

Indian Higher Education: Regulatory Mechanism for Privatization

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Abstract-Privatization, suggesting the transfer of state owned enterprises (SOEs) to the private owners is common in the current scenario. Inferences from research studies have communicated that privatization has not much contributed to growth but has definitely helped in reducing income inequality. On the other hand, several economists stated that Privatization, a method of reallocating assets and functions from the public sector to the private sector play vital role for economic growth. The process of privatization can be successful way to bring about fundamental structural change by formalizing and establishing property rights, which directly creates strong individual incentives. A free market economy mainly depends on well-defined property rights in which people make individual decisions in their own interests. This paper discusses the rise of privatization in India along with the change norms and regulations for the development of the private institutes in India.

Keywords: Higher Education, Technical Education, Regulation, Norms, AICTE, UGC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In India, education are broadly classified into three level as elementary level, secondary level and most important higher level. Elementary and secondary level of education have imparted at school while higher level of education has been imparted at the universities and institutions. Here the main focus on the education provider whether it has public or private. The private education provider in higher education sector could be aided i.e. financial support by the government or unaided (means all funding activities managed by it self). An establishment of public institutions and their funding activity has been controlled by the government. Due the limited public resources a private player has been taken place to provide universal access of education. The private sector has shown profit-motive characteristics but when it comes to higher education the private sector should required to operate according to a not for profit-motive basis model.^{1,2}

¹Islamic Academy of Education vs. State of Karnataka & Ors., Write Petition (Civil) 350 of 1993.

²TMA Pai Foundation vs. State of Karnataka & Ors., Write Petition (Civil) 317 of 1993.

