

**Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
on
Functioning of Universities of GNCTD
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Report No. 4 of 2025
(Performance Audit - Civil)**

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Preface

PREFACE

This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been prepared for submission to the Lieutenant Governor of National Capital Territory of Delhi under Section 48 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 for being laid before the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The report contains the results of the Performance Audit on ‘Functioning of Universities of Government of NCT of Delhi’ covering the period from April 2018 to March 2023. The Audit has been conducted under the Comptroller and Auditor General’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

The instances mentioned in the Report are those which came to notice in the course of test audit.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Universities are pivotal in ensuring access to higher education and provide strong foundations for research and innovations. In Delhi, Higher Education Department (HED), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) through Directorate of Higher Education (DHE) and Training and Technical Education Department (TTED), GNCTD through the Directorate of Training and Technical Education (DTTE) administer technical and non-technical higher education and formulate policies for the universities to implement. They also provide grants-in-aid to the universities functioning under them.

There are eleven universities under the jurisdiction of the GNCTD, out of which we selected three Universities viz., Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) which is an affiliating body, Delhi Technological University (DTU) and Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University (DPSRU) for detailed audit covering the period from April 2018 to March 2023. DTU and DPSRU are primarily technical institutions, while GGSIPU offers a broader range of general courses. The academic activities of these Universities are governed by the Guidelines, Regulations and Circulars issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and other regulatory bodies in the higher/technical education sector.

Why was this audit undertaken?

This Performance Audit (PA) on Functioning of Universities under Government of NCT of Delhi was taken up on the request of Department of Higher Education (DHE) and Department of Training and Technical Education (DTTE) under the Government of NCT of Delhi.

The main objectives of the audit were to ascertain whether: (i) the GNCTD and the selected Universities planned and executed their academic functions effectively to ensure quality education; (ii) creation and development of human resources and infrastructure facilities were adequate and as per norms; (iii) the financial management of the selected Universities was efficient and effective; and (iv) the internal control mechanism was adequate and effective.

What we found?

We noted several issues in the field of Academic and Administrative matters, Accreditation of Universities and the Affiliation Process, Human Resource Management, Infrastructure facilities, Financial Management and Internal controls.

Both DHE and DTTE had Citizens Charters and vision/mission statements. As per these documents, DHE was to promote the cause of higher education and to prepare comprehensive policy for higher education whereas DTTE was to provide trained technical manpower for the technological up-gradation of industrial

production, services, productivity and innovation. Audit observed that neither DHE nor DTTE had formulated comprehensive policies to fulfil their visions/missions. Thus, there was an absence of systematic and well-defined policies to promote higher and technical education in Delhi.

Audit noticed delay in revision of policy guidelines and constitution of Admission Regulatory Committee (ARC) and State Fee Regulatory Committee by the GNCTD. Policy guidelines were effective till the year 2018-19. But these were not revised till 2022-23. Admission Regulatory Committee was formed with delay of 16 years, in April 2023.

There were no long term or short term plans in the sampled Universities for achieving the goals stated in their respective vision documents. DTU, however, prepared its first vision document called 'Strategic Plan 2019-30' in 2019, it contained only long-term goals to be achieved by 2030 and there were no medium-term or annual plans aimed at achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan. We also noticed that the three sampled Universities and affiliated colleges functioned for three to six years without mandatory NAAC/NBA accreditation as required under UGC and AICTE Regulations. GGSIPU lacked both NAAC and NBA accreditation from 2018 to 2023. DTU functioned without NAAC accreditation between 2015 and 2019, and without NBA accreditation from 2018 to 2023. DPSRU did not have either NAAC or NBA accreditation for the period of 2020 to 2023.

The process of affiliation through Joint Assessment Committee (JAC) inspection mechanism to ensure availability of required physical and academic infrastructure in affiliated colleges was found inadequate, as there were cases of favourable grading by JAC, non-compliance of recommendations of JAC reports, inadequate student-teacher ratio, appointment of faculty with lower than prescribed qualification and absence of facility for persons with disabilities in sampled affiliated colleges. There were also delays at every stage of the annual affiliation process.

Audit noted that all the three Universities suffered from shortage of classrooms, inadequate infrastructure, non-utilisation of available infrastructure and equipment etc. Deficit in seating capacity against enrolled students was 26 *per cent* at Dwarka Campus of GGSIPU, 41 *per cent* at Rohini Campus of DTU and 59 *per cent* at DPSRU. DPSRU had seating capacity of only 1,157 for enrolled 2,800 students. This would have adversely affected quality of education.

Delays in remittance of funds, instituting scheme for financial assistance to meritorious students and release of scholarship and avoidable tax liability of ₹ 25.59 crore under Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund (DHESF) and Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation (DKDF) were also noted.

There was acute shortage of teaching staff during 2018-23 ranging from 38.77 *per cent* to 44.84 *per cent* in GGSIPU, 21.77 *per cent* to 54.43 *per cent* in DPSRU and 55 *per cent* to 60 *per cent* in DTU. Three-fourth posts of the Professors and Associate Professors in DTU remained vacant during the audit period 2018-23. Similar shortages were also observed in non-teaching and technical staff in these Universities.

Crucial administrative posts like Registrar, Controller of Finance, Controller of Examination in GGSIPU and those of Vice Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Controller of Finance in DTU were held either as additional charge or officiating basis by retired Government servants hired as consultants in the absence of regular incumbents. We also observed delay in recruitment, recruitment without sanctioned posts and engagement of ineligible persons.

The Board of Management of GGSIPU approved (August 2021) creation of 144 teaching posts and 168 non-teaching posts and filling up 50 *per cent* total teaching posts in first two years i.e. 2021-23. Despite the shortage of staff faced by them, the University made recruitment to only 32 posts of Assistance Professors in October 2022 and took no action for recruitment to the remaining sanctioned posts as of December 2023. Further, DTU could recruit only 51 Assistant Professors against 167 vacancies in various disciplines advertised in July 2019 whereas no recruitment was made against another 87 vacancies of Assistant Professors advertised in the same month. In fact, the recruitment process took 16 months to complete (November 2020) against the time of six months prescribed by UGC. DTU also did not take any action for recruitment of Professors and Associate Professors despite facing severe shortage in these cadres as of March 2023.

UGC recommended (January 2017) that the curricula of all academic departments in universities should be reviewed and revised at least once every three years focusing on skill sets to make the students employable. Audit observed that out of 62 programs in the University Schools of GGSIPU, syllabi of six curricula were not revised in the last three to five years, and three curricula in the last five to 11 years. Similarly, the syllabus of 51 out of total 109 programs (i.e. 47 *per cent* of the courses) offered by affiliated colleges of the University were not revised by the Board of Schools of Studies of GGSIPU.

As per guidelines for Students' Entitlement issued by UGC, "the students are entitled to timely conduct of examination and declaration of results as specified in the academic calendar in the Prospectus". Audit observed that GGSIPU did not have any specific schedule for declaration of results and during 2018-22 (for which information was provided by the University), GGSIPU declared results of 368 examinations out of which results of 199 examinations i.e. 54 percent of the results were declared with delays. In three cases in 2019-20, the delay was up to eight months. Similarly, in DPSRU, no timelines were fixed for the declaration of results. The number of days taken for declaration of results ranged beyond

200 days during 2018-19 and 2019-20, although it significantly reduced to 34 days in 2022-23.

In compliance of the UGC guidelines of March 2022 for the establishment of “Research and Development Cell” in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for promoting quality research, aligned with the provisions of NEP-2020, the GGSIPU renamed its Directorate of Research and Consultancy (DRC) as “Research and Development Cell” (RDC) and constituted (November 2022) four committees/Council to strengthen the existing research activities across various departments and faculties. Audit noted that the Research Council did not hold any meeting, and the Product Development, Monitoring and Commercialization Committees held only one meeting in November 2022. None of the four committees/Council submitted any research activity reports to the Vice Chancellor.

Government of India launched (October 2013) *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)*, a centrally sponsored scheme, for improving access, equity and quality in higher education. The Scheme was to be implemented with equal contribution from the Centre and the State. Audit observed that DHE, GNCTD received funds of ₹ 3.04 crore (₹ 1.52 crore from GoI in September 2015 and ₹ 1.52 crore from GNCTD in April 2016) for the same. However, the Scheme was not implemented and the funds were lying unutilized with DHE as of March 2024 as the required Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and GNCTD was not signed.

DHE also launched a scheme named “Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme” in 2015-16 to provide a guarantee to banks for loans taken by students of Delhi for pursuing higher education in Delhi. Audit noticed that the number of applicants and beneficiaries consistently decreased during 2017-23 and it stood at nine in 2021-22 and only two in 2022-23. There was nothing on record to show that DHE reviewed the Scheme to ascertain the reasons for the decline so as to increase its reach amongst the students and fructify the purpose of the scheme.

In March 2008, DTTE established the Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation (DKDF) as a society to work as a think tank dedicated to knowledge, to capture and disseminate new approaches for governance of higher and technical education. DKDF released grants amounting to ₹ 43.76 crore to six Universities during 2020-22 for the execution of eight projects relating to the creation of a Centre of Excellence. However, it was observed that the Universities had neither submitted the progress of the projects nor Utilisation Certificate.

On the directions (May 2021) of the Deputy Chief Minister, GGSIPU designed (June 2021) a two-week New Certificate Training Course for preparing 5000 Health Assistants given the COVID-19 pandemic and proposed utilization of ₹ 5 crore lying with the GGSIPU for remittance to DHEAT. As of October 2023,

GGSIPIU had made a payment of ₹ 2.44 crore for the certificate course, leaving an unspent balance of ₹ 2.56 crore with GGSIPU. Thus, Utilization of funds, meant for financial assistance to meritorious students from weaker sections of society, for the other purpose i.e. conducting the above course was irregular.

Audit noticed under-utilisation of the intake capacity of students in all the three universities selected for detailed audit. In GGSIPU, the under-utilisation of available seats ranged from 14 to 32 percent during 2018-23. The unfilled seats especially in 10 programs were significant and ranged up to 100 *per cent*. Two Institutions affiliated to GGSIPU surrendered (January 2023) their affiliation with the University and opted for affiliation with another University, as student intake in the B. Tech and B. Arch programs run by them had been decreasing every year. In DTU, vacant seats in UG programs ranged from eight to 10 *per cent* during 2018-23 and in PG programs ranged from 17 to 32 *per cent*. In DPSRU, the overall percentage of vacant seats during 2018-23 ranged from 11 to 24 *per cent* whereas in nine programs of the University Schools, the vacancy percentage ranged from 42 *per cent* to 100 *per cent*.

Audit examined financial aspects of the selected three Universities and found that investment of Contributory Provident Funds by GGSIPU was not in accordance with the pattern of investment specified by the Government, with delay in investment of surplus funds leading to loss of potential interest. Most of the sampled self-financed colleges have not implemented the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission.

We noticed that 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.

What we recommend?

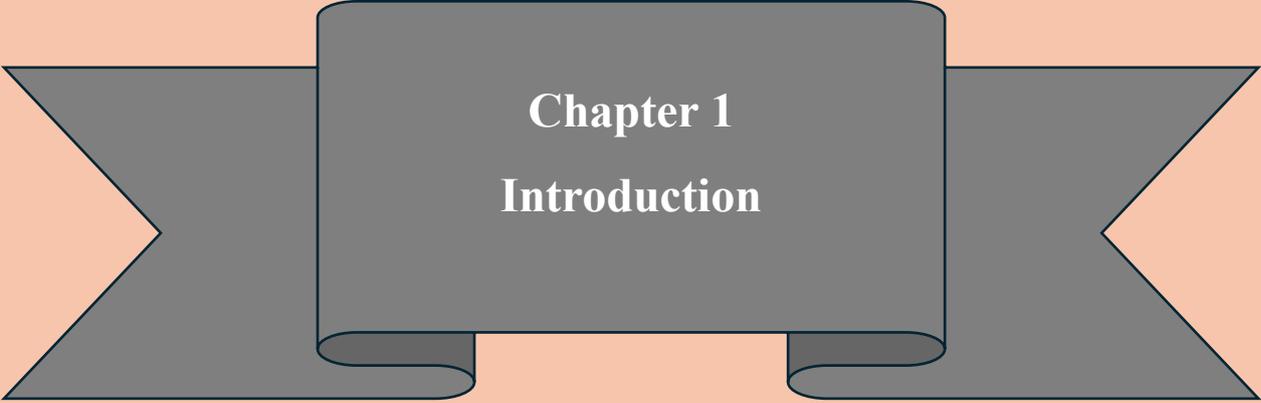
The Government may:

- *formulate comprehensive policies on higher and technical education in Delhi, aligned with the vision of the government.*

The Universities may:

- *prepare long-term and annual plans to achieve the objectives stated in their vision documents and review them periodically to assess the level of achievement.*
- *fix timelines for obtaining NAAC/NBA accreditation for the programs under them, strengthen the mechanism for granting affiliation and fix timeline for notification of fees.*

- *undertake regular revision of the syllabi to align with new developments/industry needs and timely declaration of results/award of degrees.*
- *formulate road map for instituting consultancy/research projects aligned with the requirements of the society and industries.*
- *complete recruitment process of teaching, non-teaching, technical and administrative staff in a time bound manner by filling up critical post identified on priority.*
- *fix points of responsibility for coordination & monitoring in creation of infrastructure, such as classrooms and hostels for students, and timely utilization of assets created.*
- *conduct Academic and Administrative Audits regularly to mitigate weaknesses in various processes and procedures.*



Chapter 1
Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

In Delhi, higher education is administered by the Higher Education Department (HED) through Directorate of Higher Education (DHE) and technical education by the Training and Technical Education Department (TTED) through the Directorate of Training and Technical Education (DTTE). While DHE is responsible for promoting higher education through formulating and implementing a comprehensive policy for higher education and opening new colleges in Delhi, DTTE was set up to promote world class technical and vocational education, industry relevant research and development etc. They also provide grants-in-aid to the universities functioning under them. Out of total 11 Universities of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) existing as of March 2023, five Universities¹ offer General/Non-technical courses function under DHE and the remaining six Universities² offer technical courses function under DTTE. Out of these, two universities viz. Delhi Sports University and Delhi Teachers' University were yet to start their academic activities as of December 2023. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) has been entrusted with the function of granting affiliation to colleges imparting higher education as well as technical education.

1.1 Organisational structure

The DHE and the DTTE are both headed by Directors who function under the overall supervision of the Secretary (HED/TTED). The Director of Higher Education is assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Deputy Controller of Accounts, Administrative Officers and Statistical officers, whereas the Director of Training and Technical Education is assisted by the Additional Director, Controller of the Board of Technical Education, Joint Director, Dy. Directors, Registrar, Deputy Controller of Accounts and System Analyst. The Lieutenant Governor of the NCT of Delhi is the Chancellor of all universities. Administration of the universities is vested with the Vice-Chancellors concerned, assisted by the Registrar and heads of various Academic and Non-Academic departments of the University.

1.2 Audit Objectives

The main objectives of the performance audit were to ascertain whether:

- The Government and the selected Universities planned and executed their academic functions effectively to ensure quality education;

¹ Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD), National Law University (NLU), Delhi Sports University (DSU) and Delhi Teachers' University (DTeU)

² Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIITD), Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT), Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) and Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University (DSEU)

- The financial management of the selected Universities was efficient and effective;
- creation and development of human resources and infrastructure facilities were adequate and as per norms; and
- The internal control mechanism was adequate and effective.

1.3 Audit Criteria

The performance of the Government and selected Universities in respect of the above objectives was benchmarked against the following audit criteria:

- The Universities' Acts and Statutes & Ordinances made thereunder;
- Delhi Professional Colleges and Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee, Regulation of admission, Fixation of non-exploitative fee and other measures to ensure quality and excellence) Act and Rules 2007
- Guidelines and Regulations issued by various regulatory authorities like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), National Board of Accreditation (NBA), Bar Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India (PCI);
- National Education Policy, 2020;
- Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995;
- Orders/Policy guidelines issued by the DHE and DTTE;
- General Financial Rules and Orders issued by the Finance Department, GNCTD;
- Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Manual.

1.4 Audit Scope and Methodology

The Performance Audit on "Functioning of Universities of GNCTD" covered the period from April 2018 to March 2023. The audit was conducted through scrutiny of records of DHE and DTTE, three³ Universities selected on a judgmental basis and 14 affiliated colleges of GGSIPU selected through statistical random selection using IDEA software (**Annexure 1.1**).

An Entry Conference was held with the Secretary and Director, Higher Education and Training & Technical Education Departments, GNCTD and the Registrars of DTU and DPSRU and representatives of GGSIPU on 9 May 2023 wherein the scope, objectives, criteria and methodology of audit including selection of samples were discussed. The exit conference was held with Secretary and Director, Higher Education and Training & Technical Education Departments, GNCTD and the

³ 1. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University 2. Delhi Technological University and 3. Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University.

Registrars of DTU and DPSRU and Vice Chancellor of GGSIPU on 10 March 2025 to discuss audit findings and recommendations. The views expressed by the Departments in the exit conference and replies subsequently received have been incorporated suitably in the report.

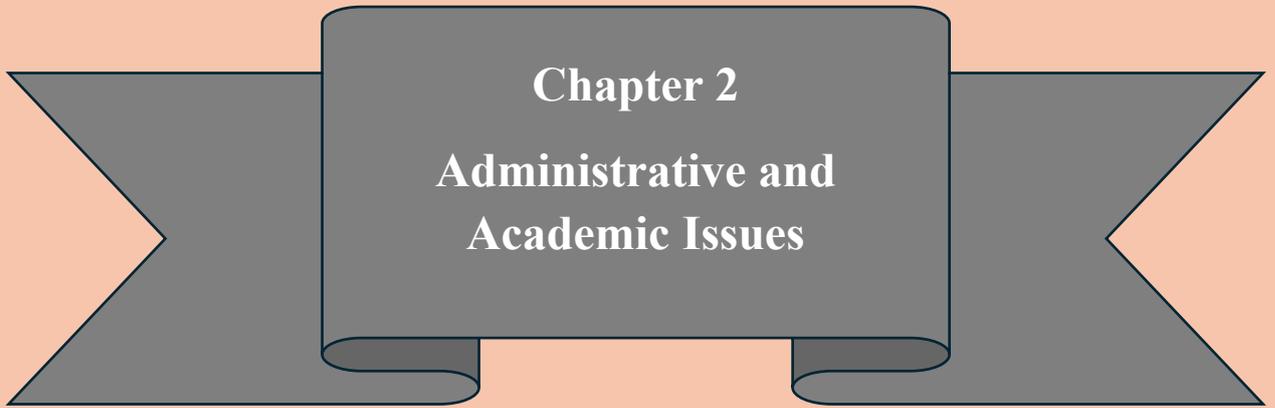
1.5 Acknowledgement

Audit acknowledges the cooperation extended by the Directorate of Higher Education, Directorate of Training and Technical Education and by the three selected Universities in conducting the Performance Audit.

1.6 Audit Findings

The audit findings are grouped under the following chapters:

- Chapter 2: Administrative and Academic Issues
- Chapter 3: Accreditation of Universities and the Affiliation Process
- Chapter 4: Financial Management, Human Resource Management and Infrastructure facilities
- Chapter 5: Internal control



Chapter 2
**Administrative and
Academic Issues**

Chapter 2

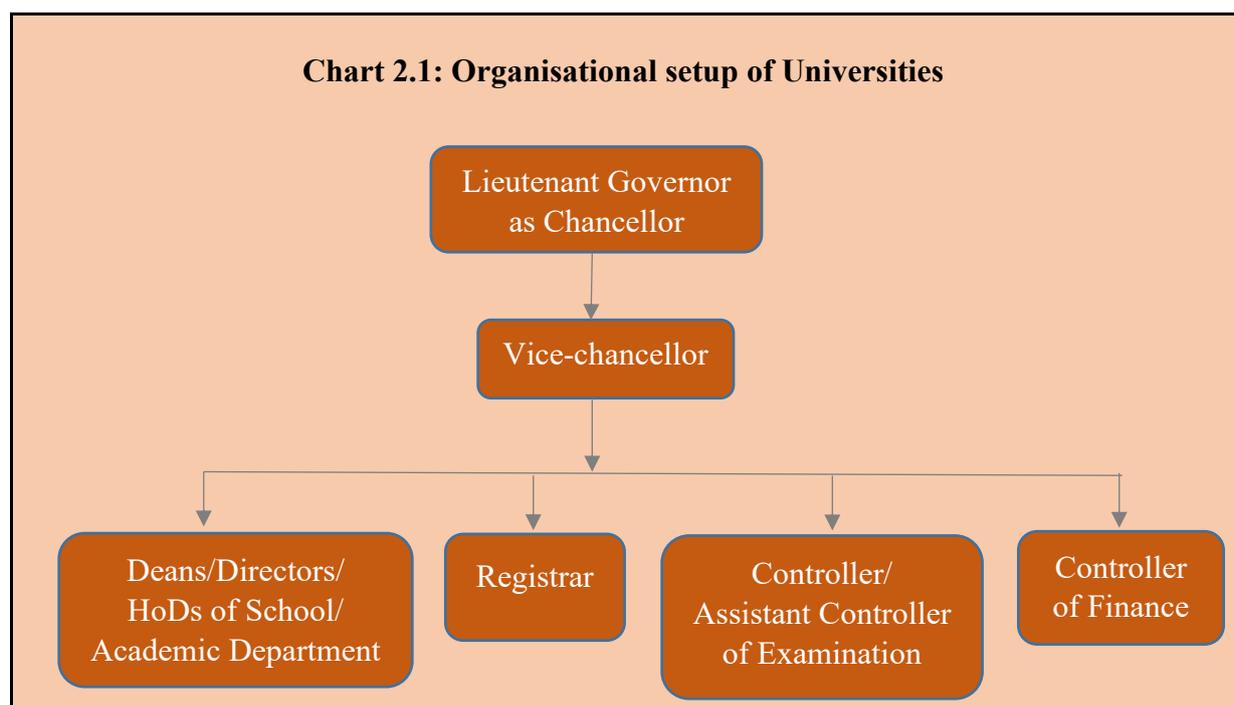
Administrative and Academic Issues

- **Absence of systematic and well-defined policies to promote higher and technical education in Delhi.**
- **Arrears in laying of Annual Reports and audited Annual Accounts in respect of eight Universities in the Legislative Assembly.**
- **Failure of DHE and DTTE to avail funds from the Government of India for improving financing of higher and technical education facilities in Delhi.**
- **Deficiencies 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 receipts into these Funds.**
- **Non-functional Planning Boards in the sampled Universities, responsible for preparation of long-term and short-term plans and reviewing them periodically**
- **Non revision of syllabi of courses regularly by the selected Universities and their affiliated colleges as per new development/industry needs. Also delays in declaration of results of various examinations and issuing degrees to students.**

Three Universities viz. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), Delhi Technological University (DTU) and Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University (DPSRU) were selected on a judgmental basis for a detailed audit. All three universities were established through Acts of the Delhi Legislature viz GGSIPU in July 1998, DTU in July 2009 and DPSRU in 2008¹. The academic activities of these Universities are governed by the Guidelines, Regulations and Circulars issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and other regulatory bodies in the higher/technical education sector.

The organizational setup of the sampled universities is as given in **Chart 2.1**.

¹ It was functioning as Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research (DIPSAR) till August 2015.



GGSIU functions under the administrative control of DHE. The university has 14 University Schools of Studies (USS), two University Centres (UC) (**Annexure 2.1**) with a strength of more than 5,600 students.

DTU functions under the administrative control of DTTE. The University has 14 Academic Departments and two University Schools (**Annexure 2.2**) for teaching and research, with a strength of about 15,000 students.

