

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
SHILLONG

No:AC:69-1/Conf/2003- 94

Dated 4th June'03

To

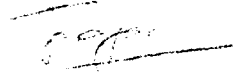
All Members,
Academic Council,
NEHU, Shillong.

Subject :- Agenda for the 69th meeting of the Academic Council.

Sir/Madam,

I am forwarding hereith a copy of the Agenda for the 69th meeting of the Academic Council scheduled to be held on 16th and 17th June'03 at 10:00 A M in the Science Seminar Hall, Permanent Campus, NEHU. Shillong for favour of your perusal.

Yours faithfully,


(JN Nayak)
Deputy Registrar.

Enclo:- a.a.

SG

AGENDA PAPERS FOR THE 68TH MEETING OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL
TO BE HELD ON 16TH AND 17TH JUNE, 2003

C O N T E N T S

P A G E

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- i) Revised Syllabus for BA/B.SC -General and Honours in Statistics. 5:2:1(1-19)

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Item No. 1.

- i) Confirmation of the Minutes of the 68th meeting of the Academic Council held on 4th & 5th December, 2002.

The Minutes of the 68th meeting of the Academic Council held on 4th & 5th December, 2002 were circulated amongst the members and the comments received from the following members :

	<u>Name of member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1.	Prof. B.K.Tiwari, Centre for Environmental Studies.	Admission to the Ph.D. Programme in the Centre.	Amended Ordinance already Notified vide Notification No.Conf/13-5/Ord/ 99-77 dt. 13.5.2003.
2.	Prof.A.K.Baruah, Dean, School of Social Science, NEMU, Shillong.	Regulation for LLB Degree.	Corrigendum already issued vide No.BUGS: 5-1/Conf/ 87(Pt.II)-1026 dt. 10.3.03

Since the comments has been made, the Minutes may be confirmed.

5:1-STATUTES/ORDINANCE/REGULATION & RULES

- i) Framing an Ordinance on Guidelines for Award of Honorary Degrees.

The proposal of the president URA Academy for awarding the Honorary Degrees to Shri Shwhozelli, founder President of URA, Academy Kohima was first placed in the 57th meeting of the Academic Council placing the NEHU guide-lines for the Award of Honorary Degrees framed by the Deans Committee. The Council in its meeting vide Resolution No.AC:57:98:5:8:(vi) deferred taking a decision on the matter.

The proposal has again been placed as a deferred item in the 67th Meeting of the Academic Council held on 13th & 14th June, 2002 wherein, the Council vide its Resolution No.AC:67:2002:4:(i) resolved that a committee be appointed by the Chairman to frame an Ordinance for Guidelines for Award of Honorary Degrees. The Academic Council Committee which meet on 10th, September, 2002 has framed an Ordinance as per NEHU Guidelines which is placed as Annexure 'A' and a copy of letter No.F.15-7/2002-U.4 dated 15.3.'02 from Joint Secretary, MHRD, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, New Delhi is placed as Annexure 'B'

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.

5: 1: 1(2)

NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
NEHU Campus, Shillong-793022,
Meghalaya, India.

Prof. (Mrs) K.S. Lyngdoh
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Shillong, Campus.

Fax No.: 0364-250076
Gram: NEHU
Tel. Office: 250023,
Res.: 221638
Email: klyngdoh@hotmail.com
No. F. 2-5/PVC/99-651
Dated: 11th Sept., 2002.

To

The Vice-Chancellor
NEHU, Shillong.

Ref: Notification No. AC: 67-4/Conf/2002-777 dated 7th Aug., 02.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the notification cited above, kindly find enclosed the minutes of the Committee Meeting constituted to Frame an Ordinance on Guidelines for Award of Honourary Degrees which met on 10th September, 2002 at 1:00 p.m. in the office of the undersigned.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,

(K.S. Lyngdoh)

Copy to :-

1. All members of the Committee constituted to Frame an Ordinance on Guidelines for Award of Honourary Degrees.
2. The Registrar, NEHU, Shillong.
3. Finance Officer NEHU, Shillong.
4. The Deputy Registrar (Conf), NEHU, Shillong.
5. The Deputy Registrar (Acad.), NEHU, Shillong.

Encl: Copy of the Minutes.

-Sd/-

(K.S. Lyngdoh)

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE MEETING
TO FRAME AN ORDINANCE ON
GUIDELINES FOR AWARD OF HONOURARY DEGREES
HELD ON 9TH SEPTEMBER, 2002 AT 1:00 P.M.
AT THE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CHAMBER

The Members Present were :-

- | | | |
|--|----|----------|
| 1. Prof. K.S.Lyngdoh
Pro-Vice-Chancellor
NEHU, Shillong. | -- | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. Pramod Tandon
Dept. of Botany
NEHU, Shillong. | -- | Member |
| 3. Prof. N.Hasan
Dept. of English
NEHU, Shillong. | -- | Member |
| 4. Prof. T.B.Subba
Dept. of Anthropology
NEHU, Shillong. | -- | Member |

At the outset the Chairman welcomed all the members and brought the meeting to order.

The Committee recommended that the NEHU Guidelines for Award of Honourary Degress may be adopted as below :-

- i) The Degrees of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.), Doctor of Sciences (D.Sc.) and Doctor of Law(LLD) Honoris Causa can be conferred upon persons of proven exceptional merit.
- ii) Nominations for such awards may be received from :
 - (a) Distinguished persons/public institutions outside NEHU.
 - (b) There should be a minimum of three independent nominations.
 - (c) The persons nominated should not belong to any of the nominating institutions.
- iii) Such nominations, after scrutiny, by a panel of experts to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, be forwarded to the Academic Council for consideration.

Contd..../-

Notwithstanding the above provisions, an Honoris Causa degree may be conferred upon a visiting dignitary, on the recommendation of a Committee, specially constituted for this purpose by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Executive Council.

The Chairperson thanked the members present and declared the meeting over.

Sd/-

(Prof. (Mrs.) K. S. Lyngdoh)
Pro-Vice-Chancellor &
Chairperson.

S.P.GAUR
JOINT SECRETARY(HE)
Tel: 3384359

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF
SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SHASTRI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI - 110001

D.O.No.F. 15-7/2002-U.4

March 15, 2002

Dear Dr.Gautam,

You may be aware that it has been a practice with the Universities to confer honoris Causa doctorate on foreign citizens of India origin. The Universities being autonomous institutions have generally been left free to take such decisions on their own. However, Ministry of External Affairs have observed that the Universities while deciding upon the awardees on their own may come to overlook the possible sensitivities involved in such choice. It could well be the case that some time even well placed and well meaning members of the diaspora, intentionally or unintentionally, get associated with activities which are not in the larger interests of India. Therefore, MEA have suggested that in order to avoid such embarrassing situation it would be proper for the University to consult them before deciding upon the award of honorary degrees to members of the Indian diaspora.

I would therefore suggest that in view of the above observations, all the Universities may be advised to consult NRI-PIO Division, Ministry of External Affairs while taking a decision on conferment of honorary doctorate to foreign citizen of Indian origin.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

Dr. Hari Gautam,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

Sd/-
(S.P.GAUR)

Copy to :

1. The Secretary General, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110002. for circulating to all Universities.
2. The Vice-Chancellor of Central Universities (As per list attached)
3. Secretaries, Deptt. of Higher Education, all State Government.

Sd/-
(P. SUKUMAR)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

- ii) UGC Guidelines on Break-up of Workload of teachers – proposal for amendment of the University Ordinance OB-5 in line with the UGC Guidelines

Background:

The University Ordinance OB-5 'On the Functioning of Academic Departments' as amended at the 61st Academic Council meeting and the 103rd Executive Council meeting held on 15th/16th June, 1999 and 25th June, 1999 respectively prescribes for 40 hours overall workload per week with the break-up of workload as summed up under :-

Direct teaching: Lecturer/Lecturer(Sr.Scale)/Lecturer(Sln. Grade) - 16 hours
 Readers and Professors - - 14 hours
 A relaxation of 2 hours per week shall be given to the Professor who are actively involved in research/extension and administration.

Research Supervision: Ph.D:

Lecturers with 3 years experience : 2 Ph.D students devoting one hour per student per week for eight semesters

Lecturers with seven years experience: 4 Ph.D students devoting one hour per student per week for eight semesters

Professors and Readers: 6 Ph.D students devoting one hour per student per week for eight semesters

M.Phil:

Two hours to be devoted per M.Phil student per week for the 2nd and 3rd semesters

Project Research Two hours per week for big projects
 One hour per week for small projects

Administration work for Heads of Departments and Deans of Schools: Four hours a day.

The University Ordinance as amended, also provides that a teacher shall be available for at least 5 hours daily in the University

Points for consideration:

The UGC Guidelines on the break-up of workload as circulated by the UGC in 1988 and also the UGC 5th Pay Revision instruction on Workload, are placed at Annexure A and B for perusal of the Council. It will be seen that the break-up of workload prescribed by the Ordinance is not in line with the UGC Guidelines in the case of Research Supervision workload whereas the UGC while calling for information on number of teaching posts/teachers, also queries whether the number commensurates with the workload guidelines prescribed by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration of amending the University Ordinance in line with the UGC Guidelines.

EXTRACT OF THE UGC GUIDELINES CIRCULATED IN NOVEMBER, 1988

Guidelines regarding minimum number of actual teaching days in an academic year in Universities/Colleges, minimum programme of Examination Reform and Workload of teachers in Universities and Colleges.

(A) Working days

The number of actual teaching days in an academic year in a university/deemed to be university/constituent/affiliated colleges of the University should not go below 180 days excluding the preparation days and examination days. These are days on which classes such as lectures, tutorials, seminars, laboratories are or may be conducted. Holidays cannot be counted although students may be studying in their homes or hostels or may even be informally consulting teachers. The time taken up for admissions i.e. when the classes are not formed, to start work, time meant for examinations or for preparing for examinations cannot be counted. It would be desirable for universities to make an effort to raise the number to 200 or more. The Universities should budget their time in regard to work and holidays. For example, admissions should be completed by the last day of the long vacation. Examination results should also be compiled and announced during vacations to enable admissions to take place. In a semester pattern, examinations should not be so prolonged as to take away more working days - there could be more reliance on internal assessment, examiners of first semester could be internal, so that the short vacation can be utilized for evaluation. The universities should also see that a working day in a department or faculty does not become just a few hours of the forenoon. The time table should be spread to accommodate the various academic activities over at least an 8 hours working day.

The University should also insist that the manner of conducting a course is spelled out. The number of lectures, tutorials, seminars, lab-sessions etc. normally adequate for each course should be worked out and preferably made known in a handbook of courses. If students cut classes or if working days are otherwise disrupted, it should be made clear that only when the norms is reached will there be examinations. This also involves disciplined regular work on part of teachers - which should be ensured. Every item in a given syllabus may not have to be taught in the class as a pre-requisite for the examinations, but on the other hand it would be counter productive to hold examinations on reduced courses because the number of working days has been curtailed in a particular situation. If this happens, examinations will lose their credibility, students will perform poorly in competitions and interviews, and if they are admitted to the next class its standard will also suffer.

(B) Minimum Programme of Examination Reform:

Every University/deemed to be university shall have to adopt the following minimum examination reform.

Syllabus/Question Paper:

- a. The syllabus in each paper should be demarcated into well defined units areas of content alongwith a topicwise breakdown. The units may be numbered.
- b. Examiners should be free to repeat questions set in previous examinations. This is necessary in order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus. Instructions to paper setters should be amended accordingly.

- c. There is often a very wide choice given to students for answering questions, say 5 out of 10. Such overall choice restricts the area of knowledge with which a student can pass an examination and is therefore undesirable. If there is choice, it may be provided by alternate questions in each unit of the syllabus
- d. No examination should be held without fulfilling the requirement of a minimum number of lectures/laboratory sessions etc. which should be clearly laid down by the university.
- e. Examinations should be conducted in fair and impartial manner. Cheating in examinations is a cognizable offence. Universities must take all steps for the proper conduct of examinations such as effective security measures, proper supervision and invigilation, cordoning off the examination centers from the range of loudspeakers and other interference, flying squads and stern action in all cases involving copying and use of unfair means.

© Workload of Teachers:

The workload of various activities should be not less than 40 hours a week for a teacher who is in full time employment. (Any good teacher, particularly one who is involved in creative activity and who has a spirit of challenge towards giving his best to the students, would certainly spend much more than 40 hours a week in academic pursuits.)

The breakup of workload shown below is for the sake of example. It is not a rigid breakup. But every teacher could be given duties according to some general pattern and no one should have a significantly reduced load.

1. Undergraduate College:

2. Lecturers in PG Colleges/Universities:

(a) Lecturers in non-laboratory/Field work subjects:

Activity	Average No. of hours per week
i. Teaching	10
ii. Testing/Exams	1
iii. Tutorials	4
iv. Preparation for teaching	10
v. Research	10
vi. Own reading/studies	5
Total	
	40

(b) Lecturers in Science Subjects or where field work is involved:

Activity	Average No. of hours per week
i. Teaching	10
ii. Testing	1
iii. Laboratory work	4
iv. Teaching preparation and lab-setting	10
v. Research	10
vi. Own reading/Administrative work	5
Total	
	40

(Contd. 3)

Teaching combining Undergraduate and Postgraduate teaching will have a position in between (1) and (2) above.

© Senior teachers like Readers and Professors, in addition to their own research work, guide and supervise a fairly large number of students for M.Phil, Ph.D Degrees. They also have to attend consultative meetings of various organizations, sometimes related to teaching and sometimes to research. Therefore, it is felt that their direct teaching responsibilities may be slightly curtailed allowing them a greater portion of time for guiding and supervising research work. However, to the 10 hours of research per week on the average, it should be possible to add not more than 4 hours, bringing the total of research to 14 hours per week. This again implies that the number of students to be supervised should be limited to perhaps 4 to 6 and that senior teachers should be able to assign specific time to each scholar whose work they are supervising.

It is also felt that with 14 hours for research and 5 or 6 hours for reading and study and perhaps another 5 hours for extra-curricular or administrative work, senior teachers should be able to put in about 8 hours of teaching and laboratory work including testing and about 8 hours for preparation of teaching work. Teachers not having such extensive research responsibilities should put in more teaching work. Ordinarily, a teacher may not have more than two postgraduate theory courses to teach with some laboratory or tutorial responsibility.

It is further observed

- i. that young people are given enough time to help in their professional growth and achievement or academic excellence particularly in the initial years of their service.
- ii. That teachers guiding research students have adequate time to look after them, and
- iii. That 'Pleasant' as well as 'unpleasant' work is shared by all teachers. In case a certain teacher likes to have an extra load at a particular time in the year and comparatively less teaching work at some other time during the academic year, they should be accommodated if it does not cause any serious difficulty in the teaching programme of the department. Where teaching is organized in semesters and terms, such adjustments could be made in the corresponding period provided the teacher has given adequate notice to the university.

