Mobilization cell.

viii) Bureau of Research & Development & Industry Institute Interaction(RDII)

- Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS)
- Thrust Area programme in Technical Education (TAPTED)
- Research & Development including Nationally Coordinated Project.
- Industry Institution Interaction.
- Early Faculty Induction programme
- Entrepreneurship Management Development Programme in Technical Education.

7. NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCREDITATION

As one of the functions of AICTE specified in AICTE Act. 1987, the Council has set up National Board of Accreditation of technical institutions or programmes on the basis of guide lines, norms and standards specified by it and to make recommendations to it, or to the Council or to the UGC or to other bodies regarding recognition or derecognition of the institution or the programme.

Realising the value of accreditation, several institutions have volunteered to go through the rigorous process of audit. The uniqueness of the process is that the duration for which any programme or Institutions will have to maintain the quality and standard, if they wish to retain their accredited

standard.

The accreditation exercise is designed to be rigorous with several inputs such as quality of teaching, level of research, faculty expertise, evaluation of teachers, standard of infrastructure available in the campus, such as hostel facility, library, medical facility etc. These are taken into consideration in order to help the visiting accreditation team of experts to have holistic approach and arrive at rational evaluation.

From the time AICTE started the process of accrediting Institutions and programmes, 14 Institutions have gone through the process of accreditation and several others are on the anvil.

8. CAREER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Various schemes have been initiated which will benefit teachers in self development.

Scheme of Travel Grant

Scheme of Travel Grant enables meritorious teachers to interact at International level in Conferences/ Seminars/ Symposium etc. Teachers from AICTE approved technical education institutions are eligible for this grant.

Scheme of Seminar Grant

Scheme of Seminar Grant provides forum for interaction of academicians and working professionals and opportunity for sharing of innovations and inventions.

AICTE approved technical education institutions are eligible for this

grant. Professional bodies, Registered societies, National agencies are also eligible provided that the seminar is organised in collaboration with AICTE approved technical institutions, universities.

Scheme of Career Award

Scheme of Career Award for young teachers identifies young talented teachers for promoting their professional growth by enabling them to devote maximum time in research study with minimum teaching responsibility.

Emeritus Fellowship

Emeritus Fellowship utilises the services of highly qualified and experienced superannuated Professors at Technical Education Inst./ Univ./ Colleges in stimulating and achieving excellence in Technical Education.

Scheme of Faculty Development

Scheme of Faculty Development is intended to provide opportunities through AICTE approved staff Colleges / institutions training to teachers employed in AICTE approved institutions in Engineering, Pharmacy, Management and Architecture disciplines to facilitate upgradation of knowledge and skill. During the first year of IX plan, an amount of Rs. 27 lakhs was allocated which was sanctioned to 21 institutions for 27 programmes.

Scheme of Visiting Professorship

Scheme of Visiting Professorship is aimed at supplementing and providing expertise to teaching the research in those areas in which the host

institutions does not have the expertise. Eminent scholars holding the post of Professor shall be considered for appointment as Visiting Professor.

Scheme of National Technical Manpower Information System

Scheme of National Technical Manpower Information System collects and analyses data to match the job requirements with facilities for education and training, and makes forecast on adequacy or shortage of manpower requirements in the future and consequently about the adequacy of the current enrolment rate.

For details of any scheme contact:

Advisor - CD

AICTE,

Indira Gandhi Sports Complex

I.P.Estate, New Delhi - 110002

9. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

AICTE provides financial assistance under the schemes of Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), Thrust Area Programme in Technical Education (TAPTEC) and Research & Development (R & D) in the field of Engineering and Technology.

To ensure effective implementation of these programmes, the Council has setup a Committee, namely the Board of Research (BOR), comprising of eminent Scientists, Engineers, Academicians, Industrialists and Technologists,

Brief objective of these schemes are given below:

Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS)

The main objective of the programme of Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence is to equip Institutions Laboratories with modern equipment/infrastructural facilities so that they can achieve a good performance level. In view of rapid advancements in technology & to keep students abreast with them, some of the institutions are also provided with the modern equipment to replace the obsolete ones. Generally, the support provided for MODROBS proposals is limited to Rs. 15.00 lakhs in each discipline.