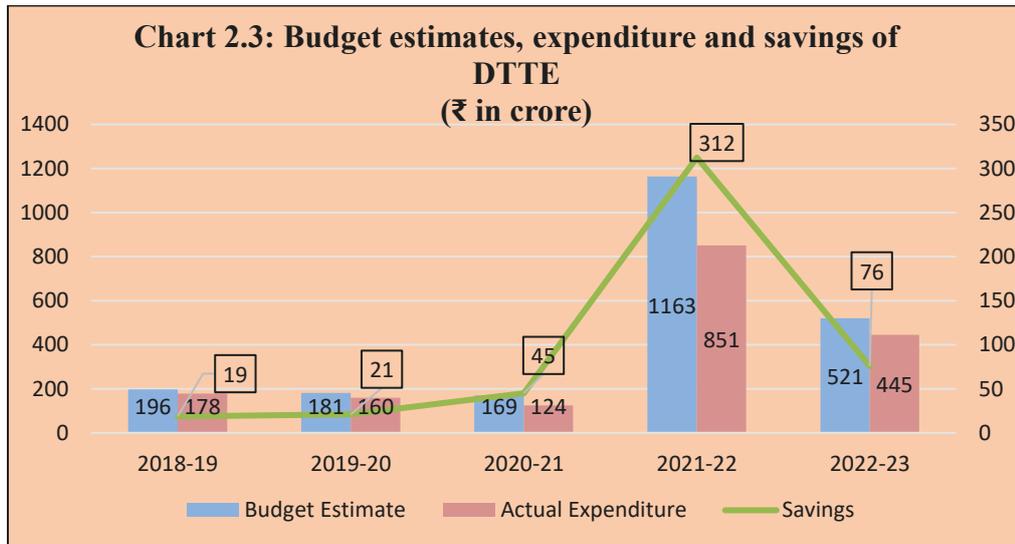
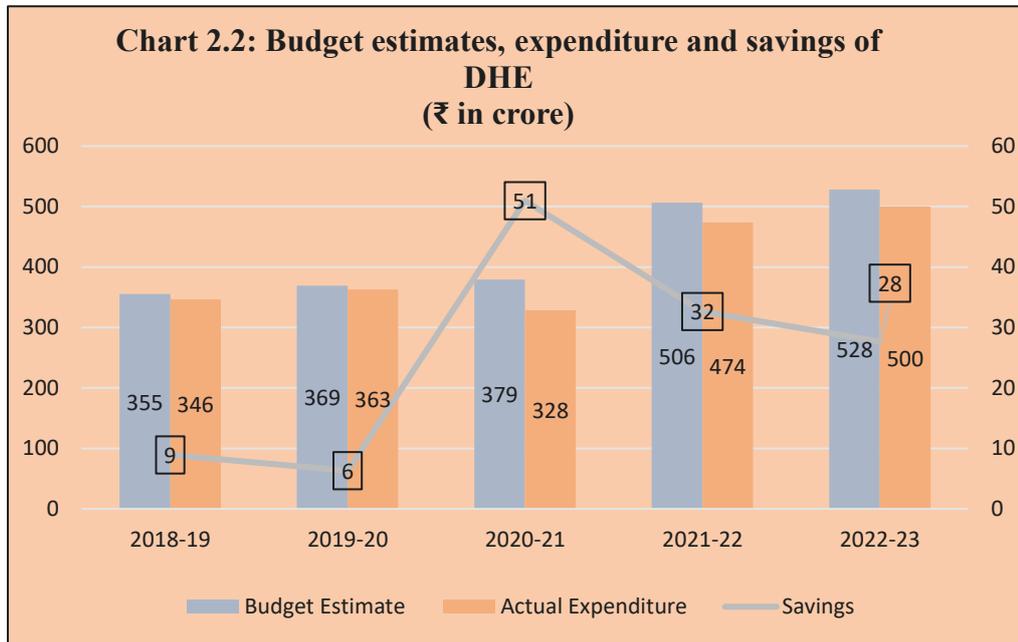
DPSRU, functioning under DTTE, has one constituent college i.e. Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research (DIPSAR), three internal schools² and the Academy of Sports Sciences and Research Management (ASSRM). For the Academic Session 2022-23, the University had a strength of 2800 students/scholars.

2.1 Administrative Planning and Oversight by DHE and DTTE

DHE was set up in 1997 to promote higher education and prepare a comprehensive policy for Higher Education, opening new colleges in various localities of Delhi, releasing grants-in-aid to colleges, etc. As stated on DHE's website, its vision is to ensure that no student of Delhi leaves the city to pursue higher education in other states due to the non-availability of seats in the preferred course in Delhi. Similarly, DTTE was set up to promote World-class technical and vocational education, industry-relevant Research & Development, nurture innovative skills and creative abilities of students and faculty, etc. The vision of DTTE is to become the global leader in Higher, Technical and Vocational Education by promoting all the universities and institutes to be premier multi-disciplinary educational institutions.

² School of Pharmaceutical Science (SPS), School of Physiotherapy (SPH) and School of Allied Health Sciences and Management (SAHSM)

Year-wise details of the expenditure of DHE and DTTE against the allocated budget during the years 2018-23 were as given in **Chart 2.2** and **Chart 2.3** respectively.



Source: Annual reconciliation statements of DHE and DTTE

A major portion of the expenditure of DHE was on Grant-in-aid to Universities (26 per cent) and to the degree colleges affiliated with Delhi University (71 per cent). In the case of DTTE, Grant-in-aid to Universities constituted 67 per cent of the expenditure and expenditure on Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics and World Class Skill Centres constituted 28 per cent. The manifold increase in expenditure of DTTE in 2021-22 coincided with the establishment of Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University and the increase in expenditure on the construction of World Class Skill Centres.

2.1.1 Planning and legislative follow-up

Issues noticed in the Audit regarding the planning and governance of Higher and Technical Education in the GNCTD are detailed in the following paragraphs:

(i) Absence of comprehensive policies at the Government level

Both DHE and DTTE had Citizens Charters and vision/mission statements. As per these documents, DHE was to promote the cause of higher education and to prepare comprehensive policy for higher education whereas DTTE was to provide trained technical manpower for the technological up-gradation of industrial production, services, productivity and innovation. Audit observed that neither DHE nor DTTE had formulated comprehensive policies to fulfil their visions/missions. Thus, there was an absence of systematic and well-defined policies to promote higher and technical education in Delhi.

In the exit conference, held on 10 March 2025, the Secretary (HED/TTED) acknowledged the absence of systematic and well-defined policies to promote higher and technical education in Delhi. She assured that an effort will be made to lay down a concrete policy.

(ii) Arrears in laying of annual reports and annual audited accounts before the Legislative Assembly

As per the provisions of the Acts under which the Universities were established, Annual Reports and audited Annual accounts of 10 Universities (National Law University had no such requirement), as submitted to the Chancellor, were to be submitted to the Government for laying before the Legislative Assembly of Delhi, by the administrative department concerned.

The University-wise status of laying of Annual Report and Annual accounts by DHE/DTTE before the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi in respect of eight³ functional Universities was as in **Table 2.1**.

³ Two Universities (Delhi Sports University and Delhi Teachers' University) were yet to start functioning and in case of National Law University, the Act does not require laying of Annual Accounts/Reports before the Legislature.

Table 2.1: University-wise status of laying of annual report and annual audited accounts

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Year up to which Annual Report has been laid before the State Legislature	Year up to which Annual Accounts with audited report have been laid before the State Legislature
1.	Guru Gobind Singh University	2021-22	2020-21
2.	Ambedkar University Delhi	2019-20	2020-21
3.	Delhi Technological University	2021-22	2018-19
4.	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women	2021-22	2017-18
5.	Netaji Subhas University of Technology	2017-18	2017-18
6.	Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology	2022-23	2020-21
7.	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University	2015-16 to 2021-22 submitted to DTTE, but yet to be tabled.	Yet to be tabled.
8.	Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University	Yet to be tabled.	Yet to be tabled.

Source: Information furnished by DHE and DTTE

As can be seen from the table above, both the Annual Reports and the Annual Accounts were pending tabling for two to five years, in the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi for all eight universities.

Thus, apart from not formulating a policy for improving higher and technical education in Delhi, the Government also did not apprise the Legislature of the activities and achievements of the Universities through the laying of annual accounts/reports before it.

Recommendation 1: The Government should formulate comprehensive policies on higher and technical education in Delhi, aligned with the vision of the government.

2.1.2 Funding for Higher Education

The achievement of goals set by the DHE/DTTE for improving the scope and quality of higher education is directly linked to the quantum of resources made available for various identified activities as well as the quality of management of these resources by the involved entities. Audit noticed the following regarding the availability and utilisation of funds for higher education during the period under review -

(i) Declining demand from students for financial support

In 2015-16, DHE launched a scheme named “Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme” to provide a guarantee to banks for loans taken by students of Delhi for pursuing higher education in Delhi. In this regard, a Trust

(Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust) was established in August 2015 and ₹ 15 crore was released to the Trust during 2015-18. Audit observed that the number of applicants and beneficiaries consistently decreased during 2017-23 as shown in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Year-wise applicants and beneficiaries under the scheme

Year	Number of applicants	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage of beneficiaries to total applicants
2017-18	177	50	28.25
2018-19	139	44	31.65
2019-20	146	23	15.75
2020-21	106	17	16.04
2021-22	89	9	10.11
2022-23	56	2	3.57

The percentage of successful applicants also decreased during these years. Reasons for rejection of applications stated by Banks were (i) applicants had already taken a loan under some other scheme, (ii) lack of response from applicants, and (iii) incomplete documents or eligibility for less amount of loan. In spite of such decline in demand for assistance under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries which stood at nine and two in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively, there was nothing on record to show that DHE reviewed the Scheme to ascertain the reasons for the decline so as to increase its reach amongst the students.

The Department stated (March 2025) that it will review the scheme and make efforts for its implementation.

(ii) Failure to obtain/utilize Government of India (GoI) funds

- a) GoI launched (October 2013) *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)*, a centrally sponsored scheme, for improving access, equity and quality in higher education through creating new academic institutions, expanding and upgrading the existing ones, developing self-reliant institutions, etc. The Scheme was to be implemented with equal contribution from the Centre and the State. Audit observed that DHE received funds of ₹ 303 lakhs (₹ 151.50 lakhs from GoI in September 2015 and ₹ 151.50 lakh from GNCTD in April 2016) for the same. However, the Scheme was not implemented as the required Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and GNCTD was not signed. Thus, the funds were lying unutilized with DHE as of March 2024. Further, GNCTD could not obtain the remaining funds amounting to ₹ 208.50 lakh from GoI. GoI also launched RUSA 2.0 in April 2018 for providing financial assistance under various components with a funding ratio between the Centre and Delhi of 60:40, which too could not be implemented.

Failure of the Government in signing the MoU for implementing the Scheme in Delhi deprived higher education institutions in Delhi from getting central funds for expanding and upgrading their facilities.

In the exit conference, Director (DHE/DTTE) informed that after flagging of the discrepancies by Audit, the Department had initiated the file for signing of MoU with the Government of India for better receipt and utilisation of funds under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

- b) The Government of India proposed (November 2017) to provide *reimbursement of 50 per cent of the additional expenditure/arrears payment involved in the implementation of recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission* to the universities, colleges and other higher educational institutions funded by the State Government for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2019. Audit observed that DHE and DTTE failed to ascertain the amount payable/paid to staff of the Universities under their administrative control on account of the arrears of pay on implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission nor did they submit any claim to the Government of India for reimbursement. Resultantly, the expenditure on payment of arrears of pay for January 2016 to March 2019 was borne by the University in case of GGSIPU and by the Government in respect of other Universities.

Thus, the Government did not take adequate action to avail funding available to Delhi under various central schemes for strengthening and improving higher education and technical education in Delhi.

(iii) Management of Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund and Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation

In terms of Section 15 of the Act of 2007, DHE created the Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund (DHESF) in April 2008 to provide scholarships to students from socially and economically weaker sections (EWS) of the society and established (October 2008) the Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust (DHEAT) for managing the Fund. As stated in the Additional Policy Guidelines of the scheme issued by DHE in June 2007, the scholarship was proposed to be funded out of *25 per cent* of the fees collected from students enrolled in the evening shift of self-financed affiliated colleges having a permanent campus. GGSIPU was to collect this amount from the colleges and remit the same to DHEAT.

Further, in March 2008, DTTE established the Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation (DKDF) as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to work as a think tank dedicated to knowledge, to capture and disseminate new approaches for governance of higher and technical education and also for providing scholarship to EWS students pursuing higher and technical education. Funds collected by GGSIPU from institutions imparting technical education were to be remitted (from April 2009) to this Society.

Till 2022-23, GGSIPU collected and transferred ₹ 134.33 crore⁴ to DHEAT and ₹ 117.02 crore to DKDF, from self-financed institutions. Under the Scheme, 23,753 EWS students were assisted during 2018-23.

Deficiencies observed in the management of Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund and Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation are as under:

- a) **Delay in remittance of funds:** Audit observed delays in the transfer of funds collected by GGSIPU. DHEAT and DKDF received funds for Academic Sessions 2017-22 with delays ranging from 12 to 20 months from the start of the academic session. It was also observed that as of October 2023, funds of ₹13.01 crore were yet to be paid by 26 self-financed affiliated colleges to GGSIPU for onward transfer to DHEAT and DKDF. These delays had a cascading effect on timely release of funds for the mandated activities.
- b) **Delay in instituting scheme for financial assistance to meritorious EWS students:** Though Fund collection as per DHE guidelines for providing scholarships to EWS students started in 2007-08, a scheme for scholarships to students was instituted only from Academic Session 2017-18 i.e. after 10 years when DHEAT/DHE introduced a Merit-cum-Means (MCM) financial assistance scheme. Under the scheme, the tuition fee of meritorious Undergraduate students from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) is reimbursed. Thus, despite having funds, the scheme was formulated only after 10 years of establishing the Trust.
- c) **Avoidable Tax liability due to non-compliance to stated objectives:** DHEAT and DKDF were registered for Income Tax exemption under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act. The exemption is subject to the condition that they spend 85 *per cent* of receipts every year on the stated objectives of the Society. As no scheme had been formulated to achieve the objectives of the Societies, there was no expenditure till 2016-17 by DHEAT and till 2019-20 by DKDF. Resultantly, DHEAT accumulated Income Tax liability of ₹ 12.73 crore as of December 2023, apart from tax deducted at source of ₹ 1.36 crore during 2018-22. Similarly, DKDF paid an income tax of ₹ 10.04 crore for 2018-23 and created an Income Tax liability of ₹ 1.46 crore for 2019-20. Thus, DHEAT and DKDF accumulated avoidable tax liability of ₹ 25.59 crore.
- d) **Delay in release of scholarship:** Audit observed a delay in payment of scholarship under MCM Scheme by DHE/DHEAT during 2018-22 and payment for the year 2022-23 was yet to be initiated. The delay ranged from

⁴ ₹ 134.33 crore = (₹ 59.36 crore remitted by GGSIPU for the period 2007-17 (DHEAT kept accumulating these funds with zero utilisation) plus ₹ 74.97 crore remitted by GGSIPU for 2017-22).

four to 10 months thereby depriving needy meritorious students of timely monetary assistance, defeating the purpose of the scheme.

- (e) **Diversion of funds:** On the directions (May 2021) of the Deputy Chief Minister, GGSIPU designed (June 2021) a two-week New Certificate Training Course for preparing 5000 Health Assistants given the COVID-19 pandemic and proposed utilization of ₹ 5 crore lying with the GGSIPU for remittance to DHEAT. This was approved by then Dy. Chief Minister. As of October 2023, GGSIPU had made a payment of ₹ 2.44 crore for the certificate course, leaving an unspent balance of ₹ 2.56 crore with GGSIPU. Utilization of funds meant for financial assistance to meritorious students from weaker sections of society for conducting the above course was irregular. In its reply, the Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU submitted the utilisation certificate for ₹ 2.44 crore and refunded the unspent balance of ₹ 2.56 crore in March 2024. However, though the funds were expended as per government directions during the COVID pandemic, they were used for activities not covered under the scheme.
- (f) **Poor financial management:** DKDF released grants amounting to ₹ 43.76 crore to six Universities during 2020-22 for execution of eight projects relating to the creation of a Centre of Excellence. However, it was observed that the Universities had neither submitted the progress of the projects nor Utilisation Certificate as per prescribed schedule. They were allowed to retain interest of ₹ 2.03 crore earned on the amount of grants received in violation of Rule 230 (8) of General Financial Rules 2017. After being pointed out in the audit, three universities viz Delhi Technological University, Indira Gandhi Technical University for Women, and Indraprastha Institute of Technology Delhi deposited the amount of interest of ₹ 1.85 crore.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DKDF has issued directions for submission of the quarterly progress report and annual utilisation certificates, including interest earned on the released funds. However, DKDF was yet to ensure recovery of interest on released funds from the remaining three universities, along with an updated position on fund utilization.

2.2 Administrative Issues at Universities

2.2.1 Deficiencies in planning for academic and infrastructure development

Besides the government level, there was lacuna in planning for higher education even by the sampled Universities. Effective planning is essential for a university to manage its financial and human resources to support academic activities. Clause 12.3 of the National Education Policy 2020 envisages the integration of academic plans ranging from curricular improvement to quality of classroom transaction with its larger Institutional Development Plan. Audit observed a total lack of planning

on the part of all the three Universities for academic and infrastructure development as discussed below.

A) In **GGSIU**, the **Planning Board** of the University is the principal planning body responsible for designing and formulating appropriate plans, monitoring the academic progress, infrastructural development etc. However, the Planning Board was almost dysfunctional as the last three meetings of the Board were held in October 2012, June 2022 and November 2022 against the prescribed two meetings every year. Further, a vision document – Vision 2030, prepared in 2019 and approved in July 2020, appeared to be just a collection of several individual proposals without identifying the objectives and priorities of the University to be implemented in a time-bound manner. Although a committee was constituted (July 2022) to prepare short-term (three years) and long-term (five years) strategic plans for the University as per National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the progress made by the said committee was not available on record. Another vision document, Vision-2047, prepared in 2022, was awaiting approval by the Planning Board and the Board of Management. GGSIPU stated (January 2024) that the Committee formed for the preparation of the Strategic Plan (third plan document) as per NEP 2020 has finalized the said document and it will be placed before the Planning Board shortly for approval.

B) In **DTU** (established in 2009), the Planning Board was constituted only in March 2018 which took another year to conduct the first meeting (April 2019). Thereafter also, only three more meetings were held till November 2023. Although DTU prepared its first vision document called Strategic Plan 2019-30 in 2019, it contained only long-term goals to be achieved by 2030 and there were no medium-term or annual plans aimed at achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan. DTU stated (March 2024) that it had prepared its first vision document in 2019 based on data collected till 2019 and a concise version of Vision @ 2047 was approved (October 2022) by the Planning Board. The detailed vision document for 2047 was stated to be under preparation.

C) **DPSRU**, functional since August 2015⁵, provided Vision Document 2030 but it was not clear when this was prepared and whether the said document was approved by the appropriate body/authority. It did not provide records relating to any Annual Plans either, in the absence of which, progress made by the University could not be correlated to the items mentioned under short-term goals (for five years) of the Vision Document 2030.

It was also observed that DPSRU had informed (January 2023) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) that it had achieved the goals set out in the Vision Document 2030 by 2022 itself. Audit, however, observed that it had not achieved even targets for the year 2020 by 2023 viz making functional

⁵ Earlier it was functioning as Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research (DIPSAR)

the School of Pharmaceutical Management, School of Hospital and Pharmacovigilance, and School of Interactive Medicine.

Existence of a specific, action-oriented medium or long-term plan for making progress towards a set of institutional goals was also one key indicator in the Quality Indicator framework of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Therefore, such absence of proper plans would have had a negative impact on the Universities' grading during accreditation.

These three Universities (GGSIPU, DTU, DPSRU) had not prepared any long term/annual plans or actionable road maps for their future activities for achieving the goals set out in their respective Vision Documents.

In the exit conference, Secretary (HED/TTED) accepted the fact of the absence of actionable roadmaps and periodic review mechanism to ensure the progress made as stated in vision document of all three universities and directed the officials of the universities to put in place a periodic review mechanism to ensure that vision objectives are achieved in a time bound manner.

Recommendation 2: The Universities should prepare long-term and annual plans to achieve the objectives stated in their vision documents and review them periodically to assess the level of achievement.

2.2.2 Admission of Students

Admission to the programs of studies in GGSIPU/its affiliated colleges and DTU are granted on the basis of National Level Tests such as Combined University Entrance Test (CUET), Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) Mains/National Aptitude Test of Architecture (NATA)/National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)/ Common Admission Test (CAT)/ Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) etc., or through Common Entrance Tests (CETs) conducted by GGSIPU or on merit of the qualifying degrees in the respective programs. Admissions in DPSRU is based on performance in XII Board examinations.

Audit observations on the admission of students in the Universities are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.2.2.1 Shortfall in admissions against the sanctioned intake

Audit observed under-utilisation of the intake capacity of students in all the three universities selected for detailed audit.

(i) In GGSIPU, the underutilisation of available seats ranged from 14 to 32 *per cent* during the years under review. Audit noticed that the unfilled seats especially in 10 programs were significant (**Annexure 2.3**) and ranged up to 100 *per cent*. Institutions affiliated to GGSIPU constitute about 93 *per cent* of the total students under GGSIPU and in these institutions the percentage of vacant seats during 2018-23 ranged from 16 to 36 percent. It was also observed that two institutes surrendered (January 2023) their affiliation with the University and opted for affiliation with another University, as student intake in the B. Tech and B. Arch

programs run by them had been decreasing every year. Two institutes did not apply for continuation of affiliation, one from 2020-21 and the other from 2023-24, due to poor response of students to the programs.

GGSIU stated (January 2024) that the University was unable to fill up all the seats during the academic years 2018-23 due to the presence of other competing universities providing wider choices to candidates. It was further stated that all out efforts would be made by the University to ensure that all seats are filled.

Attributing vacant seats to a wider choice provided by competing universities does not address the fact that the candidates opt for courses based on employability/job opportunities after completing the courses, and if the course being offered has a curriculum that provides better industry-oriented education, there will be no dearth of candidates.

(ii) In **DTU**, vacant seats in UG programs ranged from eight to 10 *per cent* during 2018-23 and in PG programs ranged from 17 to 32 *per cent*.

In its reply, DTU stated that the dip in admissions in PG programs during 2018-23 was due to the Covid pandemic and the fact that admissions in PG programs in DTU are made through various entrance examinations conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). DTU has allowed admissions in M. Tech of Non-GATE candidates through the University entrance test for the Academic year 2023-24, and this should result in improved intake.

(iii) In **DPSRU**, the overall percentage of vacant seats during 2018-23 ranged from 11 to 24 *per cent* whereas in nine programs⁶ of the University Schools the vacancy percentage ranged from 42 *per cent* to 100 *per cent*. It was also observed that admissions in various programs in DPSRU were not based on entrance examinations, conducted either by NTA or by the University itself.

In its reply, DPSRU stated that some reserved (SC/ST) seats remained vacant and could not be filled by general seats as per policy, and a few students withdrew their admission as they preferred admission in B. Pharma programs only. It was further stated that it will shift admission criteria to an entrance examination-based one from the Academic session 2024-25.

Besides being reflective of the popularity or otherwise of the University/Institution and the programs they offer, vacant seats have a direct impact on the revenue of the Universities and affiliated colleges. However, audit did not observe any systemic efforts by the Universities/Institutions to ascertain the reasons for the lack of response from the students and to address the same.

⁶ 1. BSc Sports Science, 2. MSc Sports Science, 3. MSc (Artificial Intelligence & Pharmaceutical Management), 4. Master in Physiotherapy, 5. M Pharma in Drug Regulatory Science, 6. BBA (child and Healthcare), 7. B. Pharma Ayurveda, 8. Medicine Management and 9. Beauty wellness and consultants.

In the exit conference, the VC (GGSIPU) highlighted the limitation of the universities due to the reservation of 85 *per cent* of the seats for students from Delhi NCT which hampers full seat utilisation. The officers of all three universities assured that efforts would be made by them to fill the vacant seats.

2.2.2.2 Lack of proper records related to student admissions

To assess the catchment area of students applying for admissions in the sampled Universities of Delhi, Audit had requisitioned admission records to determine domicile, category etc. of students. GGSIPU did not provide the details/records of admission of students from Delhi and outside Delhi region; vacant reserved seats that were de-reserved and filled up; seats reserved for and filled by students of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in University Schools of Studies (USS); and vacant seats filled through Spot⁷ counselling for the period under review. In the absence of requisitioned details/records, Audit could not draw an assurance regarding the authenticity and fairness of procedure(s) followed and transparency in the admission process.

In its reply, GGSIPU stated (January 2024) that the entire admission counselling process of the University is outsourced to National Informatics Centre (NIC) and NIC only provides data of total admitted students to the University, which does not include region-wise (Delhi and outside Delhi region) details of students, data regarding de-reservation of seats and their allocation and details of EWS seats.

The reply is not acceptable since NIC is simply assisting the University in its online processes and would be bound to provide all the data desired by it. It is the responsibility of the University to maintain complete data on the whole admission process to ensure transparency, fairness in admissions and compliance to its policies on admission.

The Department stated (March 2025) the University has taken up the matter with the NIC to provide complete data to the University on the whole admission process to ensure fair analysis of the admission policy.

2.3 Academic Issues at the Universities

2.3.1 Outdated Syllabi

UGC recommended (January 2017) that the curricula of all academic departments in universities should be reviewed and revised at least once every three years focusing on skill sets to make the students employable.

⁷ Spot counselling is conducted online after completion of the admission process, only for the purpose of filling up vacant seats. All conversions of categories are completed in the last round of online counselling and the spot counselling considers all seats to be filled as unreserved. The vacant seats left after reporting/admission of candidates to University Schools of Studies/colleges/institutions only are considered for filling in the spot counselling.