The underlying principle being that the maximum workload should be the same in all departments and for all teachers. In postgraduate centers where considerable research activity is envisaged it is obvious that the direct teaching of the staff will be reduced and the staff will accordingly devote the remaining time for active research.

Teachers should spend a certain amount of time everyday in the department/college whether or not they have direct teaching duties on certain days. If facilities are provided, preparation for teaching can mostly be done in the department/college. This is so to ensure that a teacher is available for his students if they need his help and that a teacher is also available when he is needed for consultation or discussion on various matters that come up in institutions.

EXTRACT FROM THE UGC NOTIFICATION DATED 24th DECEMBER, 1998 ON REVISION OF PAYS CALES, MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OTHER MEASURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF STANDARDS, 1998.

TEACHING DAYS

The Universities/Colleges must observe at least 180 actual teaching days, i.e. there should be a minimum of 30 weeks of actual teaching in a 6-day week. Of the remaining period, 12 weeks may be devoted to admission and examination activities, and non-instructional days (e.g. for sports, college day etc), 8 weeks for vacation and 2 weeks may be attributed to various public holidays. If the University adopts a 5 day week pattern, then the number of weeks should be increased correspondingly to ensure equivalent of 30 weeks with a 6 day week. The above is summarized as follows:

	<u>No. of weeks</u>	
	<u>University</u>	<u>Colleges</u>
Teaching	30(180 days)	30(180 days)
Admissions/Examinations, preparation for Exams.	12	10
Vacation	8	10
Public Holidays(to increase & adjust teaching days accordingly)	2	2
Total	52	52

2. In lieu of curtailment of vacation by 2 weeks, the university teachers may be credited with 1/3rd of the period of Earned Leave. However, the colleges may have an option of a total vacation of 10 weeks in a year and no Earned Leave except when asked to work during vacations for which, as in the case of University teachers, 1/3 of the period will be credited as Earned Leave.

WORKLOAD

The workload of the teacher in full employment should not be less than 40 hours a week for 30 working weeks(180 teaching days) in an academic year. It should be necessary for the teacher to be available for at least 5 hours daily in the University/College for which necessary space and infrastructure should be provided by the University/College. The direct teaching hours should be as follows:-

Lecturer/Sr. Lecturer/Lecturer(Sel. Grade)	16 hours
Readers and Professors	14 hours

However, a relaxation of two hours in the workload may be given if they are effectively involved in Research, Extension and Administration.

5:2 - SYLLABUS

- i) Revised Syllabus for BA/B.Sc - General & Honours in Statistics.

The Chairman, BUGS in Statistics vide letter dt. 23rd April '03 placed as Annexure 'A' has forwarded the revised Syllabus for BA/B.Sc.-General & Honours in Statistics prepared & finalised by the said BUGS in the light of the UGC model.

Minutes of the meeting of the BUGS held on 30.4.'02 and 11.4.'03 is placed as Annexure 'B' and the Syllabus is placed as Annexure 'C'.

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.



पूर्वात्तर पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय
मयूरभंज परिसर, शिलांग-७९३०१४ (मेघालय)

Phone: 91-364-231645

Fax: 91-364-232547

North-Eastern Hill University

Mayurbhanj Complex, Shillong-793 014 (Meghalaya)

S K Mishra
Chairman, BUGS in Statistics
NEHU, Shillong.

Date: 23.4.2003

To
The Dy. Registrar (Conference)
NEHU, Shillong.

Sub: Revised Syllabus : BA/BSc. General and Hons. in Statistics. For placing before the Academic Council

Sir,

The BUGS in Statistics in its meeting held on April, 11th, 2003, requested the Syllabus Revision Committee (constituted by the BUGS, Statistics, in its meeting held on on 30.4.2002) to finalize the BA/BSc. General/Hons syllabus in Statistics in the light of the UGC model syllabus, and hand over the same to the Chairman, BUGS (Statistics) to take necessary action so that the revised syllabus is placed in the forthcoming Academic Council meeting for its consideration. Accordingly, please find enclosed the following:

- (1). Revised Syllabus (Hard Copy as well as a Floppy Diskette) of BA/Bsc. General and Honours in Statistics – revised in accordance with the UGC Model Syllabus.
- (2). A Copy of the letter (dated 21.4.2003) of the Chairman, Syllabus Revision Committee, constituted by the BUGS in Statistics in its meeting on 30.4.2002,
- (3). Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Under-graduate Studies, held on (i) 30.4.2002 and (ii) 11.4.2003.

This is for your necessary action towards placement of the Syllabus in the forthcoming AC meeting.

Yours faithfully,

(S K Mishra)

Encl: As above

**Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Under-graduate Studies in Statistics
(held on 11.4.2003), NEHU, Shillong.**

A local meeting of the BUGS, Statistics was held on 11.4.2003 at 1.00 PM (originally scheduled at 11.00 AM). The following were present:

Special Invitees: Prof. E D Thomas, Prof. N Srivastava, Prof. O J Kharपुरi

Members: Prof. B P Singh, Prof. A B Chakraborty, Prof. M Barua
S K Mishra (in the chair)

Resolutions of the meeting:

- (1). The minutes of the meeting held on 30.4.02 were confirmed.
- (2). The Chairman informed the Board that the queries of the Chairman, Syllabus Revision Committee, were transmitted to the Chairman, Academic Council. Although no reply was received, the matter (in general terms) was discussed in the last meeting of the Academic Council. The Chairman, BUGS (Statistics), understands that the contents of our present BA/BSc. Statistics syllabus has to be revised and updated in the light of the UGC Model Syllabus while the present structure may be maintained if the BUGS, Statistics, deems it fit to be maintained.
- (3). The members and the special invitees deliberated upon the syllabus and resolved to refer it to the Syllabus Revision Committee for revision/modification and finalization. Having finalized the syllabus, the Chairman, Syllabus Revision Committee, will submit it to the Chairman, BUGS (Statistics) by 21.04.2003, who, in turn, will take necessary action such that the revised syllabus is placed in the forthcoming meeting of the Academic Council for its deliberation and approval.
- (4) Under 'any other matter', the members required the Chairman, BUGS (Statistics) of the decision of the AC regarding the PG Diploma Course in Applied Statistics & Computer Application, proposed by the St. Anthony's College, Shillong, through (and approved by) the BUGS (Statistics). The Chairman informed the members of the decision of the 65th meeting of Academic Council (7-8th June, 2001) : AC:65:2001:5:2:(iii): "The Council considered the syllabus for PG Diploma Course in Applied Statistics and Computer Application and RESOLVED that a PG Course could not be started without going through the appropriate bodies for Post-Graduate level courses".

The Chairman observed that since the term of the present BUGS is ending on 23.4.2003, he would like to acknowledge the co-operation of the members for long three years. The members also extended the vote of thanks to the Chairman.

(S K Mishra)
Chairman, BUGS (Statistics)

5:2:4(4)

Proposed
Syllabus
of the
Integrated Three Years Degree Course
in
Statistics
(General and Honours)

Revised with reference to

UGC Model Curriculum
(by the BUGS Statistics, NEHU)

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

I Year (General)**Paper-I: Mathematical Methods, Descriptive Statistics and Probability****Unit-1: Numerical Analysis**

Delta (δ) and E Operators, Interpolation formulae, Newton's Forward and Backward formulae, Lagrange's formula, Newton's Divided Difference formula, General Quadrature formula, Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ rule, Gauss Backward and Forward formulae.

Unit-2 : Descriptive Statistics

Meaning, importance, scope and limitations of Statistics; Qualitative and Quantitative characters; Collection of data; Classification, tabulation, and diagrammatic representation of various types of statistical data; Bar diagrams, Pie diagram, Line graphs and Band graphs; Frequency distribution of discrete and continuous variables – ungrouped and grouped – and their graphs; Measures of central tendency and their properties; Quartiles and their uses; Requisites of an ideal statistical measures; Comparison of Central tendency measures; Measures of Dispersion – their properties and comparison; Moments and Shephard's correction; Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis;

Unit-3 : Probability

Classical definition of probability; Kolmogorov's axiomatic approach (detailed discussion for discrete sample space); Probability spaces; Relationship of axiomatic and Classical Probability; Theorems on total and compound probability; Boole's inequality; Conditional probability and the associated probability space; Independence of events; Repeated trials; Bayes' theorem (for discrete case only).

Unit-4 : Concept of Probability Distribution

Concept of probability distribution; Random variables, definition of discrete and continuous random variables, Prob. mass function and Prob. density function, illustration of random variable and its properties; Idea of probability in continuum; Derivations of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions; Hypergeometric distribution, Negative Binomial distribution, concept of Uniform, Cauchy, Laplace, Exponential, Gamma, and Beta distributions and their properties.

References:

Bhat, B R Srivenkatramana, T & Rao, Madhava K S (1997) Statistics: A beginner's Text, Vol II, New Age International (P) Ltd.

II Year (General)

Paper-II: Distribution and Statistical Inference

Unit-1:

Expectation of Random variable and its properties, probability generating function; Chebyshev's lemma; Weak Law of Large Numbers; Expectation, Mean and Variance of probability distributions; Recurrence relations; Moment Generating functions with applications to Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions.

Unit-2:

Measures of association and contingency for two-way classified data, Method of Least Squares and curve fitting (linear, and 2nd degree parabola), simple correlation, Linear and Non-linear Regression involving 2 variables; Methods of estimating the parameters of non-linear regression; Partial Correlation coefficient, Coefficient of determination, Correlation ratio, Rank correlation.

Unit-3:

Sampling distribution – concept of statistic and parameter, Sampling distribution of sample mean; Standard error of sample mean and sample proportions; Sampling distribution of linear function of independent normal variables; Definitions and derivations of t, F and χ^2 distributions and their properties.

Unit-4:

Statistical inference – basic concepts of testing statistical hypothesis; Null and alternative hypotheses; Errors of Type-I and Type-II; Power of a test, power curve; Simple tests involving univariate normal distribution - tests involving only mean and variance; Definition of point estimation; Properties of a good estimator (Idea may be illustrated by simple examples – no derivations/proofs required); Concept of non-parametric statistics and nonparametric tests (sign test, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test, Run test).

TEXT BOOKS

1. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K and DasGupta, B: *Fundamental of Statistics*, Vol.- I, World Press, Calcutta.
2. Gupta, S C & Kapoor, V K: *Fundamental of Mathematical Statistics*, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.

5:2:1(7)

II Year (General)

Paper-III: Practical

Distribution of Marks:

Five (5) Questions : $5 \times 8 = 40$

6. Practical Record = 5

7. Viva Voce = 5

Total = 50

Part - I

1 - 2. Use of Newton's Forward and Backward interpolation formulae.

3. Use of Lagrange's interpolation formula.

4. Use of Newton's Divided Difference formula.

5 - 6. Use of Gauss Forward and Backward formulae.

7. Use of Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ rule of numerical integration.

Part - II

8. Drawing of line, bar, multiple bar, divided bar and pie diagrams.

9. Representation of frequency distribution by Frequency polygon, histogram and ogive.

10 - 11 Calculation of measures of central tendency: A.M., median, mode and quartiles.

12 - 13 Calculation of measures of dispersion: Range, mean deviation, standard deviation and quartile deviation.

14. Calculation of moments - central and raw - first four.

15. Application of Shephard's correction to moments.

16. Calculation of β_1 and β_2

17. Measures of Skewness.

18. Measures of Kurtosis.

19 - 20 Calculation of Pearson's correlation coefficient (for both grouped and ungrouped data).

21. Fitting of a st. line by least squares method.

22. Fitting of a 2^{nd} degree parabola by least squares method.

23. Estimation of linear regression lines.

24 - 25 Calculation of multiple and partial correlation coefficients

26 - 28 Fitting of binomial, Poisson and normal distributions.

Part - III

29-31. Test of significance based on t, chi square and F

32. Exact test of significance for the means of two independent normal variables.

33 - 34. Test of significance for population variance with population mean (a) known, (b) unknown.

35 - 39. Nonparametric tests - Sign, Run, Median and Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney tests, Calculation of Rank correlation.

III Year (General)
Paper-IV: Applied Statistics

Unit – I: Analysis of Variance and Design of Experiments.

Principles behind analysis of variance; Fixed effect model and associated analysis of variance for one-way and two-way classified data with one observation; Basic principles of design of experiments; Randomization; Application and Local control; Basic designs – Completely randomized design, Randomized Block design and Latin Square design; Missing Plot technique, estimation of missing observation and subsequent analysis of variance in CRD, RBD and LSD by Yates technique.

Factorial experiment: definition and interpretation of main effects and interactions of various orders; 2^n ($n=2,3$) factorial experiments in CRD, RBD and LSD; Advantages of factorial experiments.

Unit – II: Sampling Techniques

Census versus sampling, advantages of sampling; Probability and non-probability sampling; Sampling and non-sampling errors; Principal steps in sample survey, requirements of a good sample; Simple Random Sampling with and without replacement; Unbiased estimators of population total, mean and their variance; Stratified Sampling with SRSWR and SRSWOR; Estimation of population mean and population total and their standard error; Comparison of SRS and Stratified random sampling (ignore fpc); Systematic sampling; expression for estimation of population mean and population total.

Unit – III: Economic Statistics

Index numbers, construction and uses of index numbers, problems connected with construction; Different types of errors; Fixed and chain base methods, their advantages and disadvantages; Weighted average of price relatives; Laspeyre's, Paasche's, Marshall-Edgeworth's and Fisher's index numbers; Time reversal, Factor reversal and Circular tests; Details about construction of Consumers Price index number.

Time Series: Definition and its components; Determination of trend by free hand smoothing; Methods of moving averages and fitting a mathematical curve (linear, quadratic and single exponential curves); Determination of seasonal indices by the method of (i) averages, (ii) ratio to trend, (iii) ratio to moving average, and (iv) link relatives.

Demand Analysis: Introduction to demand and supply functions/curves; Price elasticity of demand and supply; Income elasticity of demand (definition and simple examples), Gini's coefficient.

Unit – 4: Vital Statistics and Statistical Quality Control.

Sources of population statistics; Measurement of fertility and reproduction; Crude birth rate; General, specific and total fertility rates; Gross and net reproduction rates; Measurement of mortality – crude, specific and standardized death rates; Complete life table; Study of logistic

curves for population growth and its fitting by the method of three selected points. Infant mortality rates, Complete life table – its main features, mortality rate and probability of dying.

General concepts of quality control: definitions of quality; Meaning and scope of statistical quality control; Chance and assignable variations; State of statistical control; Concept of tolerance limits.

Control charts, Construction and uses of charts for \bar{X} , R and number of defects and fraction defects.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K & Das Gupta, B : *Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol II, World Press, Calcutta.*
2. Kempthorne, O : *The Design and Analysis of Experiments, John Wiley International.*
3. Singh, D & Choudhury, F S: *Introduction to Sample Survey, Wiley Eastern.*

5:2:1(10)

III Year (General)
Paper-V: Practical

Distribution of Marks :

Five (5) Experiments : 5 x 8 = 40	
6. Practical Record = 5	
7. Viva Voce = 5	

Total = 50	

Two (2) questions to be set from each part. Attempt five (5) at least one (1) from each part.