Thrust Area Programme in Technical Education (TAPTEC)

This scheme mainly ensures promotion of excellence and need based research in identified Thrust Areas for national development in the field of Engineering & Technology. The Thrust Areas are revised periodically and include frontier areas of research such as remote Sensing and Satellite Image Processing, Non-traditional Machining Processes, Bio-Technology, Genetic Engineering and Tissue Culture, Alternative sources of energy, Fuel Cells, Fly Ash Utilisation, NVH (Noise, Vibration & Harshness), Vehicular Emissions (Petrol & Diesel), Virtual Reality and Advanced Simulation, Optical Fibre Technology, Cryogenics, etc,

Under this, scheme, support generally not exceeding Rs. 20.00 lakhs,

is given with the view that the outcome of the project shall lead to a bigger project to be submitted to other agencies such as DST, etc.

Research & Development (R & D)

This programme aims at promotion of general research capabilities in relevant areas of Engineering and Technology including multi-disciplinary fields taking into account the existing research capabilities of the host Institutions.

This scheme is distinctly different from the TAPTEC scheme in the sense that it encourages faculty members by providing them support to strengthen their R & D activities. The R&D field need not necessarily, be a thrust area. Funding in this scheme is limited to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

10. NEW PROGRAMMES

i) Early Faculty Induction Programme

AICTE realizes the need for motivated engineering teachers who are required in large numbers in various Institutions across the country. The "Technical Teacher Training Scheme" of MHRD which was in operation during sixties resulted in producing dedicated and motivated teachers.

AICTE has initiated a scheme called "Early Faculty Induction Programme" on similar lines but with few distinct features. The scheme basically involves selecting talented students for a teaching career during their seventh semester, giving them stipend and after graduation placing

them in a few select national level Institutions for training towards a PG/ Ph.D. Degree.

After completion of their degree, they will be better equipped for placement by various Institutions for the post of Lecturers or Reader depending upon whether they graduate with a PG/ Ph.D. Degree. AICTE will act as a facilitator of the programme.

(ii) *Networking of Technical Institutions and Regional Offices of AICTE :*

The technical universities and institutions are generating plethora of knowledge through research. Availability of this knowledge and consultancy to all universities will give an impetus to further generation of knowledge. These can be achieved by digital networking between these universities and institutions. These will also allow the academicians and students to share the library resources of each other. The research findings also will be readily available to industries which will accelerate the technology transfer process.

AICTE central office situated at New Delhi, is assisted by its seven regional offices spread all over the country. With the increasing volume of work, necessity of frequent information transaction between the central office and regional offices has been strongly felt. The vast number of Engineering Institutions are spread across the country and general public solicit information pertaining to technical

education and these inquiries will be better catered to in the future once networking process is completed.

Keeping the objective in view, a joint project between AICTE and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) was conceived for internetworking all the technical Institutions in the country with the AICTE headquarters and the seven regional offices. The hardware for the project will be provided by the NIC and the virtual network which has been named as TechNET will be controlled and monitored at AICTE headquarters.

In the first phase of the project, the AICTE headquarters, 3 Regional Offices and 25 technical Institutions (one in each state) will be interconnected using VSAT from the NIC. Internet will be an integral component of TechNET.

(iii) Revamping of Technician Education

In the wake of growing National and international competition, competitive supervisors and operators have become a necessary asset, more so in this current era of liberalization and globalization policy of Govt. of India. The quality of performance of Polytechnic teachers has to be upgrade.

The emphasis should be given more on Human Resources Development than on machines, through funding and R&D facilities, to be provided by the AICTE with the overall help of Govt. of India.

Revamping of the technician education should take care of its most

important aspects by aiming to improve the quality and crafts skill of the technicians of the country which is in great demand in the light of the advancement of technology.

The scheme of Revamping of Technical education will be carried out during the IX Five year Plan period and will help facilitate in achieving the target.

