## ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ	್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	1033	
ಮಾ	ನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶ್ರೀ ಐವನ್ ಡಿ' ಸೋಜಾ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದವರು)	
ಉತ್ತ	ರಿಸುವ ಸಚಿವರು	ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು	
ಉತ್ತ	ರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	17.03.2025	
	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ	
ల)	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದೆ;	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಉಪಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿ, ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮೊದಲ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೀಕೃತವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ವಿಲೀನ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುದಾನದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂತ-ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಭರ್ತಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸೇರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾದ ವರದಿ/ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.	
<b>ප</b> )	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿತ್ತಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಪೂರಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಾವುವು;	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ.ಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಉನ್ನತ	
껆)	ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ವರದಿ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ; ಈ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಅನುದಾನ ಎಷ್ಟು; ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ	2022-23ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ-103ರನ್ವಯ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಬಳಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೇ, ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಿಸಿ ವಿನೂತನ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಏಳು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ಬೀದರ್, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಹಾಸನ, <b>ಕೊಡಗು,</b> ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	

	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ನಡೆಸಲು ತಗಲುವ ವಚ್ಚ ಎಷ್ಟು; ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಎಷ್ಟು; (ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಜಿ.ಹೇಮಂತಕುಮಾರ್, ಕುಲಪತಿಗ	ಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪ್ರೌ: ಗಳು, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು
<b>량</b> )	ಈ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.	ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೊಡ	ಡಗು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ೯ರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ
		ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ವಿವರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗೆಯಾದ ಅನುದಾನದ ವಿವರ
		25 ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು	1. 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ರೂ.100.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳು 2. 2024-25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ರೂ.40.15 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳು
		ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ	ಲಪತಿಗಳ ವೇತನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೂ.42.00 ಮ್ಮ, ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ 0 ಹಾಗೂ ರೂ.26,000ಗಳಂತೆ
		ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಿರುತ್ತ ಬಳಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೇ, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ರಗ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾ	ಕೊಡಗು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಘಾನದ ಶ್ಚಿವರಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ರಾರ್ಷಿಕ ತಲಾ 2.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳ ೯ಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು
<u></u> භා)	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ವೇತನ ನೀಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ; ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು? (ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ	ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ರಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಅನುದಾನದ ರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಡಿ 101 ಯುಎನ್ಇ 2025

(ಡಾ: ಎರ.ಸಿ. ಸುಧಾಕರ್) ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು もかかのか-1





किरायम् 1

जमते जान विज्ञान विज्

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

# REPORT

TO DETERMINE LAND REQUIREMENT FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

2024

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### **University Grants Commission**

# Report of the Expert Committee constituted to determine land requirements for Higher Education Institutions

Higher education campuses are typically rather large, including expansive landscapes and striking architecture. Higher education is becoming more and more in demand as a result of the expanding population and urbanization. One of the main recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020, which places a specific emphasis on the development of the higher education sector in unserved/underserved areas, is to aim for 50% GER by 2035 in response to the growing demand.

Is the demand for higher education growing faster than our sector's capacity to meet it? To raise the GER, a sufficient number of higher education institutions (HEIs) must exist. On the other hand, the minimal standards, such as the land requirement, that are imposed for the founding of universities actually restrict the establishment of new institutions rather than promoting their creation. particularly in urban areas and hilly regions. Contiguous land availability is a constant concern in each of these places.

The steep terrain, poor connectivity, and propensity for landslides, etc., make it difficult to construct institutions that can meet the demands of the local population. As a result, the local populace faces significant financial hardship as they must go to neighboring towns in search of high-quality higher education.

In the same vein, our cities are growing exponentially. Even while our cities only make up 3% of the country's area, they account for a staggering 60% of its GDP, which is driving increased demand for higher education. Studies show that a region's ability to thrive economically is positively correlated with the number of institutions in that region. However, irrational requirements limit the potential for higher education to expand in urban and hilly areas.