Part – I: Analysis of Variance and Covariance

1. One way classified data.
2. Two way classified data (1 observation per cell).
3. Analysis of Completely Randomized design.
4. Randomized Block design.
5. Latin Square design.
7. Estimation of one missing plot and analysis of RBD.
8. Estimation of one missing plot and analysis of Latin Square design.

Part – II: Sampling Technique

9. Selection of SRSWR with the help of random number table.
10. Estimation of population total and mean and their standard error
11. Selection of SRSWOR with the help of random numbers.
11. Estimation of population total and mean and their standard error
- 12 – 13. Estimation of population total and mean and their standard error for proportional allocation and optimum allocation under stratified random sampling.
- 14 – 15. Determination of sample sizes for different strata for (a) Fixed cost, (b) Fixed variance.

Part – III: Economic Statistics

- 16- 20. Calculation of index number by (a) Laspeyre's, (b) Paasche's (c) Edgeworth-Marshall, (d) Fisher's formulae and by using value as weight.
21. Illustration of time and factor reversal tests.
- 22 – 24. Determination of trend by (a) moving average, (b) linear equation, and (c) 2nd degree parabola.
25. Determination of trend by exponential curve (semi-logarithmic)
- Determination of Seasonal indices.*
26. Simple average.
27. Ratio to moving average.
28. Ratio to trend.
29. Method of Link Relative.
- 30 – 31. Estimation of price elasticity of (a) demand, and (b) supply from time series data.
32. Estimation of income elasticity of demand.

Part – IV: Vital Statistics and Statistical Quality Control.

- 33. Calculation of CDR.
- 34. Calculation of age specific and sex specific death rates.
- 35 – 36. Calculation of standardized death rates by (a) direct method, and (b) indirect method.
- 37 – 38. Calculation of CBR, ASFR and total fertility rates.
- 39. Calculation of gross and net reproduction rates.
- 40. Construction of complete life table.
- 41. Population estimation and forecast by fitting a logistic curve (using 3 equidistant ordinates).
- 42 – 45. Construction of (a) \bar{X} Chart, (b) C chart, (c) R chart and (d) P- chart.
- 46 – 48. Construction of (a) p chart, (b) number of defective chart, and (c) C-chart.

I Year (Hons.)**Paper-VI: Mathematical Methods and Distribution Theory****Unit-I: Elementary Mathematical Concepts**

Elementary mathematical concept of vectors, vector space with real field, linear combination of vectors, subspaces; Matrices and determinants; addition and multiplication of matrices; transpose of a matrix; inverse of a matrix; orthogonal matrix; positive definite and quadratic form and its canonical reduction; Determination of rank and characteristic roots of a matrix; Use of Lagrangian multiplier (no derivation in finding extreme values is required). Linear equations, homogenous and non-homogenous systems of equations, Riemann integral, Beta and Gamma integrals.

Unit - II: Numerical Analysis

Numerical Analysis - Stirling's Bessel's and Everette's Central Difference formulae; Derivation of remainder terms in different interpolation formulae; subtabulation; inverse interpolation; Numerical integration, Trapezoidal rule, Simpson's 1/3 and 3/8 rules, Weddle's rule; Central difference quadrature formula.

Unit - III: Probability and Distribution Theory

Definitions of probability: Classical and Relative Frequency approaches- Discrete probability space, properties of probability. Discrete random variables, its prob. Mass function (pmf) and cumulative distribution function (cdf), joint pmf of several discrete random variables, marginal and conditional prob. mass functions.

Distribution Theory - Beta (β) and Gamma (γ) functions; Exponential functions; Pearsonian types of frequency curves, Empirical derivation of differential equation yielding curves of type-I to Type-VII; Fitting of curves by the method of moments.

Unit - IV: Probability Distributions

Probability Distributions - Rectangular and exponential distributions; Beta distribution of Ist kind and IInd kind; Gamma distributions and Lognormal distribution; Geometric distribution, reproductive property of Binomial and Poisson distributions.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Goon, A M: Introduction to Vector and Matrices, World Press, Calcutta.
2. Scarborough, J B: Mathematical Numerical Analysis, IBH & Oxford Publishers.
3. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K and Das Gupta, B: Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol. II, World Press, Calcutta.
4. Kapoor, J N and Saxena, H.C: Mathematical Statistics, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Paper-VII: Theory of Estimation and Hypothesis Testing**Unit - I: Distributions**

Distributions - Bivariate normal distribution, multivariate normal distribution and their properties; Distribution of linear combination of normally distributed variables; Independence of normal variates; Marginal distribution; Distribution of correlation coefficients (when the population correlation coefficient is zero).

Unit - II: Theory of Estimation

Theory of estimation - Properties of a good estimator - unbiasedness, minimum variance, consistency and efficiency; Correlation between minimum variance and unbiased estimator and another unbiased estimator; Rao-Cramer inequality; Definition of sufficient statistic and their uses in estimation; Completeness; Statements of Rao-Blackwell's theorem and its application (Consistency of the sample proportions, sample moments, sample correlation coefficient and sample quartiles). Methods of estimation - method of moments, method of least squares, method of minimum χ^2 , method of maximum likelihood and properties of ML estimates; Derivation of maximum likelihood estimate of parameters of binomial, Poisson, exponential and univariate normal population.

Unit - III: Theory of Hypothesis Testing

Theory of hypothesis testing - Tests and critical regions; Optimal critical region for simple null hypothesis concerning a single parameter; Neyman-Pearson Lemma and its use in construction of such regions; Use of randomized tests for discrete distributions; Likelihood ratio criterion; Likelihood ratio test for different hypotheses concerning equality of means and equality of variance of k-variate normal distribution; Sequential tests of a simple hypothesis against a simple alternative hypothesis for normal distribution with known parameters; Interval Estimation - Concept of confidence interval and confidence coefficient - Confidence intervals for the parameters of univariate normal.

Unit - IV: Non-parametric Tests

Need for non-parametric tests; χ^2 test; Sign test; Wilcoxon test; Median test; Spearman's and Kendall's rank correlation- test; Run test.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K and Daa Gupta, B: *Outlines of Statistics*, World Press, Calcutta.
2. Anderson, T W: *Introduction to Multivariate Analysis*, Wiley International.

5:2:1(14)

**II Year (Hons.)
Paper-VIII: Practical**

Distribution of Marks :

Five (5) Experiments : 5 x 8 = 40	
6. Practical Record = 5	
7. Viva Voce = 5	

Total = 50	

Part – I: Numerical Analysis

1. Use of central difference formula (Gauss I & II).
2. Use of Newton-Gauss forward and backward formulae.
3. Use of Stirling's formula.
4. Use of Bessel's formula.
5. Numerical evaluation of integral by Traezoidal rule.
6. Numerical evaluation of integrals by using Simpson's $3/8^{\text{th}}$ rule.
- 7 – 8. Evaluation of of approximate value of an integral by Weddle's rule.
- 9 – 10. Evaluation of approximate value of an integral by Stirling's formula and by Simpson's formula.
- 11 – 13. Solution of polynomial equations in more than one unkuowns by using :method of false proposition, Newton Raphson's method, method of iteration.

Part – II: Descriptive Statistics

14. Fitting of 3^{rd} degree polynomial.
15. Non-linear regression by exponential curve (semi-logarithm), estimation, coefficient of determination, predicted values of estimation and growth rate.
- 16 – 17. Curvilinear regression by fitting 2^{nd} degree polynomial and calculation of correlation index from bi-variate distribution.
18. Computation of correlation ratios from bi-variate frequency distribution.
19. Computation of inter-class correlation.
- 20 – 22. Fitting of Pearsonian Curves of Types I, III and VII,
23. Estimation of multiple linear regression for three variables (using matrices).
24. Calculation of multiple correlation coefficient in case of three variables.
25. Calculation of partial correlation coefficients in case of three variables.

Part – III: Statistical Inference

26. Point estimators of parameters and their SEs by different methods of univariate and bivariate normal population.
27. Point estimators of mean vector and dispersion matrix of multivariate normal distribution by the method of maximum likelihood.
28. Confidence interval for ratio of variance of two univariate normal distributions.
29. Simultaneous confidence region for mean and variance of a normal population.
- 30 – 31. Exact test and confidence interval under normal set up:
32. For a simple correlation coefficient

33. For a multiple correlation coefficient.
34. Two sample Sign test.
35. Median test.
36. Wald-Wolfowitz Run test.
37. Wilcoxon two sample rank sum test.
38. Kolmogorov-Smirnov two sample test.
39. Mann-Whitney U test.
40. Chi-Square (χ^2) test for independence a r x c contingency table.

III Year (Hons.)**Paper-IX: Linear Models and Experimental Designs****Unit - I**

Linear Models and Analysis of Variance and Covariance; Gauss Markov set up, Normal equations and Least Squares estimation; Estimability of linear parametric functions; Analysis of Variance for one-way, two-way cross-classifications (with equal number of observations); Introduction to Random effect and Mixed effect models; Analysis of Covariance for one-way and two-way classified data.

Unit - II

Design of Experiments : Factorial experiment - definition and interpretation of main effects and interactions of various orders; 2^n ($n=2,3$) factorial experiments in CRD, RBD and LSD. Advantages of factorial experiments; Techniques for error control, uniform trials, shape and size of plot and blocks; Factorial experiments 2^n , 3^2 , and 3^3 experiments; Confounding in 2^n , 3^2 , and 3^3 factorial experiments; Split Plot arrangement.

Unit - III

Sample Surveys: Concept of sampling frame and sampling units; Two-stage and Multi-stage sampling, and Cluster sampling; Systematic sampling; Double sampling. Estimation procedures - estimation of population, total and mean bias in estimates, standard error of estimates; Ratio and regression methods of estimation; Uses of pilot surveys; Non-sampling errors and their control; Theory of non-responses and inter-penetrating sub-sample.

Unit - IV:

Educational Statistics and Quality Control: Problems of measurement of test items; Scores and standard scores and normal scores; T and C scale, stanine scale, percentile scale; Reliability and validity. Statistical Quality Control : Sampling inspection plans, Inspection plans by attributes - single, double and sequential sampling plans of OC, ASN, AQL and AOQL, LTPD, Producer's and Consumer's risks.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Gupta, S C and Kapoor, V K: *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.
2. Murthy, M N: *Introduction to Sampling Theory*, ISI, Calcutta Publishers.

5:2:1(17)

**III Year (Hons.)
Paper-X: Practical**

Distribution of Marks :

Three (3) Experiments : $3 \times 14 = 42$
6. Practical Record = 4
7. Viva Voce = 4

Total = 50

Part - I: Linear Models and Analysis of Variance and Covariance

- 1 - 2. Analysis of variance by portioning the total variation into orthogonal contrasts of treatment and error for:
3. One-way classified data (one observation per cell).
4. Two-way classified data (one observation per cell).
- 5 - 6. Analysis of variance of data without and with interaction with the same number of observations per cell:
7. One-way classification
8. Two-way classification.
9. Analysis of variance for one-way classified orthogonal data.
10. Analysis of covariance for one-way classified data.
11. Analysis of covariance for two-way classified data.

Part - II : Design of Experiments

- 12 - 15. Construction of confounded factorial experiments and identification of confounded effects. Analysis of data for:
13. 2^3 expt. in 2 blocks of size 2^2 units.
14. 2^3 expt. in 2^2 of size 2 units.
15. Analysis of Split-plot design.

Part - III: Sample Surveys

16. Determination of sample sizes for proportion and continuous data in SRS.
17. Optimum allocation of sample sizes for fixed and variable cost per unit over strata in stratified sampling.
18. Estimation of gain in precision due to stratification over SRS from stratified sample.
19. Separate and combined ratio estimators, their biases and M.S.E.'s estimators of these biases and M.S.E.'s in stratified sampling and their comparison with S.E.'s of unbiased estimators.
20. Regression estimators, its bias and M.S.E, estimators of the bias and M.S.E. in stratified sampling and comparison estimators.
21. Estimation of gain in precision in using cluster sampling over SRS of elementary units from the cluster sample.
22. Calculation of GRR and NRR.
23. Calculation of equivalent scores.
24. Percentile scaling, Z-scaling, T-scaling.

5:2:1(18)

25. Scaling of rating in terms of normal curves.
26. Calculation of reliability and effect test length of reliability.
27. Calculation of ASN-AOQL
28. Drawing of OC curve.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

1. Baisnav, A P and Manoranjan, J S: *Elements of Probability and Statistics*, Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K and Das Gupta, B: *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Vols. I & II, World Publication, Calcutta.
3. Goon, A M, Gupta, M K and Das Gupta, B: *Outline of Statistics*, Vols. I & II, World Publication, Calcutta.
4. Gupta, S C and Kapoor, V K: *Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics*, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.
5. Gupta, S C and Kapoor, V K: *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.
6. Hoel, P G, Srof, S C & Stone, C J: *Introduction to Probability Theory*, Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston.
7. Kapoor, J N and Saxena, S C: *Mathematical Statistics*, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.
8. Medhi, J: *Introduction to Statistical Methods*, New Age Publications.
9. Mood, A M, Greybill and Boes, D C: *Introduction to Theory of Statistics*, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill.

LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Cochran, W G and Cox, G M: *Experimental Designs*, Wiley International.
2. Cochran, W G: *Sampling Techniques*, 3rd Ed.
3. Cowden, D J: *Statistical Methods in Quality Control*, Prentice Hall.
4. Des Raj: *Sampling Survey Theory*. Narosa Publishing House.
5. Feller, W: *Introduction to Probability Theory*, Vol. I.
6. Fisher, R A: *The Design of Experiments*, Macmillan Co.
7. Freeman, H: *Finite Differences for Actual Statistics*, Cambridge Univ. Press.
8. Goldberg, J C: *Matrix Theory with Application*, Tata McGraw Hill.
9. Hoel, P G: *Introduction to Mathematical Statistics*, John Wiley & Sons.
10. Kendall, M G and Stuart, A: *The Advanced Theory of Statistics*, Vols. I-III, Charles Griffith/Hafner Publishing Co. Inc. New York.
11. Kenny, J F and Keeping, E S: *Mathematics of Statistics*, Vols. I & II, Van Nostran
12. Lawley, D N and Maxwell, A E: *Factor Analysis as a Statistical Method*, Butterworth.
13. Murthy, M N: *Introduction to Sampling Theory*, Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta.
14. Parzon, E (1960) *Modern Probability Theory and its Applications*. Wiley Eastern.
15. Rahatgi, V K (1967) *An Introduction to Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics*, John Wiley & Sons.
16. Snedecor, G W and Cochran, R G: *Statistical Methods*, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
17. Spiegel, M R : *Statistics - Schaum's Outline Series*.
18. Uspensky, J V: *Introduction to Mathematical Probability*, McGraw Hill.
19. Wilks, S S: *Elementary Statistical Analysis*, Princeton Univ. Press.

5:3 - RESEARCH

- iii) Joint Research Stud. Project on the tribal people inhabiting the India - Myanmar border area.

