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ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA: GUJARAT

VOLUME ONE

This paper talks about the process of establishment of Private Universities in India with a special focus on the universities in Gujarat. It explains all procedures which are followed in the establishment of the university and the various regulatory bodies of higher education in India recognized by the MHR&D, Government of India. This document is a crisp read to understand in brief the process of university formation.



In India, "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in accordance with the regulations made in this regard under the UGC Act, 1956.

BACKGROUND

The Govt. of Gujarat realized that in this era of liberalization and global education, it is germane to attract, encourage and promote the private sector investments in the realm of Higher Education and lay the legislative pathway to establish and incorporate private self-financing Universities in Gujarat.

Also, it was the right time to develop and implement a progressive framework that provides for opportunities to deserving private institutions and educational promoters, with relevant and sufficient experience and exposure in the field of higher education, so as to contribute towards the expansion of higher education and research. At that time, many institutions had also approached the state government to allow them to enter in the field of qualitative higher education of international standards and make it available to the students in the state at their doorsteps.

Considering the above, Government of Gujarat passed the Gujarat Private Universities bill to bring in quality in the education standards of Gujarat in July, 2009. After Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009 came into existence, State Government did not pass any separate act to establish a private university in Gujarat, as this is a principal act / umbrella act, and all private universities are mandatorily to be enacted under this act.

This is an umbrella act which allows private universities to take care of the fact that every private university has something new to offer to the students in form of curriculum. Also, this act provides regulatory framework for establishment and incorporation of private universities in the state of Gujarat with emphasis to provide for qualitative and industry relevant higher education and to regulate their functions.

TYPE OF UNIVERSITIES

TYPE OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

At present, the main categories of University/University-level Institutions are

1. Central University

A university established or incorporated by a Central Act.

2. State University

A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act.

3. Private University

A university established through a State/Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. A Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

4. Deemed-To-Be University

An Institution Deemed to be University, commonly known as Deemed University, refers to a high-performing institution, which has been so declared by Central Government under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.

5. Institution Of National Importance

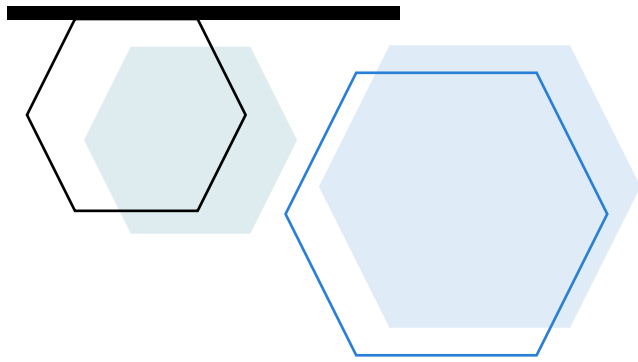
An Institution established by Act of Parliament and declared as Institution of National Importance.

6. Institution Under State Legislature Act

An Institution established or incorporated by a State Legislature Act.

NAME OF UNIVERSITY	ESTB. YEAR
The Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad	2009
The Navrachana University, Vadodara	2009
The Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad	2009
The Charotar University of Science and Technology, Changa	2009
Auro University of Hospitality and Management, Surat	2012
UaKTarsadia University, Bardoli	2011
R.K University Rajkot	2011
Institute of Advanced Research, Gandhinagar	2011
Indus University Ahmedabad	2012
Rai University Ahmedabad	2012
Lakulish Yoga University, Ahmedabad	2013
Team Lease Skill University, ITI Tarsali, Vadodara	2013
C. U Shah University Wadhwan City, Dist. Surendranagar	2013

NAME OF UNIVERSITY	ESTB. YEAR
ITM Vocational University,	2014
GSFC University Vadodara	2014
GLS University	2015
Parul University, Vadodara	2015
Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar	2016
Marwadi University,Rajkot	2016
PlastIndia International University, Vapi	2016
Anant National University, Ahmedabad	2016
Indrashil University	2017
Karnavati University	2017
P.P. Savani University	2017
Swarnim Startup & Innovation University	2017
Atmiya University	2018
Gokul Global University	2018