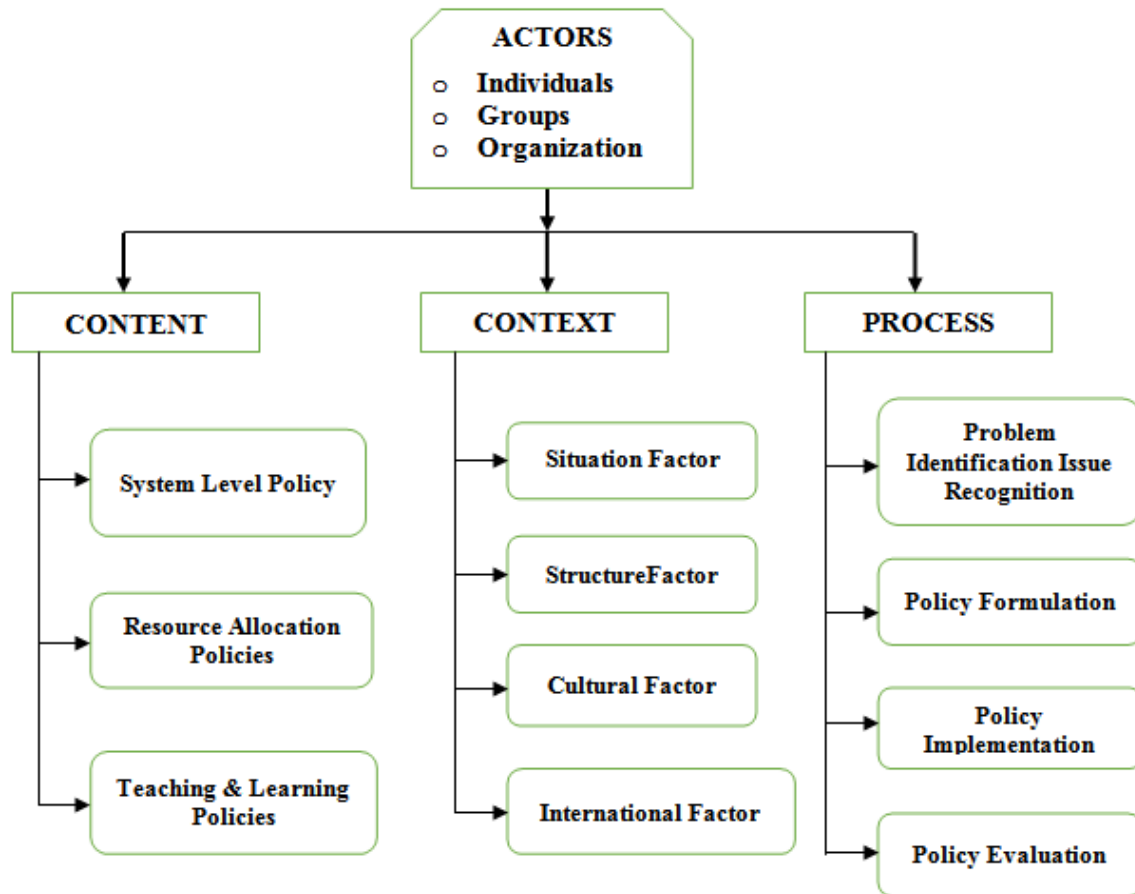


Figure 1: Essential Framework of Education Policy

An essential framework of education policy shown in the figure 1. According to this framework the Actor i.e Individuals, Groups and Organization are developed on the basis of content, context and process. For analysis the establish actor has to be followed all three procedures.

According to this essential framework of education policy, the content such as system level policies, planning of resource allocation policies, and most important teaching and learning policies should be consisted by the organizations. Second one is context, have to analysis all the factors such as situations, structure, cultural and international which affect the growth of an institutions or organizations. Third one is process in which identifying the problems and key issue faces by an organizations then according to identified problem prepare the policy after that implemented updated policy, at last evaluating the updated policy outcomes.

The quality of higher education is the major concern in the present scenario and some of the higher education institutions taking high fee from stakeholders according to National Knowledge Commission (2009) and committee report to advise on renovation and rejuvenation of higher education (2009). There is no such rules and regulatory oversight on higher education institutions due to this some of the private player of education degrades their quality of education. So there is mandatory consideration of enhance the private player investment to improve the quality of higher education that's makes a competitive environment in higher level of education.^{3,4}

Regulatory Framework

Provisions by the constitutional

The constituent list of constitution has included the education and mentioned that the center and state legislative both having authorities to make or modify the rules and regulation of education.⁵ The responsibility of central legislative has to measure the standard of higher education institutions while an incorporation, regulation, and set up new universities by the state legislative.^{6,7}

³“Report to the Nation: 2006-2009”, National Knowledge Commission, March (2009).

⁴“Report of the Committee to Advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education”, (2009)

⁵Entry 25, Concurrent List, Constitution of India.

⁶Entry 66, Union List, Constitution of India.

Administrative Framework

An educational policies formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Government of India at central level. These educational policies includes various law and scheme which further being implemented to education sector in the country. The department of higher education running under the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) has responsible for the higher education system in India. The state education ministry has been functioning similar as the central and states education system encouraging the institution to provide new specialised and professional courses or disciplines such as health, agriculture, animal husbandary etc. which further regulated by the respective ministry.

Regulatory Bodies

The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are the two major regulatory bodies for higher education in India. For regulation oversight of professional courses formulated several statutory bodies by the Act of Parliament such as Council of Architecture, Bar Council of India, and Medical Council of India etc.