Audit observed that out of 62 programs in the University Schools of GGSIPU, syllabi of six curricula were not revised in the last three to five years, and three curricula in the last five to 11 years (**Annexure 2.4**). Similarly, the syllabi of 51 out of total 109 programs (i.e. 47 *per cent* of the courses) offered by affiliated colleges of the University were not revised by the Board of Schools of Studies of GGSIPU (44 during the last five to 16 years and seven during the last three to five years) (**Annexure 2.5**).

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has already implemented the National Education Policy 2020 and revised the schemes and syllabi for all undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Reply is not borne out by facts (**Annexures 2.6 and 2.7**) for University Schools and affiliated Colleges, where revisions of various courses were pending from three to 16 years.

Similarly, in DTU, out of the total 35 Post Graduate (PG) programs, syllabi of 18 programs (51 *per cent*) were not revised for more than three years. DTU stated (March 2024) that it reviews and updates the scheme and curriculum for various PG programs as and when AICTE recommendations are received. The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU revised the syllabus for PG programs in the year 2019.

In DPSRU, the syllabus of 13 out of the total 38 UG, PG, diploma and certificate programs (34 *per cent* of the total) offered by the University Schools were not revised (12 of them for more than five years) by the University.

DPSRU, in its reply, stated that many courses run by it are regulated by National Regulatory Council (NRC) and a uniform syllabus is being run throughout the country. However, it did not provide the list of programs regulated by NRC nor clarify whether the syllabus of the remaining programs was revised. The Department stated (March 2025) that it acknowledges the need for the University to update the syllabus according to the industry demand in time-bound manner.

Thus, there were delays in the revision of Syllabi of the courses offered by the universities and the affiliated schools/colleges, impacting the topicality of the course content offered. Non-revision/delay in the revision of programs/courses renders the education imparted outdated and irrelevant to the current demands of industries and society affecting the placement of students passing out.

2.3.2 Examinations

The Examination wings of the Universities are responsible for conducting the examinations, publication of results, and distributing degrees to successful students. The Controller/Assistant Controller of Examinations holds examinations for all such academic programs as are approved and notified for awarding of degree by the Academic Council, as per syllabi and scheme of teaching and examination approved by the Academic Council. Students' performance in examinations is an indicator to the effectiveness of teaching and learning in any academic Institution.

During 2018-23, the overall pass percentages of final year students in University Schools of GGSIPU was 91 *per cent* (ranging from 83 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 97 *per cent* in 2019-20); however, in case of 42 programs of University Schools, pass percentage during 2018-23 was 80 or less, affecting the overall performance of the University. In affiliated colleges, the overall pass percentage during 2018-23 was 96 *per cent* (ranging from 88 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 98 *per cent* in 2019-20) for 135 programs whereas it was 80 or less in 45 programs. In DTU, the percentage of final year students passing the examination ranged from 87 to 92 *per cent* during the years under review. In DPSRU, the pass percentage in Master's/Doctorate programs was 100, and it remained above 90 in most of the other programs also.

Audit observations regarding exams and related activities are as below.

2.3.2.1 Delay in Declaration of Results

As per guidelines for Students' Entitlement issued by UGC, "The students are entitled to timely conduct of examination and declaration of results as specified in the academic calendar in the Prospectus". Delays in the declaration of results hinders academic planning for both the students and faculty, making it challenging to organize courses, assignments and other academic activities and adversely affects students planning to pursue further studies.

GGSIPU did not have any specific schedule for declaration of results. In reply, it was stated (November 2023) that the result was declared within 45 days from the date of conduct of last examination. Audit observed that during 2018-22 (for which information was provided by the University), GGSIPU declared results of 368 examinations out of which results of 199 examinations i.e. 54 *per cent* of the results were declared with delays. In three cases in 2019-20, the delay was up to eight months.

As per various regulations/SOP/academic calendar of DTU, an approximate period of 30 days has been provided for declaration of results from the date of holding of last examination. Audit observed that, during 2018-23, 22 out of 183 results were declared with delays ranging up to 110 days, beyond 45 days from the date of holding of the last examination.

In DPSRU, no timelines were fixed for the declaration of results. The number of days taken for declaration of results ranged beyond 200 days during 2018-19 and 2019-20, although it significantly reduced to 34 days in 2022-23. DPSRU stated that a specific timeline will be included in the ordinance of the University.

The Department stated (March 2025) that in the case of GGSIPU there were some delays in the declaration of examination results in the previous years and results for academic session 2023-24 were declared within the stipulated time period of 45 days. In case of DTU, the delays in declaration of results were attributed to the shifting of the process from the University's IT system to the SAMARTH portal of the Government of India.

2.3.2.2 Delay in issuing degrees to students

UGC regulations for Grant of Degrees and Other Awards 2008 provides that the Degree award date(s) shall be within 180 days of the date(s) of declaration of results. Issuing degrees to successful students is a crucial element of the educational system and delays in issuing degrees can adversely affect the credibility and reputation of the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and employment/higher education opportunities of the students.

Audit observed that there were delays in issuing degrees by **GGSIPU**, ranging from eight days to seven months in respect of 100 programs (61 *per cent* of total 163 programs) and seven days to nine months in respect of 104 programs (64 *per cent* of total 163 programs) for which convocations were held in March 2022 and June 2023 respectively. In **DPSRU**, there were delays beyond the prescribed period of 180 days from declaration of results, ranging from 25 to 716 days (nearly 2 years) during 2019-22 in issuing degrees of six programs⁸.

In its reply, Department attributed (March 2025) the delay in issuing degrees in case of GGSIPU to delay in holding of convocation amidst outbreak of COVID-19 and informed that the University was in the process to device a system to conduct the convocation in time. Attributing delay in issue of degrees to outbreak of Covid-19 is not acceptable as audit comment pertains to periods after Covid-19 (i.e. year 2022 and 2023). In case of DPSRU, the final degrees to the students are given during convocation and a provisional degree is issued immediately if any student so demands. Further, the BPT (Bachelor of Physiotherapy) students go for an internship after 8th semester, hence the degree is awarded to them in the succeeding year.

Thus, breach of timelines for declaration of results of examinations and delay in issuing degrees to successful students placed undue hardship on these students pursuing a career or applying for higher education.

Recommendation 3: The Universities should undertake regular revision of the syllabi to align with new developments/industry needs and timely declaration of results/award of degrees.

2.4 Research and Development, Patents, Consultancy and Collaboration with other HEIs

The National Education Policy 2020, aims to transform India's education system by 2030. It identified that lesser emphasis on research and a lack of funding for competitive peer-reviewed research across disciplines were some of the main problems plaguing the higher education system in India.

⁸ 1. Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT)-2019, 2. BPT-2020, 3. BPT-2021, 4. BPT-2022, 5. D. Pharma-2018 and 6. D.Pharma-2019.

In Universities, the research efforts are funded through their schemes. Audit reviewed the R&D environment in the sampled Universities of GNCTD and the findings are as below.

2.4.1 Functioning of Research Committees

In compliance of the UGC guidelines of March 2022 for the establishment of “Research and Development Cell” in higher education Institutions (HEIs) for promoting quality research, aligned with the provisions of NEP-2020, the GGSIPU renamed its Directorate of Research and Consultancy (DRC) as “Research and Development Cell” (RDC) and four committees/Council⁹ were constituted (November 2022) to strengthen the existing research system.

Audit observed that the Research Council constituted for facilitating and enhancing research activities across various departments and faculties did not hold any meeting, and the Product Development, Monitoring and Commercialization Committees held only one meeting in November 2022. None of the four committees/Council submitted any research activity reports to the Vice Chancellor. Also, University was yet to create the Research Information Management System (RIMS) to document the relevant database and information as envisaged under the UGC guidelines.

In its reply, the University stated (January 2024) that the reports of the various committees have been submitted to the Vice Chancellor in December 2023 and will now be submitted regularly. Further, the University proposes to establish a ‘Research Information Management System (RIMS) as mandated in the UGC guidelines, and it is in the process of generating a centralized database for assets and equipment purchased for research projects.

Thus, subsequent to the Audit observation, progress reports from various committees were submitted.

Research and Development Councils were not formed in DTU and DPSRU.

2.4.2 Research Schemes of Universities

Under the *Faculty Research Grant scheme (FRGS)*, GGSIPU provides financial assistance to the regular teachers working in the University schools of Studies for research activities, to augment the research output of the University as one-time seed money and through annual research grants. Audit observed that there was a noticeable decrease in faculty members availing funds under Annual Research Grant component of FRGS during 2018-23, with a drop in the percentage of faculty participating in research projects from 51 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 35 *per cent* in 2022-23. Further, against a timeline of 1 April of every financial year for release

⁹ 1. Research Council, 2. Research Programs, Promotion and Policy Development Committee, 3. Collaboration, Consultancy and community committee, 4. Product development, monitoring and commercialization Committee

of grants, grants were released with delays ranging from 32 to 172 days during the audit period.

In reply, the Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU was planning to hold annual meetings with all the stakeholders to encourage participation of the faculty in the FRGS. Delays in the release of FRGS grants during 2020-22 were attributed to Covid-19, and assurance was made to make more efforts for the timely disbursal of grants.

Similarly, DTU provides a research project grant to its permanent/regular faculty with a doctorate, for serving as an investigator in a research project under the Research Project Grants scheme as per policy framed in March 2019. DTU approved 16 research projects for which grants totalling ₹ 65.46 lakh were released during 2019-20. Eight of these research projects were completed in 2022/2023, whereas progress in the remaining projects was not ascertainable. No further research project was approved and no grant was released by DTU during the academic years 2020-23. It was also observed that 94 *per cent* of the regular faculty of DTU did not avail of the research project grant during 2019-20. In the 16 research projects undertaken by the faculty, 47 research papers were published but these research efforts did not result in obtaining of any intellectual property rights or patents, as envisaged in the research policy of the University.

In its reply, Department stated (March 2025) that no research proposal was approved by DTU during the period 2020-23 due to Covid 19 conditions and the University redesigned the Research Project Grants scheme in September 2024 and process of invitation and sanction of new proposals has been initiated.

In DPSRU, 13 faculty members were provided seed money of ₹ 28.33 lakh during 2021-22 whereas seed money was not provided to anyone during 2020-21 and 2022-23 despite availability of funds. As stated by the University, its faculty had published 612 research papers during 2018-23.

In its reply, the Department stated (March 2025) that it acknowledges that DPSRU needs to identify potential internal funding sources and explore government grants and private foundations to fund research activities.

The lack of enthusiasm by University faculty in research-related activities is indicative of the absence of an environment conducive to innovation and industry orientation and is reflective of the overall weak academic robustness of HEIs in Delhi.

2.4.3 Research Publications-Quantity and Quality

The h-index, or Hirsch index, is a widely recognized metric that reflects both the productivity and impact of an academic institution's research output. It takes into account the number of publications and their respective citation counts, providing a quantitative measure of the scholarly influence of the University.

The details of number of research papers published by the faculty of GGSIPU, number of Citations and H-index of the University, as reported by Web of Sciences during the calendar years 2019-23 were as given in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: Details of research papers publications, number of citations and h-index

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Research Papers published annually	182	215	272	249	232
Number of regular faculty	181	181	177	203	203
Number of students pursuing PhD	290	408	506	621	743
Total no. of faculty and research scholars	471	589	683	824	946
No. of Research papers published per faculty & Scholar	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.30	0.25
Number (Progressive) of Citations	29225	32692	35974	37589	37961
h-index of the University	74	76	79	80	80

Source: Information furnished by the University

Over the years 2019-23, the GGSIPU's h-index value remained more or less static suggesting a limited improvement in the overall impact and citation of the research output. Further, the number of research papers published per faculty and scholar has shown a decreasing trend from 0.39 in 2019 to 0.25 in 2023. This meant that on an average, each faculty member and research scholar was producing fewer research papers over the period 2019-23.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU is taking initiatives such as revision of Research Publication Grant scheme to encourage faculty to improve quality and quantity of the research and their publication.

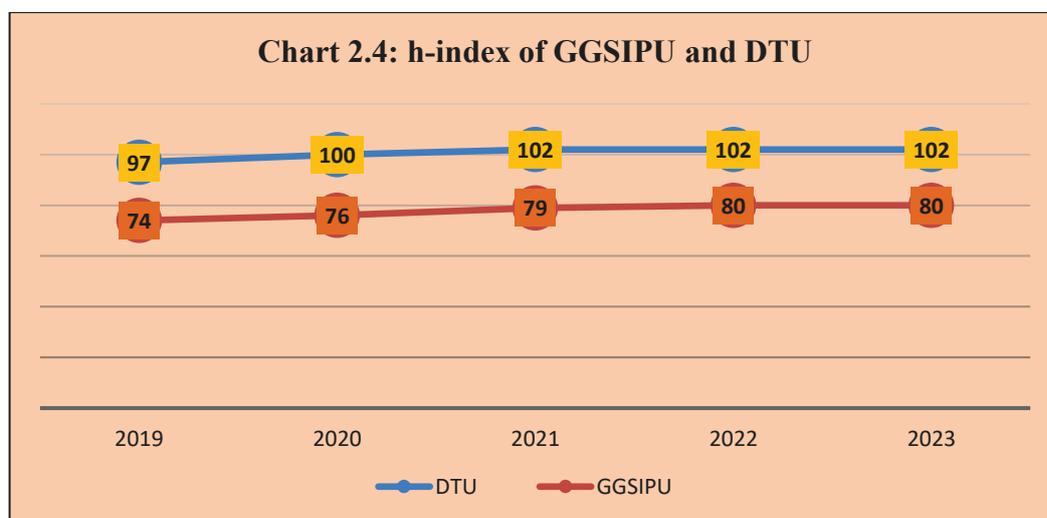
In the case of DTU, while performance in terms of publication of research papers and number of citation has shown a noticeable improvement during 2018-23, the h-index of the university (as reported by Web of Sciences) has remained more or less static, ranging from 97 to 102, as detailed in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Details of research papers publications, number of citations and h-index

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Research Papers published annually	321	442	694	756	852
Number of regular faculty	258	266	301	301	288
Number of students pursuing PhD	924	1065	1185	1307	1368
Total of faculty and scholars	1182	1331	1486	1608	1656
No. of Research paper publication per faculty & Scholar	0.27	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.51
Number (Progressive) of Citations	71502	83160	92758	97227	98826
h-index of the University	97	100	102	102	102

Source: Information furnished by the University from Web of Science

The Department stated (March 2025) in case of DTU that h-index is being given particular relevance and importance in the current academic pedagogy and confirmed that h-index of DTU was 102 at the time of closing of audit.



DPSRU does not maintain the h-index data. However, as per information provided, it has published total 571 research papers in Scopus index Journals with cumulative citations of 1481 during 2019-23. According to the data furnished by University from “Scopus Journal”, presently the h-index of the University is 38. However, in the absence of verifiable data, Audit is not in a position to comment on year-on-year trends.

The Department stated (March 2025) that unlike universities covering a wide spectrum of disciplines, DPSRU primarily focuses on pharmaceutical sciences, where the publication and citation dynamics differ from multi-disciplinary institutions. It was further stated that the Department acknowledges the concern about the quantity and quality of research publications of DPSRU and will make efforts to foster a culture of research in the University.

As stated above, the h-index of GGSIPU ranged from 74 to 80, that of DTU from 97 to 102, and that of DPSRU was 38 as per available information. This performance by the state universities of Delhi was much below Delhi University (191 to 270 in 2018-23) and Banaras Hindu University (168 in 2022-23). While it is acknowledged that the three universities sampled in this PA cater to widely different areas of pedagogy, their performance on research metrics presents significant scope for improvement.

2.4.4 Monetization of published/awarded Patents

Research and innovation, measured by the number of Patents awarded, are reflective of the quality of education imparted by a university. Patents stimulate research and innovation in universities as they protect and monetize research output. The number of patents granted and the number of patents monetised by the three Universities during 2018-23 is as given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Patents Awarded in 2018-23

Sl. No.	University Name	No. of Patents awarded	Monetised (₹ in lakh)
1	GGSIPO	37	Nil
2	DTU	09	Nil
3	DPSRU	Nil	Nil

While no patents were awarded to GGSIPU during 2018-20, in the subsequent three years, 37 patents were applied for/awarded. The performance of DTU and DPSRU in this regard left much to be desired. None of these Universities could generate income from the patents. It may also be mentioned that DTU scored nil marks in the sub-parameter “Intellectual Property Rights” (IPR) under the Parameter Research and Professional Practice in the NIRF rankings for 2023 indicating that its efforts in this regard was inadequate.

The Department stated (March 2025) that in case of GGSIPU, the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) cell constituted in 2022 has become fully activated and will also work in the area of monetisation of awarded patents. In case of DTU, it was stated that the University has formulated Technology Transfer Policy to industry in September 2024 and suitable attorney has been engaged for facilitating patent filing thus ensuring improved outcomes in IPR and patents fields.

DPSRU stated (October 2024) that they have applied for patents but obtaining patents is a time consuming process and they have not received any so far. The Department stated (March 2025) that the University would explore the possibilities of monetisation of the awarded patents and utilise it for the benefit of students, faculty and the University.

2.4.5 Consultancy projects

Consultancy projects from Industry, Service Sector etc. to address real life problems which require solution in specified time frames constitutes an important activity in any University and should be supported and recognised as a performance indicator.

Details of Consultancy Projects undertaken by the sampled Universities during the period 2018-2023 are indicated in the **Table 2.6**.

Table 2.6: Consultancy projects undertaken by the Universities

Sl No.	University Name	No. of Consultancy Projects	Amount of Funds Received (₹ in lakh)
1.	GGSIPO	2	2.70
2.	DTU	149	1979.00
3.	DPSRU	4	18.70

Thus, only DTU had any significant number of consultancy projects indicating that GGSIPU and DPSRU need to devote more attention to this aspect.

The Department stated (March 2025) in case of GGSIPU that University has constituted a committee to revise the Institutional and Individual Consultancy guidelines of the University and aims to have significant improvement in the

domain of consultancy projects in coming years. In case of DPSRU, it was stated that lower number of consultancy projects was due to specialised nature of pharmaceutical sciences, where research and innovation often align more with regulatory frameworks, clinical studies and translational research rather than traditional consultancy models. DPSRU assured creation of a consultancy cell in the university to improve the situation.

In the exit conference, on the observations of Research, consultancy and patent, all three universities acknowledged the need for improvement. However, it is acknowledged that inters-se comparison amongst these universities is not feasible as DTU and DPSRU are primarily technical institutions, while GGSIPU offered a broader range of primarily general courses.

Recommendation 4: The Universities should formulate road map for instituting consultancy/ research projects aligned with the requirements of the society and industries.

2.4.6 Ineffective Collaboration with HEIs

Inter-institutional collaborations via student and faculty exchange programmes, joint seminars, conferences, and research training programs, etc. are an effective way of enhancing the quality of pedagogy, besides allowing for an exchange of ideas and practices that benefit the participating institutions. University-wise details of collaborations with other institutions of higher education and their implementation in terms of student and faculty exchange programs during 2018-23 were as given in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Collaborations entered by the Universities and their implementation during 2018-23

Sl No.	University Name	No. of MoUs signed	No. of student exchange programmes	No. of Faculty exchange programmes
1.	GGSIPU	16	0	1
2.	DTU	28	2	1
3.	DPSRU	11	0	0

GGSIPU, with its commitment to fostering global academic collaborations, entered into 16 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with various foreign higher educational institutions during 2018-23. These MOUs were designed to facilitate student and faculty exchange programs and organize joint seminars, conferences and research training programs. Audit, however, observed that the University's international partnerships were not fructifying as no student exchange programs were executed and there was only one instance of faculty exchange program during 2018-23.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU is making efforts to organise more activities under the existing MOUs as well as exploring opportunities for new MOUs with universities all over the world.

DTU had 28 active MoUs/academic collaborations between 2017 and 2023 with foreign Higher Educational Institutions, and another five collaborations under process. However, under the student exchange programs, only five students were nominated and there was only one instance of a faculty exchange program during 2018-23. Audit also noticed that the executed MoUs for foreign collaborations were not renewed after the expiration of their validity period.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU has framed new guidelines for foreign collaborations in March 2024 and it is now extensively carrying out outreach activities for collaborations and will focus on student exchange programs.

DPSRU had 11 active MoUs/academic collaborations with Foreign Higher Educational Institutions between 2017 and 2023 for exchange of students, joint education programs, joint research and development programs etc. However, the University conducted no student/faculty exchange during this period.

The Department stated (March 2025) that it acknowledges the concern about ineffective collaboration with HEIs and DPSRU needs to encourage student exchange programs.

2.4.7 Equipment procurement and Inventory Management for Faculty Research Grant Scheme and Sponsored Research Projects

As per the purchase procedure provided under Clause 4 of the University Regulations (April 2016) for Sponsored Research Projects of GGSIPU, all the purchases for research projects shall be made as per the General Financial Rules (GFRs). After the completion of the project, the equipment/books purchased under the project should become the assets of the University. Audit noticed 18 cases where goods/equipment were being purchased by GGSIPU through the open market, instead of through the e-Procurement/GEM portal, which is against the provisions of Rule 149 of GFR 2017. Also, after the completion of the project, the equipment/books purchased under the Faculty Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) were not being entered in the University School's stock register and the University's centralized stock register. Further, the audit could not find any monitoring mechanism to verify the specifications of the equipment acquired through the FRGS projects.

The Department stated (March 2025) that University Schools of GGSIPU have started to maintain stock registers to record the details of equipment purchased and it has been made compulsory to record the fixed assets procured from FRGS in the stock register.

Audit observed that, in DTU, equipment, machinery and other non-consumable items costing ₹ 5.89 crore procured out of funds of research grants/sponsored projects during 2018-23 were not reflected in the accounts of the University as its assets.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU will trace and settle the discrepancy with regard to the reflection of said equipment in its accounts.

2.5 Placement of Students and Start-up Activities

2.5.1 Placement of Students

University Student Placement Cell serves as a bridge between students and potential employers, aiming to facilitate successful job placements and internships.

(i) As per placement data provided by the Placement cell of **GGSIPU** for 2018-22, in 11 University Schools of Studies (out of 12 Schools and 2 Centres of Excellence¹⁰), 34 to 64 *per cent* students secured placements through them (details of students pursuing higher education after completing their degree were not provided). Amongst the USSs, Schools of Biotechnology, Chemical Technology, Humanities & Social Sciences and Basic & Applied Sciences were lagging behind in placement of students.

The Department stated (March 2025) that equal opportunities are provided to students of all University schools, however, it is the discretion of the recruiters to offer jobs. Further, an alumni cell has been assigned with the task of maintaining a proper database for students pursuing higher education after completing their degrees.

As regards affiliated colleges, analysis of placement data for 38 affiliated colleges provided by the University revealed that several colleges exhibited inconsistent placement performance, indicating potential challenges in their placement strategies or the employability of their graduates. Five of these colleges had consistently low placement percentages/Zero placement percentage.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has instructed (December 2024) the affiliated colleges to create proper placement assistance infrastructure.

(ii) In **DTU**, 53 *per cent* to 64 *per cent* of students secured placements through the University's placement cell during 2018-23, while 37 *per cent* to 43 *per cent* of total final year students were neither placed through the placement cell of the University nor did they pursue higher education. Thus, the performance of the University in terms of student progression to employment or higher studies was not satisfactory.

In the exit conference, the Registrar (DTU) observed that calculating the placement percentage based on the total number of students may not be ideal, as many students choose not to participate in campus placements and instead pursue higher studies. Therefore, a more practical approach would be to determine the percentage based on the number of students placed against those who opted for placement through the placement cell. However, DTU did not provide the revised data based on actual participants in the on-campus placement drives of the University during 2018-23 and hence the same could not be worked out. Moreover, data on students pursuing

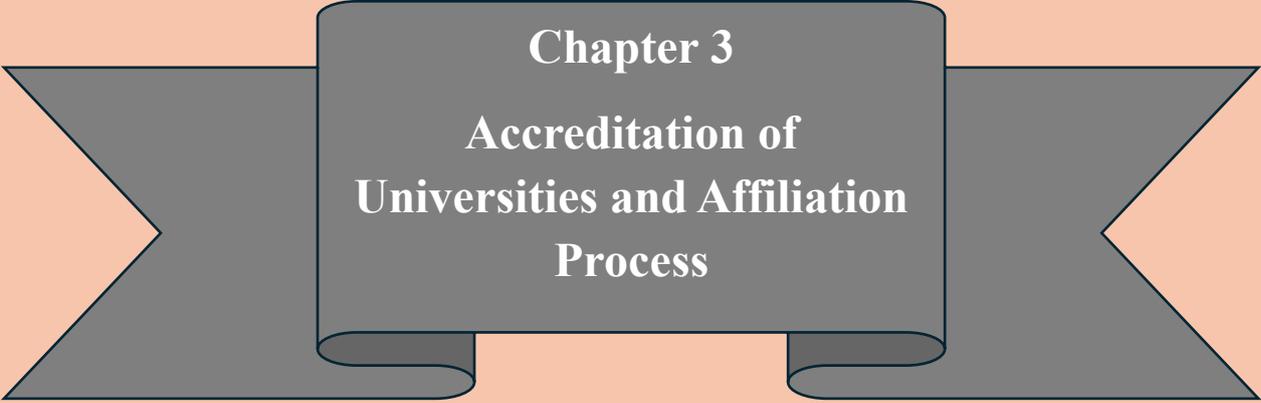
¹⁰ Two Schools have started functioning in 2021 only and no batch has passed out yet.

higher education was already considered by the Audit while computing the placement percentages.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the DTU needs to maintain the off-campus placement data, conduct an industry survey, collaborate with the industry for better placement and design courses as per industry demand.