(iv) Technical Education for Physically Handicapped, Disadvantaged Groups and Tribal Population

Education for Physically Handicapped requires Technical innovations suitable to Indian conditions. AICTE has conducted a national seminar to analyse the needs of education pertaining to Physically handicapped and evolve strategies to provide innovative technology inputs. It is estimated that 2% of the population comprises of Disabled and Physically Handicapped persons.

A study of various existing centres providing Technical Education to handicapped has been planned to understand the requirements of the learning process of the Physically Handicapped. This will enable AICTE to design model programmes and establish a few centres which will act as pace-setters.

The tasks will have to be taken up as a mission mode project to impart training to Physically Handicapped by creating infrastructure facilities with special equipment and accessories and train teachers for training the

handicapped personnel in technical Education.

As far as the Disadvantaged Groups are concerned about 15% of the population comprises of SC/STs. AICTE feels that this disadvantaged groups should be brought into the mainstream by encouraging setting up of special coaching centres to enhance their competency for admission to various Institutions of Engineering Technology.

With regard to Tribal population, AICTE will strive hard to make Polytechnics as focal projects to promote transfer of technology by way of Technical Training in Vocational Education relevant to needs of tribal with particular focus on the economic development of tribal population.

The Ninth Plan Budget provision for the above scheme is of the order of Rs. 25 crores.

(v) Programmes for Women Technical Education

Opportunities for technical education to women at all levels will suitably be increased. Establishment of additional technical institutions Government aided and Private for women, will be given priority and efforts will be made to increase the enrollment of women in polytechnics and engineering courses.

In this context the Council has taken in initiative and constituted a Board on Women Participation in Technical Education to develop strategies for inducting women in

technical education. Special incentives like scholarships, stipends, etc. will be provided to attract girls students to professional course. Seminars are proposed to be organised to motivate girl students to take admission in various branches of engineering and technology. Efforts will also be made to retain them in the profession. A target of 15% enrollment of women has been made in the ninth plan.

(vi) Industry-Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC)

The scheme, Industry-institute Partnership Cell (IIPC) aims at establishment of a cell in Universities, AICTE approved Institutions and Colleges, to act as a focal point for promoting Industry Institute Interaction leading to Industrial Consultancy Research & Development.

The cell should facilitate strong management, encouragement of industrial R & D and internship programme, liaison with industry and other agencies for effective interaction.

Objectives

The IIP cell will have the following objectives:

1. Maintenance, Co-ordination & promotion of consultancy services.
2. Establishment of proper linkage, Co-ordination with departments, agencies and take necessary action for the promotion of consultancy services.
3. Encourage internship/ student's fellowship programme.

4. Organise Industry Study Tour Programme (ISTP) & liaison with concerned industries industrialists for its effective implementation.
5. Initiate steps for signing on MoU with Industries.
6. Identify Industries to collaborate in ISTP/ Internship Programme.
7. Generate funds from industry/ other agencies for maintenance, development of the cell.
8. Create an awareness and assist the Industries in obtaining tax incentives from GCI by supporting R&D programmes in the Institution.
9. Assist weak departments in the Institution/ Universities from the fund generated through consultancy.
10. Maintain and distribute funds obtained from Consultancy Services for strengthening of the University/ Institute/ Department.
11. Invite experts from industry to participate in curriculum and development training periodically, once in five years in consultation with the department/institute/ university.

Functioning of the IIP cell

The AICTE will provide one time seed money for creation/ upgradation of Industry Institute Partnership Cell. The amount may be utilised towards development of infrastructure and other logistic support for an effective

functioning of the cell other than for building. The institution itself shall provide the building and support staff required for the purpose.

The cell may be Co-ordinated by a member of faculty nominated by ViceChancellor/ Director/ Principal of the University/ Institute/ College. The other members of the cell should preferably consist of persons from Industries, Institutions and other academics/ scientists. The cell should devise ways and mean to achieve the objectives set forth in the scheme in bringing the concerned Institution closer to Industries for ensuring active interaction. The onus of initiative for the interaction should be with institution itself, through the cell.