The Universal Grants Commission (UGC), regulation oversight the teaching of basic essential subjects by the organizations such as universities and institutions and it has authorities to measure, preserve the standard of an organization and disbursed the grants. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) regulated all the organization of technical education. Various degree programmes running by the technical institutions which affiliated to their respective university whether it is state or central public university but this has not been applicable for some technical institutions because they have autonomous. An affiliation is not mandatory for those institution whose runs only the technical diplome courses.⁸ There has also an intermediate committee name as “The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)” which co-ordinates between state and central legislative.⁹

Various kinds of established higher education institution, university and their nature and scope discussed in the table 1 and table 2.^{10, 11}

Table 1: Types of University and Institute of National Importance

Parameter	Universities	Institute of National Importance	Deemed University
Setting Up	An Act of Parliament and state legislative can set up the university.	An act of Parliament can declared the such Institute.	The (MHRD) Government of India has authority to given status as Deemed University as per the recommendation of the regulator i.e UGC. The AICTE recommend the UGC, for declaring the technical institution as a Deemed university. All the recommendation and suggestions provided by the an expert committee appointed through UGC and AICTE.
Nature and Scope	An established universities awarded degree and provide affiliation to their respective colleges.	Institute of National Importance governed by their Act and has to be empowered to provide degree and totally financed by the central government.	Deemed University empowered to provide degree and enhanced courses such as specialised courses. These are mainly focussed on graduates stakeholders.

Sources: “Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions”, MHRD, June 2005; UGC; AICTE; PRS.

⁷ Entry 32, State List, Constitution of India.

⁸ The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

⁹ “General Overview: Education Sector,” National Portal of India (see <http://india.gov.in>).

¹⁰ “Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions”, Ministry of Human Resource Development, June 2005.

¹¹ Entry 64, Union List, Constitution of India.

Table 2: Types of Colleges

Parameter	Colleges	Stand-alone Institutions	Autonomous Colleges
Nature and Scope	There are two sorts of colleges in higher education in India that not empowered to provide degree unless they affiliated with public university.	These kind of institutions have not been affiliated with public university and might be run only diploma level courses.	Autonomous colleges have empowered with own curriculum i.e. create own schemes, teaching assesment, planning of examination etc. to provide the degree to their stakeholders. The organizations are getting status of Autonomous college through confirmation by the UGC on the basis of expert committee report and recommendations. This confirmation has to be approved after taken concern of state lagislative and university.

Sources: “Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions”, MHRD, June 2005; UGC; AICTE; PRS.

Private Higher Education Universities Establishment in India

The preliminary manadate for establishing a private higher education university should have a trust or a society as not for profit model and runs under one entity.Private university has to be established by considering follows of two routes.

Primarily way is establishment by an act of parliament (Central University) or an act of legislative of states (State University). Here, none private university has been set up through the an act of parliament (Government of India) till date.

The other way to establish a private university in higher education as a Deemed University, declared by the Ministry of Human Resouce and Development (MHRD) Government of India on the basis of (University Grants Commission) UGC and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recommendation with a prescibed submitted recommendation report by an expert committee appointed by regulatory bodies.

Table 3: Establishment Procedure for Private University in Higher Education (Through State Lagislature)^{12,13}

PARAMETER	PROCEDURE
Primarily Proposal or Primarily Project Report	<p>✚ In this, the cash flow statement atleast five years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <p>✚ The primarily project report or proposal, mandate to have an objective statement of the university, kinds of programme for study, a judiciary deed of the institution (that have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act,and runs under one entity), fee structure, admission guilde line or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related traning and research availibility in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc.</p>
Establishment of University	<p>✚ Firstly the primarily project report or proposal has been approved, then the state government present an establishment of private university bill present for passage by the state lagislature.</p>
Regulation	<p>✚ An established university in higher education and technical education should have maintained standard as per the norm or prescibed guideline of respective regulator i.e. UGC and AICTE respevctively. There are several other council regulate the other professional university which offer various professional courses such as medical, agriculture, animal husbandary and others.</p> <p>✚ An university in higher education and technical education should further gets accredited by the accreditation body like National Assesment and Accreditaion Council (NAAC) for particular time period</p>

Source: “UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010” and UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

Table 4: Establishment Procedure for Existing Private University in Higher Education as a Deemed University through Central Government^{12, 13}