In **DPSRU**, placement of students of Post Graduate courses through the placement division during 2018-22 ranged from 78 to 86 *per cent* on successful completion of the course, whereas the percentage of students who got placements/pursued higher education in respect of undergraduate courses ranged from 58 to 81 *per cent*. The data of students pursuing higher education for the year 2022-23 was only partially furnished.

Apart from gaining knowledge, the main purpose of obtaining university education for students is to obtain gainful employment or pursuing higher education for a better career. The placement cells of these Universities are expected to help the students in achieving this objective. However, besides having patchy data, the performance of these Universities' placement cells, where they exist, does not instil confidence vis a vis achievement of the objective behind their establishment.

A decorative banner with a central rectangular box containing text. The banner is dark gray with a white border and is set against a light orange background. The text is centered and reads:

Chapter 3
Accreditation of
Universities and Affiliation
Process

Chapter 3

Accreditation of Universities and Affiliation Process

- **UGC Regulations 2012 and AICTE Regulations 2014 provide for mandatory accreditation of the University and the technical programmes of the University from NAAC and NBA respectively. Audit observed that the three sampled Universities 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.**
- **Audit observed delays 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 issue of affiliation by GGSIPU.**
- **There were significant delays in revision of Policy guidelines and constitution of the Admission Regulatory Committee and the State Fee Regulatory Committee by the Government.**

3.1 Accreditation of Universities

University Grants Commission (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions), Regulations, 2012 provides for mandatory accreditation for each Higher Educational Institution (HEI) from an Accreditation Agency after passing out of two batches or six years, whichever is earlier. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation is mandatory for getting grants under Section 12B of the UGC Act. Similarly, All India Council for Technical Education (Mandatory Accreditation of all programmes/courses in Technical Education Institutions/University Departments, etc.) Regulations, 2014 makes it mandatory for all technical education institutions to get all its programmes / Courses accredited by its Accreditation Agency (National Board of Accreditation) after passing out of two batches or six years, whichever is earlier.

All the three sampled Universities had significant periods without the mandatory NAAC/NBA accreditation. Details are in the **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Periods without accreditation

Name of University	Type of accreditation	Total Courses/No. of Courses without accreditation	Period without accreditation	Remarks
GGSIPU	NAAC	Accreditation is for the University.	2018-23	University did not apply for NAAC accreditation.
	NBA	30/30	2018-23	University did not apply for NBA accreditation
DTU	NAAC	Accreditation is for the University.	2015-19	University did not apply for NAAC accreditation
	NBA	42/24	2018-23	Student teacher ratio not meeting the NBA requirements and corresponding UG programme for PG programmes not NBA accredited.
DPSRU	NAAC	Accreditation is for the University.	2020-23	University applied for NAAC accreditation in November 2022.
	NBA	4/4	2020-23	University did not apply for NBA accreditation.

Apart from the above, 50 out of 88 institutions affiliated with GGSIPU were functioning without NAAC accreditation and 102 technical courses/ programmes run by 28 of these affiliated institutions were being offered without NBA accreditation.

Lack of accreditation to these Universities/institutions/programmes deprived them of a third-party assurance with regard to the quality of education provided by them, which may discourage students from enrolling in these Universities/programmes. Further, UGC Regulations 2012 and AICTE Regulations 2014 provide for withholding of all grants and financial assistance to institutions without NAAC and NBA accreditation respectively. Also, there is provision for cautioning potential candidates seeking admission to institutions running courses, without NAAC/NBA accreditation, through various forms of the media.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the non-availability of accreditation from NAAC did not affect the quality of functioning of the GGSIPU and as regards NBA accreditation, the five University schools, running technical programmes, have already taken steps to go for NBA accreditation from coming academic session January 2026 to July 2026 by complying the required parameters. The University has issued an advisory to all affiliated colleges encouraging them to obtain NAAC and NBA accreditations.

DTU attributed (March 2024) non-accreditation (NBA) of 24 technical programmes to low Student Teacher Ratio, the corresponding UG programmes not accredited in case of PG programmes, and a smaller number of admissions in the programmes. Further, the Department stated (March 2025) that the process of appointment/recruitment of teachers has already been started by the DTU to improve the student-teacher ratio.

DPSRU stated (May 2023) that Department/School-wise committees were formed in November 2022 to obtain NBA accreditation, but no further progress was made. The Department stated (March 2025) that it acknowledges the concern about the accreditation of the University.

It is thus evident from the above that the Universities were extremely matter-of-fact about the need for obtaining NAAC/NBA Accreditation, impacting the quality of education imparted as well as financial loss due to ineligibility for Union government grants in the absence of accreditation.

3.1.1 Non-receipt of Section 12B status from UGC

Section 12B of UGC Act provides that no grant shall be given to a University that is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such university to be fit for receiving such grants. Further, UGC Regulations 2012 stipulate that no university shall be notified or recognized under Section 12B of the UGC Act, if not duly accredited by NAAC.

Audit observed that DPSRU initiated the process for recognition under Section 12B of the UGC Act in August 2015 and got NAAC accreditation only in August 2023. It was yet to get recognition under Section 12B from the UGC, rendering it unfit for obtaining UGC Grants.

The Department stated that DPSRU submitted (November 2023) the compliance report to observations of UGC regarding recognition under Section 12B of the UGC Act, and the final decision of UGC was awaited.

GGSIU and DTU were recognised under Section 12 B in March 2001 and December 2012, respectively.

Recommendation 5: The Universities should fix timelines for obtaining NAAC/NBA accreditation for the programmes under them, strengthen the mechanism for granting affiliation and fix timeline for notification of fees.

3.2 Process of Affiliation of Institutions to GGSIPU

Chapter 3 of UGC Act clause (12A) (1) (a) states that ‘affiliation’ includes, in relation to a college, recognition of such college by, association of such college with and admission of such college to the privileges of a university. Various commissions viz. Radhakrishnan Commission (The university education commission) (1948-49) and Kothari Commission (Education commission),

1964-66 suggested phasing out the affiliating system. The National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 recommends phasing out the affiliation system of colleges over a period of 15 years. The NEP's goal is to make all colleges autonomous degree-granting institutions.

However, GNCTD has yet to set out any policy regarding grant of autonomy to affiliated institutions as it contends that Section 5 (14) of the GGSIPU Act empowers GGSIPU to declare colleges and institutions as autonomous.

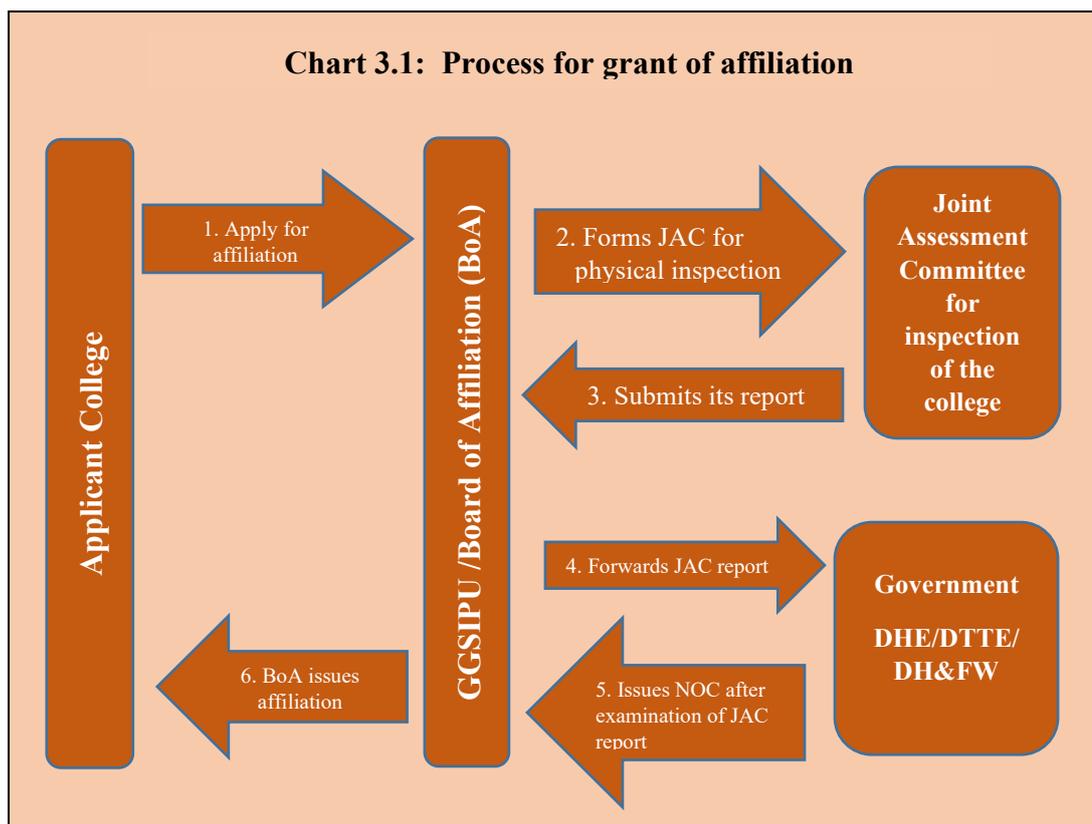
The procedure and issues related to affiliation granted by the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), the only University of GNCTD that grants affiliation to government-aided and self-financed institutions that impart higher education and technical education, were examined during this Audit.

As per extant rules, institutions are required to obtain affiliation for each programmes/course of study separately and the process of affiliation is aimed at ensuring that the institutions seeking affiliation have all the facilities required for quality education as per the norms prescribed by the regulatory bodies concerned such as land and building, adequate classrooms and manpower, laboratories/workshops, library, etc. As per Section 4 of the GGSIPU Act 1998, the University can grant affiliation to any institution in the National Capital Region that agrees to abide by GGSIPU's Statutes and Ordinances.

During the academic year 2022-23, 25 government-aided colleges and 88 self-financed colleges (19 located outside Delhi state limits) were affiliated with GGSIPU. Out of 94 affiliated colleges located in Delhi, 14 colleges (two government-aided and 12 self-financed affiliated colleges) detailed in **Annexure 1.1** were sampled for detailed scrutiny using the Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) method with IDEA software.

3.2.1 Affiliation to Institutions

The process of granting affiliation to applicant institutions is governed by Policy Guidelines (January 2016) of the Directorate of Higher Education (DHE), GNCTD and Ordinance 1 (November 1999) of GGSIPU. Various stages in the grant of affiliation by GGSIPU to applicant colleges are depicted in **Chart 3.1**.



Issues observed in audit regarding the affiliation process are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.2.2 Functioning of Joint Assessment Committee and compliance with their reports

Ordinance 1 of the GGSIPU and Policy Guidelines of DHE for the issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) by DHE/DTTE and allied matters of privately managed self-financed institutes bring out the report of the Joint Assessment Committee¹, after the physical visit to the premises of the applicant college/institute to verify the available physical and academic infrastructure, is the basis for the grant of NOC by the Government and thereafter affiliation by the University.

As per the Policy Guidelines (January 2016) of DHE, GNCTD, the Institutions securing Category A and Category B in the inspection report of JAC during the last three preceding years were eligible for grant of revalidation of NOC for five years and three years respectively. As per the prescribed format of JAC, to secure Category A, an institute had to score 75 *per cent* or above in Part-II (Academic Standards and Infrastructure) and Part-III (Compliance of observations of previous

¹ A committee formed by GGSIPU chaired by retired IAS/DANICS and consisting of subject experts and convener from GGSIPU for physical visit of the premises of applicant self-financed institutions.

Academic Audit and JAC report) of the JAC report separately and for Category B, less than 75 *per cent* but above 65 *percent*².

Securing Category C (with a score of above 50 *percent*) in the JAC report is sufficient to obtain NOC/affiliation.

The inadequacies of the present mechanism of accreditation, JAC functioning, adequacy of their reports and compliance to JAC observations by the applicant colleges are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) Deficiencies in JAC assessments

Audit observed deficiencies in assessment by the JAC in sampled self-financed applicant/affiliated colleges as under:

(a) JAC report on **Periyar School of Architecture, Jasola** (B. Arch. 5 years' course) for Academic Session 2022-23 revealed that parameters of availability of labs/workshop and students' grievance mechanism (which are part of the JAC report proforma) were excluded while making the assessment. Further, although no Director had been appointed, the institution was given 50 marks out of 100. Similarly, 50 marks out of 100 were given for Faculty Cadre Ratio and Student Teacher Ratio, though there was no faculty in the college. Thus, the aggregate of marks awarded in Part-II of the JAC report to Periyar School of Architecture was 536 out of 800 (Score of 67), while if correct scores were given, it should have been 386 (536 – 150) out of 1000. As a result, the Institution was given a score of 67 instead of 38.60 in Part II of the JAC assessment which placed it in Category B instead of Category D. Falling under Category D would have made the applicant college ineligible for affiliation, but incorrect grading allowed the said institute to obtain an NOC and affiliation.

(b) Similarly, in case of JAC report on **Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan** (first time applicant) for four new courses for the Academic Session 2022-23, instead of awarding zero marks for presence of a Director, Faculty Cadre ratio and Student Teacher Ratio, as there was no Director or faculty, these parameters were excluded in assessment and the scoring was done on the basis of maximum marks of 670 instead of 970³. With 647.50 marks out of 970, the Institution's Part-II score should have been 66.75 (647.50/970), instead of 96.64 (647.50/670) given by the JAC. As a result, Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan was erroneously placed under Category A by the JAC instead of Category B.

In its reply, University stated (January 2024) that as affiliation was granted to Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan for the first time for Academic Session 2022-23 and in case of Periyar School of Architecture, no student was admitted during Academic

² In case of score above 50 *per cent* and upto 65 *per cent*, category C is granted. For score less than 50 *per cent*, Category D is granted, which puts the concerned applicant college in no admission category.

³ Parameters with maximum marks of 30 relating to students' grievance resolution was excluded as students were yet to enroll.

Session 2021-22 and in view of aftereffects of Covid-19 pandemic, JAC took a holistic view of the situation while grading these two institutes for Academic Session 2022-23.

Further, the Department stated (March 2025) that in case deficiencies pointed out by JAC are not removed by the Institute, it affects the grading of the Institute, which in turn is the criterion for deciding the fee to be charged by the Institute. Further, it was clarified in respect of incorrect grading awarded to Periyar Institute and Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan by the JAC that such grading does not influence the seat intake of the institute as recommended by the JAC.

Reply is not acceptable as it is evident that grading for both the said Institutes vitiated the prescribed procedure/format of the JAC mechanism (report not based on the availability or otherwise of the infrastructure on the day of JAC visit), and arbitrary marks had been awarded to make them eligible for affiliation. Further, no evidence was shared in support of adverse gradings impacting the fee structure approved for the affected institutions.

(c) Clause 1.1 (iii) (j) of the Policy Guidelines (January 2016) of DHE stipulates that **buildings** of the applicant institutes should be **Divyang/disabled friendly**.

Audit observed that the JAC reports for the academic years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2022-23, mentioned availability of facilities/infrastructure for persons with disabilities (PwD) in applicant colleges merely in terms of percentage availability and not the specific facilities available. Further, as per the JAC reports, 10 out of 12 sampled affiliated colleges did not have the requisite facilities for PwD during 2018-23. This hindered the envisaged objective of the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disability Act 2016 and Policy Guidelines of DHE, to maximise academic and social development of PwD consistent with the goal of full inclusion.

In its reply, University stated (January 2024) that in case the deficiencies pointed out by JAC are not removed by the Institute it affects the grading of the Institute, which in turn is the criteria for deciding the fee to be charged by the Institute. University further mentioned that it has incorporated separate marks for facilities for persons with disability in the JAC proforma for the Academic Session 2023-24.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has issued an advisory to all the affiliated institutes/colleges to ensure requisite facilities/infrastructure for persons with disabilities and will also take up the matter with the District administration (being the nodal agency) for effective implementation of the directives.

(d) According to UGC (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) Regulations, 2009 and Policy Guidelines (May 2011 and January 2016) of DHE, GNCTD, the applicant institutes should have undisputed ownership and possession of land measuring not less than 1.5 acres. Also, Part-I of the JAC report's proforma provides for ownership of land by the applicant institutes as per prescribed norms. Audit observed that six out of 12 sampled self-financed institutions, i.e. 50 per cent of the audit sample, did not have the minimum area of land of 1.5 acres

(Annexure 3.1) thus making them ineligible for grant of affiliation. Additionally, the Fifth State Fee Regulatory Committee, while deciding the fee to be charged by the self-financed institutions, also observed (November 2021) that 42 out of 66 institutes, i.e. 64 *per cent*, were operating with less than the prescribed 1.5 acres of land (Annexure 3.2).

The Department reiterated (March 2025) GGSIPU's reply that 38 out of 42 mentioned institutes were affiliated with the University before the issuance of policy guidelines of DHE (January 2016) and a clause for the minimum requirement of land was added in January 2016 and thus applicable from session 2016-17.

The reply of the University is inaccurate as the clause for the minimum requirement of land (in pursuance of UGC Regulations 2009) was present in the Policy guidelines of May 2011 too. Further, as affiliations by GGSIPU are granted on an annual basis during the review period, compliance with the clause should have been ensured for affiliations granted from 2016-17 onwards.

(e) Statute 24 of the GGSIPU provides that no college or institution shall be admitted to the privileges of the University unless it has **teachers and other employees** who have **prescribed qualifications**, fulfil eligibility criteria and are available in the required numbers as per the norms laid down by the University from time to time.

From the data/information provided by GGSIPU, Audit observed that 22 out of 88 i.e. 25 *per cent* of the affiliated self-financed institutions were running without adequate faculty (March 2023) for 13 programmes. These 13 programmes included programmes in the field of technology, education (B.Ed.), management, law and general graduate courses.

Audit also observed from the information made available by the 12 self-financed colleges selected for audit, that many faculty did not have the requisite qualification during 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2021-22, 28 *per cent* of Associate Professors in two colleges did not have a PhD as required whereas 19 *per cent* of Associate Professors in four colleges were without a PhD in 2022-23. Similarly, during the Academic year 2021-22, 35 *per cent* of Assistant Professors in nine out of 12 sampled self-financed affiliated colleges did not have the required NET qualification or PhD whereas this deficiency was 17 *per cent* in eight colleges during 2022-23.

Appointment of faculty with lower than prescribed academic qualifications was not only in contravention of UGC regulations but also compromised the quality of education being imparted.

In its reply, University stated (January 2024) that while audit observation is noted for compliance in future, the University ensures maintenance of the prescribed student-teacher ratio and presence of qualified faculty in affiliated colleges through the mechanism of JAC reports and their compliance. The reply is not borne out by facts as examination of available records revealed that faculty without required

qualifications were recruited in several self-financed institutes. Further, inefficiencies in the JAC process have already been discussed in earlier paras. The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has issued an advisory to all affiliated colleges to maintain the prescribed student-teacher ratio.

(ii) Non-compliance with issues raised in JAC reports and other deficiencies observed during the Joint Physical inspection of affiliated colleges

The status of compliance of JAC reports noticed by Audit during the joint-physical inspection (December 2023) of two sampled government-aided affiliated colleges is as given in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Non-compliance to issues raised in JAC reports and other deficiencies

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Year of JAC report	Percentage of compliance with the JAC report	Issues not resolved by the institute
1.	Panna Dai School of Nursing ⁴	2023-24	55	The School did not ensure compliance regarding (a) up-gradation of infrastructure of the computer lab, library, other laboratories and (b) obtaining of requisite statutory certificates like structural safety certificate, earthquake resistance certificate and fire safety certificate.
2.	Dr. BSA Medical College ⁵	2022-23	85	Lift/ramp to provide access to Persons with Disability to the First floor
		2023-24	75	Campus of the college is built in four temporarily constructed blocks and the college was to ensure the establishment of a permanent college building.

Other deficiencies observed during physical inspections are as under:

⁴ The School was given affiliation for the first time for Academic Session 2022-23 with Category C. For 2023-24, it also received category C.

⁵ The College received Category A throughout the period 2018-24.

Panna Dai School of Nursing

1. The building of the School was old, with cracks in the wall and dampness. Hostel rooms on the ninth (top) and seventh floors were not allotted to students due to their damaged condition or non-availability of electricity in those rooms.

2. The School took up (October 2023) the matter with the Medical Director of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital for up-gradation of existing



infrastructure, informing that third to ninth floors of the building required urgent construction/ repair.

3. The solar panels installed at the roof top of the building were not functional.

Dr. BSA Medical College

1. The College had no fire safety certificate.

2. The posts of Librarian, Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants were lying vacant.

3. The AMC of all the equipment was found to have expired.

4. Against 89 sanctioned faculty posts, 58 were filled (21 were filled on a contractual basis), leaving 31 faculty posts (35 *per cent*) vacant.

The above deficiencies in the follow-up of JAC reports rendered the inspections carried out by JAC ineffective in ensuring that all the required facilities for imparting quality education were available in the affiliated institutions.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the University will ensure necessary compliance with audit observations.

3.3 Process gaps

The entire process of granting affiliation was riddled with delays and inefficiencies. Details are as below.

3.3.1 Delay in revision of policy guidelines for NOC and other allied matters

The first Policy Guidelines, applicable for three years, for the issue of NOC and allied matters of privately managed self-financed institutes affiliated to GGSIPU were issued by the DHE, GNCTD in May 2007. Later, these policy guidelines were revised in May 2011 and January 2016 (effective up to 2018-19). These guidelines lay down the criteria and process of issue/revalidation of No Objection Certificate

(NOC) by the Government to applicant self-financed colleges for affiliation with GGSIPU.

The DHE constituted (June 2019) a committee of experts for revision/amendment in the Policy Guidelines of January 2016 which submitted its report to DHE in October 2019. The report has been under consideration of the Government since then and decision on revision of policy guidelines was yet to be taken (December 2023) by the Delhi Government. Resultantly, the guidelines applicable for the academic session 2016-17 were being force forwarded for another 4 years i.e. till Academic session 2023-24, depriving the students from benefiting from revision of curriculum, enhanced infrastructure facilities etc.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the recommendations of the expert committee for revision of policy guidelines were under submission for approval of the Lieutenant Governor of the NCT of Delhi.

3.3.2 Constitution and Functioning of the Board of Affiliation

Section 21 of the GGSIPU Act provides that the Board of Affiliation (BoA), consisting of the Vice Chancellor and not more than seven members, to be nominated by the Board of Management, which shall be responsible for admitting colleges and institutions to the privileges of the University. The term of BoA is for three years and thus it is required to be reconstituted and notified every three years.

Audit observed a delay of more than two months in notification of BOA after approval of the nomination of members by the Board of Management during 2018-19 and 2021-22. Additionally, during the review period, meetings of the BoA were held with a delay of two to seven months after 1 August, the stipulated date for the start of the academic sessions annually. This delayed the whole affiliation process by four to 10 months during the entire period under review.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has taken note of the audit observation for future compliance.

3.3.3 Affiliation granted to Guru Teg Bahadur 4th Centenary Engineering College without JAC Report

Guru Tegh Bahadur 4th Centenary Engineering College applied for affiliation for its B. Tech (CSE) course in May 2022. However, the application was rejected (June 2022) by GGSIPU as the last date to apply (31 March 2022) was over. The institute then requested Secretary, DTTE (12 July 2022) and Dy. Chief Minister (1 August 2022) DTTE resultantly issued a provisional NOC on 25 August 2022, subject to the submission of the JAC report and compliance to the deficiencies pointed out therein. JAC visited the premises (1 September 2022) after issuance of the NOC and submitted its report the same day. GGSIPU granted affiliation to the Institute on 13 December 2022.