With regard to the subject Joint Research Study Project on the tribal people inhabiting the India-Myanmar border area, Dr.Kheya Bhattacharya, Director(BSM), Govt. of India Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi in response to an interim reply made by the Vice-Chancellor, NEHU has, vide his letter placed as Annexure -'A' informed that after contacting Yangon University, the Myanmar authorities are pleased to co-operate in the exchange of visit and research finding between the two Universities. However, according to them the field surveys is not yet possible in the border areas, topics of research would be forwarded on receipt to the University.

The interim reply of the Vice-Chancellor, NEHU is placed as Annexure 'B'.

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.

5:3:1(2)

Annexure-1A

Dr Kheya Bhattacharya
Director(BSM)
Ph No:23012319/Fax No:23016714
Email:dirbsrn@mea.dic.in

Government of India
Ministry of external Affairs

December 12,2002

No:1/ii/321/28/2001

Sub:-Joint Research study project on the tribal
people inhabiting the India-Myanmar border
area.

Dear Miri,

Please refer to your letter No:NEHU-VCF/2-3/2001-
215 of July 22,2002 and ongoing correspondence on the above subject.
Our Mission in Yangon after contacting the Myanmar authorities
have now informed that Myanmar authorities are pleased to cooperate
in the exchange of visit and research finding between the two
universities but according to them it is not yet possible to
conduct field surveys in the border areas. Topics of research
would be forwarded on receipt.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Dr. Kheya Bhattacharya)

Prof Mrinal Miri
Vice-Chancellor,
NEHU, Shillong:-22
Fax No:0364550076.

SG

5: 3: 1(3)

Annexure - 'B'

2550101 (O)
1550074 (R)

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
NEHU Campus, Shillong - 22(Meghalaya)

Mr Mrinal Miri
Vice-Chancellor

e-mail:mirimrinal@hotmail.com

No:NEHU-VCF/2-3/2001-215
22nd July, 02

Dear Shri Deo,

Thank you very much for your letter of 18th June'02 and my apologies for the delay in responding to it. I was away in England for about a month and this explains the delay.

We are very pleased in this University that the University of Yangon has proposed a programme of collaboration with North-Eastern Hill University for research in various areas of common interest. I have looked at the list of priority areas for research, and am glad to let you know that in most of these areas the research product of this University has been considerable. I, therefore, welcome the proposal of collaboration you have received from the University of Yangon and look forward to further details of the proposal.

With warm regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-

(MRINAL MIRI)

Shri Neelam Deo,
Joint Secretary (BSM),
Ministry of External Affairs,
New-Delhi.

SG

5:6:1(i)

5:6 - ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW DEPTS/CENTRES/COURSES

- i) Starting a three year Professional Diploma/Degree Course in Visual Art/ Performing Arts etc. in the Creative Arts Unit.

Steering Committee of the Centre for Cultural and Creative Studies in its meeting held on 14.11.2002 has recommended that the Creative Arts Unit could contemplate to start a 3 years Professional Diploma/Degree Course in Visual Arts/ Performing Arts considering the demand for Arts and Music teachers at the School level. On authorization by the Steering Committee, the Head of the Centre has recommended the names of experts/Resource persons at (Annexure 'A') for working out the details of the course content.

The matter is placed before the Academic Council for consideration.

Nb. 28-3/ Acad/ P.G Course

(Annexure 'A')

List of Experts/ Resource Persons

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Experts</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Specialization</u>
1.	Prof.Janak Shankar Narzari Department of History of Art	Kala Bhavan Visva Bharati University Santiniketan, West Bengal	Painting
2.	Prof.Nandadulal Mukherjee Head,Deptt. of Painting	Kala Bhavan Visva Bharati, University Santiniketan, West Bengal	Painting
3.	Prof.Gora Sarbadhikari Professor of Sangeet Bhavan	'Ananda Dhara' Andruze Palli Santiniketan- 731235 Birbhum, West Bengal	Music Indian Classical
4.	Prof(Mrs) Shanno Khurana Ph.D (Folk Music)	G-42,Defence Colony New Delhi- 110024	Folk & Indian Classical Music (Vocal)
5.	Mrs.Shikha Dutta Lecturer in Music	State College of Music Rabindra Bhavan Guwahati-781 001	Indian classical Music(Vocal)
6.	Mr.Presley Lyngdoh Principal	All Saints' Secondary School, Shillong	Western Classical Music (Instrumental)
7.	Mr.Bitkumar Laitphlang Principal	Nongstoin College West Khasi Hills Distrist	Western Classical Music (Instrumental)
8.	Others will include all teachers from the Centre for Cultural and Creative Studies, NEHU.		

5:6:2(1)

ii) National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

Prof V N Rajasekharan Pillai Director, NAAC vide his letter NAAC/VNR/LP/IQAC/2003 dated 7.3.03 placed at Annexure 'A' informed that NAAC has received tremendous support from academic and the state Govts in the implementation of the accreditation process.

In this regard the Director suggested that all accredited Universities may establish an Internal Quality Assurance till (IGAC) for regular monitoring of its activities. The detailed rules and responsibilities of the NAAC will be communicated shortly. Therefore, the Director request to constitute a cell with a modal officer with whom NAAC may interact in a continuous manner.

The matter is therefore placed before the Council for consideration.

Annexure-'A'

5:6:2(2)

5:6 - Establishment of New Departments/Centres/Courses.

NATIONAL, ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL
AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION.

Prof V N Rajasekharan Pillai
Director

NAAC/MNR/LP/IQAC/2003

7th March'03

The Vice-Chancellor,
NEHU, NEHU Campus, Mawkynroh, Umshing
Shillong - 793022
Megh-alaya.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), has received tremendous support from academia and the state governments in the implementation of the accreditation process. I am glad to inform you that out of the 150 odd conventional universities, around 100 would have completed the process by April'03

To consolidate these efforts and to make steps towards continuous improvement in quality, I am sure you will agree with me that mechanisms need to be in place for quality promotion and sustenance. In this regard, it is suggested that all accredited universities may establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) for regular monitoring of its activities. The detailed roles and responsibilities of the IQAC will be communicated shortly. I request you to constitute a cell with a nodal officer with whom NAAC may interact in a continuous manner.

Looking forward to your support in this regard.

with warm regards,

Yours Sincerely,

sd/-

(V N Rajasekharan Pillai)

5:6:3(1)

5:6 - Establishment of New Departments/Centres/Courses.

iii) Assessment of Science Department.

Prof. V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai, Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has stated that the NAAC has received many requests to explore the departmental accreditation of Universities.

The Director, NAAC, has therefore requested for identification of departments of this university for departmental accreditation. The NAAC letter No: NAAC/VNR/AS/Dep-Acc/2002-4436, dated 7.11.02 is placed at (Annexure-'A') for perusal of the Council.

Subsequently, the Dean School of Life Sciences has informed that the departments of Botany, Zoology & Bio-Chemistry of the School of Life Sciences may benefit from the departmental Accreditation. The Dean's letter No: 452 dated 26.11.02 is placed at (Annexure-'B') for perusal of the Council.

The Deans Committee in its meeting held on 13.12.02 resolved that the matter be referred to the Academic Council for necessary deliberation and decision.

The matter is thus placed before the Academic Council for deliberation and decision.

Annexure-'A'

5:6:3(2)

NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
NEHU Campus, Shillong-793022(Meghalaya)

Prof.R.Lalthantluanga
Dean
School of Life Sciences

No.452
November 26,2002.

To,

The Vice Chancellor
North Eastern Hill University
Shillong.

Sub:- Assessment of Science Department

Sir,

With reference to letter No.NAAC/VNR/AS/Dep-Acc/2002,dated November 7, 2002 from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, a copy of which was endorsed to me from your office, I would like to inform you that the following are the three Departments of the School of life Sciences which may benefit from the Departmental accreditation:

1. Department of Botany
2. Department of Zoology
3. Department of Bio-Chemistry

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
R.Lalthantluanga

5:6:3(3)

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL
An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

Prof.V.N.Rajasekharan
Director

NAAC/VNR/AS/Dep-Acc/2002/A436

November 7, 2002.

Prof.Mrinal Miri
Vice Chancellor
North Eastern Hill University
P.O. NEHU Campus, Mawkynroh, Umshing
Shillong - 793022, Meghalaya

Dear Prof. Miri,

Greetings from NAAC

As you aware, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has announced the outcome of accreditation for 70 universities so far and the other universities are in various stages of ongoing the process. NAAC could reach this stage only due to the support rendered by institution leaders like you. To uphold the conviction the academic has evinced on NAAC's process and to respond to their expectations, NAAC has been constantly initiating new mechanism. Today, NAAC receives many request to explore the departmental accreditation of universities.

In response to this demand, NAAC has developed the methodology and the corresponding manual with detailed, in consultation with a large number of academia and in line with the international practice. A National Consultative Committee has been constituted to advice NAAC on departmental accreditation of Science departments with experts from different areas of science in its membership. Discussions have been initiated on the national consultation for humanities and languages also. A copy of the manual that has been developed as an outcome of these national initiatives is enclosed for your feedback.

To facilitate this effort, we would like to impress on our Executive Committee (EC) that the peer team expenses for departments that undergo accreditation till 2003 may be borne by NAAC. To evolve a plan of action for departmental accreditation and to get a realistic

Annexure-'B'

5:6;3(4)

2

picture of the number of departments that would benefit from as concession on peer team expenses, we would appreciate, if you could identify the departments of your institution that would benefit from departmental accreditation.

I look forward to your early response.

With warm regards

Yours sincerely

Sd/-
(V.N.Rajasekharan Pillai)

5:6:4(1)

iv) Proposal of taking over of the Tura Law College.

The proposal of taking over of the Tura Law College was placed in the 67th meeting of the Academic Council, wherein the Council vide its Resolution No:67:2002:5:6(vi) considered the proposal on the basis of the Offer received from the Governing Body of the College and resolved that a proposal for taking over of the College be made to the UGC after a Committee has made a feasibility report.

The Committee constituted by the Academic Council had its meeting on 9.4.03 and submitted its report which is placed as Annexure-'A'

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.

**MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE PERTAINING TO THE TURA LAW
COLLEGE HELD ON 9/5/2003 IN THE OFFICE OF
PROF. J. B. BHATTACHARJEE, HISTORY DEPARTMENT,
PERMANENT CAMPUS, NEHU, SHILLONG**

Members present:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1) Prof. J.B. Bhattacharjee | (Chairman) |
| 2) Prof. (Mrs) C.R. Marak | Member |
| 3) Prof. R.P. Sharma | -do- |
| 4) Prof. (Mrs.) B. Lyndem | -do- |
| 5) Dr. J.N. Nayak | Convenor |

Report of the committee constituted by the University vide No.AC:67-4/Conf/2002-793 dt.7.8.2002 on the proposal of taking over of the Tura Law College.

The Committee considered the infrastructure available with the Tura Law College vis-à-vis its status with BCI and found that the college does not have whole time Principal and Lecturers with requisite qualifications prescribed by the BCI and the UGC as required by the BCI. The college authorities have acquired a plot of land and constructed a moderate house. but the location is away from the site of the Tura Campus.

The Committee further noted that the BCI has been insisting that NEHU, should have its own Law faculty and till then the Law College under NEHU shall not be recognized, and that the University has proposed to the UGC for establishment of a Law faculty under Xth Plan.

The committee, therefore, decided to recommend that the proposal for establishment of a Law College or taking over an existing law college can be considered only after the Law faculty in NEHU has been established.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(J. B. Bhatterjee)	(Prof. R.P. Sharma)	(Prof. (Mrs.) B. Lyndem.)

Sd/-	Sd/-
(Prof. C.R. Marak)	(Dr. J.N. Nayak)

5:7-

AFFILIATION CASES ETC1) AFFILIATION CASES OF VARICUS COLLEGES

<u>SL.NO</u>	<u>Name of colleges</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	Tirot Singh Memorial College, Mairang. West Khasi Hills.	(1) B.A. (Pass) Course in English, Khasi, Political Science, Economics, History & Education. (ii) F.A. (hons) in English, Khasi, Political Sc., Economics, History & Education.
2.	Shillong engineering & Management College, Laitumkhrah: Shillong	(i) Honours in :- 3 years B.B.A. 3 years in B.C.A. 4 years B.E. in (a) Computer Science & Engineering (b) Electronics & Communication Engineering (c) Information Technology (d) Electrical Engineering (e) Mechanical Engineering.
3.	Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College (B.B.S.) Mawprem ; Shillong.	Renewal of B. Commerce (Pass) Course
4.	St. Dominic College, DumDum : Shillong	B.A. (Pass) Course in English, Economics, History, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology, & Education.
5.	Morningstar College, Shillong	B.A. (Pass) Course in Economics, Political Sc., History, Education, Khasi (MIL & SL), Anthropology, Philosophy, Sociology & Mizo (SL & MIL).
6.	Kazi & Zaman College, New-Bhaibari, Garo Hills.	(i) BA Pass in English, Assamese, Garo (MIL & SL), Political Sc., Economics, History, Philosophy, Education & Geography. (ii) Honours in :- Political Sc., History, & Economics.
7.	Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College; Mawprem, Shillong.	Renewal of B.A. (Pass) course in English, Political Science, Education, Economics, Philosophy, History, MIL (Nepali Hindi, Khasi Bengali).

Sl. No. Name of the College. Subject.

Recommendation of the Inspection team.

Recommendation of the Affiliation Committee Meeting.

I. RENEWAL OF AFFILIATION:

1. Tirot Singh Memorial College, Mairang, West Khasi Hills.

(i) B.A.(Pass) course in English, Khasi, Political Science, Economics, History, and Education.

Provisional Affiliation in the subjects concerned is recommended for 3(three)years on the conditions that the management appoints one additional qualified teacher in each of the subjects (Honours).

(ii) B.A.(Hons) in English, Khasi Political Science, Economics, History & Education.

The committee recommends that renewal of Provisional affiliation, for 3 years be granted as per inspection team reports, for the following subjects B.A.(Pass) course in English, Khasi, History, Political Sc, Economics & Education B.A. Honour in English, Khasi, Political Sc, Economics, History & Education.

E.D. Thomas.

Sd/- S.N. Singh.

Sd/- R.K. Mohapatra

2. Shillong Engineering College, Laitumkhran,

(1)

Honours in:-
3 years B.B.A.,
3 years B.C.A.,
4 years B.E. in
(a) Computer Science & Engineering.

(b) Electronics & Communication Engineering.

(c) Information Technology.
(d) Electrical Engineering.
(e) Mechanical Engineering.

The Inspection team consisting of the following members visited the Shillong Engineering and Management College, Laitumkhran at 12.30 P.M., the team talked to the Principal of the College regarding the performance of the college. The members also inspected the laboratory and the College building. In the light of the discussion with the Principal and the physical verification of the different facilities available the committee made the following observations:-

The Committee recommends that in the light of the inspection team report, the College be granted renewal of Provisional

1. Library:-

From the statement of the chartered.....