Deemed University Categories	Mandatory Conditional Procedure
<p>“General”</p>	<p>An existing private university of higher education can be formulated as a Deemed university in general category by the central government as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Atleast 15 years of Existence. ✚ University have to be offer various area of specialization and professional course and not deal with only the coventional degree like engineering and management etc. ✚ Offered course and degree on various discipline should have accredited and assesed by the external committee, commission and council. ✚ University have quality research infrastructure and informative resources of research as per the norm and regulation of Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) <p>Example: Symbiosis International University, Pune formulated as Deemed Universtity in General by the Central Government.</p>
<p>“De Novo”</p>	<p>An existing private university of higher education can be formulated as a Deemed university in De Novo category by the central government as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have atleast 5 years of existence to offer numerous emeing and unique discipline specialization based on knowledge and information which do not to be provided by any university across country. After sucessful completion of five year with these innovation and learning couses Ministry has a right to declared as a deemed university as per some examination and observation. <p>Example: The Energy and Research Institute (TERI) formulated as a Deemed University in De Novo by the Central Government.</p>

Regulation of Deemed University

The university grants commision (UGC) has empowered in term of admistration such as recognition, functioning, regulation and de-recognitionof deemed university and provide maintenance and development grants to other universities. An important regulation regarding fee structure charged by the university from the stakeholder regulated by the UGC. If any university has not fulfilled the criteria of UGC norm and standard, derecognised from the deemed university.¹⁴The private universities which have offers technical courses such as town planning, engineering etc. mandate to fulfilled the AICTE norm and standard for getting their funds and other services otherwise derecognised from the deemed technical university.¹⁵

Note 1:*The Financing or fund allocation to the private university have not changed after getting the status of Deemed university in both categories whether it has “general” or “De Novo”. The private deemed university have the permission and authority to operate any where in the globe, they have not limited to their geographical area. The private deemed university have allowed to lauch new additional campuses inside and outside the country and could also organized a joint venture with other universities for various emerging and innovative programme and specilization courses.*

Note 2:*In india, after 2009 there has no such institution and university formulated as a deemed university. The central government has been taken **serious action of dereconised from Deemed University**in 2010 against those institutions and universities (approx. 44 university)which found to be deficient in several standards such as deficient infrastructure, unappropriate hike of fee and intake capacity, and not proper efforts toward emerging*

¹² “UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010”, University Grants Commission, May 21, 2010, <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/gazzeetenglish.pdf>;

¹³ UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014. http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1842250_deemedregulation2014.PDF.

¹⁴ University Grants Commission Act, 1956, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

¹⁵ All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

sector of information or knowledge. These universities appealed to the supreme court against this action of central government but court refused this appeal and stay with that decision.

States may differ in the land norms and other procedural steps required in setting up a private university. However, an analysis of laws in some states such as Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat Assam and Punjab depicted below in the table 5 shows that largely these requirements are similar across states.

Table 5: Private University Establishment Procedure Summary of Different States of India¹⁶¹⁷¹⁸¹⁹²⁰²¹

STATES	CRITERIA
Himachal Pradesh	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc.. ✚ Initial application fee approx. 1 milion. ✚ Minimum 3 year of existence. ✚ The requirement of land area minimum 10 acres and minimum construction area 15000Sq. mtrs. ✚ Endowment Funds 50 milion and 10 milion for tribal area. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 20 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance. ✚ The state has separate body of regulatory therefore PPR submitted to that. ✚ 25 year of dissolution for violation of rule, guideline and regulation. ✚ Journals, Books – 1 milion, Equipment & Infrastructure – 10 milion.
Rajasthan	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc. ✚ Initial application fee approx. 0.1 milion. ✚ Minimum 5 year of existence. ✚ The requirement of land area minimum 30 acres and minimum construction area 10000 Sq. mtrs. ✚ Endowment Funds 10 milion and 7.5 milion for tribal area. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 1 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance. ✚ Journals, Books – 1 milion and within 3 year guarantee – 5 milion, Equipment & Infrastructure – 2 milion and within 5 years 10 milion
Haryana	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25

¹⁶ The Himachal Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment & Regulation) Act, 2006.