Audit observed that issuance of NOC by DTTE, even though provisional, without JAC report, subverted the affiliation process since there was no assurance that the

Institute fulfilled any of the conditions for affiliation. Even the affiliation fee was not deposited by the Institute at that time. Further, JAC pointed out some deficiencies like non-recruitment of faculty and absence of facilities for Persons with disabilities, to be corrected by 30 September 2022 as per the conditions of NOC. However, GGSIPU sought compliance only when the Institute applied for affiliation for the 2023-24 session.

The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of the GGSIPU that affiliation to Guru Tegh Bahadur 4th Centenary Engineering College has been granted after compliance with all the procedural formalities. However, no supporting documents were provided with the reply.

3.3.4 Delays in the affiliation process

Ordinance 1 of the University lays down the procedure for considering proposals for the affiliation of colleges and institutions. The schedule for issue/revalidation of No Objection Certificate (NOC) and affiliation to self-financed institutions/colleges as provided under Clause 18 of the Policy Guidelines of January 2016 issued by the Directorate of Higher Education is as given in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Timeline for affiliation process

Sl. No.	Item of work	Timeline
1.	Receiving of applications for affiliation in GGSIPU	By December of the previous academic year
2.	Start of Joint Assessment Committee (JAC) visits	From February onwards
3.	Forwarding of JAC report by GGSIPU to Government	Within 3 days of receipt of JAC report in GGSIPU
4.	Issue of NOC by the Government	Within 10 days of receipt of JAC report from GGSIPU
5.	Finalization of intake by University and issue of affiliation by GGSIPU	By May end
6.	Start of Academic Session	1 st August

During the Academic years 2020-22 (two years), due to the Covid-19 pandemic, NOC/affiliation was automatically extended. Examination of records relating to 12 sampled self-financed colleges for the Academic years 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2022-23 revealed that -

- Applications for affiliation were received in GGSIPU with delays of two to four months.
- The Joint Assessment Committee visited the premises of 11 sampled colleges with delays ranging from two to five months.
- There were delays ranging from 15 days to four months in the issue/revalidation of NOC by DHE in all the 12 sampled self-financed colleges for Academic years 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2022-23.
- GGSIPU granted the affiliation to self-financed institutions with delays up to nine months beyond the prescribed timeline of 1 August. Thus, these

institutions started the academic session in those years without affiliation, thereby defeating the very purpose of the process.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has taken note of the audit observation to complete the affiliation process for academic year 2024-25 well in time and DHE has also noted the audit observation for issue of NOC timely.

3.3.5 NOC issued/affiliation granted annually instead of for longer periods

Clause 3 of the Policy guidelines of DHE and Clause 4 of Ordinance 1 of the GGSIPU provide for issuing NOC for longer periods and granting of regular affiliation for those self-financed institutions that were situated in conforming areas as per the Master Plan Delhi (MPD) 2021. This is especially relevant given the delay in grant of affiliation as discussed in **Para 3.3.4** above.

However, Audit noticed that only annual provisional NOC and affiliation were being granted even to institutions that were otherwise eligible for an extended NOC, thereby requiring these institutions to go through the entire process every year.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the matter of granting long-term NOC and permanent affiliation to applicant institutes is under consideration.

Thus, inadequacies in the functioning of JAC and procedural delays indicate that the Government/GGSIPU could not ensure adequate physical or academic infrastructure in the affiliated institutions through the current mechanism, nor could it expedite the process.

3.4 Oversight of affiliated institutions by GGSIPU

Apart from ensuring that all the institutions to which affiliation is granted have the required facilities for imparting quality education, Ordinance 1 and Statute 24 of GGSIPU place responsibilities on the University towards planning and development of these institutions, providing necessary help and guidance, regulating admissions, fees, etc. Audit observed deficiencies in these areas as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.4.1 College Development Council not constituted

According to the revised UGC guidelines (August 1985), the University may set up a College Development Council (CDC) as an appropriate body at the University Headquarters to ensure proper planning and integrated development of affiliated colleges and to provide the colleges with necessary help and guidance. Audit noticed that GGSIPU had not set up a College Development Council, which deprived the stakeholders of a platform for coordinating the planning, and supervision of the affiliated colleges.

The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of GGSIPU that no provision for setting up the College Development Council exists in the University Act, but the University will explore the possibility of setting up a centralized committee along the lines of the CDC.

3.4.2 Regulation of admissions in affiliated colleges and fee structure in self-financed institutions

Matters relating to admissions in affiliated colleges and fee structure in self-financed institutions are regulated by the Government in terms of the Delhi Professional Colleges and Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee, Regulation of admission, fixation of non-exploitative fee and other measures to ensure quality and excellence) Act and Rules 2007. Deficiencies observed in the implementation of the Act of 2007 are as under:

(i) Delay in constitution of Admission Regulatory Committee

Section 4 of the Act of 2007 provides that the Government shall constitute an Admission Regulatory Committee (ARC), with powers of a Civil Court to regulate the procedure of admission to institutions. Audit observed ARC was not constituted till 2022-23. Thereafter, in compliance to orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi (March 2023), it was constituted in April 2023, after lapse of 16 years. Thus, the regulation of the procedure for admissions, addressing of complaints thereof was left to be managed by GGSIPU since 2007. Even after its formation, the ARC delegated the work of attending to admission related complaints to GGSIPU instead of addressing the issues itself. Since April 2023, 65 complaints were received in ARC out of which, 39 were disposed of after holding inquiry, three required no action and 23 (35 *per cent*) were pending as of October 2023.

The Department stated (March 2025) that ARC has been constituted and is effectively functioning. The reply is not factual as elaborated above, and the functioning of the ARC has remained limited to holding occasional meetings with no substantial policy decisions or guidelines issued, for regulating the admission process for Academic Session 2023-24 or beyond.

(ii) Delayed notification of fee rates recommended by the State Fee Regulatory Committee

In terms of Section 6 of the Act 2007, the Government had constituted a State Fee Regulatory Committee (SFRC) for the determination of the fees for various courses in self-financed affiliated institutions. Audit observed that while SFRC for academic years (AY) 2017-20 was constituted only in January 2017, it took almost two years to submit its recommendations (December 2018).

DHE thereafter took eight months to notify the revised fee rates (August 2019) and thus the fee rates recommended for 2017-20 by the SFRC had to be made applicable for AY 2019-22 and the rates applicable for 2014-17, as per earlier SFRC's recommendations, had to be extended for two more years viz 2017-19.

The delay in revision of fee rates created confusion over fees to be charged by the self-financed affiliated colleges leading to litigation regarding the applicable fee and withholding of degrees by these institutions for fear of non-payment of enhanced fees after award of degrees.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DHE has notified the fee recommendation of 5th SFRC for 2022-25 and the 6th SFRC has also been constituted for 2025-28.

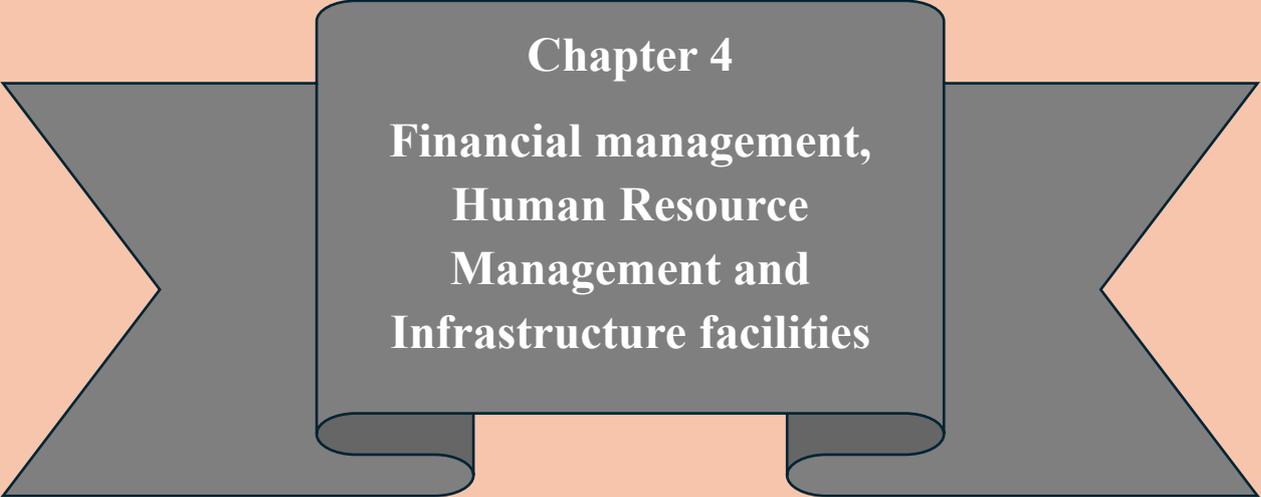
3.4.3 Non-Implementation of 7th Pay Commission recommendations in affiliated colleges

Statute 24 of the University provides that the emoluments of the teaching or non-teaching staff of the affiliated college or the institution should be in accordance with those laid down for the corresponding posts in the University. Also, DHE decided (August 2018) to implement recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission (under AICTE and UGC schemes) for the revision of pay scales of teachers and administrative staff of GGSIPU and its affiliated colleges.

Audit observed that 9 out of 12 sampled self-financed institutions were paying pay and allowances to their teaching and non-teaching staff as per the 6th CPC while one institution was paying as per the 5th CPC. Information in this regard in respect of one institution was not available. Only one Institution was paying as per the 7th CPC (from 2021-22 onwards) norms.

The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of the University that the University does not interfere in the day-to-day administration of affiliated colleges but ensures emoluments of teaching and non-teaching staff in affiliated colleges through the mechanism of JAC reports and their compliance.

The reply is not specific to the audit observation. The issues related to the inefficacy of the JAC process have been extensively dealt with in the preceding pages. Thus, of the sampled 12 self-financed affiliated colleges, 10 were not paying pay and allowances to their staff as per recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission.



Chapter 4

**Financial management,
Human Resource
Management and
Infrastructure facilities**

Chapter 4

Financial management, Human Resource Management and Infrastructure facilities

- GGSIPU is dependent on Income from affiliation activities, which constitutes 53 to 57 *per cent* of its total revenue, to meet its revenue expenditure, whereas DPSRU is dependent on Grant-in-Aid from the Government (77 *per cent* of its receipts during 2018-23). DTU largely meets its revenue expenditure from its internal revenues.
- 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*.
- Audit observed shortcomings such as delay in recruitment, recruitment without sanctioned posts and engagement of ineligible persons as consultants.
- All the three Universities suffered from shortage of classrooms and sitting 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.
- Audit also observed inadequate infrastructure, non-utilisation of available infrastructure and equipment etc. in these universities during joint physical inspection.

Finance, Human resources and infrastructure are the most important resources in any organization engaged in providing services in education sector. Adequate

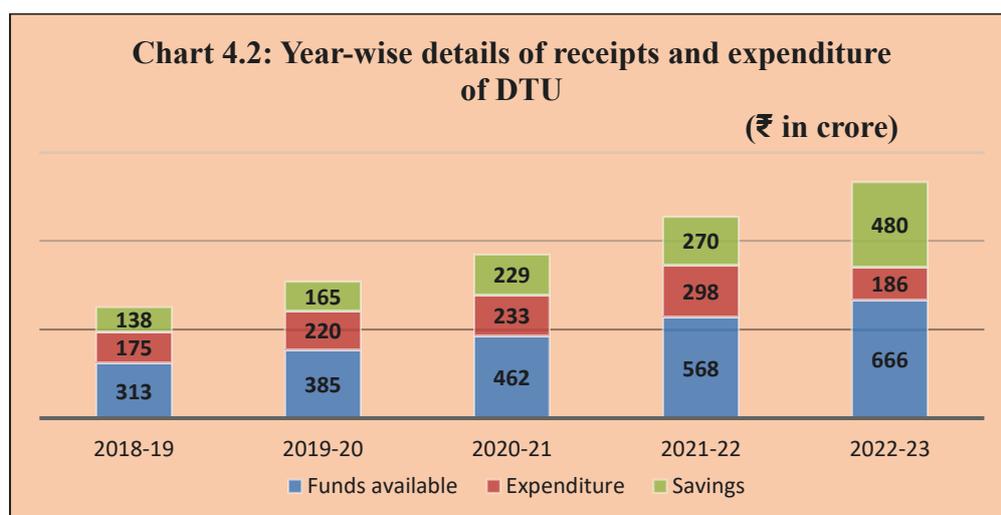
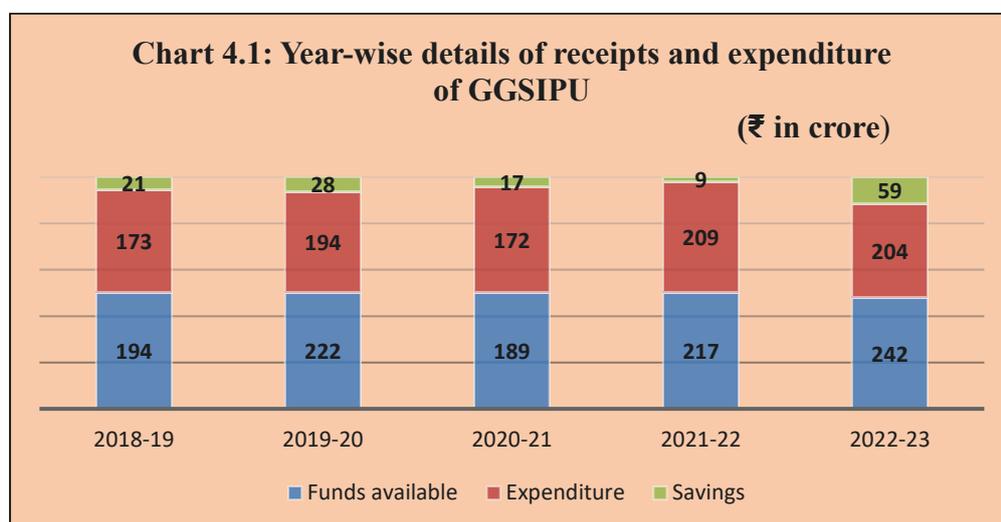
funding is required to provide the necessary infrastructure and also for engagement and retention of competent manpower. Deficiencies in the management of these resources in the three selected universities are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

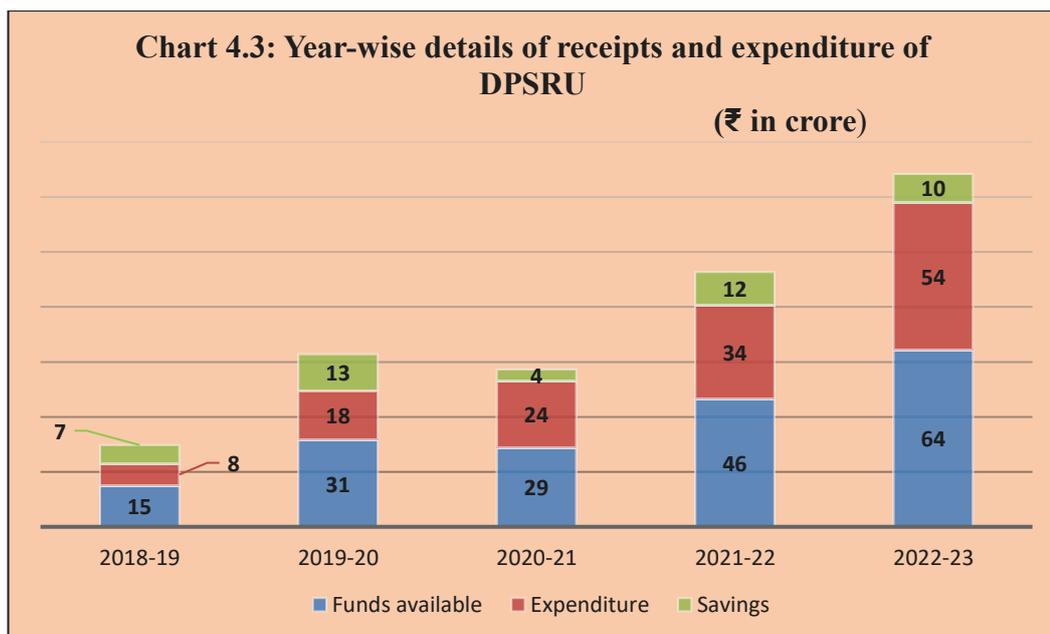
4.1 Financial Management

Prudent financial management is needed to ensure that financial resources are allocated and used efficiently in accordance with the objectives of the university adhering to the extant rules and regulations in this regard. Deficiencies observed in the three selected universities in this regard are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.1.1 Budget and expenditure

The details of receipts and expenditure of the three Universities during the period 2018-23 were as given as below.





Income from affiliation activities, ranging between 53 *per cent* (2022-23) to 57 *per cent* (2018-19), contributed the major chunk of GGSIPU's revenue. This is likely to come down as autonomous colleges need not pay affiliation fee annually consequent upon implementation of the UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations 2018 whereas the expenditure is likely to go up in view of the requirement to provide Pension to employees who were on regular employment on or before 31 December 2003 and proposed development of Phase II of Dwarka Campus at an estimated cost of ₹973.99 crore (with no commitment of financial support from Government). Thus, the University may have to identify ways to increase/diversify its revenue.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has taken steps like increase in intake of students, introduction of new courses, a marginal increase in fees of various programs, generating rental revenue, etc. to increase/diversify its revenues and decrease dependency on income from affiliation.

DTU meets its revenue expenditure from its internal revenues in the form of University Generated Funds (UGFs)¹ and Non-Government Funds² (NGFs) and had a balance of ₹ 125 crore in UGFs and ₹ 355 crore in NGFs as of March 2023. The Audit also observed that during 2018-23, it received a GIA of ₹192.75 crore from the Government albeit towards the end of the relevant financial year.

¹ Receipts into UGF includes academic receipts, income from investment and other income.

² University treats earmarked funds like Scholarship, Examination, Sponsored Projects, Medal and Scholarships, University Research Development fund, Economically Weaker Section, Consultancy, Facilities and Services, etc. as Non-government funds (NGFs). Their income and expenditure are not reflected in the Income and Expenditure Account of the University. However, closing balances in these NGFs are shown as liability of the University in its Balance Sheet for the year.

In the exit conference, the Secretary acknowledged the fact that there have been delays in releasing GIA and stated that the department has formulated a SOP for the timely release of GIA.

In the case of DPSRU, out of the total receipts of ₹185.10 crore during 2018-23, ₹143.78 crore (77 *per cent*) were GIA received from the Government, making it heavily dependent on government support. It needs to identify newer sources of income for self-sustainability.

4.1.2 Security deposit of students not refunded

DTTE had instructed (December 2003) GGSIPU, DTU (erstwhile Delhi College of Engineering) and DPSRU (erstwhile Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research) to remit security deposits remaining unclaimed by students for more than 3 years to the Government Account. As of March 2023, unclaimed security deposits of students amounting to ₹ 6.67 crore, ₹ 4.46 crore and ₹ 1.34 crore were lying with GGSIPU, DTU and DPSRU respectively (dating back up to 2008-09 in case of GGSIPU). DTU did not maintain any records relating to the students to whom the security deposit was payable.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has taken steps to encourage the students to claim their student security and from academic year 2024-25 it has decided to discontinue student security deposits. In case of DTU, the University has transferred the security deposit amount that remained unclaimed for more than three years to the University's Corpus fund account. In the case of DPSRU, it was stated that the University needs to develop an easy mechanism for claiming of security deposit by the students.

The unclaimed security deposit amount should be remitted into government account as directed by DTTE.

4.1.3 Investment of CPF/surplus funds

As per the pattern of investment specified (March 2015) by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India (GoI), fund under Non-Government provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds were to be invested in Government securities (45 to 50 *per cent*), Debt Securities and term deposits of banks (35 to 45 *per cent*), money market instruments (up to 5 *per cent*) and others like exchange traded funds and Asset backed securities (10 to 20 *per cent*).

Audit observed that in violation of the above, during the year 2018-19, 96.71 *per cent* of Contributory Provident Funds (₹72.37 crore) of **GGSIPU** were invested in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs) including flexi deposit and remaining 3.29 *per cent* (₹ 2.46 crore) in government securities. The percentage of investment in government securities reduced gradually over the years from 3.29 *per cent* in March 2019 to 2.76 *per cent* in March 2023. GGSIPU had not invested CPF funds in government securities since April 2010.

In its reply, the University noted (January 2024) the audit observation and assured to explore the possibility of investment for better and secure returns.

Apart from the above, GGSIPU also suffered a loss of interest of ₹2.11 crore due to delay in the investment of surplus funds during 2018-23 as the Chairperson of the investment committee was not available for meeting, being from outside Delhi.

The University replied (January 2024) that the chairperson who was from outside Delhi has now been replaced with an internal member from the University to hasten the process. Further, the Department stated (March 2025) that meeting of investment committees are now convened regularly.

4.1.4 Diversion of funds

The Government of NCT of Delhi initiated a program for the creation of meditation and yoga extension cells in the schools of Delhi and providing diploma and certificate courses in meditation and yoga (from 15 March 2021) by establishing a “Centre for Meditation and Yoga Sciences (CMYS)” at DPSRU. DPSRU received grants-in-aid of ₹ 22.36 crore from DTTE for the purpose. Audit observed that -

- Out of ₹ 5.02 crore of CMYS funds utilised for construction activities, an expenditure of ₹ 3.42 crore was incurred on construction activities not related to the CMYS viz construction of (i) temporary shed in playground, (ii) Light gauge framing system over examination office block and (iii) Students/Academic Semi-pucca office near reception and extension of library and installation of lift.
- An amount of ₹ 18.03 lakhs from CMYS funds was utilized for purchasing items like laptops for IT Department, brass figures for various occasions, furniture for guest house, Zoom conference online platform for VC/Registrar Office etc. which were not related to the Scheme.

GNCTD discontinued the CMYS scheme in November 2022. The discontinuation of the Scheme by the Government in November 2022 resulted in unfruitful expenditure ₹ 1.60 crore on incomplete work of construction of Yoga and Meditation Centre besides the creation of a liability of ₹ 2.54 crore towards four construction works of Yoga and Meditation Centre and infrastructure development of other parts of the University.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GIA of ₹ 22.36 crore was given to DPSRU for the CMYS scheme and the said amount was to be utilised for CMYS activities by the DPSRU. However, as discussed above, DPSRU utilised a portion of these funds on items not related to the CMYS scheme.

4.1.5 Short deposit of the Universities’ share in the National Pension System

National Pension System (NPS) was implemented retrospectively in DTU (June 2017) and DPSRU (February 2021) with effect from January 2010 and May 2018 respectively. While depositing the Universities’ share of NPS contribution for the retrospective periods, DTU and DPSRU deposited just the principal amount,

resulting in a short deposit of interest payable for the period from the date on which the contributions became due. The amount short deposited amounted to ₹ 31.04 lakh in the case of DTU and ₹ 16.29 lakh in the case of DPSRU.

The Department stated (March 2025) in case of DTU that the matter is under consideration of the University and action will be taken after obtaining approval of the Finance Committee and the Board of Management of DTU. In case of DPSRU, it was informed that the interest amount was remitted by the University (April 2024). However, no documentary evidence was provided for the said remittance.

4.1.6 Subsidy in water bills not claimed

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) circular dated 18 March 2016 provides for 10 *per cent* subsidy if rain water harvesting (RWH) system is installed in the premises and 10 *per cent* subsidy if sewage treatment plant (STP) is installed in the premises. In case both RWH and STP are installed, the subsidy is restricted to 15 *per cent* of the bill amount. 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 water bills of DJB for having functional Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) System and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP).

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has started availing the rebate on water bills for its Dwarka campus from January 2024 onwards (after being pointed out in audit) and the matter is being pursued for its Surajmal Vihar campus. It further stated that DTU had applied for approval of Delhi Jal Board for Rainwater harvesting system at Rohini in September 2022 and at Vivek Vihar in February 2024. Approval from DJB is still awaited and University will apply for subsidy once the approval of DJB is received.

4.1.7 Short receipt of University's share of fees

In return for services like admission counselling, preparation of syllabus for the courses, conduct of examination, preparation of results, award of degrees, etc., the University collects University charges from the affiliated colleges at prescribed rate.

Audit observed that an amount of ₹ 10.67 crore from 57 institutions affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University was outstanding as of October 2023 on account of the University's share of fees deposited by students up to the Academic Session 2022-23. In its reply, University stated (January 2024) that it has taken several steps for recovery of its outstanding dues from the affiliated colleges like retaining the University's share at the time of admission of students as for first year the fee is deposited in the University account, as well as following up the matter of deposit of dues at higher level.