Ensuring equitable development across all regions essentially requires access to quality education for all in each region. The National Education Policy 2020 made a number of proposals for the country's higher education system's growth. The relevant paras from the NEP 2020 promoting GER, are given below:

- By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions and shall aim to have larger student enrolments, preferably in the thousands, for optimal use of infrastructure and resources and for the creation of vibrant multidisciplinary communities. Since this process will take time, all HEIs will first plan to become multidisciplinary by 2030 and then gradually increase student strength to the desired levels.
- The main thrust of this policy regarding higher education is to end the fragmentation
  of higher education by transforming higher education institutions into large
  multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters/Knowledge Hubs, each of

### Details of land requirements, as per State Acts, of States are as below:

S. No	Name of the State	Private	University	CA-A- VI.	0
		Urban	Rural	State University	Source
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Andra Pradesh Private University (Establishment) Rules 2017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Arunachal Pradesh Private University Ac 2014
3.	Assam	10 Acre	20 Acre	Not prescribed	Assam Private University Act 2007
4	Bihar	5 Acre	10 Acre	Not prescribed	Bihar Private University Act 2013
5.	Chhattisgarh	15 Acre	25 Acre	Not prescribed	Chhattisgarh Private University Act 2014
6	Goa	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	-
7.	Gujarat	5 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Gujarat Private University Act 2009
8.	Haryana	10 Acre	20 Acre	Not prescribed	Haryana Private University Act 2006 (Amended 2014)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Himachal Pradesh Private University Act 2016
10.	Jharkhand	10 Acre	25 Acre	Not prescribed	Jharkhand Private University Act 2014
11.	Kamataka	20 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Karnataka Private University Act 2023
12.	Kerala	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	
13	Madhya Pradesh	20 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Madhya Pradesh Private University Act 2007
14.		15 Acre (Taluk Head Qrs.), 10 Acre (Div.Qtrs./MM RDA/ PMRDA)		Not prescribed	Maharashtra Private Universities Act 2023. (Vertical University 15000 Sq.M (For Cluster University-15000 Sq.M Divisional Headquarter-4 hectares. other (hectares)
15.		Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	
16.	Meghalaya	Not prescribed		Not prescribed	
17.	Mizoram	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	
13.	Nagaland	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	
19.	Odisha	15 Acre	30 Acre	Not prescribed	Orissa Private University Act 2012
20.	Punjab	10 Acre	10 Acre	Not prescribed	Punjab Private University Act 2006
21.	Rajasthan	30 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Rajasthan Private University Act 2007
22.	Sikkim	07 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Sikkim Private University Act 2022
23.	Tamil Nadu	100 Acre	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Tamil Nadu Private University Act 2019
24.	Telangana	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	-
25.	Tripura	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	Not prescribed	**
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20 Acre	50 Acre	Not prescribed	Uttar Pradesh Private University (Establishment) Act 2019
27.	Uttarakhand	10	Acre	Not prescribed	Uttarakhand Private University Act 2019
28.	West Bengal	Not prescribed	Not 'Prescribed	Not prescribed	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	
30.	Chandigarh	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	
32.	Delhi	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	
33.	Janum and Kashmir	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	
3-1.	Ladakh	Not prescribed	Not Prescribed	Not prescribed	Tage .
35.		25 Acre		Not prescribed	Puducherry Private University Act 2015

The land requirements set by the different Regulatory bodies are as below:

which will aim to have 3,000 or more students. This would help build vibrant communities of scholars and peers, break down harmful silos, enable students to become well-rounded across disciplines including artistic, creative, and analytic subjects as well as sports, develop active research communities across disciplines including cross-disciplinary research, and increase resource efficiency, both material and human, across higher education.

- Moving to large multidisciplinary universities and HEI clusters is thus the highest recommendation of this policy regarding the structure of higher education. The ancient Indian universities Takshashila, Nalanda, Vallabhi, and Vikramshila, which had thousands of students from India and the world studying in vibrant multidisciplinary environments, amply demonstrated the type of great success that large multidisciplinary research and teaching universities could bring. India urgently needs to bring back this great Indian tradition to create well-rounded and innovative individuals, and which is already transforming other countries educationally and economically
- More HEIs shall be established and developed in underserved regions to ensure full access, equity, and inclusion.
- There shall, by 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district. Steps shall be taken towards developing high-quality higher education institutions, both public and private, that have a medium of instruction in local/Indian languages or bilingually.
- The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education, including vocational education, from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. While a number of new institutions may be developed to attain these goals, a large part of the capacity creation will be achieved by consolidating, substantially expanding, and also improving existing HEIs
- More HEIs, and more programmes in higher education, will use the mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction, and/or offer programmes bilingually, in order to increase access and GER and also to promote the strength, usage, and vibrancy of all Indian languages
- According to current standards, the amount of land needed for higher education institutions ranges from square meters per student to hundreds of acres, all of which must be contiguous and free of all encumbrances.