¹⁷ Rajasthan Private Universities Act-10, May 8, 2005.

¹⁸ Haryana Private Universities Act 32 of 2006.

¹⁹ Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009, July 7, 2009.

²⁰ Assam Private Universities Act-12, 2007.

²¹ Punjab Private Universities Policy g. UGC Regulations

	<p>of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Initial application fee not fixed, it has prescribed notification at the time of application. ✚ Minimum 5 year of existence. ✚ The requirement of land area minimum 20 acres outside the municipal limits and 10 acres inside the municipal limit and minimum construction area 10000 Sq. mtrs. ✚ Endowment Funds 30 million plus general funds. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 01 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance. ✚ Journals, Books – 1 million and within 3 year guarantee – 5 million, Equipment & Infrastructure – 2 million and within 5 years 10 million
Gujrat	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc. ✚ Initial application fee not fixed, it has prescribed notification at the time of application. ✚ Minimum 5 year of existence. ✚ The requirement of land area and construction area not mentioned in the state legislature act. ✚ Endowment Funds not specified in the act. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 01 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance. ✚ Dissolution - 6 mths notice provided last batch of students has passed out.
Assam	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc. ✚ Initial application fee 1 million. ✚ Minimum 5 year of audit statement with 10 years of experience in higher education. ✚ The requirement of land area 35 acres and construction area 30000 to 60000 Sq meters. ✚ Endowment Funds 50 million in general domain, 30 million in multi domain, and also 10 million of general funds. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 1 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance.
Punjab	<p>In this, the cash flow statement of previous years, purpose perspective statement, and initial amount of application fee with the primarily project report or proposal submitted to the Government of India (GOI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ University have a trust or a society as not for profit model entity as per section 25 of the companies Act, and runs under one entity, fee structure, admission guideline or format, Board of Governors (Composition Details), facilities related training and research

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ availability in terms of academics, deed of land, structure plan (Building) etc. ✚ Initial application fee 0.1 milion. ✚ The requirement of land area and construction area not mentioned in the state lagislature act. ✚ Endowment Funds not specified in the act. ✚ University campus have established as per the UGC guideline. ✚ The university have a jurisdiction territorial of state and there is no need of any affiliation. ✚ 10 copies of document with primarily project report. ✚ Allowed both mode of education whether it has conventional or distance.

Table 6: Number of Universities ((Type- wise details of Universities for Higher Education in India)

Types of Universities	Year-Wise Analysis (Type- wise details of Universities)								
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central Open University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central University	41	42	42	42	43	43	44	45	46
Government Deemed University	40	38	36	36	32	32	33	33	34
Institution Established Under State Legislature Act	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Institution of National Importance	59	59	62	68	75	75	100	101	127
Private Deemed University	91	79	80	80	79	79	79	80	80
Private University	87	105	122	153	181	197	233	262	304
State Open University	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
State Public University	281	286	292	309	316	329	345	351	371
State Private Open University	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Government Added Deemed University	-	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
Others	3	3	3	4	3	13	-	-	-
Grand Total	621	642	667	723	760	799	864	903	993

Source: Various AISHE Report (2010-11 to 2018-19)

Table 7: Categories wise Distribution of Universities (Details of Universities for Higher Education in India) (According to Responding by the Universities during AISHE)

Universities Categories	Year-Wise Analysis (Categories- wise details of Universities)								
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Technical	89	88	90	90	90	101	114	126	142

Agriculture & Allied	34	50	61	61	61	64	67	70	63
Medical	25	29	38	43	45	50	52	58	58
Law	17	18	18	20	20	20	19	22	23
Veterinary	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	300	344	375	398	430	459	488	500	548
Sanskrit	-	10	11	11	11	11	13	13	13
Language	-	5	8	7	7	7	9	10	9
Fine Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	9
Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Others	80	77	59	72	76	62	63	73	65
Grand Total of Responding's	554	621	660	702	740	774	835	882	962