4.1.8 Other deficiencies in financial management

Audit observed various other deficiencies in financial management in the three Universities as below:

GGSIPIU

(i) Loss of grant-in-aid from Government: The University could not get a grant of ₹ 20 crore for renovation and up-gradation of class-rooms from the Government in year 2022-23 as it did not follow the guidelines of DHE for preparation and submission of estimates.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU had submitted a proposal of ₹ 9.73 crore, however, the sanction of DHE was later withdrawn as sufficient funds were not allocated by the Finance and Planning Departments to DHE.

Audit observed that due to deficiencies in the proposal submitted by the University, the grant could not be obtained in year 2022-23. In the subsequent year 2023-24, the Government, however, made a provisions at initial budget estimates, but later on at the stage of revised estimates, the sanction was finally withdrawn due to paucity of funds. The department's reply is silent whether funds were available in 2022-23.

(ii) Advertisements released at commercial rates: The University released advertisements costing ₹ 6.50 crore at commercial rates during 2018-23 instead of at reduced rates through the Directorate of Information and Publicity, GNCTD.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU could not obtain DAVP rates despite its best efforts and had to publish its advertisements at commercial rates. Reply is not tenable as the University could publish its advertisements at DAVP rates by routing them under the name of its administrative department (i.e. Department of Higher Education), on the lines of Ambedkar University.

(iii) Service tax not collected: The University had not been collecting Service tax/ Goods and Services Tax³ (GST) on the affiliation fee collected which resulted in the creation of a service tax liability of ₹ 10.68 crore for the years 2013-23.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has started charging GST on affiliation fee from the financial year 2023-24 and has made payment of its dues for the period 2017-23 to the GST authorities. The reply is silent on payment of dues on account of service tax for the period 2013-17.

DTU

(i) Surplus funds not invested: Out of 39 bank accounts maintained by the DTU, 26 were Current accounts. Audit test checked balances of five of these and observed that balances at month end ranged up to ₹ 74.23 crore. Investing these surplus balances in term deposits through auto sweep facility would have earned interest for DTU.

³ Goods and Service Tax subsumed the Service Tax w.e.f. 1 July 2017.

The Department stated (March 2025) that as per recommendation of Audit, DTU has converted all of its bank accounts into flexi account and now no excess balance remains in its saving/current accounts.

(ii) License fee not revised: DTU did not revise the rate of license fee (as prescribed and revised⁴ by the Directorate of Estates (DoE) from time to time) charged for space let out to the State Bank of India which resulted in under-recovery of license fee of ₹ 19.22 lakh during the period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2023. In its reply, University stated that demand notice has been issued to SBI for the same.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU has revised the rate of license fee and recovered the dues calculated on account of increased license fee. Reply is, however, not supported with any documentary evidence.

DPSRU

(i) Short recovery of license fee: Instead of collecting licence fee at rates prescribed by the Directorate of Estates (DoE), DPSRU has been charging ₹ 30,000 per month for running of the Hostel mess/canteen in the Campus which resulted in short recovery of license fee of ₹ 44.44 lakh for the period from 21 February 2022 to 29 February 2024.

The Department stated (March 2025) that license fee is to be charged by DPSRU as per GNCTD rates i.e rates prescribed by DoE and endorsed by PWD, GNCTD.

(ii) Interest on GIA: Scrutiny of utilization certificate of Grant-in-aid for the year 2018-19 revealed that interest amounting to ₹ 0.28 crore accrued on the GIA received during the year was neither remitted to the Government account nor adjusted against grant for 2019-20 in contravention to provisions of Rule 230 (8) of General Financial Rules 2017.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DPSRU will account for the said interest of GIA for the year 2018-19 in the forthcoming utilisation certificate.

(iii) Income tax exemption not availed: DPSRU, being an educational institution, was eligible for exemption from payment of income tax under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act. However, it obtained an exemption certificate only in April 2022 after being pointed out by Audit in 2021. Delay in obtaining an exemption from income tax authorities resulted in an undue payment of ₹ 43.99 lakhs for Assessment Year 2021-22 and a deduction of tax at source of ₹ 40.47 lakhs during 2018-23.

DPSRU stated (March 2024) that the Chartered Accountant responsible for the preparation of Annual Accounts neither filed an ITR nor applied for an exemption

⁴ DoE's per sqm. per month rates were revised twice during this period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2023 to ₹ 800 for April 2020 onwards and to ₹ 940 for April 2023 onwards. However, DTU kept collecting the license fee at the rate of ₹ 585 effective prior to April 2017 and ₹ 675 effective from 1 April 2017.

certificate until Audit flagged the issue in 2021. Further, the Department stated (March 2025) that DPSRU should be more vigilant in future in dealing with income tax matters.

(iv) DJB water connection not pursued despite spending ₹ 3.66 crore: DPSRU deposited ₹ 3.66 crore in March 2019/January 2021 with Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for providing water connection inside its campus. DJB raised (May 2022) a further demand of ₹ 1.36 crore for laying water pipeline and requested the University to arrange all necessary permissions from the relevant authorities such as Public Works Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Traffic Police. There was no further development and even after depositing ₹ 3.66 crore, DPSRU was yet to receive potable water supply from DJB and had to rely on groundwater for its daily needs.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DJB demanded more funds for the deposit work and informed in February 2025 that the work of laying water pipelines will take more than one year.

(V) Non-Reconciliation of financial data: There was a mismatch between figures of fees collected from students as maintained by the Student Welfare Wing and Accounts Wing of the University for 2018-23. While the fee collected was ₹ 1.62 crore more than that due in 2018-19, fee collected was ₹ 2.37 crore less than that due in 2019-23 as per these records. The Department stated (March 2025) that the financial data i.e. student fee etc. should be reconciled by the University for transparency.

Management of financial resources by these Universities were marred by failure to invest surplus funds, diversion of funds, short-remittance of NPS contributions, non-availing of subsidy on water bills, failure to obtain grants from the Government, short-charging of license fee for space let out etc. Due to these deficiencies in handling matters relating to finances, these Universities suffered a combined loss of ₹ 9.19 crore.

4.2 Human Resource Management

Education is a field where human resource has a pivotal role and it is important to have adequate and competent staff to ensure quality education. Observations on human resource management by the three Universities are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.2.1 Shortage of teaching staff

Audit observed acute shortage of teaching staff, which perform the core function of imparting education, in all the three Universities. Overall vacancy in teaching posts in GGSIPU during 2018-23 ranged between 38.77 *per cent* and 44.84 *per cent* and especially in the cadre of Professor, it ranged from 58 *per cent* to 63 *per cent* even after considering teaching staff on contract. Further, University Schools of Medicine and Para-Medical Health Sciences, Centre for Disaster Management

Studies and Centre of Excellence for Pharmaceutical Sciences were functioning without any regular faculty.

The overall vacancies in teaching posts of DTU ranged between 55 *per cent* and 60 *per cent*, even after considering the contractual teachers. Three-fourth posts of Professors and Associate Professors in DTU remained vacant during the audit period 2018-23. As against sanctioned post of 38 Professors and 153 Associate Professors in DTU in 2022-23, only 15 Professors (19 *per cent*) and 37 Associate Professors (24 *per cent*) were found posted. DTU appointed only 14 to 21 Assistant Professors on contractual basis (as per norms, maximum 70 faculty can be engaged on contractual basis) to meet the shortage and resorted to engagement of guest/part-time teachers to meet its requirement of seating capacity.

In DPSRU, the vacancies in teaching posts ranged from 21.77 *per cent* (2022-23) to 54.43 *per cent* (2019-20) even after considering the contractual teacher.

In spite of facing such shortage off teaching staff, teaching staff of DPSRU were assigned additional duties of non-academic nature (like purchase, recruitment, library, administration, hostel and store) which may affect their assigned academic work.

Audit also observed that the percentage of contractual teaching staff in GGSIPU (19 *per cent* in 2021-22 and 15 *per cent* in 2022-23) and DPSRU (ranging from 13.92 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 23.91 *per cent* in 2018-19 excluding 2020-21) exceeded the limit of 10 *per cent* as per UGC regulations.

In case of DTU and DPSRU, Department stated (March 2025) that it acknowledges the shortage of teaching staff and DTU initiated the process of recruitment of 158 faculty positions in March 2024. However, the current status of recruitment was not given in the reply.

4.2.2 Shortage of non-teaching and technical staff

As in the case of teaching staff, all three Universities suffered from shortage of staff in non-teaching and technical staff also. 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*. Such shortages of staff may hamper smooth functioning of the Universities.

Shortages were significant in the cadres of Director, Section Officer, General Assistant, Assistant, Assistant Accountant, Stenographer etc. in GGSIPU and Administrative Officer, Director Physical Education, Librarian, Store Officer, Senior Office Assistant, Stenographer etc. in DTU.

The Department stated (March 2025) that in case of GGSIPU, the University has taken best possible steps to fill up the non-teaching posts and to meet out the

functional requirements of the University non-teaching staff has been hired on outsourced basis. In case of DTU, Department stated (March 2025) that DTU completed the process of recruitment of five non-teaching and three technical posts. In case of DPSRU, Department stated (March 2025) that process of recruitment of non-teaching and technical staff, initiated in 2022, is likely to be completed soon.

4.2.3 Absence of dedicated/regular personnel in key posts

Audit observed that key posts which plays pivotal roles in various aspects of functioning of Universities were either vacant or being looked after by officers on additional charge/ consultants which is not conducive to efficient and effective functioning of Universities.

GGSIU was *functioning without a Pro Vice-Chancellor*, required for Universities with more than 100 affiliated colleges, from June 2019. Further, crucial administrative posts like Registrar, Controller of Finance, Controller of Examination etc. were held either as additional charge or officiating basis (**Annexure 4.1**) and three posts of Deputy Registrars looking after important functions such as recruitment, admissions and counselling, were held by retired Government Servants hired as Consultants.

In its reply, the University stated (January 2024) that the matter of absence of Pro Vice-Chancellor will be placed for consideration of BOM. The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has appointed the Registrar on regular basis and initiated the process of filling up the posts of Controller of Finance, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars.

In DTU, posts of Vice Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Controller of Finance, etc. were either held by officials as additional charge/officiating basis or lying vacant for a major part of 2018-23 (**Annexure 4.1**).

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU has initiated the recruitment process for the post of Registrar, Controller of Examination and Controller of Finance in September 2024.

In DPSRU also, the post of Controller of Finance was held by the Registrar in officiating capacity from January 2021 to August 2023 and posts of Deputy Registrar and Director (DIPSAR) remained vacant during 2018-23. DPSRU stated (January 2024) that selected candidate did not join the post of Controller of Finance, process of selection of Deputy Registrar got cancelled due to administrative reasons and the charge of Director (DIPSAR) was given to a senior faculty.

4.2.4 Recruitment

Despite acute shortages in almost all the cadres of personnel, the efforts of the Universities for recruitment of staff for vacant posts lacked intent and urgency. Even where recruitments are made, Audit observed shortcomings such as delay, recruitment without sanctioned posts, engagement of ineligible persons as consultants etc. as discussed below:

(i) Delay in recruitment

The Board of Management of GGSIPU approved (August 2021) creation of 144 teaching posts and 168 non-teaching posts and filling up 50 *per cent* total teaching posts in first two years. Despite the shortage of staff faced by them, the University made recruitment to only 32 posts of Assistance Professors in October 2022 and took no action for recruitment to the remaining sanctioned posts as of December 2023.

DTU could recruit only 51 Assistant Professors against 167 vacancies in various disciplines advertised in July 2019 whereas no recruitment was made against another 87 vacancies of Assistant Professors advertised in the same month. Further, the recruitment process took 16 months to complete (November 2020) against the time of six months prescribed by UGC. DTU also did not take any action for recruitment of Professors and Associate Professors despite facing severe shortage in these cadres as of March 2023.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU had withdrawn the recruitment of remaining vacancies against 167 and 87 advertised teaching positions and a fresh advertisement for recruitment of 158 vacancies in nine disciplines was issued in March 2024, against which the University has completed the recruitment process of 68 vacancies of Assistant Professors in three disciplines.

Apart from the above, 15 teaching posts and five non-teaching posts were approved in October and November 2020 respectively for the Department of Design of DTU but no action was taken for recruitment as of December 2023. DTU stated (May 2024) that recruitment process for 6 posts of Assistant Professors was initiated in March 2024.

DPSRU stated that most of the records relating to recruitment were in the custody of the Vigilance Wing of DTTE and provided only one file each relating to regular recruitment and contractual engagement of teaching staff and one relating to engagement of Assistant Registrars on contractual basis. In all these, audit observed that the composition of selection committee was not as per the Statutes of the University. It was also noticed that DPSRU could not recruit the targeted number of teaching staff.

(ii) Recruitment without sanctioned posts

DTU made recruitment in some non-teaching and technical posts like attendant, nurse, cameraman, sports coach, lab assistant, telephone operator during 2018-23 for which there were no sanctioned posts (**Annexure 4.2**). Also, five Assistant Professors were recruited for the Department of Design in August 2018 against the sanctioned strength of other Departments. DTU stated (April 2024) that excess employment of staff was against vacant posts in other cadres. The reply is untenable as posts in various cadres are sanctioned as per requirement and recruiting staff in one cadre against vacancy in another cadre is irregular.

Further, no post of Deputy Controller of Accounts (DCA) had been created in DTU as required by Finance Department, GNCTD orders of July 2011, but a DCA was posted (March 2022) by the Finance Department in DTU on deputation.

The Department stated (March 2025) that as per pattern of assistance, all posts in Finance and Accounts wings of DTU are to be filled from accounts cadre of GNCTD or on deputation basis. Fact remains that a DCA was posted by Finance Department, GNCTD in DTU, though there was no such sanctioned post in DTU.

(iii) Irregularities in engagement of consultants

(a) In GGSIPU, three retired Government servants were engaged as consultants against vacant posts of Deputy Registrar. They were ineligible for engagement against these posts as they were not drawing Grade Pay of ₹8,700 preceding their retirement, as required under Recruitment Rules. In its reply, the University stated (January 2024) that the clause was erroneous and as per revised Recruitment Rules approved by the Board of Management in May 2023, they were eligible. The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of the University. The reply is untenable as the consultants were appointed between December 2020 and June 2022 and were then ineligible as per extant rules.

(b) GNCTD guidelines (December 2015) provide that remuneration for retired government servants appointed as consultants in autonomous bodies be calculated as basic pay last drawn minus basic pension, plus DA. However, GGSIPU's Office Memorandum (OM) of December 2022 disregarded these guidelines and broadened the definition of "last emoluments" to include HRA and transport allowance, while fixing the remuneration to be paid to retired government servants. This resulted in excess payment of ₹19.38 lakh to five retired government servants, appointed as consultants. The OM's benefits were also irregularly applied retrospectively from April 2021, despite approval of the Board of Management only in May 2023.

In its reply, the University stated (January 2024) that OM of December 2015 was never adopted by GGSIPU and hence its provisions were not applicable for appointment of retired Government servants as consultant on contract basis.

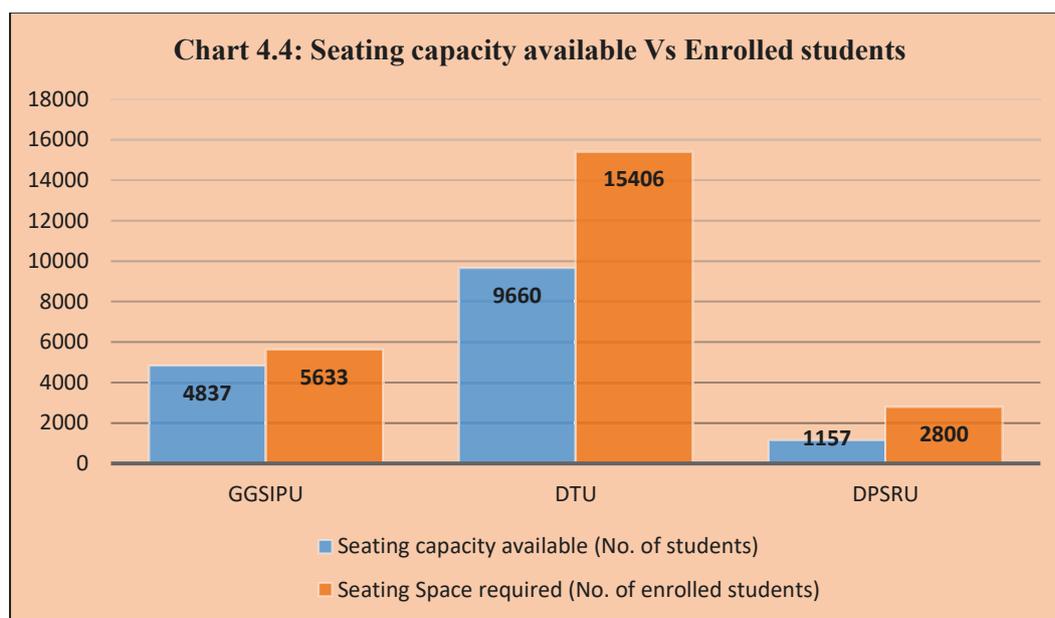
Reply is not tenable as for appointment of retired Government servants/pensioners of GNCTD, the guidelines of December 2015 are binding. Further, prior to issuance of University OM of December 2022, University was fixing consolidated salary of retired Government Servants as per the Government guidelines of December 2015.

To sum up, these Universities suffered from acute shortage of teaching, non-teaching and other staff which compromises its ability to impart quality education. Absence of regular officials in key posts was also observed which led to inefficiency in the functioning of the Universities. Despite such shortages, there were delay in action for recruitment and where recruitments were made, audit observed cases of non-compliance to rules. Engagement of contractual staff was also riddled with irregularities.

Recommendation 6: The Universities should complete recruitment process of teaching, non-teaching, technical and administrative staff in a time bound manner by filling up critical posts identified on priority.

4.3 Infrastructure facilities and irregularities in works contracts

Audit observed irregularities in work execution, besides inadequate infrastructure facilities. There was a shortage of seating space in three sampled universities as depicted below:



Audit findings on infrastructure facilities at the three universities selected for detailed audit are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.3.1 GGSIPU

GGSIPU has two campuses, one at Dwarka and the other at Surajmal Vihar. Construction of first phase of the Dwarka campus was completed in March 2013 and Surajmal Vihar Campus started functioning from 2021-22. Audit observed a shortage of classrooms in Dwaraka Campus with seating capacity of 2973 available for 4017 students enrolled as of October 2023 while classrooms in Surajmal Vihar Campus were adequate (seating capacity of 1864 for 1616 students).

Deficiencies noticed in construction and maintenance works were as follows:

Dwarka Campus

(i) There were delays in completion of 88 out of 256 works of capital/repair/maintenance nature ranging up to 27 months but the contractors were not penalized for the delay in any of these cases.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU attributed the delay in completion of works to non-availability of site due to different activities in the University during day time and hence no compensation was levied on the contractors. Reply is not acceptable as non-availability of site during day time in

the University is a known fact and hence while working out the estimated time for completion of work, the same should have been factored in.

(ii) An Animal House constructed at a cost of ₹ 26 lakh at the Dwarka campus in August 2022 for Centre of Excellence in Pharmaceutical Sciences (CEPS) was not functional as of October 2023. CEPS applied for the required registration with Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) in January 2023, which was awaited as of November 2023. The Department stated (March 2025) that animal house facility was approved and registered with CCSEA in November 2024. Reply is silent on whether animal house has become functional.

(iii) A swimming pool at Dwarka campus which was repaired at a cost of ₹ 53.37 lakh in July 2020 was not functional as of October 2023. In its reply, University reiterated (March 2025) that it is in the process of making the swimming pool usable for beginners.

(iv) Failure of the University in assessing its power requirements resulted in excess expenditure of ₹ 1.67 crore at Dwarka campus and ₹ 0.43 crore at Surajmal Vihar campus during 2018-23 on account of fixed charges paid on excess sanctioned load.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU reviewed its power requirements and has now reduced contract demand from 1959 KVA to 1800 KVA for Dwarka campus and from 2041 KVA to 1150 KVA for Surajmal Vihar campus.

(v) Proposal for construction of Phase-II at Dwarka Campus which was initiated in April 2013 was still at planning stage as of December 2023. As per the plan, the Campus would be able to accommodate 8700 additional students once construction of Phase-II is completed.

The Department stated (March 2025) that PWD had submitted an estimate of ₹ 973.99 crore for development of Phase-II of Dwarka campus in March 2023 to DHE, GNCTD for accord of administrative approval and expenditure sanction.

Surajmal Vihar Campus

(i) Construction work at Campus at Surajmal Vihar which was to be completed in November 2019 was completed only in June 2023 with a delay of 27 months and taking over of various facilities of the campus from PWD were still in process as of October 2023. The Campus started functioning from 2021-22 amidst the construction activities.

The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of University/PWD of January 2024 that major causes of delay were reduced space due to huge excavation work of earth for foundation work, stoppage of work due to spread of Covid 19, frequent ban imposed by NGT, proof checking of revised drawings etc. Reply is not acceptable as fact remains that out of total delay of 1329 days, delay of 368 days

was on account of handing over drawings/revised drawings and non-availability of funds, which could have been avoided with better co-ordination amongst the University, the Consultant Architect, Public Works Department and the Contractor.

4.3.2 Delhi Technological University (DTU)

The review showed the following deficiencies vis a vis infrastructure at DTU –

(i) Shortage of Classrooms: DTU has two campuses, one at Rohini with a student seating capacity of 8280 and the other at Vivek Vihar⁵ with a capacity of 1380. Against this, audit observed that the number of students enrolled was 13,908 in Rohini Campus and 1498 in Vivek Vihar Campus as of October 2023. As can be seen from table below that the classrooms in Rohini Campus were totally inadequate to accommodate the students enrolled:

Table 4.1: Availability of academic space in Rohini Campus of DTU

Phase of construction	Year of Completion of construction	Number of classrooms	Number of students that can be accommodated	Number of enrolled students as of October 2023	Shortage of academic space for number of students
Phase-I	1996	NA	3000	13908	5628
Stage I of Phase-II	2022	67	5280		
Total			8280	13908	

The shortage of classrooms was much more severe before completion of Stage-I of second phase of the Rohini campus in October 2022 which added classrooms for an additional 5280 students. The shortage of classrooms was a result of slow pace of infrastructure development in DTU as discussed below:

- The first phase of the Rohini campus constructed in the year 1996 had a student intake capacity of 3000.
- In the year 2013, when student population reached over 9000, University decided to create infrastructure for 13000 students in five phases. The proposed Phase-II included construction of nine buildings by January 2015.
- The proposal for Stage-I of Phase-II with five buildings was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee only in July 2018 and by the Cabinet in August 2018.
- The work of construction of Stage-I of Phase-II of DTU for creating academic infrastructure for 5280 students was awarded in September 2019, with stipulated date of start and completion of the work as 23 September 2019 and 23 December 2020. The work was actually completed on 18 October 2022 with a delay of 22 months out of which delay of seven months was due to delay in handing over drawings/revised

⁵ Started functioning from Academic Session 2017-18.

drawings or late approval of designs/material while academic session 2022-23 was started amidst construction activities.

- Audit also observed that processes of handing/taking over of various facilities of the campus from PWD were still going on as of October 2023. Further enhancement in infrastructure was yet to be taken up by DTU. As a result, infrastructure for only 8280 students were available for nearly 14000 students enrolled in Rohini Campus in 2023-24.

The Department stated (March 2025) that in DTU, 145 classrooms are adequate for the present student capacity and students are divided in classrooms and laboratories during their study hours. The Board of Management of DTU in its 53rd meeting approved the proposal for necessary infrastructure development for 22000 students in future. Fact remains that there was shortage of space as observed during joint physical verification in October 2023 as extra benches were placed in the teacher's podium area to accommodate more students in the class rooms in old academic building.

(ii) DTTE approved (February 2019) **construction of World Class Skill Centre (WCSC)** at DTU through Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC) which was to be made functional from 2022-23 onwards with two certificate courses (logistics management and film production) catering to 120 students. However, the construction work was awarded more than two years later in September 2021 at a cost of ₹ 5.55 crore, to be completed by July 2022. During a joint physical inspection of the Rohini campus of DTU in October 2023, Audit observed that the work of construction had fully stopped, with physical progress in the construction work at 80 *per cent* and the WCSC was yet to be made functional.

The Department stated (March 2025) that work was not carried out further by DTTDC as DTTE did not release the funds due to less allocation under the budget head during 2023-24. Thus, the timelines were breached at all stages of the work and the building is still not operational (October 2023).

(iii) In view of limited availability of hostel beds, priority is given to students coming from outside Delhi while **allotting hostel accommodation**, as per the hostel allotment Rules of the University. As of November 2023, there were 1733 hostel beds available for boys and 766 beds for girls in various hostels of the University. As per data provided, during 2018-20 and 2022-23⁶, 1546 students from Delhi were provided hostel accommodation while about 1300 students from outside Delhi were awaiting hostel accommodation. However, detailed data on application for and allotment of hostel beds at the University was not made available and in the absence of records relating to the allotment process, Audit could not verify fairness and objectivity in the allotment of hostel accommodation.