Broadly the land requirements for establishing universities are, as given below:

Central Universities: 500 acre

State Universities: As per the State Act

Private Universities: As per the State Act

Deemed to be Universities: 30 sq. mt. per student (As per 2019 Regulations).

As per the regulatory body concerned (Regulation 2023)

#### 1. Indian Nursing Council (INC

S. No	Nursing College
1.	5.73 Acre

#### 2. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

	Land Area r	Land Area requirement in Acres				
			Rural Places as defined by Competer Authority			
	UG Programs	Diploma	Stand alone Post Graduate Programs		Diploma	Stand alone Post Graduate Programs
Engineering & Technology	2 50	1.50	2.5	10.0	5.00	0.01
Pharmacy	0.75	0.75	0.75	2.00	2.00	2.00
Architecture & Town Planning	1.00	(00). [	00.1	2.50	2.50	2.50
Applied Arts & Crafts	0.75	0.75	0.75	2.00	2.00	2.00
HMCT	1.00	1.00	1.()()	2.50	2.50	2.50
MCA	**		0.50			1.50
Management		**	0.50			[ (H)

#### 3. National Council of Teacher Education (B.Ed.)

Urban	Rural	Hilly	Metropolitan
	0	.89 Acre	

#### 4. National Medical Commission (NMC)

Urban	Rural	Hilly	Metropolitan
20 Acre	20 Acre	10 Acres (Two Pieces)	10 Acre

#### 5. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)

District HQ/Corporation/Municipality limit	City / Metros
2.5 Acres	0.5 Acres

Even while higher educational institutions typically occupy a sizable amount of land, very little of that area is actually used. The limited availability of land combined with the high minimum land requirement standard is a significant barrier to any region's progress in education. The minimum land requirement ought to be set in a way that promotes the development of further universities. It is necessary to rationalize the amount of land needed to set up higher education institutions by taking into account the rise in GER, the expansion of cities, the diversity of topography, and the growth of higher education institutions.

The University Grants Commission made the decision to reevaluate and rationalize the land requirement for the establishment of new higher education institutions in light of this. The committee's goals included, among other things, recommending standards and guidelines for figuring out the amount of land needed, taking into account how institutions now use their space, the availability of land, and the advancements in technology that make it possible to learn at any time and from any location.

The Chairman, UGC Constituted the expert committee to look into the various aspects of establishing the universities in the country and rationalize the minimum land requirement.

The composition of the committee is as follows:

1.	Dr. Bharat Sharan Singh	Chairperson
	Chairman	
	Madhya Pradesh Private University Regulatory	
	Commission, Bhopal (M.P.)	
2.	Prof. E. Suresh Kumar,	Member
	Hon'ble Vice Chancellor	
	The English and Foreign Languages	
	University	
	Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 007	
3.	Prof. Ajay Kumar Singh	Member
	Senior Professor	
	Department of Commerce,	
	Delhi School of Economics,	
	University of Delhi.	
4.	Shri. Vikas Chandra Rastogi	Member
	Hon'ble Principal Secretary	
	Directorate of Higher Education	
	Maharashtra.	et seen a committee dieser het een meerken terren t
5.	Prof. (Dr.) Ami Upadhyay	Member
	Hon'ble Vice Chancellor	
	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	
	Chharodi, Ahmedabad - 382 481	The state of the s
6.	Dr. N. Gopu Kumar	Coordinating
	Joint Secretary UGC	Officer

The Expert Committee meeting was convened twice in virtual mode. First meeting was convened on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2023 and 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting was convened on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2024. The Chairman of the committee emphasized the targets set by NEP 2020. One of the targets of NEP is achieving 50% GER by 2035. To achieve 50% from the present 27% means a growth of 23% in the next 12 years.

