



Government of Karnataka
Karnataka State Higher Education Council, Bangalore
Suggestions of Karnataka State regarding the next
phase of RUSA

Submitted by
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1. **Establishment of new autonomous colleges**

” The UGC document on the XII Plan profile of higher education in India states that: “The only safe and better way to improve the quality of under graduate education is to the link most of the colleges from the affiliating structure. Colleges with academic and operative freedom are doing better and have more credibility. The financial support to such colleges boosts the concept of autonomy.

National Knowledge Commission, Yashpal Committee, RUSA and many studies also recommended for the establishment of more new autonomous colleges.

As on November 30, 2016 in Karnataka there are only 80 autonomous colleges. On the other hand the state public universities have more than the ideal number of affiliated colleges which is adversely affecting their administrative, examination and governance efficiencies.

Hence, there is a great need to introduce a new component under RUSA to extend financial support for the up gradation of the existing colleges into autonomous colleges. During this process the concerned universities may be incentivized as they have to lose revenue through different fees. Universities may be asked to provide external support and guidance during the initial years.

<p>2.</p>	<p>Support to Human Resource Development Centers and Higher Education Academies</p>	<p>University and college teachers need training in regular intervals for improving quality of teaching & research and professional and career development so that they may fulfill their role and responsibility within the system of higher education.</p> <p>The Academic Staff Colleges (Human Resource Development Centers) through their Refresher and Orientation Programs, Workshops, Special training programs imparting training to the faculty.</p> <p>These programs have immensely contributed to increase faculty members' value of teaching, rekindle their motivation and enthusiasm, and improve their knowledge, behaviors, and dissemination of skills.</p> <p>RUSA also gives emphasis to ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and ensure capacity building at all levels of employment. "Faculty Improvement"(Component 9) is one of its strategic focus of RUSA and it is one of its primary components.</p>
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To organize more number of faculty development programs effectively, financial support should be extended to existing Human Resource Development Centers and other Faculty Training Institutions. Also new component may be introduced to give financial support for the establishment of new Human Resource Development Centers in the Universities based on the need of the state.

In Karnataka there are nearly 13,000 fulltime faculty working in higher education institutions. But, there are only three Human Resource Development Centers in the state at Bengaluru, Mysuru and Dharwad. As the faculty size is huge there is a need for the establishment of new Human Resource Development Centers in the state.

In Karnataka, Higher Education Academy has been established at Dharwad to train teachers on the lines of training institute for IAS officers in Mussoorie and for IPS officers in Hyderabad. This kind of institutions should be established in all the states and financial assistance should be given under RUSA for undertaking training programs. Effective training programme should be designed for entry level teaching faculty and faculty with less than 5 years of experience.

3.	Faculty Improvement Programme (FIP)	Faculty Improvement Programme aims at enhancing the academic and intellectual environment in the Institutions by providing faculty members with enough opportunities to pursue research and also to participate in seminars / conferences / workshops. Participation in such programmes would enable faculty members to update their research and pedagogical skills. The funds should be allocated for FIP under RUSA.
4.	Incentives for the Higher Education institutions which get ranks within 100 under NIRF	The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), which outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country was launched by MHRD. Ranking is based on “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Perception”. Under RUSA new Component may be introduced to incentivize the colleges and universities which get ranks within 100 ranks. By doing this all the higher education institutions may be motivated to get higher ranking in NIRF.

5.

Research and Innovation

➤ The progress of the nation depends on its sustained growth of research and innovation. Excellence in research in higher education may be promoted by supporting research programs of University and College teachers in various disciplines. Universities Grants Commission has clearly mentioned that, “although the Government has a network of science and technology laboratories for research and development, the major base of researchers in science and technology remains with the universities. Therefore, university and college teachers need to be supported to meet this requirement”.

Hence, the State makes following suggestions to improve R and I activities during the 2nd phase of RUSA:

➤ Extend liberal grants to undertake Minor and Major research projects and it should be outcome based research financing.

➤ **Setting up Incubation Centers with Seed Money to do innovative research**

➤ To provide incentives for faculty & research scholars for publishing research articles with high impact factor