⁶ Classes were held online in 2020-21 and 2021-22

DTU stated (March 2024) that no undergraduate student of Outside-Delhi category was denied the hostel facility and a hard copy of data in this regard was not maintained as the data is voluminous. The reply is untenable as there were many students from outside Delhi awaiting hostel accommodation as seen by audit during the perusal of data on hostel accommodation.

The Department furnished (March 2025) revised data for the period 2018-20 and 2022-23 on hostel allocation to students in DTU. However, it was not supported by any documentary evidence and hence audit could not validate it.

4.3.3 DPSRU

The University at present has one campus in an area of 10.5 acres at Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.

(i) Shortage of Classrooms: Against a seating capacity of 1157, there were 2800 students enrolled in the University indicating a shortage of classrooms.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DPSRU has noted the audit observation and has taken necessary steps like construction of a new building, to resolve the shortage of classrooms.

(ii) Irregularities in execution and monitoring of deposit works: The University executes various types of infrastructure works, out of grants-in-aid received from DTTE, through two executing agencies- the Public Works Department (PWD) and Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC). In case of 34 deposit works executed by PWD/DTTDC during the period 2018-23, Audit observed as under:

(a) Expenditure of ₹ 1.05 crore on capital works such as construction of internal roads, providing and installation of air conditioners, construction of room space with steel structure etc., were incurred out of Grant-in-aid - General Maintenance & Repair instead of the Head Grant-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets.

The Department stated (March 2025) that initially the payment was made by DPSRU from the GIA-General maintenance and repair but later on at the time of finalisation of annual accounts, payments were booked under GIA-creation of capital assets. Reply is not acceptable as it is not supported with any documentary evidence.

(b) In case of 100 *per cent* of the **deposit works**, the executing agencies did not furnish award letter, monthly financial and physical report etc. to DPSRU as per the terms and conditions of expenditure sanction. Also, executing agencies neither submitted the status of unspent balance nor refunded the same along with interest earned, if any to DPSRU. DPSRU did not pursue the matter either.

The Department stated (March 2025) that University has noted the audit observation regarding maintenance of records in coordination with executing agencies.

(c) The work relating to the construction of a separate block for expanding **World Class Skill Centre** in DPSRU was awarded (November 2021) to DTTDC with a stipulated date of completion by July 2022. The work was yet to be completed as of December 2023 but no action was taken against the contractor for recovering liquidated damages for the delay.

(d) While scrutinizing the records and during **physical verification of the infrastructure** of Academy of Sports Sciences and Research Management (ASSRM) of DPSRU, it was noticed that facilities for swimming, gymnastics (girls), volleyball, table tennis and yoga fitness and wellness were not available, as required by curriculum of PG course in sports science.

The Department stated (March 2025) that audit observation has been noted for compliance in future.

4.3.4 Irregularities in procurement of equipment

Irregularities observed in procurement of equipment are as under

(i) **Lack of adherence to GFR 2017:** Audit observed that in case of 10 works involving expenditure of ₹ 1.59 crore, DPSRU purchased individual items of work of the composite estimates of these works through GeM, without obtaining bids on GeM, though the estimated amount for the work in each of these 10 cases was more than ₹ 5 lakh. This was clear violation of Rule 149 of General Financial Rules and University was not able to secure competitive rates for these works. The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of the University that, in the said cases, proposal for different items was received, so different items were purchased from GeM portal under Rule 149 (i) and (ii) of GFRs, which did not require obtaining of bids. Reply is not acceptable as the said items were of similar nature and estimated amount in each of the 10 cases was above ₹ 5 lakh, mandating obtaining of bids under Rule 149 (iii) of GFRs.

(ii) **Sub-standard Procurement:** Audit observed that DPSRU had procured 25 equipment amounting to ₹ 4.45 crore for various laboratories without ensuring that the equipment met the required specifications.

The Department stated (March 2025) that University procured the equipment after the indenter's confirmation regarding specification, quality, pricing etc. The reply is not tenable as the specifications and quality of procured equipment are different from original indent proposed by the indenter.

4.3.5 Joint Physical inspection of Universities

Joint physical inspection of the campuses of the three Universities was conducted by the Audit Team and representatives of the Universities concerned. Deficiencies noticed, such as inadequate infrastructure. Non-utilisation of available infrastructure/ equipment, have been summarised in **Annexure 4.3**.

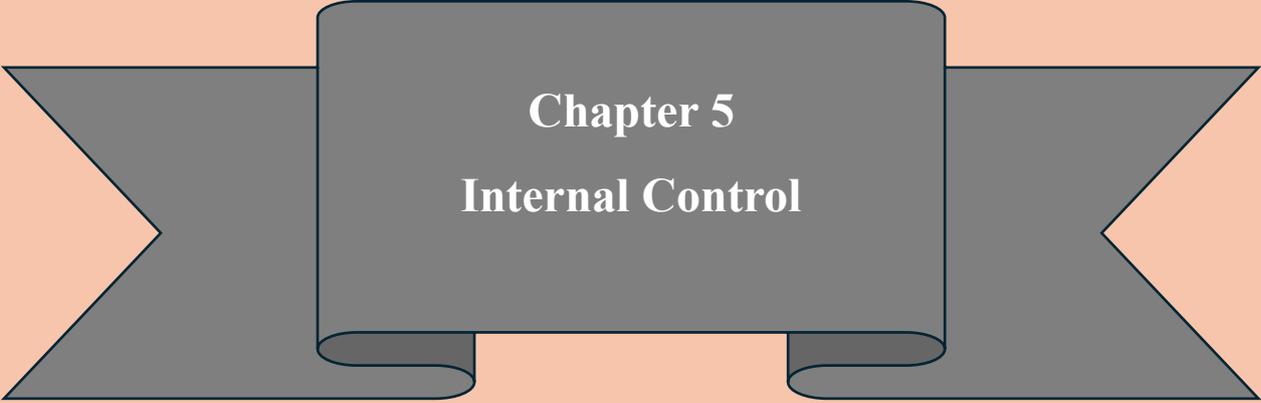
In its reply, GGSIPU stated (January 2024) in respect of Dwarka campus that it has noted the observation with respect to non-utilization/non availability of adequate

infrastructure for compliance and open area near badminton court has now been cleared. As regards the Surajmal Vihar campus, it was stated that appropriate corrective measures to address the issue of non-utilization/non availability of adequate infrastructure have been taken/initiated.

The Department stated (March 2025) that lifts in old academic block of Rohini campus of DTU have become functional; scrap materials from Electrical Engineering Department and Central Staircase area have been removed; dumped machinery/equipment of EDUSAT have been removed and at Vivek Vihar campus, the work of repair of academic building has been taken up and boundary wall has been repaired.

Thus, the class rooms available in Dwarka Campus of GGSIPU, Rohini Campus of DTU and DPSRU were grossly inadequate to accommodate the students enrolled. Despite this, there were delays in planning and completion of infrastructure projects resulting in cost overrun. In some cases the infrastructure created and equipment procured were not being utilised.

Recommendation 7: The Universities should fix points of responsibility for coordination & monitoring in creation of infrastructure, such as classrooms and hostels for students, and timely utilization of assets created.



Chapter 5
Internal Control

Chapter 5

Internal Control

- **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.**

Internal controls are safeguards that are put in place by the management of an organisation to provide assurance that its operations are proceeding as planned. These are also designed to provide reasonable assurance that the entity's general objectives are being achieved. Deficiencies in internal control in the three selected universities are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

5.1 Absence of institutional bodies/internal committees

There are several bodies such as Governing Body, Board of School of Studies etc. for providing directions and overseeing the functions of Universities. Audit observed deficiencies in formation and functioning of such bodies in these Universities as under:

5.1.1 Shortcomings in constitution of Board of School of Studies

Ordinance 2 (March 2005) of the GGSIPU requires every School to have a Board of School of Studies (BSS) to recommend the courses and syllabi of Studies in various programs assigned to the School and co-ordinate the teaching and research work. Similar provisions are there in Ordinance 2 (February 2010) of DTU and statutes and Ordinances (April 2021) of DPSRU also mandated constitution of Board of Studies (BoS).

(i) Audit observed that during 2018-23, in eight out of 14 University Schools of **GGSIPU**, BSSs did not have any teachers from the affiliated colleges as member as required and in case of remaining Schools, it was not as per norms. The

exclusion of teachers of affiliated colleges from BSSs deprived them of diverse perspectives and insights especially in the cases where programs were being run exclusively in affiliated colleges. Audit also observed delay in re-constitution of BSSs after their tenure of two years and/or non-adherence to norms regarding composition in the 14 University Schools and two Centres for Excellence (**Annexure 5.1**).

In its reply, University attributed (January 2024) the delay to outbreak of COVID-19 and stated that observation of the Audit is noted for future compliance. It was further stated that practice of including teachers of affiliated colleges in BSS was discontinued as per decision of Board of Management. The reply is untenable as Audit observed cases of delay in/non-constitution of BSS even before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Further, BOM does not have the mandate to supersede provisions of a University Ordinance.

(ii) **DTU** did not provide the details and records relating to constitution of BoS in case of 12 out of total 17 of its Academic Departments. Audit observed that during the period 2018-23, the representation of Associate Professors in BoS was not as per norms in five Departments of DTU, records of which were furnished to audit. In these five Departments, BoS was not functioning as the tenure of the BoS expired and were not reconstituted in time. In case of Biotechnology, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Environmental Engineering Departments, there were delays of 18 months, 12 months and 16 months respectively in re-constitution of BoS after expiry of tenure of the previous BoS.

The Department stated (March 2025) that constitution of BoS was delayed in five departments due to Covid 19 pandemic and in absence of Associate Professors, the senior most Assistant Professors were considered in the constitution of BoS. The University has now revised the constitution of BoS. Reply is silent on non-production of records relating to constitution of BoS in the remaining 12 departments.

(iii) In **DPSRU**, the BoSs were formed in September 2021, after a significant delay of six years of establishment of the University and before that, there was no institutional mechanism for deliberating and deciding matters relating to curriculum of various programs run by the University.

In its reply, University stated that the BoS was constituted in 2018 and the academic monitoring committees were there in all the schools. Reply is not supported by any documentary evidence and hence unverifiable.

Thus, mandatory BSS/BoS required in order to recommend the courses and syllabi of Studies in various programs assigned to the schools and to co-ordinate the teaching and research work between institutions were not constituted as per rules in all three Universities, thereby impacting the coordination and cross-fertilization of ideas for the benefit of the academic community.

5.1.3 Shortcomings in constitution/functioning of other committees

(i) As per Ordinances of **DPSRU**, various committees/councils were to be formed for effective administration of affairs relating to students and University staff. Audit observed that *Committees against ragging and sexual harassment* were formed only in July 2022 and *Committees for grievance redressal* were formed only in June 2023. *Student's disciplinary committee* was yet to be formed and **DPSRU** did not have Students' council since September 2020. The University in its reply stated (January 2024) that the student's disciplinary committee would be formed soon. The Department reiterated (March 2025) the reply of the University.

(ii) As per Section 8 of the UGC (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in Higher Educational Institutions-HEIs) Regulations 2015, the process of enquiry and decision on complaints of sexual harassment were required to be completed within 130 days of receipt of complaint by the Internal Complaint Committee (ICC). In three complaints received in **Dwarka Campus, GGSIPU** took 22 months to complete the proceedings in one case, more than nine months in the second case and on a complaint received November 2019, the proceedings have been stopped.

The Department stated (March 2025) that University attributed the delay in proceedings to large number of examination issues, gaps and pendency.

Audit also observed that ICC constituted in August 2023 at **Surajmal Vihar campus, GGSIPU** was presided over by an Associate Professor instead of a Professor with no representation from students and only one member from the non-teaching staff (as against prescribed two).

In its reply, **GGSIPU** stated (January 2024) that the audit observation has been noted for compliance.

5.2 Mechanism for quality assurance

A mechanism for quality assurance should be an integral part of any organisation to ensure adherence to rules and regulations and standards of quality in the functioning of all the branches of the organisation. In Universities, the quality assurance is derived through *Academic Audits* as well as *Administrative Audits*

of various branches. Audit observed deficiencies in the system of quality assurance in the three Universities as under:

(i) GGSIPU - In terms of Statute 33 of GGSIPU, a cell named Indraprastha Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IIQAC) was established to facilitate University's overall quality up-gradation through ensuring continual improvement in the entire gamut of activities of the University and assuring all the stakeholders of the accountability of the University for its own quality and probity. Clause 2.1 of the Statute 33 provides that the IIQAC shall take up structured Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA) on a continual basis and in the process, facilitate overall quality of the University. AAAs are being conducted annually from 2017 to understand the existing system and assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges faced by the Departments along with their achievements.

Scrutiny of records for the period 2018-23 revealed that coverage of Schools or Centres of Excellence (CoE) by IIQAC varied through the years with no AAA conducted in 2019-20 and 2022-23. While AAA was conducted in respect of 11 and 13 out of 14 Schools/CoE during 2018-19 and 2020-21 respectively, AAA of only eight out of 16 Schools/CoE was conducted in 2021-22. Further, the audit consisted of only obtaining responses in the form of check-lists by the audited University Schools and no audit report or follow up action was initiated for shortcomings noticed. Audit also observed that only 13 meetings of IIQAC were held against 20 required during 2018-23.

In its reply, GGSIPU stated (January 2024) that conduct of academic audit for the years 2019-21 was affected due to Covid-19 and academic audit for 2022-23 is yet to be taken up and AAA Proforma is being revised to clearly capture follow up action on shortcomings noticed. Further, Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has conducted the AAA till Academic year 2023-24. Further, audit is being standardised to make it paperless and implementation of Samarth e-governance ERP is under way at the University.

(ii) DTU - Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) was established in December 2015 in pursuance of the XII Plan guidelines of UGC. However, DTU has accorded low priority to IQAC as is evident from the fact that the post of the Director (IQAC) was never filled up and the charge was always held by a senior faculty of the University on additional charge basis. Further, against the prescribed quarterly meetings, IQAC held just four meetings during the five year review period of 2018-23.

DTU did not provide any record regarding conduct of Administrative Audits during 2018-23 hence Audit could not verify whether such audits were conducted. Also, Academic Audits for the year 2022-23 were yet to be taken up as of December 2023. Audit observed that observations mentioned in the Academic audit reports of 2018-22 remained persistent, indicating lack of follow up/corrective action. Moreover, Civil Engineering, Design, Humanities and Mechanical Engineering Departments were awarded Grade-B, which means 'not acceptable' as per the grading system of the IQAC.

In its reply, University stated (January 2024) that -

- It is planning to conduct more meetings of IQAC in future.
- grades will certainly improve in further academic audit cycles
- all activities of IQAC are handled by a senior faculty with utmost care, sincerity and efficacy.

The reply is silent on conducting of Administrative Audit.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU has conducted the academic audit for academic year 2022-23 and observations have been forwarded to the HoDs concerned for follow up actions.

(iii) **DPSRU** - IQAC was created in May 2019, but it was not functional and started functioning only after it was reconstituted on 20 August 2020. Thereafter also, Academic and Administrative Audits of various schools and departments of the University were carried out only for the academic year 2021-22 and no follow up action on the outcome of audit was found on record.

In the absence of regular academic and administrative audit of various branches of university, and a weak follow-up mechanism, no assurance could be drawn by Audit with regard to efficacy of internal quality assurance wings of these Universities.

5.3 Management Information System and office automation

A good Management Information System (MIS) would help an organisation in taking informed decisions relating to its functions by collecting and collating data from all the branches and presenting the same in a meaningful form. Deficiencies observed in establishment and functioning of the Universities are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) In **GGSIPO**, there was *no centralised and integrated Management Information System* for its various branches for easy, accurate and consistent data

retrieval and to facilitate real time reporting on performance. Various functional wings of the University were completing the whole cycle of their assigned functions from data entry to MIS reports, either manually or with the help of a stand-alone software and data retrieval/sharing pertaining to previous years was a huge challenge for everyone concerned.

The Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU has successfully implemented Samarth application and Academic, Administrative and recruitment module were fully functional, while University was planning to go live with File monitoring system and leave monitoring modules from January 2025 onwards.

(ii) **DTU implemented Cloud based University Management System (CUMS)** at a total cost of ₹ 72 lakh to automate all the functions of the University and the system went go-live after all the 18 wings of the University submitted (October 2018) satisfactory reports on the functioning of the system. However, despite satisfactory reports during User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase, the modules of only Examination and Result wings were being used, thereby indicating that the reports regarding satisfactory deployment of the CUMS as provided by various wings of DTU were erroneous.

DTU stated (March 2024) that 4 modules/sub modules of CUMS were pending for delivery and some of the delivered modules had performance issues and it has withheld ₹ 8 lakh from the vendor along with Performance guarantee of ₹ 8.05 lakh. It was further stated that DTU has already started data migration from CUMS ERP to Samarth portal. The fact remains that it could not automate its functions even after spending ₹ 64 lakh (₹ 72 - ₹ 8 Lakh PG withheld).

The Department stated (March 2025) that DTU has started implementation of new Samarth¹ ERP system with effect from academic year 2023-24.

(iii) **DPSRU** - Audit observed that during 2018-23, various functional wings of DPSRU were carrying out all their assigned functions, from data entry to MIS reports, either manually or with the help of a stand-alone software and data retrieval/sharing pertaining to previous years was a huge challenge for everyone concerned.

In October 2022, DPSRU floated tenders for development and implementation of Integrated University Management System (IUMS) against which it received two bids. One of the bidders quoted rate per student and the other quoted ₹ 30.39 lakh

¹ "Samarth" is an initiative by the Ministry of Education. GoI started in 2019, through which the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are provided with a fully managed, cloud based, comprehensive ERP that is custom built for HEIs of the country.

for the whole project. DPSRU awarded the contract to the first bidder although at the time of acceptance of tender, the bidder specified ₹ 37.48 lakh (for 2500 students) which resulted in award of work at higher cost.

As per clause 6.4 of the RFP, the vendor was required to submit monthly progress report to the University, but no such report was found on record. Further, as per the prescribed schedule of implementation, the system implementation of IUMS should have been in the third phase by December 2023. However, the implementation process was in the first phase only as of December 2023. The vendor also failed to provide training and online help pages for the users and on-site resource deployment plan for the proper functioning of the IUMS, as required under provisions of the RFP.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the University is in process of evaluating the performance of the vendor and the payment will be released strictly on the basis of the performance of the vendor.

Thus, in the absence of functioning management information systems, these Universities were deprived of the advantage of technology to manage its affairs in a more efficient and effective manner.

5.4 Amendments in Ordinances/Statutes not notified by the University

Out of six Statutes and seven Ordinances so far made by DTU, three Statutes on manner of appointment, terms and conditions of service of teachers/academic staff and their seniority, made during 2019, were yet to be notified in the official gazette as of December 2023. Lack of notification impacts the enforceability of the amendments if ever an issue arose, in a court of law and is thus a serious administrative lapse. In its reply, DTU stated (March 2024) that on recent directions received from DTTE, it has constituted a Committee to revise these statutes to keep them in line with guidelines of UGC, AICTE and DoPT. The Department stated (March 2025) that approval of the competent authority will be obtained for notification, on receipt of complete proposal from DTU.

5.5 Physical verification of stock not conducted

Rule 213 of General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 provides the procedure for conduct of physical verification of Fixed Assets and consumable goods and materials. Audit observed that physical verification of stock was either not being conducted regularly as provided in GFRs or the results were not being properly analysed to ensure that all the items purchased are available physically with these Universities, as discussed below:

(i) In GGSIPU, physical verification of non-consumable stocks for the year 2022-23 was not conducted as of January 2024. It was also observed that outcome of the verification of previous years was not recorded in the corresponding register, as required under Rule 213 of GFRs 2017. Further, physical verification of fixed assets costing ₹ 4.38 crore purchased from funds under Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) and Sponsored Projects during the period 2018-23 was not conducted during the audit period.

In its reply, GGSIPU stated (January 2024) that physical verification of non-consumable stocks for 2022-23 is under process and audit observation regarding covering assets purchased from funds under FRGS and Sponsored projects in the annual physical inspection has been noted for compliance. Further, the Department stated (March 2025) that GGSIPU is regularly carrying out the physical verification of consumable and non-consumable stocks and the same for the year 2023-24 is in progress.

(ii) In DTU, though all non-consumable items are purchased centrally by the Stores and Purchase (S&P) Wing, stock registers of these items are maintained by the Department to which these have been issued. Physical verification of stock was also done department-wise by teams formed for this purpose. The verification was being conducted biennially instead of annually as prescribed under GFRs. Although verification was carried out in September 2019 and November 2021, DTU was not in a position to ensure that all the items purchased were accounted for as no consolidated data on the items purchased was being maintained by the S&P Wing and the reports were simply being placed in the records.

The Department stated (March 2025) that the physical verification for 2021-23 is under process in DTU and from April 2023 the University will conduct physical verification annually, instead of bi-annually.

(iii) DPSRU did not conduct Physical verification of non-consumable items and fixed assets during the years 2018-19, 2020-21 and 2021-22, as required under the General Finance Rules.

The Department stated (March 2025) that DPSRU did not conduct physical verification of stock during 2020-22 due to Covid-19 conditions and has conducted the physical verification from 2022-23 onwards.

Thus, with the absence of internal audits and other checks and balances, the internal control and monitoring systems of these Universities were not robust

enough to ensure that the Universities are functioning as effectively as they should be.

Recommendation 8: The Universities should conduct Academic and Administrative Audits regularly to mitigate weaknesses in various processes and procedures.