1. 2. 3. 4.

B.F. Shillong Engineering College.

Accountant as on 31st March, 2002 an amount of Rs. 2,89,175/- was indicated as assets in the Library whereas the number of Books in the Library does not indicate so.

affiliation for 6 (six) months only. Further, the College should be informed that no fresh admissions (June, 2003 onwards) should take place until further affiliation is granted to the College by the University.

- 2. The facilities for carrying out workshop practise has to be improved further.
- 3. The Chemistry Laboratory facility is O.K.
- 4. Physics Laboratory requires improvement.
- 5. Electronics Laboratory needs improvement in the higher semester classes.

6. Faculty: Faculty strength remains inadequate. It has been observed that none of the the faculty members have undergone any training/orientation course/workshop or seminar to update their informations and skills. The college do not have any senior faculty member.

7. In Chemistry and Physics one each Demonstrator each has been appointed. For other Laboratory supporting staff has to be appointed.

8. Computer Laboratory consisting of 26 pieces is

O.K.

1. 2. 3. 4.

B.F. Shillong Engineering College.

9. Timing for lecture is only 45 minutes and it is advised to be of one hour duration.
10. It is also suggested to improve the quality of teaching and learning. The College has to tie up with other institutions having workshops for the practical subjects.
11. The documents relating to the land (permanent site) being exempted from Registration yet to be produced alongwith the proper certificate.

The Committee has been given the assurance that the College will be shifted to the permanent site within a period of one year.

In view of the marginal improvement after the visit of the previous inspection team on 3.6.2002, the Committee recommends Renewal of Affiliation for a period of six months w.e.f. 14.12.2002, only in the following courses.

1. Bachelor on Business Administration.
2. Bachelor on computer Application.
3. B.E. in computer Science and Engineering.
4. B.E. In Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Sd/-
Prof.P.K. Brahma,
Principal,
Assam Engineering College,
Gauhati.

Sd/-
Prof.P.C. Barua,
Asstt. Professor,
Assam Engineering College,
Gauhati.

Sd/-
Prof.Ishmail,
Deptt of Chemistry,
NEHU,
SHILLONG.

Sd/-
Prof. M. Barua,
Head Deptt of M.C.A.
Assam Engineering College,
Gauhati.

Dr. Mumin Kakoti.

Dr. M.L. Das,

Shri.E.P. Kharrbhib

-3-

1. 2. 3. 4.

3. Buddha Bhanu

Saraswati College, Renewal of
Mawprem. B.Commerce

(Pass)course.

The visiting team comprising of Dr.N.M.Panda, Dr. M.K. Das and Mr.R.AaJ. Syngkon, inspected the Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College, Shillong at 11 a.m. on 9.4.03, in connection with the application of the College for renewal of Provisional affiliation for B.Com (Pass) course. The visiting team had access to the relevant records of the college. It has also sought clarification on a number of items, which were provided by the Principal to the satisfaction of the team. The team observes that:-

(i) Only one teacher (presently on EOL for one year)

has the requisite BCC qualification, in particular the NET. However, all other teachers in the subject have secured more than 55% marks in their M. Com examination.

(ii) The College library has adequate number of books for courses taught in B.Com Pass programme. However, the growth in the number of books for Commerce is observed to be slow.

(iii) The College has adequate infrastructural facilities for conducting academic activities required for B.Com course.

The Committee recommends renewal of Provisional Affiliation for B.Com (Pass) course for 3(three) years only.

B.F.

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3.

4.

3. B.B. S. College.

(iv) The Governing body of the College has taken steps to comply with the major condition laid down by the University while granting the previous renewal of Provisional affiliation. The former Vice-Principal has been appointed as Principal (In-Charge) w.e.f. 1st Sept. 2002. The new Principal (Incharge) has around 9.5 years of teaching experience (as on the date of Inspection).

Taking into consideration the above observations, the visiting team recommends that Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College be granted renewal of Provisional affiliation to NEHU For two more years for B.Com(Pass)course.

Sd/-

M.K. Das.
Member.

Sd/-

R.A.J. Syngkon.
Member

Sd/-

N.M. Panda
Convener.

4. St.Dominic College, B.A.(Pass)course
Shillong. in English, Economics,
History, Political
Science, Philosophy,
Sociology, Education.

The team comprising of Prof. Temsula A (Convener) Prof. N. Srivastav, Dr. V. Saraf and Dr. S. Sungch inspected the College on 8th April 2003 at 1.30 P.M. in connection with the application of the College for renewal of affiliation for B.A. Pass in English, Economics, History, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology and Education.

Continuing sheet.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Recommendation of the 32nd
Affiliation Committee meeting.

4. St. Dominic College.

After inspecting the class rooms, meeting some teachers and examining some relevant documents, ~~xx~~ The Committee fully accepted the report the team has the following observations to make:

1. When the team reached the College, there were of the Inspection only a few teachers present. When asked for team and recommend the reason, the Principal stated that because that the affiliation no time was mentioned in the letter sent to this College her, many teachers who came in the morning should not be renewed had gone away. This however was refuted by the Further, no fresh team as the time 1.30.P.M. was mentioned in admission (2003) the letter addressed to the Principal, a copy of onwards must which was produced by the convenor. take place in the College.

2. The college was granted Provisional affiliation in 2001, subject to certain conditions. One of these pertained to the acquisition of adequate books for the Library, which the College has done to a certain extent. However, it was observed that there is no proper Accession Register, which must be acquired immediately and all the entries of the Temporary register be entered therein.

3. The earlier team had also observed that the then acting Principal did not have the requisite qualifications and that the College should appoint a regular one without further delay. During our visit, the question of Principal was raised, to

1. 2. 3. 4.
Continuing sheet:

4. St. Dominic College.

which no satisfactory answers as to the qualifications, the date and procedure of appointment of the present incumbent i.e. Mrs. J.E. Street could be given.

4. A number of teachers presently serving in this College do not have the requisite UGC qualifications. They are also serving under a peculiar situation; no appointment letters are given to any of them when pressed for the reason, the Principal issued a written statement, which is enclosed herewith.

The team then gave a number of items for which the College was to provide documentary evidence especially about the appointment of the Principal. The documents, except those regarding the Principal have been provided, which are also enclosed.

From these observations, it becomes apparent that the College is flouting norms regarding qualifications of teachers of teachers as well as the manner of appointment of both teachers and the Principal.

Under these circumstances, the Visiting team is of the unanimous opinion that granting Provisional affiliation is self-defeating and therefore ~~affiliation of the courses~~

Sd/-
Prof. T. Ao.

Sd/-
Dr. V. Sarai.

1. 2. 3. 4. Recommendation of the 32nd Affiliation Committee meeting.

5- Morning Star College, Nongthymmai, Shillong. B.A.(Pass)course in Economics, Political Science, History, Education, Khasi (MIL & SL) Anthropology, Philosophy, Sociology, & Mizo (SL & MIL) T.B. Subba. Sd/- Dr.P. Malniang. F.A. Quadri. Veena Saraf. Sd/-

6. Kazi & Zaman College, New-Bhaitbari, Garo Hills. (i) B.A.Pass in English Assamese, Garo (MIL) & (SL), Political Science, Economics, History, Philosophy, Education & Geography. Sd/-

(ii) Honours in Political Science, History, & Economics. At the Pass course level: 1. English, 2. Assamese, 3. Garo, 4. Political Sc, 5. Economics, History, 7. Philosophy, 8. Education, 9. Geography. Sd/-

At the Honours level: 1. Political Science, 2. History, 3. Economics. The Principal of the College has given a written undertaking (letter attached) to the effect that he would appoint one additional lecturer in the following subjects and give the compliance report to the Director CDC, within three months. Sd/-

Garo, English, Education and Geography. Sd/-

Prof. C.R. Marak. Prof. B.K. Gupta. Dr. B.D. Chirmara. Prof. S. Ganguly. Sd/-

The Committee recommends that the College be granted Provisional affiliation for three years for B.A(Pass) course in English, Assamese, Garo (MIL & SL), Political Science, Economics, History, Philosophy, Education & Geography and B.A. (Honours) in Political Science, History & Economics.

1. 2. 3.

4.

Recommendation of the 32nd Affiliation Committee meeting.

7- Buddha Brannu Saraswati College Mawprem, Shillong.

Renewal of B.A.(Pass) courses in English, Political Science, Education, Economics, Philosophy, History, MIL(Nepali, Hindi, Khasi, Bengali).

Provisional affiliation may be granted for B.A.(General) for two years (2003-04) & (2004-05) subject to the conditions that the following be fulfilled within this two year period:-

(a) Regular teachers be appointed for the three MIL subjects (Nepali, Khasi and Bengali).

(b) The Library be strengthened in terms of prescribed quality text books and journals.

Sd/- Sd/- E. Syiem. V. Saraf. Jagat Pal.

8. Raid Laban College, Laban, Shillong.

Renewal of: (a) Pass course in English, Economics, Philosophy, Education, Sociology, Khasi, Political Science, History & Commerce.

(b) Honours courses in Economics, Political Science History, Sociology, Commerce, English, Education, Philosophy & Khasi.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. Renewal of Pass course in all the subjects requested is recommended. I.e. English, Economics, Philosophy, Education, Sociology, Khasi, Political Science, History and Commerce.
2. Renewal of Honours courses in those subjects which have the requisite No. of qualified teachers is recommended for Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, Commerce.

3. Renewal of Honours courses may be granted provisionally in such courses where the staff strength is inadequate with the conditions that the College shall fulfill the requirement of Staff within one year from the date of the grant of Provisional affiliation of

The Committee recommends renewal of Provisional affiliation for B.A.(Pass) course in English, Political Science, Education, Economics, Philosophy, History, MIL(Nepali, Hindi, Khasi & Bengali) for 3(three) years only.

The Committee recommends the renewal of Provisional affiliation for B.A.(Pass) in English, Economics, Philosophy, Education, Sociology, Khasi, Political Science, History and B.Com. and B.A (Honours) course in Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, English, Education, Philosophy, Khasi and B.Com (Honours)

Recommendation of the 52nd Affiliation Committee Meeting.

8. Raid Laban College,

appointment of adequate number of qualified teacher within one year for the following subject:

1. English: 2 more qualified teachers to be appointed.
2. Education: 1 more qualified teacher to be appointed.
3. Philosophy: 1 more qualified teacher to be appointed.
4. Khasi: 1 more qualified teacher to be appointed.

Sd/-

Nikhlesh Kumar.

Sd/-

A.P. Patti.

Sd/-

V. Saraf.

OPENING OF NEW COURSE/SUBJECTS.

1. Shillong College,
Shillong.

(i) Introduction of Honours in Elective paper in B.Commer-III years.

(ii) B.Sc. Computer Science (Pass) course.

1. Presently two part time teachers are appointed for Higher Secondary Programme. But they do not have adequate qualification for teaching B.Sc. Computer Science. Three regular teachers with University approved qualification need to be appointed before starting the course.

for three years. The Committee decided, however, that the College be asked to fulfil all the conditions laid down by the Inspection team in respect of Honours in English, Education, Philosophy & Khasi. The Director D.D.C., will communicate these decisions of the Affiliation Committee to the Principal Raid Laban College.

The Inspection team's observations about the lack of infra-structural facilities in the College for starting B.S.C (Computer Science) Pass course was noted by the Committee. Therefore, the committee is unable to recommend the introduction of this course in Shillong College. The Committee further decided that the Director, CDC will communicate this decision to the Principal, Shillong College together with the observations of the Inspection team.

1.-----2.-----3.-----4.-----

1. Shillong College,
Shillong.

2. The Library should be strengthened by procuring text books in multiple copies subject to fulfillment of the above two conditions the College may be permitted to start the proposed courses.

Sd/- Tapas Kumar Sinha. Sd/- M.K. Das. Sd/- S.K. Mishra

Sd/- N.M. Panda. Sd/- P.P. Dey.

2. Morning star College,
Shillong.
Honours in Khasi(SL)
Political Science,
Education, Anthropology, & History.

Recommendation:
Recommended for grant of affiliation for all Honours subjects applied for, subject to immediate improvement in library stock concerning the same.

Sd/- T.B. Subba. Sd/- Dr.P. Maliniang, F.A. Quadri.
Chairman. Member.

Sd/- Veena Saraf.

Recommendation of the 32nd Affiliation Committee meeting.

3. Nongstoin College
Nongstoin,
West Khasi Hills,
Meghalaya, Shillong.
- Introduction of
Honours in English
and Economics.
- Recommendations:
- Recommended introduction of Honours
in English and Economics for a
period of three years subject
to the fulfilment of the
following:-
- (a) The Library holding in
the concerned subjects
need to be enhanced.
- (b) Two more teachers in
Economics should be
appointed immediately
and their joining letters
be forwarded to College
Development Council.
- The Committee recommends that
the College be granted permis-
sion to introduce Honours
course in English and Economics
and that Provisional Affilia-
tion for Honours in these
subjects be granted for
three years.

Sd/-

Sd/-

B. Mishra,

N. Hassan.

Sd/-

Sd/-

M.M. Naga,

B.K. Mohapatra.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

III. OPENING OF NEW COLLEGE:

1. Phukan Memorial College, Dalu.

B.4. Pass course in English, Political Science, Economics, Education, History, Philosophy, Bengali, Garo(MIL & Elective).

The Inspection team has the following observations:

The books in the Library need to be enhanced. We have been assured in writing by the College authorities (Letter enclosed) that a large number of books are in the process of being acquired and the Principal would submit the list of the new acquisitions within a month to the Director, CDC directly.

The College immediately needs to add two more rooms (1 for the classroom and another for the College Common room). We have been assured in writing that this would be completed within a period of three months and the compliance report would be submitted to the University (Letter enclosed).

On the positive side the College has fulfilled the requirements for the appointment of adequate number of teachers in each subject who fulfil the U.G.C. norms. These teachers seem quite enthusiastic and may indeed be assets in the process of the future development of the College.

Dalu happens to be a remote place and there are no other Colleges in a radius of about 50 Kms of this place.

The Committee recommends that the College be granted Provisional affiliation for three years to teach the following subjects for B.A. (Pass) course: English, Political Science, Economics, Education, History, Philosophy, Bengali, Garo(MIL & Elective).

1. 2. 3. 4.

Phukan Memorial College.

In the light of the above observations the Committee feels that Provisional Affiliation may be granted to the College for a period of two years. However the Director, C.D.C. needs to ensure that the commitments given by the College authorities take a concrete shape within the time frame given by them.

Sd/-

Prof. C.R. Marak. Prof.F.K. Gupta.

Sd/-

Dr.B.D. Chinnara

Sd/-

PERMANENT AFFILIATION:

1. Sngap Syiem College,
Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills
Meghalaya.

Report of the visiting team:

The visiting team, comprising of Shri.C.J. Kharpuri, Shri.Moses Mao and Prof.C.R. Agera(convenor), paid a visit to Sngap Syiem College Mawkyrwat, west Khasi Hills at 10. A.M. on 21.03.2003 to inspect the College for the Permanent affiliation to NEHU, Shillong.