Against the mandate to revisit the land requirement the committee also analyzed universities with less land globally:

Sl. No	Name of the University	Country	Area (in Acre)
1.	Bond University	Australia	120
2.	Alfaisal university	Saudi Arabia	36.7
3.	Sejong University	South Korea	30
4.	London Business School	United Kingdom	. 5

#### Factors Considered for Rationalizing Land Requirement:

#### Multidisciplinary Education:

As NEP 2020 promotes multidisciplinary education, the requirements of infrastructure in every institution to offer programmes require a revisit. UGC's Guidelines for Transforming Higher Education Institutions into Multidisciplinary Institutions provide for various approaches, such as collaboration between institutions and merger of institutions to help institutions offer multidisciplinary institutions. These policies underline that land requirements need not be based on the number of programmes offered.

#### Availability of Land:

With the ever-increasing demand for higher education, more higher education institutions are required in cities and underserved/unserved areas such as hilly areas. However, population growth and difficult terrain of hills often become a limiting factor in establishing institutions. The committee considered the land requirement against the backdrop of the growth of Higher Educational Institutions, the cost of land, and the different landscapes in the country.

#### Online Education:

The NEP 2020 encourages all modes of learning. The online being an important mode of learning, its flexibility stands out as one of the major advantages for students. With UGC (Establishment and Operationalization of Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) Scheme in Higher Education) Regulations,

2021, extending the freedom to earn up to 50% of credits from institutions other than the host institution, students can study at their own pace, on their own time, and from virtually anywhere in the world. This further reduces the land and other physical infrastructure requirement for higher education institutions.

#### Open Spaces:

The potential roles open spaces with vegetation on campus play have been well documented. Open spaces with plants, walkways, shades and lights collectively create an environment appropriate for creative and innovative ideas (<u>USGBC</u>, <u>2009</u>) than formal classes. The design of the campus should, therefore, be in harmony with the local ecology and sufficient open space.

Considering the above factors, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (i) The committee suggests that the minimum land required for universities be 20 acres (Rationale: the National Education Policy (NEP)) states that universities should have at least 3000 students and the Deemed to be University Regulations 2019 state that each student should have 30 square meters). The land must be unencumbered and continuous. The land must be freehold or on lease. If on lease, lease must be for a minimum period of thirty years.
- (ii) The committee suggests that open areas make up 40% of the entire land area.
- (iii) Nearby HEIs under a single management/multiple management can share common spaces like a playground, gym, and library etc.
- (iv) The minimum developed land for an Open university, except an Open university established or incorporated by or under the central act, shall be 5 Acres.
- (v) The minimum land requirement for Off-campus, constituent units may be 5 Acres.

#### 6. Metropolitan cities and Hilly Regions:

Considering the constraints in the metropolitan cities and hilly terrains, for land, the Committee recommends the following:

- The land requirement should be 10 acres with a 3-acre open space.
- The land need not be contiguous, scattered expansion may be permitted.
- Vertical expansion may also be permitted, wherever the law permits. Accordingly, the built up area can be reduced. But the total area of open space should be maintained as 3 acre to support a healthy green campus.

**Note:** UGC can consider proposals to establish universities that do not conform to the above requirements on a case-to-case basis.

#### References:

- 1. The National Education Policy 2020
- Higher education and economic growth: A longitudinal study of European regions 2000–2017. (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0038012119306809)
- 3. Reforms in urban planning capacity in India (2021)
  (https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-09/UrbanPlanningCapacity-in-India-16092021.pdf

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# SADWOD - 2

2024-25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಅನುದಾನದ ವಿವರ:

		(ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಹೆಸರು	2024-25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಅನುದಾನ
1	ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-01)	500.00
2	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-02)	7000.00
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-03)	500.00
4	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-04)	1650.00
5	ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-05)	2130.00
6	ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-06)	1370.32
7	ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-08)	1000.00
8	ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-22)	1.00
9	ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-23)	50.00
10	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-31)	1.00
11	ವಿಜಯನಗರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ (2202-03-102-0-33)	30.00
12	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-34)	1.00
13	ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-35)	0.00
14	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-39)	0.00

15	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-40)	1.00
16	ರಾಯಚೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-41)	0.00
17	ಮಂಡ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-42)	0.00
18	ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕ್ಲಸ್ಟರ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-43)	0.00
19	ನೃಪತುಂಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (2202-03-102-0-44)	0.00
20	ಡಾ   ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಕಾನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2202-03-112-0-18)	0.00
21	ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2202-05-103-0-23)	0.00
22	ಸಂಗೀತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ (2205-00-101-0-08)	0.00

ಕೊಡಗು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ರೂ.100.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 2024-25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ರೂ.40.15 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.