Source: Various AISHE Report (2010-11 to 2018-19)

Table 8: Year-Wise Analysis (Type- wise details of Colleges/Institutions and Stand Alone Institutions of Higher Education in India)

Colleges/Institutions and Stand Alone Institutions	Year-Wise Analysis (Type- wise details of Colleges/Institutions and Stand Alone Institutions)									
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Number of Colleges/Institutions	32974	34852	35525	36634	38498	39071	40026	39050	39931	
Number of Stand Alone Institutions	11095	11126	11565	11664	12276	11923	11669	10011	10725	

Source: Various AISHE Report (2010-11 to 2018-19)

As above depicted table 6 as title number of universities (type- wise details of universities for higher education in India) shows the number of university established from 2010-11 to 2018-19 as per types of university and table 7 title as the categories wise distribution of universities (details of universities for higher education in India) (according to responding by the universities during All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)) shows the number of universities established over the years at different categories and table 8 title as year-wise analysis (type- wise details of colleges/institutions and standalone institutions of higher education in India) shows the number of institution established over the years.

Table 9: AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “Diploma in Engineering and Technology”(Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private)

STATE	Up to 2012-13	Up to 2013-14	Up to 2014-15	Up to 2015-16	Up to 2016-17	Up to 2017-18	Up to 2018-19	Up to 2019-20
Andaman/Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra-Pradesh	155	189	226	227	226	217	208	196
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	6	12	20	23	26	26	24	23
Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	10	18	30	29	29	31	29	24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Dui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	6	7	7	7	5	5	6	6
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujrat	71	88	100	97	95	95	96	101
Haryana	174	183	186	176	147	130	111	92
Himachal Pradesh	22	24	25	22	19	16	15	12
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	9	9	9	7	7	7
Jharkhand	7	12	15	14	17	23	23	24
Karnataka	165	172	180	183	185	185	170	151
Kerala	7	10	12	13	15	18	22	29
Madhya Pradesh	12	49	83	89	93	90	88	86
Maharashtra	377	412	431	425	414	393	356	333
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha/Orissa	87	96	110	112	114	116	116	123
Puducherry	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Punjab	109	119	124	124	124	124	117	103
Rajasthan	141	159	179	178	162	148	112	101
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	397	403	408	416	414	410	396	388
Telangana	89	133	183	172	162	142	129	106
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	192	245	289	293	310	318	302	313
Uttara-khand	34	42	42	42	42	39	38	37
West Bengal	40	44	62	70	75	78	78	79
Total	2113	2430	2726	2726	2688	2616	2448	2339

Source: <https://facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboarداicte.php>.

Table 10: AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “(UG) Bachelors in Engineering and Technology” (Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private)

STATE	Up to 2012-13	Up to 2013-14	Up to 2014-15	Up to 2015-16	Up to 2016-17	Up to 2017-18	Up to 2018-19	Up to 2019-20
Andaman/Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra-Pradesh	347	332	331	325	317	307	291	288
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	7	6	6	8	8	8	8	7
Bihar	14	16	16	17	17	17	18	17
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	44	43	45	46	43	42	39	34
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	8	8	8	9	7	9	8	7
Goa	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gujarat	88	90	99	103	108	111	106	107
Haryana	151	150	148	143	132	123	115	103
Himachal Pradesh	19	21	20	19	16	14	13	11
Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Jharkhand	11	10	12	11	11	11	12	13
Karnataka	168	169	169	170	171	174	173	174
Kerala	111	114	120	121	121	119	115	110
Madhya Pradesh	210	207	207	203	196	182	171	160
Maharashtra	347	350	357	353	349	350	337	334
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Odisha/Orissa	90	88	88	90	88	86	86	84
Puducherry	12	13	15	16	16	15	15	12
Punjab	96	97	103	102	97	94	88	86
Rajasthan	123	122	127	126	118	109	101	97
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	495	507	512	511	504	499	508	480
Telangana	336	330	320	297	274	252	229	206
Tripura	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	303	301	285	282	273	261	227	214
Uttara-khand	30	30	28	26	24	23	22	21
West Bengal	66	67	69	71	70	72	74	71
Total	3085	3080	3096	3061	2972	2890	2769	2649

Source: <https://facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboardaicte.php>.

