

PRESS RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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**Audit Report on Functioning of Universities of Government of
NCT of Delhi Submitted in Assembly**

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of ‘**Functioning of Universities of Government of NCT of Delhi**’ (Report no. 4 of 2025) has been laid before the Legislature of Delhi on 23 March 2026. The Performance Audit focused on functioning of universities of Govt. of NCT of Delhi to assess whether they are delivering quality higher education and being managed efficiently. The report consists of five chapters wherein chapter one gives introduction of Audit process and chapter two to five contain detailed audit findings.

Chapter 2 on Academic and Administrative matters reveals absence of systematic and well-defined policies to promote higher and technical education in Delhi. There were arrears in laying of Annual Reports and audited Annual Accounts in the Legislative Assembly for two to five years in respect of eight Universities. DHE and DTTE failed to avail funds from the Government of India for improving financing of higher and technical education facilities in Delhi. Deficiencies noticed in the management of Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund (DHESF) and Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation (DKDF) such as delay in remittance of funds, delay in instituting scheme for financial assistance to meritorious students, delay in release of scholarship and avoidable tax liability of ₹ 25.59 crore due to sub-optimal utilisation of these Funds. Selected Universities and their affiliated colleges did not revise syllabi of courses regularly as per new developments/industry needs. There were also delays in declaration of results of various examinations and issuing degrees to students.

Chapter 3 brings out deficiencies in Accreditation of Universities and Affiliation Process. Three sampled Universities (Guru Gobind Singh Indra Prastha University, Delhi Technological University and Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University) and affiliated colleges of the GGSIPU had been functioning for significant time periods without mandatory NAAC/NBA accreditation. The existing mechanism of Joint Assessment Committee (JAC) inspections to ensure availability of required physical and academic

infrastructure in affiliated colleges was inadequate as there were cases of favourable grading by JAC, non-compliance of recommendations of JAC reports and absence of facilities for persons with disabilities in sampled affiliated colleges. Delays were observed at every stage of the annual affiliation process - submission of application by applicant colleges, constitution of JAC and its reporting, grant of NOC by the Government, and issuing affiliation by GGSIPU. There were also significant delays in revision of Policy guidelines and constitution of the Admission Regulatory Committee and the State Fee Regulatory Committee by the Government.

Chapter 4 contains audit comments on Financial Management, Human Resource Management and Infrastructure facilities. Investment of CPF funds by GSIPU was not in accordance with the pattern of investment specified by the Government. It also suffered a loss of interest of ₹2.11 crore due to delay in the investment of surplus funds during 2018-23. Dwarka campus of GGSIPU (March 2022 to April 2023) and Rohini campus of DTU (January 2022 to July 2023) did not avail rebate amounting to ₹ 4.66 crore available on DJB water bills despite having functional Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) System and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). There was acute shortage of teaching staff during 2018-23 ranging between 38.77 *per cent* and 44.84 *per cent* in GGSIPU, 55 *per cent* and 60 *per cent* in DTU and 21.77 *per cent* and 54.43 *per cent* in DPSRU. Shortage of non-teaching staff and technical staff in GGSIPU during the period 2018-23 ranged from 38 to 50 and 39 to 65 *per cent* respectively and in DTU, these ranged from 62 to 67 *per cent* and 44 to 49 *per cent* respectively. Similarly, vacancies in non-teaching posts in DPSRU during 2018-23 ranged from 34 *per cent* to 53 *per cent* and those in technical posts ranged from 53 *per cent* to 80 *per cent*. Shortcomings such as delay in recruitment, recruitment without sanctioned posts and engagement of ineligible persons as consultants were also observed. All the three Universities suffered from shortage of classrooms and seating space. Dwarka Campus of GGSIPU had seating capacity of only 2,973 for 4,017 students, Rohini Campus of DTU had seating capacity of 8,280 for 13,908 students and DPSRU had seating capacity of only 1,157 for 2,800 students.

Chapter 5 deals with Deficiencies in Internal Control in the three selected universities. The composition of Board of School of Studies, required in order to recommend the courses and syllabi of studies in various programs and to co-ordinate the teaching and research work between institutions, were not as per norms in any of the three Universities. The Internal Quality Assurance Cells of sampled Universities did not meet at prescribed intervals and conduct of Academic and Administrative Audits and their follow up, to identify and address weaknesses in various processes and procedures, was inadequate. Physical verification of stock was not carried out in the three Universities at the prescribed interval. Also, in GGSIPU physical verification of stock did not

cover the equipment procured through sponsored projects' funds and in DTU there was no centralized consolidated data of non-consumable items.

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