We, the team members had an access to all the relevant records of the College. They are well maintained. We went around the College to ascertain the infrastructure, including the spatial requirements. The College displays an impressive all round development. It also has a vision for the future growth. Its results in the University and the Board examinations are steadily improving over the years. The College has conscientiously fulfilled all the suggestions

made by the previous visiting teams.

Continuing sheet:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Recommendation of the 32nd Affiliation Committee meeting.

Sngap Syiem College

Mawlyrwat, West Khasi Hills.

In the light of the above observations, the present visiting team unanimously recommends the College for the Permanent affiliation to the University.

Signature of the Inspection Members:-

Sd/- Sd/- Sd/-
Moses Mao. Prof.C.R. Agera. O.J. Kharpuri
Convenor.

2. Raid Laban College,
Shillong.
PERMANENT
AFFILIATION.

Report and the recommendation of the visiting team to the Raid Laban College, Shillong.

The visiting team, comprising of Prof(Mrs) T.Ao, (convenor), Prof.C.R. Agera, Prof.D.R. Syiemlich, Dr(Mrs) veena Saraf and Dr.N.M.Panda, inspected the Raid Laban College at 1.30 P.M. on 4th April, 2003 in connection with the application of the College for Permanent affiliation. The visiting team had access to the relevant records of the College. It also sought clarifications on a number of items which were provided by the Principal to the satisfaction of the team. It observes:

(1) That not all the teachers have the requisite UGC qualifications in particular, the NET.

continuing sheet:

5.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

2. Raid Laban College. The College does not have a Librarian's post, although a qualified person manages the Library.

(iii) That the College Library has adequate number of books for the courses taught. However, multiple copies of text books in commerce are to be acquired and the Journals need to be updated.

(iv) The College has sufficient land which can be developed to provide sports facilities for the students.

The visiting team recommends that the Raid Laban College be granted permanent affiliation to the North-Eastern Hill University.

Sd/- Prof.D.R. Syiemlieh. Sd/- Prof. T. Ao. Sd/- Prof.C.R. Agera.

Sd/- Dr. Veena Saraf. Sd/- Dr.N.M. Fanda.

The College be granted Permanent Affiliation for BA(Pass)course in English, Alternative (Khasi, Garo, Nepali, Hindi), Economics, Political Science, Education, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Elective(Khasi & Bengali), BA(Honours) - Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, Elective(Khasi), and B.Com.(Pass &Honours) with the Provision that such affiliation will be subject to review by the University from time to time.

.....

3. Nongstcin College,
Nongstcin,
West Khasi Hills.

Permanent Affiliation.

Permanent Affiliation
is recommended.

Sd/-
M.M. Naga.

Sd/-
B.K. Mohapatra.

Sd/-
N. Hassan.

Sd/-
B. Mishra.

The Committee recommends that the
College be granted Permanent
Affiliation for B.A. (Pass) -
English, Khasi, Political Science,
Education, History, Economics,
Sociology - B.A. (Honours) - Khasi,
Education, History, Political
Science.

4. Sankardev College
Shillong

Permanent Affiliation
For Arts Stream only

The Inspection Team was sent to Sankardev College for
Permanent Affiliation on 27.11.99.

The team members are :-

1. Prof. N. Hasan, Deptt. of English - Convener
2. Prof. A.K. Barua, Deptt. of Pol. Science - Member
3. Prof. W.S. Padma, Deptt. of Education - Member

The team inspected the college on 4.4.2000.

B.F. Sankardev College:

Recommendation of the Inspection Team

Recommendation of the Affiliation Committee

Permanent Affiliation is recommended for Arts Stream with Honours in the subjects - English, Economics, Education, History, Political Science and Mathematics. The 24th Affiliation Committee held on 3.6.2000 agree with the Inspection Report. It is suggested to regularise the Permanent Affiliation of the College.

Affiliation for Honours in Khasi can be extended only after two more qualified teachers have been recruited.

Affiliation for Pass Course in Khasi may continue subject to the immediate appointment of another qualified teacher.

The Inspection Report was placed in the 63rd Academic Council Meeting held on 8th & 9th June, 2000 vide Agenda Items Part-III 5:7:3: (92-103).

The Minutes of the 63rd A.C. Meeting appeared to have been wrongly recorded: A.C.63:2000:5:7(iii) sl.15. Accordingly, the then Director, CDC, wrote to the D.R. (Conference for modification.

On the enquiry made by the Principal regarding Permanent Affiliation of Sankardev College, the Office issued a reminder to the D.R. (Conference). A reply was received from the D.R. (Conference) stating that a fresh agenda item be placed before the forthcoming Academic Council Meeting, for clearance.

* This has the approval of the Vice-Chancellor dated 30-05-03.

1) Rationalization of fees in the University/college system.

Letter No.F.22-3/2000-Desk(U), dated 7th November,2002 from S.P.Gaur, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Government of India (Placed at Annexure 'A'), the Ministry stressed upon the UGC for rationalization of fee structure in the University/college system. Copy of the letter was endorsed by the Ministry to the V.C for information and necessary action. The Deans' Committee in its meeting held on 13th December,2002 decided to refer this matter to the Academic Council for decision.

Hence, the matter is placed before the Academic Council for deliberation and necessary decision.

S.P.Gaur
Joint Secretary

Tel.No.338 4359

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SHASTRI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI - 110 001

D.O.No.F.22-3/2000-Desk(U)

Dear Dr. Nigavekar,

I am writing to you on the "rationalization of fees in the University/college system" in general, with particular reference to the institutes funded by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission (UGC). This has been a matter of debate in the country and the UGC had set up a number of committees in the past to examine the issue of fee hike. Prominent among those were the Punayya Committee on UGC Funding of Institutions of Higher Education (1992-93), the Pyle Committee on the Unit Cost of Higher Education and other related matters (1997), the Anandkrishnan Committee to review the maintenance grant norms for Delhi colleges (1999) and the Mahmood-ur-Rahman Committee to formulate revised fee structure in the Central and Deemed Universities(2000).

2. Some time back, it was decided that the recommendations of various Reports be examined. A Seminar was held at NEIPA in order to have wider consultations, on April, 2000 and we have received the recommendations thereof. Recently, as you would be aware, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) has, in its 9th Report, inter-alia, recommended that the present system of determining grants-in-aid be changed so that the educational institutions are able to derive benefit from the additional resources they raise. While you have agreed to the suggestion to work out a new approach for funding of Universities, this may be done quickly. Similarly, as recommended by the ERC, fees in the institutions need to be revised to meaningful levels and free ships/scholarships be instituted for meritorious students. The recommendations have to be implemented on priority basis as per the directives of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

3. It is now appreciated that it would not be feasible to prescribe the exact fees, to be charged by individual Universities. Universities are self-governing institutions and it is expected that they will take their own decisions taking a comprehensive look at all their commitments. UGC can assist in the process by enunciating certain principles to be kept in view while rationalizing the fees. On our part, Ministry of HRD has prepared a note incorporating important recommendations of the 'Committees' constituted on the subject. The same is enclosed for the benefit of UGC & Central Universities.

4. It must be reiterated that there has been no dilution in the Central Government's resolve to fund higher education. It is the policy of the Govt. of India that the major responsibility for funding of higher education rests on the Central Government. Proof of this lies in the fact that outlays for higher education & research in the 9th Plan have been pegged at Rs.2500 crore, as against Rs.800 crore in the 8th Plan period. During the 10th Plan period the outlay for higher education has been fixed at Rs.4176.50 crores.

5. The rationalization of fees is not intended to enable the Government to withdraw from this sector or to convert universities into self financing institutions. Universities can never be self financing and that all over the world the State Government would be responsible for the development of higher education. The Central Government would like to reiterate that it does not consider the amount spent on higher education as a subsidy. It is an investment in human resource development, which is more critical for a nation's progress than any other form of investment. Fee restructuring is being advocated only in the context of the ever increasing needs of this sector. Generation of additional internal resources will add to the total resources available to the system and enable it to meet the challenges of globalization, competition, emerging disciplines and the world wide web. You may also kindly consider a formulation which gives incentive to universities making increased collections from internal resources. Fee restructuring is also expected to bring about a greater seriousness of purpose about education: among the parent, students and teacher, which is not valued enough today being available almost 'free'

6. At the same time, we have to bear in mind that there has to be equity in the matter of access to the higher education system. Upward revision of fees will therefore, necessarily have to be accompanied by greater availability of educational loans through commercial banks as also by provision of liberal free ships and scholarships to SCs/STs and other disadvantaged groups.

7. The following documents are annexed to this letter, for facility of reference:

- (i) Relevant portions of the recommendations of the various committee set up in the past
- (ii) Recommendations of the NEIPA Seminar held in April, 2000
- (iii) Relevant Extract from the recommendations of the 9th Report of Expenditure Reforms Commission.
- (iv) Framework for Restructuring of University & College Fees.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(S.P.Gaur)

Dr.Arun Nigavekar
Chairman
U.G.C.,Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi - 100 002

5:8:1(4)

Copy along with enclosures for information and necessary action Prof.Mrinal
Miri, Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong – 793022.

Sd/-
R.D. Sahay
Deputy Secretary

RELEVANT PORTIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEE

A. PUNNAYYA COMMITTEE

- While universities should be encouraged to augment their resources for covering a larger portion of costs of education than what prevails now, the increased burden must be borne mainly by those who can afford.
- State or Government funding must continue to be an essential and mandatory requirement for support to higher education. The Government/State must continue to accept the major responsibility for funding the essential maintenance and development requirements of the universities.
- In regard to student funding, consideration of merit as well as social and economic backwardness should be taken into account.
- Quality, efficiency and innovativeness must be consciously rewarded and institution failing to improve financial and academic discipline should face disincentives.
- Heavy subsidies in many of the activities covered under maintenance grants such as supply of electricity, transport, water supply, etc. and in many other items have to be reviewed and reduced to a substantial extent so that the maintenance grant can be stabilized at a certain acceptable level.
- An optimum division between academic and non academic costs should be arrived at to help in stabilizing the maintenance expenditure.
- While the Govt./UGC ma continue to be the major funding agency, the universities must generate interna. resources which should be sizeable in course of time.
- The tuition fees may be revised upwards with immediate effect and may be periodically adjusted, keeping in view of the rate of inflation. The tuition fee may have to be different within a university, for different courses of study. The revised fee should be made applicable to the new entrance.
- Fees from library, laboratory, sports should be revised upwards to recover a significant part of the recurring cost.
- Hostel fees should be revised with immediate effect meet all the actual recurring cost and in due course of time, a part of capital cost as well. The student community should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected.
- The income derived from enhancement of fees should be utilized to augment fellowship and scholarship programmes for ensuring access to weaker sections.

- The resources generated by the universities should constitute at least 15% of the Total recurring expenditure at the end of the first five years and at least 25% at the end of 10 years.
- A significant portion of the internally generated resources and incentive grant from UGC for the purpose be put in a corpus fund. UGC may also provide corpus fund grant to institutions in addition to maintenance and development grant.
- The income from the corpus fund be utilized for infrastructure development of the University.
- UGC may comprehensively look into expanding and/or appropriately targeting the existing schemes for providing fellowships; scholarships, freeships and student concessions.
- The existing scheme of the Development of Welfare to provide tuition and living expenses to SC/ST students needs streamlining.
- UGC may introduce broad based student scholarship schemes for post graduate students studying in central universities; this may be extended to 20% of the total students enrolment at postgraduate level.
- Central universities should award freeships or admit students at concessional rate of fee to meritorious students belonging to socially and economically weaker section of the society.
- UGC may explore the possibilities of introducing soft loan scheme in collaboration with the nationalized banks.
- Recommendation made for resource generation in respect of Central Universities should be applicable to Delhi colleges.

B. ANANDAKRISHNAN COMMITTEE

- The items of income of Colleges are sorted into the following six groups.
 - College fees which relates to essential academic functions and services and as tuition fees, library fees, laboratory fees etc. The rates of fees for each item has been recommended based on the existing pattern of fees in various part of the country, the escalating cost of education and the paying capacity of students. This group of fees will be included as in come in computing the maintenance grants.
 - Special fees relate to such extra curricular activities as annual day identity card, college magazine etc, which may be prescribed and collected by each college. This group of fees will not be included in the computation of maintenance grants.
 - Delhi University. Fees; relate to item prescribes by Delhi University and will not be included in calculating maintenance grants.
 - Hostel and Mess Fess: Since the UGC meets the expenditure of mess employees at a prescribed level it is proposed that an establishment fee of Rs.5000/- P.M. be collected from each broader and counted as income in the maintenance grant. Similarly, the room rents collected from hostel resident will be treated ads income in the maintenance grant. For all other requirements of the hostel and mess, the college may prescribed and

collected annual fees on the self-supporting basis, which will not be included in calculating maintenance grant.

- Security and caution deposits will be prescribed and managed by the College outside of maintenance grants.
 - Development fee at the recommended rate may be collected by the college and managed outside of the maintenance grants.
- Since the new fee structure would increase the cost of college education, each College may devise methods of helping poor students. The UGC may also consider basis of facilitating such efforts.
 - The colleges which do not implement the improved fee structure will receive The maintenance grant for deficit assuming, income on the basis of the new fee structure.
 - The recommendations may be considered for implementation from academic Year 2000-2001. The revised fee structure should be applicable to new entrants Only. The fee structure should be reviewed at the end of each plan period and increased by 20% to account for increasing cost of education
 - The committee also felt that the fee structure should be simplified and the number of items be grouped so as to make four heads of fee. It will make the fee collection easier and lesser accounting work will be involved. The entire fee should be grouped in the following manners:-

1 **College fee – (To be reckoned for the purpose of determining maintenance grant)**

1. Application form/Prospectus fees
2. Admission fee
3. Tuition fee
4. Home Exam.fee
5. Library fee
6. Water & Electricity fee
7. Garden fee
8. Lab fee
9. College enrolment fee
10. Hostel room rent
11. Mess establishment charges
12. Home examination fees
13. Fines/breakages fee

II. Special fee-(To be a self supporting basis not included in computing Maintenance grant)

1. Magazine fee
2. Identity card fee
3. Annual Day charges
4. Games and sports fee
5. Cycle/scooter/car parking fee
6. Hobbies workshop fee
7. Cultural events fee
8. Career counseling fee
9. Medical fee
10. Annual day

III. Fee for University of Delhi-(as prescribed by Delhi University and not Reckoned for the college maintenance grant)

1. University enrolment fee
2. University Development
3. University Examination fee
4. Games fee
5. D.U.S.U. fee

IV. Hostel fee-(to be self supporting basis not included in computing maintenance Grant)

1. Kitchen services fee
2. Food charges
3. Furniture and utensils
4. Others

V. College Development Fee

VI. Refundable Deposits

1. Library security deposits
2. Lab deposits
3. Other deposits

Recommended Fees Structure**I. College fees**

1	Application form/Prospectus fees	Rs. 50/- or more	
2	Tuition fee for U.G. Courses	Rs.1200/- p.a.	
3.	Tuition fee for P.G. Courses	Rs.1500/- p.a.	
4.	Admission fee	Rs. 50/-	
5.	Home Examination fee	Rs. 25/- or more	
6.	Library and Reading Room fee	Rs.350/- per session & above	
7.	Electricity and water for college	Rs.120/- p.a & above	
8.	Garden fee for college	Rs.100/- p.a. & above	
9.	Lab fee for U.G	Rs.150/- p.a. & above	
10.	Lab fee for P.G.	Rs. 250/- p.a.	
11.	Hostel room rent & other charges		
	Room Rent	Electricity & Water	Maintenance Charges
Single occupancy	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs.50/-
Double occupancy	Rs. 75/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs.50/-
Triple occupancy	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs.50/-

II. Hostel Fees.

The hostels are not only heavily subsidized but some of the items of subsidy, such as use of electricity, water crockery & cutlery cooking utensils, furniture, common room items, amenities like geyser, fans and vehicle parking arrangements should be charged from the students for which a consolidated fee named ads hostel fee in the range of Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- per annum may be charged.