(vii) National Facilities in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)

The new economic policy and the WTO regime have facilitated the entry of multinationals and have resulted in a competitive industrial environment in the country. To survive and grow in this environment, Indian industry will have to effectively assimilate the latest advances in engineering and technology and maintain global standards of quality, cost, reliability and service.

In this effort, Industry, will not only need creative and competent people who could provide critical intellectual input, but also sophisticated facilities for design, instrumentation, testing and manufacturing. Technical institutions of higher learning should

come forward to set up such facilities at National level in collaboration with industry, in emerging areas of engineering and technology.

(viii) Scheme for Financial Assistance to Professional Bodies/Societies

Introduction

The scheme intends to provide limited non-recurring financial assistance to selected technical professional bodies/societies to enable them to meet the expenses towards promotion and development of technical education in their respective professions through various means provided in their objectives.

Objectives

This scheme has been drawn by the Council to encourage the activities of Professional bodies/societies for the benefit of its members and society at large. The assistance under this scheme shall be available to technical professional bodies/societies for the following activities.

- a. For developing facilities for exchange of information with technical institutions and teachers on significant issues and of interest to them through appropriate publications like Newsletters, Journals, Pamphlets, Audio-Video resource material. Monographs etc.
- b. For developing and implementing schemes for fresh and in-service training programmes for teachers and technical professionals

including continuing education using conventional and non-conventional modes.

- c. For the promotion of publication of good resource material such as technical books, monographs, review articles, lecture notes, research journals and papers and publication of proceedings of conferences/seminar etc.
- d. For organising workshops/Seminars/Symposia/Conferences on themes related to technical education in frontline areas and emerging technologies.

Eligibilities

The scheme is open to all registered technical professional bodies/societies involved in promotion and development of their respective professions. The educational societies running regular technical/ professional institutions/colleges are not eligible.

11. POLICIES & PROGRAMMES

Task for the ninth five year plan

- Planning, Growth & Regulation of Technical Education.
- Human Resource Development
- Quality Assurance and Excellence
- Promotion of R & D, linkages with Industry, National Labs & R & D Institutions.
- Institutional thrust and Upgradation
- Rural Development Programmes
- Mission Oriented Programmes
- Strengthening Management & Governance Structure
- New Schemes and Enabling

Components.

- Resource Mobilisation.
- Human Resource Development***
- Faculty and Staff Development
- Quality Improvement Programmes
- Career Awards and Doctoral Fellowships.
- Emeritus Fellowships, Chairs and Visiting Professorships
- Dissemination of Technology - Seminars.
- Continuing Education Programmes
- Advanced Technician Programmes
- Technical Teacher Training and Learning Resource Centers.

Quality Assurance and Excellence

- Infrastructure Development and Innovation
- Post Graduate Education and Research
- Curriculum Development and Publication of Technical Books
- Quality Assurance, Benchmarking and Accreditation
- Upgradation and Linkages with professional Bodies.

Promotion of R&D, Linkages with Industry, National Labs & R&D Institutions

- Linkages with industry. National labs and R & D Institutions.
- Nurturing future Technologies
- Emerging and Thrust Area Programmes
- Nationally Co-ordinated projects
- Research and Development
- Promotion of centers of excellence.

Institutional Thrust and Upgradation

- Technical Institutions in the University Sector
- Upgradation of Government funded Engineering Colleges
- Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence in Engineering institutions

Rural Development Programmes

- Rural Technology Skills and Facilities
- Rural Sanitation
- Rural Transportation and communication
- Upgradation of Rural Training
- Water Management

Mission Oriented Programmes

- Empowerment Programmes for women
- Programmes for the Physically Handicapped
- For Disadvantaged Groups and Tribal Population

Resource Mobilisation

- Creation of Cells for protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS)
- Creation of Venture Capital type of empowerment fund
- Consultancy for Education Development
- Providing Technical Knowhow to Developing Countries
- Training Programmes of foreign Students
- Augment pvt. Sector participation
- Setting up of Educational Development Bank
- Creation of Corpus fund.

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