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Promote collaborative efforts between institutions in research Inter-disciplinary research. Especially state public universities may be encouraged to collaborate with the institutions of national importance like NITs, IITs, IIMs, IISc. etc.➤ Encourage Institutions to come together for creating new knowledge at the intersections of existing disciplines.➤ Along with providing grants to the researchers, funds should be allocated to State Higher Education Councils for monitoring and reviewing the research activities by forming the committees of the experts in the respective fields. |
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<p>6.</p>	<p>50% for Infrastructure Development + 50% for Information and Communication Technology</p>	<p>The state got maximum amount for infrastructure development during the 1st phase of RUSA. The funds allocated for New Construction is 35%, Renovation/Up gradation is 35% and purchase of New Equipments is 30%. But it would be better if the Centre dedicates 50% of its total grants for ICT initiatives as it has many benefits by reducing the amount allocated for New Construction/ Renovation/Up gradation.</p> <p>Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a force that has changed a lot of aspects of the life including Higher Education. ICT will be helpful to remove the hurdles which cause problem in Higher Education sector. It can be used as an instrument to hit the issues of poor quality of education, less number of teachers, cost, and time and distance barriers. ICT is mandatory for introducing Administrative, Academic, Affiliation, Governance and Examination reforms.</p> <p>Enabling of Wi-Fi facility and library digitalization is essential for all higher education institutions for undertaking teaching-learning and research activities. Karnataka is the first State in the country to impalement ICT initiatives.</p>
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7.	Enhancement of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the educationally backward districts by following the funding pattern of North Eastern States (90:10-Central: State)	<p>RUSA aims to correct regional imbalances in higher education by supporting existing institutions in the backward regions and setting up institutions in un-served and underserved areas.</p> <p>For North Eastern States the fund sharing pattern is 90:10 (Central: State). This provision should be extended to the educationally backward districts of Karnataka. This will also contribute for increasing GER in higher education among SC, ST, OBC population as these districts contain all these categories in a higher extent.</p>
8.	Enhancement of GER among women in the educationally backward districts of by providing residential facilities	<p>The GER of women in the educationally backward districts is very poor.</p> <p>To enhance GER among women in this region more hostels should be constructed and other safety measures should be undertaken. Attractive scholarship & fellowship programs should be introduced to enhance GER among women.</p>

9.	New Component for the socio-economic empowerment of female students	During the second phase of RUSA along with giving importance for the improvement of GER among women, special emphasis should be given for the socio- economic empowerment of women by introducing a new component for this purpose.
10.	Modernization and Strengthening of Laboratories	The modernization and strengthening of laboratories include the purchase of modern equipments, replacement of old equipments, repair of equipments etc. which is one of the basic requirements for undertaking research activities effectively. For this purpose funds should be sanctioned under RUSA.
11.	Internationalization of Higher Education	Internationalization of Higher Education has wide opportunities which include enhanced capacity, greater access, joint curricula, greater diversity of courses, exposure to a variety of teaching and learning methods, growing comparability of qualifications, student mobility, exposure to established systems of education administration and management, less brain drain of gifted students, fusion of cultures, exchange of research ideas and enhanced research capacity, multinational and cross-disciplinary teams and the generation of new academic environments.

		<p>To encourage our State Universities to actively take up Internationalization efforts, funds may be allocated under RUSA. This funds may be utilized for setting up an international centre, separate hostel facilities for international students as well as for overseas faculty, special grants may be considered to undertake peer to peer research as well as joint research programs with known Overseas Universities.</p>
12.	Financial support to Private Universities	<p>During the next phase, grants should be given to Private Universities if they support Government Colleges and Public Universities in improving the quality. The state suggests that 50% of the total cost incurred by Private Universities should be reimbursed through RUSA grants.</p>
13.	Clustering of Universities and Colleges with NAAC 'A' or 'B' Grade to guide colleges (within 50km radius) in accreditation process	<p>In the state still a good number of Colleges do not have accreditation (NAAC, NBA etc.). Accreditation process may be fastened if they get guidance from the institutions which have already accredited with 'A' or 'B' Grade.</p> <p>Therefore, clustering of Colleges within 50 km radius of colleges with NAAC 'A' or 'B' Grade to guide colleges without accreditation may be introduced and the cost should be met through RUSA grants.</p>

14.	Funds for skill development and vocationalization	<p>Indian education system in general and higher education in particular has not been proved too efficient to make youths of our country employable according to the need of job market. India needs to equip its workforce with employable skills and knowledge so that Indian youth can participate productively in economic activities.</p> <p>In higher education institutions, Vocational Education needs to be introduced as a career choice, which leads the students to jobs. Students should be trained in soft skills and job skills based on market requirement. For skill development and vocationalization funds should be released under RUSA.</p>
15.	Incentives for the higher education institutions which are generating their own resources	<p>Universities and colleges which are generating their own resources through alumni, philanthropists, research, publications, patent, corporate social responsibility funds ,starting their own production units, generate power through available renewable resources etc. may be given incentives.</p> <p>Through this these institutions will become self-reliant and their dependency on central and state governments for funds will be reduced.</p>

16.	Faculty recruitment support	The ideal student-teacher ratio is 15:1. But, in many cases it's higher especially in Under graduate courses. Hence, under RUSA, financial support should be given for Faculty recruitment to make teaching- learning process more meaningful and fruitful.
17.	More powers to State Project Directorate (SPD)	In some special cases RUSA funded institutions require to deviate a bit from RUSA guidelines to utilize the allocated funds more effectively. In such cases, State Project Directorate should be given power to take decisions based on the needs of such institutions by making physical inspections.