III. Special Fees.

Each college may levy reasonable fee for activities listed in this category.

IV. University Fee

This will be determined from time to time by the Regulations of the University.

V. Development Fee

It has been mentioned in the Punayya Committee report on Delhi College that a monthly fee of Rs.5/- per student being charged since 1984 (except from SC/ST and poor students) be continued to improve students facilities but the quantum of the fee to be charged be left to each college to decide.

The present Committee endorsed the above view but would like to add further that the amount being charged is very small and it should be in the range of Rs.100/- to 300/- p.a. subject to the following conditions:

- a) The amount collected will be kept in a Revolving Fund and rules for its Utilization will be got approved from the UGC.
- b) It will in no case be utilized for payment of salaries or other related expenditure.
- c) S.C/S.T students and poor students on proper authentication be continued to be exempted from payment of development fee.

C. MAHMOOM-UR-REHMAN COMMITTEE

- Level of fee charged by different universities for various courses being extremely Low, the fee needed upward revision
- Higher education system through out the world are presently under severe financial constraints due to mounting costs of higher education reduction of philanthropic activities by society and slowly withdrawal of support from the field of education.
- Faced with fiscal crisis educational institutions are looking for alternate sources of revenue and findings ways and means of reducing costs and analysis of expenditure on unit cost method.
- Affluent Section of the society should pay reasonable cost of higher education
- Institutions be encouraged for augmentation of resources but access to higher education must, in fact be made wider than now for the proper students through tuition fee waivers, scholarships.
- The higher fee gives sobriety to the system and to the institutions and it also helpful in maintaining the law and order.
- Powers of the Government and the UGC to increase the level of fee. Certain mandatory provisions be made to ensure that the revised fee structure being suggested by the Committee is implemented by all the universities concerned.
- The fee structure can not be indexed to rate of inflation in view of non availability of data in each university.
- A fee structure in order to be just, has to be fair to all concerned, namely, the students and their guardians, the management, faculty members and employees. The bed-rock of such a policy has to be avoidance of commercialization and profit making while simultaneously ensuring maintenance of standards and upkeep of facilities and assets.
- Tuition will seek to recover the actual cost of imparting education.
- Modified unit cost method i.e, 3% of the unit cost worked out by Punnayya Committee should be the basis of fee structure which may be increased every year to the extent of 2%.

- Subsidies for educational and excursion tours.
- Levels of development fee. Increased resources to be utilized for development purposes and monitored through a committee. V.C may be authorized to give exemption from payment of development fee.
- Utilization of enhanced fee. Formation of a corpus fund, award of scholarship, fellowships revival of students Aid Fund, establishment of students Welfare Fund, replacement of equipment.
- Exemption from payment on Income Tax by the universities due to abolition of Section.
- The target of increasing resources to the extent of 25% of the budget by the end of 10 years as recommended by Punnayya Committee can not possibly be achieved.
- All fees to be charged for 12 months.
- Yearly Upward revision be made at 2% of the suggested rate and after five years, the Commission may consider the entire issue again.
- The additional amount generated by way of increases in fee will not be utilized for payment of salaries as recommended by the Punnayya Committee vide Para 5.10(iii) and will be borne by the UGC on 100% basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NIEPA SEMINAR HELD IN APRIL, 2000.

1. It is recommended that state must continue to provide financial assistance to higher education. The present level of investment of higher education that stand less than 1% of the GDP is too meager and need to be enhanced.
2. The students receiving higher education should bear a reasonable proportion of cost of higher education. As recommended by Justice Punnayya Committee student should bear 10-15% of the maintenance cost of higher education. It was noted that in some central universities the share of students' contributed is less than 5% and this therefore, need to be enhanced. It was also noted that in some of the state universities the share of students' fee is 12 to 15%. It was felt that increase in the contribution of students' above 15% may be carefully considered, as such an increase may have adverse consequences with regard to equity of access to higher education. It may be worthwhile to examine the impact of the rise or access of equity and other aspects often stated by experts favoring the increase of fee from students.
3. It is recommended that University and College must generates 10-15% of its annual maintenance expenditure through internally generated resources. The details should be felt to individual Universities and Colleges.
4. Universities and colleges taking initiative to augment additional resources must be duly rewarded. The same can be done by providing maintenance grants on the basis of optimal unit cost of education based on the cost of inputs suitably adjusted by price level changes. Universities that are able to mobilize funds in addition to their expected share would directly benefit as the same would not be counted for the calculation of their maintenance grants. Similarly, the universities

and colleges that take the initiative of improving operating efficiency would stand to be rewarded as the amount of grants would not be reduced.

5. A comprehensive scheme of scholarship and financial assistance should be devised so as to ensure equitable access to higher education.
6. Keeping in view the increasing demand and inability of the state funded universities and colleges to cope with the pressure effectively, the participation of private sector need to be encouraged in the higher education. It would at least take care of those segments of the demand for higher education that can afford to pay the prices charges by the private sector institutions in higher education. However, while doing so utmost care be taken to ensure that the same does not lead to rampant commercialization of higher education. To this end necessary Control and monitoring mechanism must be developed to ensure of higher Education at reasonable cost of the students.
7. Government of India(GOI) is committee to allocate the resources for higher education. In order to supplement it, it is envisaged that tuition which has not been raised for years in the Central Universities may be revised, so as to reach a level of 15% of the revenue expenditure over a period of time, Presently income from students fee constitute less than 5% of the total revenue income in Central Universities and Colleges. Whereas in the State Universities it accounts for 15% to 17%. Fees charged from students in Central Universities may be progressively revised so as to reach the level of 15% of revenue expenditure over a period of 10 years. The funds mobilized through fees should be retained by the universities and using the same for quality improvement or for creating an endowment fund. It should not be adjusted against the grant-in-aid.
8. The Ration of non teaching staff to teaching is reduced. As recommended by the Pylee Committee, the ratio of non teaching staff should be brought down to 1:3. Over a period of time this should be brought down to 1:1.
9. Differential fee may be charged from students coming from different economic background. It is suggested that those students whose parents have income Rs.2,00,000/- to 2,50,000/- per annum may be asked to pay 15% additional fees, Those have Rs.2,50,000/- to 3,00,000/- - 20% and those earning above Rs.3,00,000/- to pay 35% additional fee to the amount of prescribed fees.

10. Differential fee structure for those subject/ courses which have high potential of employment, may be charged. Some courses could be self financing also. In order to avoid deprivation of poor, but deserving person to avail of such education provision of loan funds may be made.
11. For many programs of studies there is a demand for seats by foreign students and Indian students, who can pay the full cost. The universities may be allowed to Create supernumerary seats up to 20% to enroll foreign students and students Sponsored by NRIs on the basis of full cost fees.
12. University and colleges may offer the programme on 'India Study' and on other subject of art, culture language and science which are of interest to foreign students. Some experiments already being done in Hyderabad University, CIEFL, Hyderabad, Hindu College, Delhi and IGNOU, Delhi and other places should be Encouraged.
13. Universities should also be allowed to open their campuses abroad or tie up with Universities and institutions to offer their programmes for mobilizing funds and Providing education in their countries where such education is demanded.
14. In order to create corpus funds in the universities, a matching grant should be given by the UGC/Central Government to the tune of amount saved in revenue/ current expenditure.

EXTRACT FROM THE 9TH REPORT OF THE EXPENDITURE REFORMS COMMITTEE

Fees and Scholarships.

The issues relating to change in the grant-in-aid system, revision of fees to bring fees at a meaningful level and revamping the scholarship system need to be looked at as a components of unified system because one impinges on the other. Unless the present system of determining grant-in-aid is changed, the educational institutions will not show initiatives and will remain indifferent to raising resources, as the grant-in-aid system does not allow them to benefit from the additional resources they raise. Because of this indifference to raising resources, the problem of revision of fees to more meaningful levels does not get addressed. For instance in higher education, the fees have remained unrevised to decades. The tuition fees in universities and colleges have no relation to the cost of education in such institutions. Although section 12A(2) of the university Grants Commission Act puts responsibility on the UGC to lay down limits for revising fees it has refrained from specifying any such levels. The individual universities also have power under the relevant university Act to increase fees but the general trend had been against increasing fees obviously because it will meet with some opposition from student community. Thus, universities look to UGC to take responsibility and issue directive and UGC tends to pass this responsibility on to the Government and the fees remain at the same unrealistic levels. One of the reasons for lack of initiative in this regard in increasing fees is that fees would get adjusted in the annual grant leaving no additionality to the University. Considering that a fair number of students attending private and public schools pay monthly fees of Rs.500 or more and also considering the general level of economic well being among the families availing of higher education, it is suggested that fees in the range of Rs.300-500 per month should be considered for general higher education courses. This level cannot be said to be beyond the reach of an average family. An arrangement under which these institutions are allowed to retain a certain proportion, say at least 50% of the additional resources they raise (over a base line figure) for being spent on some of their more important and urgent needs, should provide them the necessary stimulus for raising additional resources of their own, including through upward revision of fees.

Even though the level of fees suggested here is not unaffordable to an average family, there would be some students from proper families for whom fees of this order would be a burden. Actually it has been one of the good features for the Indian system that after Zindependence opportunity for advancement has been consciously created for students from poor families. This good feature should not be allowed to be lost. The Universities could therefore be allowed to retain a portion, say 25% of the additional realisation from increase of fees for being uses for extending freeship to the students from poor families. The scholarships could cover both merit based and means based, so as to cater to both types of requirements. The Government could also allocate a number of both types of scholarships to individual institutions on a continuing basis and such number can be reviewed once very three to five years. This allow individual institutions to select students for such scholarship and to disburse scholarship to them from the beginning of the academic session itself.

FRAMEWORK FOR RESRTUCTURING OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE FEES

1. Need for Restructuring:

- 1.1. The Government is fully committed to the progressive increase of public Spending on higher education. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the Question of raising additional internal resources in University and Colleges is not for the purpose of reduction of grants given to them by the Central and State Governments and the UGC. As such the exercise of free restructuring is to be undertaken mainly in order to generate additional resources for the higher education system over and above what it is getting or will get in future from the Government/UGC.
- 1.2. The challenges before higher education institutions are manifold. A large Proportion of those enrolled are studying for arts, science and commercial courses and very few for professional and diversified courses. The quality or inputs both human and material has to be enhanced so as to make education more effective and meaningful. The system has to be transformed to make it more socially relevant, diversified, quality conscious and information technology oriented. All this has to be done in conformity with our value system. The systematic transformation would require additional resources, which would have to be generated through other participatory mechanisms.

2. Principles of Fee Restructuring:

- 2.1. The size³ and complexity of the higher education system makes it difficult to Prescribe a detailed fee structure to be followed by different types of institutions. Following the recommendation of the Punayya Committee, a general rule of thumb would be that a University or a college should generate 15% of its annual maintenance expenditure through generated resources. The Punayya Committee has suggested that the percentage should go up to at least 25% at the end of 10 years. This may not be feasible. For the time being 15% of the total recurring expenditure should be the goal, which is both practical and achievable. There would, however, have to be exceptions made for Universities/colleges located in disadvantaged areas.
- 2.2. The increase in generation of internal resources should not be steep or one time as This will hit the budget of parents without giving them adequate time for preparation. A graded increase every year for the next five years is recommended.

- 2.3. In so far as tuition fees specifically are concerned which have remained unchanged for a long time, except in some newly emerged disciplines like computers and management it would be difficult to lay down a rigid formula except that it should not be pegged at ridiculously low levels. There could be a significant increase in those faculties where fees have remained static over decades, followed by more modest increase every year based on the cost of living index. Fees would, however, vary from course to course. In the case of certain courses which lead to high salary employment these fees be pegged to what is being currently charged in the private sector.
- 2.4. It is not necessary to charge the same fees from all the students. It need not be over emphasized that any attempt to increase fees must be supported by a very effective mechanism of providing financial assistance to the meritorious students, as an inability to afford the cost of education must not be allowed to act as a barrier to the access of higher education. AI, Universities and Colleges have been allowed to increase their capacity by 20% for entering to foreign students over and above the total capacity available to them. This supernumerary category of students could be charged "dollar fees" which would be considerably higher than the standard payment seats. 70% of the seats would be normal payment seats. Of the balance, students belonging to SC and ST categories who would be paying fees would have this reimbursed by the scholarship available to them from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The remaining seats would be covered by freeships and scholarships. This kind of hierarchy of fees would be justified on the principle of capacity to pay and would allow for cross-subsidization of students of poor families.
- 2.5. In the case of fees for library, Laboratory, sports and computers and similar other Facilities, there should be a gradual hike in fees to the extent that it would meet a substantial part of the recurring costs (say, 75%). All fees charged for these purpose should be placed in dedicated funds meant exclusively for the maintenance, upkeep and development of that particular facility. Over time, extra curricular facilities should become self financing in respect of the recurring cost element. These receipts should not be taken into account while working out the grants of the Government/UGC.
- 2.6. Development fees should be allowed to be charged. The income there from Should, however, be utilized for specific development purposes only and be monitored through a committee in which stakeholder like parents, teachers, students and the local community would be associated. The committee could also look into issues of exemption of development fees for students in deserving cases. The receipts under this head should be managed outside of maintenance grants.

- 2.7. Hostel fees should be revised immediately to meet the actual recurring cost and, in due course, a part of the capital cost as well. The student comm. Unity should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected. If the hostel and mess become self supporting, these can be taken out of the calculations for maintenance grant
- 2.8. At present, there are heavy subsidies in many of the activities covered under Maintenance grants. These include supply of electricity and water in hostels and transport facilities. Such subsidies need to be reduced substantially. In the very near future, electricity, water and transport charges should be covered in full from the students
- 2.9. Security and custom fees should be prescribed and managed outside of the Maintenance grant. The same principle should apply to specifically fees related to extra curricular activities such as annual day, college magazine etc.