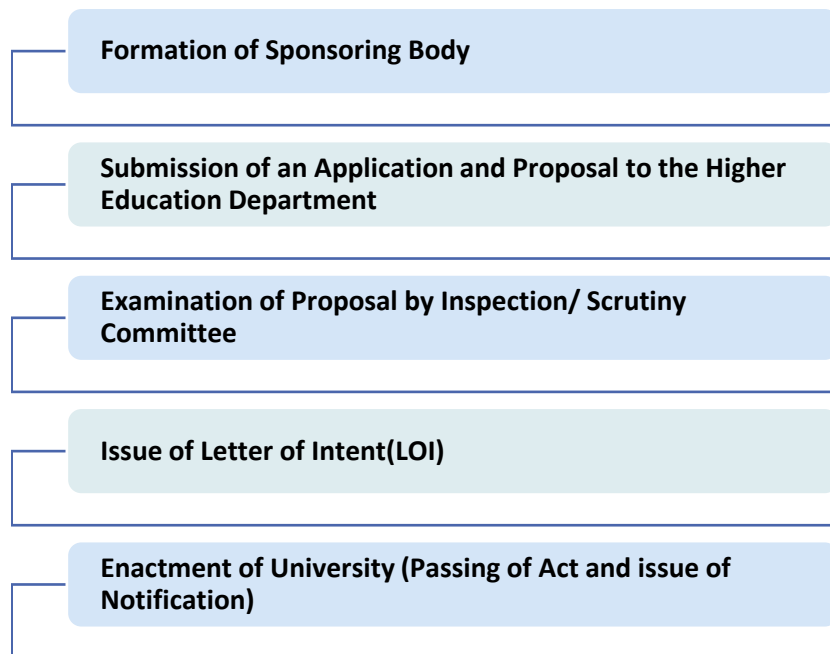


PROCEDURE TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY

STEPS TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY

Given below is the process flow for taking approval to set up a Private University in Gujarat as per Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009:

Process Flow of University Formation



The umbrella act for university establishment in Gujarat, was prepared considering the fact that state government would not need to pass the separate act for establishing private university in the state. The act was developed in a way that every private university can introduce new and diversified programmes for the students. Being a principal act for any private university in state; Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009 empowers a private university:

- a) To establish, maintain and manage institutions and centres of excellence, to create, organize, preserve and disseminate knowledge in the fields of sciences, technology, humanities, social sciences, education, management, commerce, law, pharmacy, healthcare and any other field and to provide research, higher education, professional education, distance learning and e-learning facilities of high order, as per the their current status or they may develop in future; **Section 4(b): Objects of University**
- b) To establish schools, centers, institutes, colleges, and conduct the programmes, and courses of study as are in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objectives; **Section 5(vii): Powers and Functions of University**

Any sponsoring body that desires to have a private university established by a level of state legislature shall make an application containing the proposal and project report containing such particulars along with such fees as prescribed under Gujarat Private Universities Act 2009.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT REPORT

FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

The Project Report is considered as overall Blue Print of any Private University. It consists of futuristic plan and approach from laying the foundation stone to overall commencing the Academic Curriculum of University.

The Project Report is helpful for any Promoter as well as University and is considered as base step of the project due to its detailed information about Infrastructure Plan, Academic & Financial Plan, Human Resource Plan and Governance Plan etc.

This section also speaks about promoter vision, mission and holistic approach to its dream of setting up of University.

The Detailed Project Report with complete information is also helpful for Promoter to keep track on progressive University related activities and also in planning and execution of plan wise activities, parallel to the commencement of University academic cycle.

REGULATORY BODIES

FOR PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in India can be found below:

Policy Making

1. Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
2. Association of Indian Universities
3. Central Advisory Board of Education
4. State Councils for Higher Education

Regulation

1. University Grants Commission
2. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE); Medical Council of India (MCI); Pharmacy Council of India (PCI); Distance Education Council; Bar Council of India (BCI); National Council for Technical Education (NCTE);
3. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR); Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR); Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);
4. State Regulators

Accreditation

1. National Board of Accreditation
2. National Assessment and Accreditation Council



END OF PAPER