Table 11: AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “(PG) Master’s in Engineering and Technology”(Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private)

STATE	Up to 2012-13	Up to 2013-14	Up to 2014-15	Up to 2015-16	Up to 2016-17	Up to 2017-18	Up to 2018-19	Up to 2019-20
Andaman/Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra-Pradesh	241	252	280	276	270	260	248	242
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	3
Bihar	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	25	27	27	23	23	23	23	21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Dui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Goa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gujrat	33	49	54	57	57	57	55	53
Haryana	100	112	114	112	103	96	89	81
Himachal Pradesh	6	10	13	13	11	10	7	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Jharkhand	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Karnataka	84	100	118	119	118	117	112	105
Kerala	44	62	76	76	76	73	68	67
Madhya Pradesh	116	133	139	141	134	126	120	115
Maharashtra	186	210	227	226	224	210	204	197
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha/Orissa	35	39	46	46	45	44	42	39
Puducherry	6	8	10	10	10	8	7	5
Punjab	37	47	57	57	55	53	43	40
Rajasthan	40	45	53	53	51	46	48	41
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	325	367	390	386	380	371	376	360
Telangana	255	275	289	270	245	208	181	152
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	85	100	109	110	107	100	87	84
Uttara-khand	8	10	13	13	13	12	12	11
West Bengal	28	33	36	35	32	31	30	27
Total	1160	1886	2060	2036	1965	1856	1763	1656

Source: <https://facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboardaicte.php>.

As above depicted table 9 AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [from 2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “*Diploma in Engineering and Technology*”(Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private) and table 10 AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [from 2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “*(UG) Bachelors in Engineering and Technology*” (Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private) and table 11 shows the AICTE Approved Technical Institute for the Academic Year [from 2012-13 to 2019-20], State-wise “*(PG) Master’s in Engineering and Technology*”(Unaided Private, Private Aided, University Aided Private, Deemed University Private).

II. CONCLUSION

According to experts, privatization may improve efficiency, provide financial relief, boost wider ownership, and increase the availability of credit for the private sector. The education sector too has been witnessing the same scenic outlay. Education universally is recognized as an important investment for development of human resources. It is a key for technical innovation and economic development. In the past higher education was largely funded by the central and state governments till the early nineties. After 1991 the policies of the government have dramatically changed looking into liberalization and globalization. The government began to adopt norms regarding removal of public support to higher education and make it self-financing. The government urged the private sector to enter this field of higher education. The government allowed the private sector to establish fee-paying and self-financing institutions to meet the increasing demand for higher education for specific courses. To meet the demand and supply the government has been seeking alternative sources for funding higher education. The private sector had to be involved as the Government cannot take up the responsibility to provide higher education for the rapidly expanding higher education.

The entry of private sector in education, especially higher education has been observed in the past four decades. The education policy and funding in the higher education has also seem extreme ends. The entry of private players would reduce the burden on the government to meet the overwhelming demand. The paper clearly portrays that the regulatory mechanism also has undergone massive changes for adopting the private players in the system. To ensure access to higher education by weaker sections of society, government has to increase public expenditure on higher education. Although there are many drawbacks of privatization of higher education that have been enlisted in the paper but looking into the massive need of expansion of the education system the private players have to be incorporated but with quality consciousness. On the whole, an improvement in the standards of education could be achieved through a balanced relationship between public and private sector.

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