3. Financial Management:

- 3.1. In order to reduce the costs, there should be a close look at the non academic Costs, so as to arrive at an optimum balance between academic and non academic costs. The ratio of non teaching staff of teaching staff should be brought down to 1:3, as recommended by the Punmayya and Pylee Committee. Over time, this should be brought down to 1:1 ?
- 3.2. Universities & Colleges may also increase their resources by other measures like Opening campuses abroad, promoting Indian education overseas, catering to the needs of the Indian Diaspora wherever they are promoting courses on Indian culture, heritage, spirituality, languages etc. to interested people in other countries, enter into twinning arrangements with foreign universities, providing consultancy to industry and trade, renting out their premises when not in use etc. There should be greater emphasis on transparency in financial procedures and decision making processes.
- 3.3. There has to be efficient use of whatever resources are available. Wasteful expenditure should be reduced.

4. Incentives & Disincentives:

- 4.1. In order to encourage institutions to enhance internal resources generation, UGC will devise a scheme so that extra resources which are generated, are not taken away but are ploughed back for further development of the institution. The funding mechanism of UGC will modified to encourage such internal resource generation and to reward quality, efficiency and innovation. Institutions failing to improve financial and academic discipline will face disincentives.

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- 4.2 There should be a scheme to create a corpus fund in the universities, in which a matching grant should be given by the UGC/Governments to the tune of the amount saved in current expenditure. Expenditure out of this corpus fund should be on maintenance of infrastructure such as land and buildings.
- 4.3 Similarly, there should be an incentive grant of 25% of whatever sum is mobilized from the community and the industry.
- 4.4. A long term approach to internal resource generation has to be based on a new system of grant-in-aid, which rewards efficiency and punished waste. It will be necessary to work out of the optional unit cost of higher education and link it to price changes. The funding bodies will have to decide what proportion of the unit cost will be funded by the state and what proportion by the institutions themselves.
5. **Need for a Package:**
 - 5.1 The restructuring of fees is not to be an isolated act. It should be part of an total package comprising of improvement in the quality of education, facilities and infrastructure coupled with improved financial management and transparency.
 - 5.2 UGC should set in motion of mechanism for internal consultation in the higher education system, so that this framework is adopted and implemented at the earliest and in a time bound manner.

Concessions for the wards of Kashmiri Migrants in the admissions 2003-04 – request of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Ministry of Human Resource and Development had earlier request this University to provide certain concession to the wards of Kashmiri Migrants for Admission during the Academic session during the Academic session 2002-03 . The same had been considered by the Academic Council and the Executive Council. Both the councils noted the Ministry Human Resource and Development 's request.

Now, the Ministry vide D.O. No.F.10-1/2003 Desk (U) dated 13.3.03 placed at Annexure I had request that the concessions be extended for the session 2003-04 also because the situation in Jammu & Kashmir has not changed much.

The matter is put up to Academic Council / Executive Council. for consideration.

5:8:2(2)

ANNEXURE - 1

S.P.GAUR
Joint Secretary
Tel. No.2338 4359

Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Secondary & Higher Education
Government of India
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011

D.O.No.F. 10-1/2003-Desk (U)

Dated 13.3.2003.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to my d.o. letter No. 10-1/2002-Desk(U) dated 16th April, 2002 regarding provision of certain concessions for the wards of Kashmiri migrants in the matter of their admission to the educational institutions in other parts of the country during the academic session 2002-03. As the situation in Kashmir has not changed much and the Kashmiri migrants continue to face hardships it would be necessary to provide concessions to their wards for their admission during the coming academic session also

2. I would therefore, request you to ensure that the following concessions are provided to the Kashmiri migrant students in the matter of their admission in your institution during the academic session 2003-04

- (i) Extension in date of admission by about 30 days
- (2) Relaxation in cut off percentage upto 10 % subject to minimum eligibility requirement.
- (3) Increase in intake capacity up to 5 %- course - wise
- (4) Reservation of at least one seat in merit quota in technical/professional institutions
- (5) Waiving of domicile requirements.
- (6) Facilitation of migration in second and subsequent years with kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(S.P.Gaur)

Vice Chancellors of all Universities.

Copy to :-

- (i) Prof. R. Natrajan, Chairman, AICTE for issuing similar instructions
- (ii) JS(TE) for information and necessary follow up action.
- (iii) Education Secretaries of all States / Uts.
- (iv) Secretary UGC.

5:8:3(1)

5:8 - OTHERS

Nomination of three members to the Board of Under-Graduate Studies:

The term of the following Board of Under-Graduate Studies has expired. In term of provisio (i) of the Ordinance OA-9, three members not below the rank of Reader required to be nominated by the Council to the Board of Under-Graduate Studies.

1. BUGS in Geology.
2. BUGS in Statistics.
3. BUGS in Sanskrit.

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.

SG

6:1:1(1)

Item No:6 - Administration Matters.

6:1- Selection Committee. -

i) Screening Procedures

Prof A K Baruah, Dean, School of Social Sciences vide his letter No:287 dated 20.3.03 placed at Annexure-'A' regarding screening Procedures to scrutinise the applications for the post of Lecturers, Readers and equivalent and for preparing a list of candidates for interview relevant Clause OE-4 5(2) .

In view of the above, the Vice-Chancellor vide letter No:NEHU-VCF/2002-475 dated 23.3.03 addressed to Prof A K Baruah, Dean, School of Social Sciences placed at Annexure-'B' desires that the matter to be placed to the Academic Council.

Therefore the matter is placed before the Academic Council for consideration and decisions.

6:1:1(2)

Annexure-'A'
NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
NEHU CAMPUS, SHILLONG-22 (MEGHALAYA)

Professor AK Baruah
Dean, School of Social Sciences

Date 20.3.03

To,
The Vice-Chancellor,
NEHU, Shillong:-22

Subject :- Screening Procedures.

Sir,

While discussing the Screening Procedures followed by various departments in our School I have noticed that no uniform practice is being followed by these departments for screening application for the post of Lecturers and Readers. Relevant Clause OE-4 5(2) reads:

" The Head of the department shall constitute a committee of not less than three members of the staff in the Department not below the rank of a Reader including the Professor(s) (excluding Professors reappointed after superannuation) in the Department to scrutinize the applications for the post of Lecturers, readers and equivalent and for preparing a list of candidates for interview"

In view of the above some departments constitute committees of three or more members and include some professors of the departments concerned. While other departments constitute Screening Committees with the Head of the Department and all Professors of the Department concerned. While the above part of the clause quoted does not say clearly that all Professors should be included for Screening the applications for Readers and Lecturers yet it may be advisable to include all Professors of the concerned departments. If only some Professors should be included (which seems to be the practice followed in certain departments) then we should follow some norms to select the required number of Professors. Without such norms if the Heads are allowed to use their discretion to include Professors of their choice, it may create unnecessary politicking and bad precedents. In certain departments during the current screening senior Professors were kept out of screening and in another such an attempt was prevented by timely intervention.

I would therefore request you to consider issuing necessary instructions for inclusion of all Professors of the Departments concerned in the screening procedures or to adopt a clear norm for selecting the required number from among the Professors.

I shall be grateful if an early action is taken in this matter.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-

(AK Baruah)

6:1:1(3)

Annexure-'B'

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY
SHILLONG

Mrinal Miri
Vice-Chancellor

2250101 (O)
2327226 (R)

e-mail:Mirimrinal@hotmail.
Com

No:NEHU!VCF 23-3/2002-475
21st March'03

Dear Prof Baruah,

Thank you for your letter dated 20th March,03 about constitution of screening committees for faculty positions. I think this is a fit matter to be discussed in the Academic Council(AC). I am, therefore, proposing to take it formally to the AC .

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Mrinal Miri)

Prof AK Baruah,
Dean,
School of Social Sciences,
NEHU, Shillong -22

Copy to DR(Conference), along with the original letter of Prof Baruah, for necessary action at his end .

Sd/-
(Mrinal Miri)

SG

6:3 - Leave/Deputation etc.

1) Grant of Leave for attending Conferences/Seminars/Workshops.

The provisions of clause 3 and clause 4 of Ordinance OE-6 on Special Casual Leave and on Duty Leave are reproduced below for perusal of the Council please :

Special Casual Leave provision of Clause 3 of OE-6 where no amendments has been made as yet.

Duty Leave provisions of the amended clause 4 of OE-6.

3:1: (i) Special Casual Leave, not exceeding ten days in an academic year may be granted to a teacher

(a) to conduct examination of a University, Public Service Commission/Board of Examination or other similar bodies/Institutions

(b) to inspect academic Institutions attached to a statutory boards etc

© to participate in a literary, Scientific or educational Conference, Symposium or Seminar or Cultural or athletic activities conducted by bodies recognised by the University authorities

4 (i) The duration of leave should be such as may be considered necessary by the sanctioning authority on each occasion Duty may be granted for

(a) Attending Conferences, Congresses Symposia and Seminars on behalf of the University or with the permission of the University

(b) delivering lectures in institutions and Universities at the invitations of such institutions or Universities received by the University and accepted by the Vice-Chancellor.

© working in another Indian or foreign University, any other agency, institution or organization when so deputed by the University

(d) Participating in a delegation or working on a committee appointed by the Government of India, State Govt. The University Grants Commission, a sister University or any other academic body, and also for attending meetings in the UGC, DST etc. where a teacher is invited to share expertise with academic bodies, government or NGO.

6:3:1(2)

2

(e) for performing any other duty for the University.

It is seen from the above, that the provision for grant of leave for attending Seminars, Conferences etc. is available in the Duty Leave provisions and also in the Special Casual Leave provisions.

The matter is placed before the Council for consideration and decision so that the provision for Special Casual Leave is done away with as the provisions are available under Duty Leave.

6:7:1(1)

6:7 - OTHERS

- i) Recommendations on Academic and Financial Management of NEHU.

The Dean's Committee Recommendations for income Generation & Cost Saving measures for the University was first placed in the 63rd meeting of the Academic Council wherein, the council vide its Resolution NO:AC:63:2000:6:7(i) considered the recommendation on Income Generation & Cost Saving and resolved to accept the same. Then the decision taken by the Academic Council in its 63rd meeting was taken up in the 107th meeting of the Executive Council wherein, the Council deferred the matter.

Now the letter as placed as Annexure 'A' together with its enclosure as at Annexure 'B' received from Prof. T.B.Subba, Chairman of the Committee constituted by the Dean's Committee to look into the income generation & cost saving measures for the University is placed before the Council for consideration.

North-Eastern Hill University
OFFICE OF THE DEAN, SCHOOL OF HUMAN & ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCES, MAYURBHANJ COMPLEX, SHILLONG-793014
Tel.+91-364-551717(R)231653/231854(O)98630-60674(Mobile)
550076(Fax)E.Mail-tbsubba@sancharnet in;tbs34@hotmail.com

Dr TB Subba
Professor of Anthropology & Dean

Date as signed

The Vice Chancellor
North-Eastern Hill University
Shillong.

Subject :- Submission of the recommendations on Academic and
Financial Management of NEHU

Sir,

If you would kindly recall, I was the chairman of a committee constituted by the Deans' Committee to look into income generation and cost saving measures for the University. The report was submitted in late 2000 and the Deans' Committee accepted some of the recommendations made there, although I am not aware of any follow-up action on that report.

Sometimes in the middle of this year, the Planning Cell forwarded to me the letters sent by Dr(Mrs)Pankaj Mittal and Sri CP Srivastava of the UGC. The former had sent the list of recommendations made by Gnanam Committee as accepted by the Soneri Committee on Alternative Models of University Management and had asked for a compliance report from our university to be sent latest by 25th December. And the latter had desired that universities send in their recommendations on various aspects of academic and financial management. The recommendations made at a university level were supposed to be examined by a national committee to be constituted by the chairman of the UGC for the purpose of evolving guidelines in this respect, which would then be examined by the UGC for necessary action.

I thought it prudent to invite suggestions from the entire University community instead of finalizing the recommendations by a few members of a committee. Accordingly, the Deputy Registrar(Planning) sent letters to all academic and administrative heads of departments/centres seeking their comments on the subject desired by Sri Srivastava, which are compiled and submitted herewith.

I consider some of the suggestions made in the attached sheet to be important but since they have wider implications they could be discussed in forthcoming Academic Council before sending them for consideration of the national committee to be constituted by the UGC.

Thanking you,

With regards,

Sd/-
(TB Subba)

12.11.02

6: 7: 1(3)

Academic and Financial Management of NEHU

Background: Requests were dispatched on 22nd May, 2002 to all heads of departments/centres (academic as well as administrative) and deans of the University with a request to give their suggestions in respect of the subject mentioned above by the 31st of May, 2002. Those who responded, despite written and telephonic reminders, included one dean, six heads of departments/centres, and the Registrar. Not one other head of an academic or administrative department/centre responded to the circular issued by the then Deputy Registrar in charge of Planning, J Nayak, and endorsed by me.

The simple statistics above, first of all, shows apathetic the persons in charge of various academic and administrative departments are. Do they have no experience to share? Or have they become so cynical that they do not consider it useful to share their experience? It is difficult to answer these questions but the statistics is a warning about what to expect in future.

In the following is compiled the most important of the suggestions made by the respondents and the justification thereof:

1. Computerization of the entire university administration, including its finance and examination departments. The projected benefits of this are enormous but the main hurdle is to change the mind-set of the users.
2. Flexibility of duty allocation up to the level of the deputy registrars. This is necessary in view of the fact that many files get stuck and decisions get delayed due to absence of the concerned staff/officer and the difficulty in allocating the same job to someone who is present in office.
3. Creation of database for all teachers, students, and staff and its annual update. This would not only enable the University administration to file reports promptly but also save the heads and deans of the University from the hassle of having to prepare reports every now and then.
4. Use of the electronic media for intra as well as extra-university communication, including the use of EPABX systems and LAN. This also includes the use of Internet

for the purpose of examinations, admissions to various regular and occasional academic programmes, and other purposes like payment of fees. This would not only make things much easier but also reduce the use of paper and space for storage of file. Periodic, ~~part-of-day~~ and in-house training for officers and staff to improve their efficiency.

5. Common resource centres in each department/centre. This is desirable in view of the gross under-utilization of the existing facilities available in the rooms of individual teachers.
6. Grater financial autonomy to the department/centres for managing the funds allocated to them. This is expected to encourage generation of fund as also more judicious use of the financial grants available to them.
7. Monitoring teaching and research with the expressed objective of rewarding those who are good and helping those who are not. The University is fortunate to have a few hard-working, highly committed, teachers in each department/centre, who are increasingly becoming victims of frustration because there is no tangible reward for them, whereas many of their colleagues get away with a couple of hours for four days in a week. There are also teachers who have shown no inclination whatsoever for anything that is academic - be it a seminar, workshop, teaching or publication. There must be some mechanism to reward those who do not belong to this category and help those who belong to it.
8. Individual accountability and de-bureaucratization of administration. This is a subject that requires a broader debate but there is no denying the fact that bureaucratization and lack of individual accountability are two important factors responsible for the rampant inefficiency in the university administration.

Sd/-(12/11/02)

T. B. Subba