(AMAN DEEP CHATHA)

New Delhi

Dated: 04 December 2025

Principal Accountant General (Audit), Delhi

Countersigned

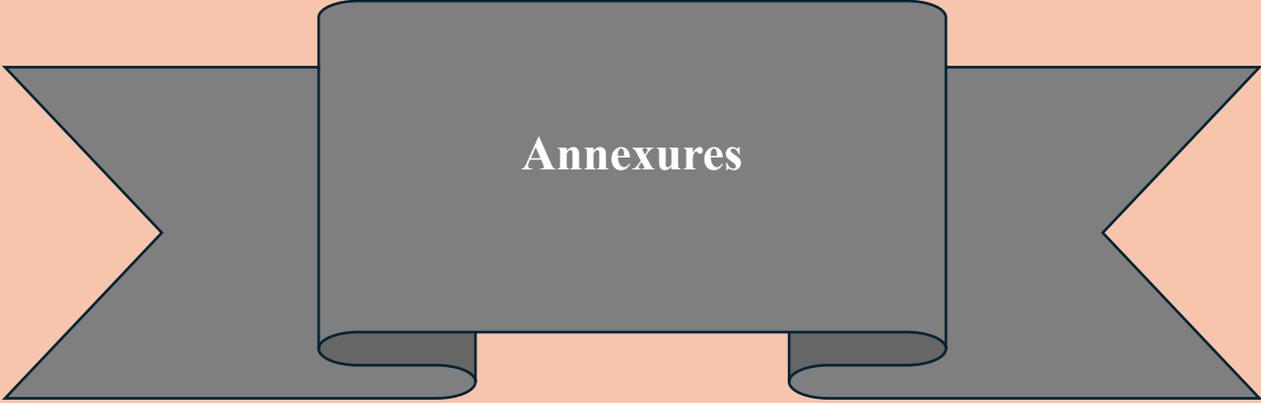


(K. SANJAY MURTHY)

New Delhi

Dated: 08 December 2025

Comptroller and Auditor General of India



Annexures

Annexure 1.1
(Referred to in paragraph 1.4)
List of selected Universities and affiliated colleges of GGSIPU

(A) Directorate of Higher Education

Sl. No.	Name of selected University
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU)
List of selected 12 self-financed affiliated colleges of GGSIPU	
1	Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology, Sector-22 Rohini, Delhi-85 (B. Tech)
2	Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies – Technical Campus, AU Block (Outer Ring Road), Pitampura, New Delhi
3	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Professional Studies, Sector - 11, (Opposite Metro Station) Dwarka, New Delhi – 110075
4	Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute of Computer Applications & Management, A4, PaschimVihar, New Delhi – 110063
5	Delhi Institute of Rural Development, (Sister Branch of DIRD), G. T. Karnal Road, Village Nangli Poonna, Delhi-110036.
6	Kasturi Ram college of Higher Education, Village Kureni Narela, Delhi-110040
7	Guru Nanak College of Education, (Minority Educational Institutions) Road No. 75, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi – 110026
8	Gitarattan Institute of Advanced Studies & Training, D-Block, Sector-7, Rohini, Delhi – 110085
9	Periyar School of Architecture, 1&2 Institutional Area, Jasola, New Delhi-25
10	Sri Ram Institute of Teacher Education Village Bamnoli, Sector-28, Dwarka, New Delhi -110045
11	St. Lawrence College of Higher Education, Geeta Colony, Facility Center, Delhi – 110030
12	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001
List of selected 2 Government Aided Affiliated colleges of GGSIPU	
1.	Dr. BSA Hospital Medical College, Sector 6, Rohini Delhi-110085
2.	Panna Dai School of Nursing, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar Clock Tower, New Delhi 110064

(B) Directorate of Training and Technical Education

Sl. No.	Name of selected Universities
1.	Delhi Technological University
2.	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University

Annexure 2.1
(Referred to in Chapter II (Introduction))

List of University Schools of Studies (USS) and Centres of Excellence (CoE) of GGSIPU

Sl.No.	Name of Schools/CoE
	I Dwarka Campus
1.	University School of Bio Technology
2.	University School of Chemical Technology
3.	University School of Humanities and Social sciences
4.	University School of Basic and Applied Sciences
5.	University School of Medicine and Para-Medical Health Sciences
6.	University School of Education
7.	University School of Information and communication Technology
8.	University School of Law and legal studies
9.	University School of Management Studies
10.	University School of Environment Management
11.	University School of Mass Communication
12.	Centre of Excellence in Pharmaceutical Sciences
13.	University Centre for Disaster Management Studies
	II Surajmal Vihar Campus
14.	University School of Automation and Robotics
15.	University School of Design and Innovation
16.	University School of Architecture and Planning

Source: Information provided by the University

Annexure 2.2
(Referred to in Chapter II (Introduction))
List of Academic Departments and University Schools of DTU

Sl.No.	Name of Schools/CoE
	I Rohini, Bawana Road Campus
1.	Electrical Engineering Department
2.	Electronics and Communication Engineering Department
3.	Civil Engineering Department
4.	Environmental Engineering Department
5.	Mechanical Engineering Department
6.	Biotechnology Department
7.	Applied Physics Department
8.	Applied Chemistry Department
9.	Design Department
10.	Humanities Department
11.	Delhi School of Management
12.	Software Engineering Department
13.	Computer Science & Engineering Department
14.	Information Technology Department
15.	Applied Mathematics Department
	II Vivek Vihar Campus
16.	University School of Management and Entrepreneurship

Source: Information provided by the University

Annexure 2.3
(Referred to in paragraph 2.2.2.1(i))

Details of Programmes of the University Schools of GGSIPU with low admissions against the sanctioned intake during 2018-23

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Name of School	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
			Intake	Filled	Percentage of Under-utilisation	Intake	Filled	Percentage of Under-utilisation	Intake	Filled	Percentage of Under-utilisation	Intake	Filled	Percentage of Under-utilisation	Intake	Filled	Percentage of Under-utilisation
1.	M. Tech. (Engineering Physics)	USBAS	18	02	89	21	00	100	21	01	95	21	00	100	18	00	100
2.	M. Tech Nano (Science & Technology)	USBAS	15	08	47	15	02	87	17	00	100	16	03	81	16	03	81
3.	M. Tech (Chemical Engineering)	USCT	30	01	97	33	06	82	30	04	87	30	06	80	30	02	93
4.	M. Tech (ECE)-Weekend	USICT	60	13	78	60	08	87	60	15	75	66	03	95	66	05	92
5.	M. Tech (CSE)-Weekend	USICT	60	42	30	60	27	55	60	27	55	66	14	79	66	08	88
6.	M. Tech (Robotics and automation)	USICT	18	08	56	18	00	100	21	10	52	21	03	86	21	09	57
7.	MBA (Disaster Management)-Weekend	CDMS	60	17	72	60	16	73	60	22	63	66	13	80	66	04	94
8.	Post Graduate Diploma (Disaster Management)	CDMS	00	00	0	00	00	00	60	00	100	66	00	100	55	00	100
9.	M.SC (Natural Resource Management)	USEM	25	14	44	28	09	68	28	07	75	28	03	89	28	02	93
10.	M. Tech (Bio Tech)	USBT	10	02	80	12	00	100	24	14	42	24	09	63	24	14	42
Total			296	107	64	307	68	78	381	100	74	398	54	86	395	47	88

Annexure 2.4
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.1)
Programmes run in University schools of GGSIPU with delay in syllabus revision

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Name of the School	Last Revision of the program	Number of years of not revising the syllabus
1.	Bachelor of Architecture	USAP	2018-19	04
2.	Doctor of Philosophy (Bio-Tech)	USBT	2017-18	05
3.	Doctor of Philosophy (Chemical Engineering)	USCT	2019-20	03
4.	Master of Technology (Computer science and engineering)-weekend	USICT	2014-15	08
5.	Master of Technology (Electronics and communication engineering)-weekend	USICT	2014-15	08
6.	Master of Law (Cyber Law and IPR)-Weekend	USLLS	2011-12	11
7.	Doctor of Philosophy (law and legal studies)	USLLS	2019-20	03
8.	Master of Business Administration (Disaster Management)-weekend	CDMS	2018-19	04
9.	PG Diploma in Disaster Management	CDMS	2018-19	04

Source: Information compiled by Audit from data provided by the University

Annexure 2.5
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.1)

Programmes run in affiliated colleges of GGSIPU with no syllabus revision for last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Name of the school	Last Revision of the programme	Number of years of not revising the syllabus
1.	Bachelor of Architecture	USAP	2018-19	04
2.	Advance Diploma in child guidance and counselling	USE	2012-13	10
3.	B.A. (Hons.) (Economics)	USHSS	2018-19	04
4.	BDS (Bachelor of Dental Surgery)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
5.	Diploma in Ophthalmology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
6.	MD Physiology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
7.	MD Biochemistry	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
8.	MD Pharmacology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
9.	MD Pathology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
10.	MD Microbiology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
11.	MD Forensic Medicine	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
12.	MD Community Medicine	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
13.	MD General Medicine	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
14.	MD Paediatrics	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
15.	MD Radiology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
16.	MD Psychiatry	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
17.	MD Dermatology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
18.	MD Anaesthesiology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
19.	MD Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
20.	MD (Radiotherapy)	USM&PMHS	2012-13	10
21.	MD sports Medicine	USM&PMHS	2015-16	07
22.	MS Anatomy	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
23.	MS General Surgery	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
24.	MS Orthopaedics	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
25.	MS obstetrics and Gynaecology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
26.	MS Ophthalmology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
27.	MS Otorhinolaryngology (Ear, Nose &Throat)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
28.	DM Cardiology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
29.	DM Neurology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
30.	DM Nephrology	USM&PMHS	2017-18	05
31.	DM Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
32.	DM Cardiac Anaesthesia	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
33.	M.Ch. Cardiothoracic and vascular surgery	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
34.	M.Ch Neurosurgery	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
35.	M.Ch. Paediatrics Surgery	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
36.	M.Ch. Urology	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
37.	BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery)	USM&PMHS	2012-13	10
38.	BHMS (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery)	USM&PMHS	2010-11	12
39.	BPT (Bachelor of Physiotherapy)	USM&PMHS	2018-19	04
40.	B.Sc. (Medical Lab Technology)	USM&PMHS	2010-11	12
41.	Bachelor of Occupational Therapy	USM&PMHS	2006-07	16
42.	Bachelor of Prosthetic and Orthotics	USM&PMHS	2017-18	05
43.	B.Sc. (Medical Technology Radiotherapy)	USM&PMHS	2008-09	14
44.	Bachelor of Occupational Therapy (Neurology)	USM&PMHS	2007-08	15
45.	Masters in Prosthetics & Orthotics (MPO)	USM&PMHS	2017-18	05
46.	M. Phil (Psychiatry Social Work)	USM&PMHS	2015-16	07
47.	Post basic nursing	USM&PMHS	2018-19	04
48.	Masters in Physiotherapy (Neurology)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
49.	Masters in Physiotherapy (Musculoskeletal)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
50.	Masters in Physiotherapy (Sports)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09
51.	Masters in Physiotherapy (Cardiopulmonary)	USM&PMHS	2013-14	09

Source: Information compiled by Audit from data provided by the University

Annexure 2.6
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.1)
List of programmes of University Departments of DTU for which syllabus was not revised

Sl.no.	Program Name	Name of Department	Last revision of the programme	Number of years of not revising the syllabus
1.	M. Tech computer Science & Engineering	Computer Science Engineering	2018-19	04
2.	M. Tech Information Systems(ISY)	Information Technology	2018-19	04
3.	M. Tech Material Science & Technology (MST)	Applied Physics	2018-19	04
4.	M. Tech Micro-waves & Optical Communication(MOC)	Electronics & Communication Engineering	2018-19	04
5.	M. Tech VLSI Design & Embedded System(VLSI)	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2018-19	04
6.	M. Tech Bio-informatics (BIO)	Biotechnology Engineering	2018-19	04
7.	M. Tech Industrial Biotechnology(IBT)	Biotechnology Engineering	2018-19	04
8.	M. Tech Polymer Technology (PTE)	Applied chemistry	2018-19	04
9.	M. Tech Thermal Engineering (THE)	Mechanical Engineering	2018-19	04
10.	M. Tech Production Engineering(PRD)	Mechanical Engineering	2018-19	04
11.	M. Tech Control & Instrumentation (C&I)	Electrical Engineering	2018-19	04
12.	M. Tech Power System(PSY)	Electrical Engineering	2018-19	04
13.	M. Tech Structural Engineering (STE)	Civil Engineering	2018-19	04
14.	M. Tech Hydraulics & Water Resources Engineering (HRE)	Civil Engineering	2018-19	04
15.	M. Tech Geotechnical Engineering(GTE)	Civil Engineering	2018-19	04
16.	M. Tech Environmental Engineering(ENE)	Environment Engineering	2018-19	04
17.	M. Tech Geo informatics(GINF)	Civil Engineering	2018-19	04
18.	M.Sc. Physics	Applied Physics	2018-19	04

Source: Information compiled by Audit from data provided by the University

Annexure 2.7
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.1)
Details of programmes of DPSRU with delay in syllabus revision

Sl. No.	Name of Program	Year of Introduction	Number of years of not revising the syllabus
1.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutics)	2015-16	07
2.	M. Pharm (Industrial Pharmacy)	2017-18	05
3.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)	2015-16	07
4.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Analysis)	2017-18	05
5.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance)	2015-16	07
6.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs)	2015-16	07
7.	M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Biotechnology)	2017-18	05
8.	M. Pharm (Pharmacology)	2015-16	07
9.	M. Pharm (Phyto-chemistry & Pharmacognosy)	2015-16	07
10.	M. Pharm (Hospital Pharmacy)	2015-16	07
11.	M. Pharm (Cosmeceutics)	2017-18	05
12.	Ph.D (PM)	2017-18	05
13.	Sports Digitalization and Performance Management	2019-20	03

Source: Data from self-study report submitted to NAAC

Annexure 3.1
(Referred to in paragraph 3.2.2 (i) (d))
Details of 6 affiliated colleges of GGSIPU having less than 1.5 acre of land

Sl. No.	Name of Affiliated Institution	2018-19	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23
		Total Land (in Acre)			
1	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Professional Studies	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.64
2	Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute of Computer Applications & Management	0.50	0.50	NA	NA
3	Delhi Institute Of Rural Development, (Sister Branch of DIRD)	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
4	Kasturi Ram college of Higher Education	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
5	Guru Nanak College of Education, (Minority Educational Institutions)	-	0.25	0.25	0.25
6	Periyar School of Architecture	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99

Source: Application for affiliation submitted by the applicant institutes/JAC reports

Annexure 3.2
(Referred to in paragraph 3.2.2 (i) (d))
Details of affiliated colleges having less than 1.5 acre of land

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Total Land (in Acre)
1.	Action for Autism - National Centre for Autism India	0.29
2.	Ashtavakra Institute of Rehabilitation Sciences and Research	0.19
3.	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Information Technology, Kalkaji, New Delhi – 19	0.5
4.	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Physiotherapy, Kalkaji, New Delhi	0.5
5.	Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute of Professional Studies, Sector - 11, Dwarka, New Delhi – 110075	0.64
6.	Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute of Computer Applications & Management	0.5
7.	COMM-IT, Career Academy (Minority Educational Institution)	0.51
8.	Chanderprabhu Jain College Of Higher Studies & School of Law	0.86
9.	Delhi Institute Of Advanced Studies	0.83
10.	Delhi Institute of Rural Development	0.83
11.	Delhi Institute Of Rural Development, (Sister Branch of DIRD), Village Nangli Poona	1
12.	Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research	0.41
13.	Delhi Teachers Training College	0.53
14.	Gitarattan International Business School	0.56
15.	Guru Nanak College of Education, (Minority Educational Institutions)	0.21
16.	Guru Nanak Institute of Management	0.66
17.	Guru Ram Dass College of Education	0.74
18.	Ideal Institute of Management and Technology	0.43
19.	Institute of Information Technology & Management	0.65
20.	Institute of Innovation in Technology and Management	0.40
21.	Institute of Vocational Studies (Minority Educational Institution)	0.51
22.	Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj	0.42
23.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies	0.89
24.	Jagannath International Management School, Kalkaji	0.5
25.	Kamal Institute of Higher Education and Advanced Technology	0.52
26.	Kasturi Ram College of Higher Education	0.83
27.	Lakshmi Bai Batra College Of Nursing	1.23
28.	Lingaya's Lalita Devi Institute of Management & Sciences	0.76
29.	Leelawati Munshi College of Education,	0.74
30.	Madhu Bala Institute of Communication & Electronic Media	0.51
31.	Management Education & Research Institute	1
32.	National Heart Institute	0.52
33.	New Delhi Institute of Management	0.87
34.	Pradeep memorial Comprehensive College of Education	0.57
35.	R.C Institute of Technology	1
36.	Rukmani Devi Institute of Advanced Studies	0.75
37.	Sirifort Institute of Management Studies	0.41
38.	Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Institute of Management and Information Technology	0.42
39.	Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies	0.56
40.	Trinity Institute of Professional Studies	0.42
41.	Vastu Kala Academy	0.83
42.	V.D. Institute Of Technology	0.64

Source: 5th State Fee Regulatory Committee report

Annexure 4.1
(Referred to in paragraph 4.2.3)
Details of persons in position in crucial administrative posts of the University during 2018-23

GGSIU

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Posts sanctioned	Method of recruitment	Term/ Tenure	Person-in Position during 2018-23
1.	Registrar	2	Deputation/ promotion	Five years	1. Sh. Satnam Singh- 13.11.17 to 11.02.19 on deputation basis 2. Prof. P C Sharma- 12.02.19 (Additional charge) 3. Sh. K D Dogra- 12.02.19 to 09.09.19 (Deputation) 4. Sh. Ravi Dadhich- 09.09.19 to 18.10.21 (Deputation) 5. Sh. Sushil Kumar (Joint Registrar)- 18.10.21 to 31.10.21 (Additional charge) 6. Sh. Shailendra Singh Parihar- 01.11.21 to 09.06.22 (Deputation) 7. Sh. Manoj Kumar, IAS (Retd)- 09.06.22 to 30.08.22 (Contract-additional charge) 8. Ms. Sunita Shiva (Joint Registrar)- 31.08.22 to till date (Additional Charge)
2.	Controller of Finance	1	Deputation	Two years	1. Prof. Neena Sinha- 31.05.18 to 31.03.19 (Additional charge) 2. Ms. Rinku Gautam- 01.04.19 to 28.03.22 (Deputation) 3. Sh. Shailendra Singh Parihar, Registrar- 29.03.22 to 09.06.22 (Additional Charge) 4. Ms. Sunita Shiva (JR)- 10.06.22 to 17.08.22 (Additional Charge) 5. Sh. Narender Singh (CoA)- 18.08.22 to till date (on Deputation as Deputy Finance Officer looking after charge of CoF).
3.	Controller of Examination	1	Direct Recruitment/ Deputation/ intra University transfer	Five years	1. Prof. Pravin Chandra- 06.07.11 to 30.07.19 (Additional Charge) 2. Ms. Sunita Shiva (JR)- 30.07.19 to 16.03.20 (Additional Charge) 3. Prof. Prodyut Bhattacharya- 17.03.20 to 30.04.21 (Additional Charge) 4. Sh. Raju Nair- 09.04.21 to 29.04.23 (Deputation as CoE-I) 5. Dr. S L Bhandarkar (Deputy Director)- 01.11.21 to till date (Deputation as CoE-II) 6. Prof. Gulshan Kumar- 30.04.23 to till date (Additional Charge)
4.	Librarian	1	Information not available	Not available	1. Prof. Arinjay Jain- 19.02.19 to 03.07.19 (Additional charge) 2. Prof. Queeny Pradhan- 04.07.19 to 26.09.19 (Additional charge) 3. Dr. Savita Mittal (Dy. Librarian)- 26.09.19 to 27.07.23 (Additional charge) 4. Prof. Meenu Kapoor- 28.07.23 to till date (Additional charge)

DTU

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Posts sanctioned	Method of recruitment	Term/ Tenure	Person-in Position during 2018-23
1.	Vice Chancellor	1	Appointment by the Chancellor from a panel of three names, recommended by the search-cum-selection committee.	Five years	1. Prof. Yogesh Singh- 14.07.16 to 07.10.21 on regular basis 2. Prof. Jai Prakash Saini- 07.10.21 to 25.09.2023 (Additional charge) 3. Prof. S Indu-25.09.23 to 29.11.23 (Additional charge) 4. Prof. Prateek Sharma- 29.11.23 to till date on regular basis
2.	Pro-Vice Chancellor	2	Appointment by Board of Management on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor	Three years or Co-terminus with term of VC	1. Prof. Anu Singh Lather-17.01.17 to 20.02.19 on regular basis 2. Post vacant since February 2019 onwards 1. Prof. S K Garg- 17.01.17 to 16.01.20 on regular basis 2. Post vacant since January 2020 onwards
3.	Registrar	1	Direct Recruitment/ Deputation	Five years	1. Prof. Samsher- 14.03.17 to 15.04.21 (Additional charge) 2. Prof. Madhusudan Singh- 16.04.21 to till date (Additional charge)
4.	Controller of Finance	1	Direct Recruitment/ Deputation	Five years	1. Prof. Samsher- 30.10.17 to 31.12.20 (Additional charge) 2. Prof. Nirendra Dev- 01.01.21 to 07.12.21 (Additional charge) 3. Sh. Dharam Das Verma- 08.12.21 to 04.08.22 (Deputation) 4. Prof. Nirendra Dev- 01.09.22 to till date (Additional charge)
5.	Librarian	1	Information not available	Not available	1. Sh. Rama Kant Shukla- 29.12.95 to 31.07.22 on regular basis 2. Prof. Rachna Garg- 05.08.22 to till date (Additional charge)
6.	Director (IQAC)	No information	No Information	As decided in the Appointment Order.	1. Prof. M M Tripathi-01.01.18 to 31.12.20 (Additional charge) 2. Prof. Nirendra Dev-01.01.21 to 31.07.22 3. Prof. Neeta Pandey-01.08.22 to 31.07.25
7.	Chief Project Officer	No information	No Information	No Information	1. Sh. Bimal Jain-23.12.15 to 31.12.21 on deputation 2. Prof. Amit Srivastava-01.01.22 to till date (Additional charge)
8.	Executive Engineer	1	Direct recruitment/ Deputation	Not mentioned in the RR	1. Sh. Bimal Jain- 01.06.15 to 05.01.22 on deputation 2. Post vacant since January 2022 onwards.

Annexure 4.2
(Referred to in paragraph 4.2.4 (ii))
Year-wise details of the posts not sanctioned but filled on outsourced basis

1. Non-Teaching

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Attendant	179	184	208	207	211
2.	Nurse	03	03	04	03	03
3.	Cameraman	03	03	03	03	03
4.	Sports Coach	-	08	09	09	09
5.	Ground Man	-	02	02	02	02
6.	Video Editor	-	-	01	01	01
7.	Video Editor cum Media Manager	-	-	-	-	01
8.	Dy. Security Officer	-	01	01	01	01
9.	Incubator Manager	-	-	-	-	01
10.	Consultant	-	-	01	01	01

2. Technical Staff

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Lab Assistant	-	-	01	01	01
2.	Telephone Operator	-	-	01	01	01

Annexure 4.3
(Referred to in paragraph 4.3.5)
Deficiencies noticed during the joint physical inspections

GGSIPIU - Dwarka Campus

1. In one classroom (out of two) of University School of Education (USE), Audio facility was not available in one classroom.
2. Newly constructed Animal House for the Centre of Excellence for Pharmaceutical Sciences was being used as a store room for answer sheets.

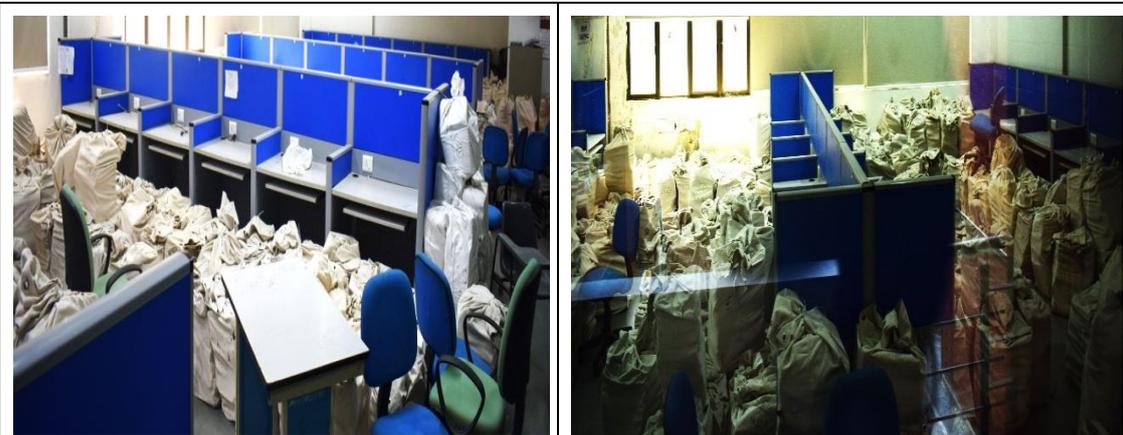


3. Open Area near Badminton Court has not been kept clean and it was seen that scrap material was dumped in that area.



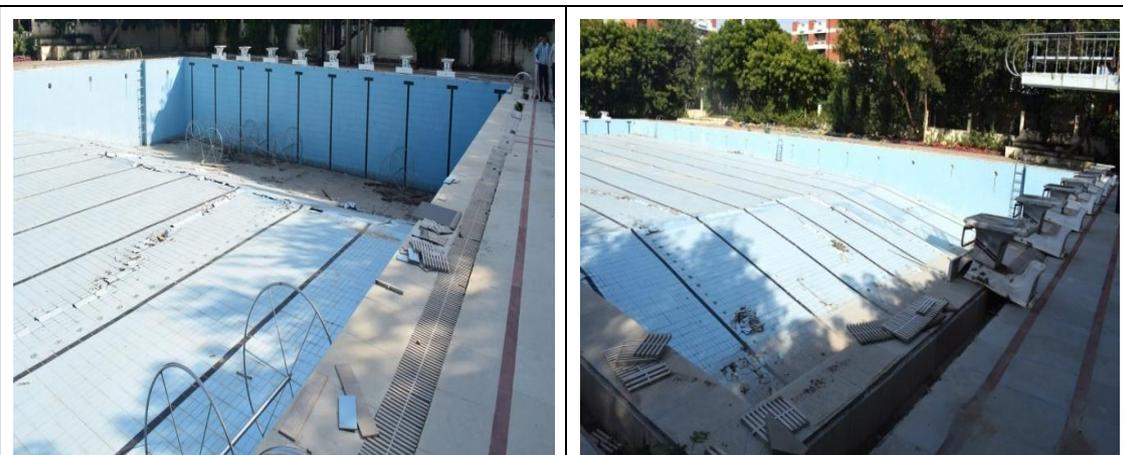
Scrap material dumped near badminton court

4. The University campus had functional 92 CCTVs in its Hostel Blocks. There was no CCTV coverage of USMC.
5. The computer lab of University School of Law and Legal Studies was used as a storage room for answer sheets of external exams.



Computer lab of USLLS being used as storage room for answer sheets of external exams and blank answer sheets

6. The swimming pool of the University was found non-functional.



Non-functional Swimming pool

7. PWD has installed CCTVs in the whole campus, but the system with control room(s) is yet to become functional.
8. University School of Automation and Robotics (USAR) –
 - Material testing labs (A-301 & A-302), Mechatronics (A-304) and Tutorial room (A-303) were not functional.
 - Against seating capacity of 32 each in Computer Labs A-203 & 204, 49 and 51 computer systems were found installed.
 - Maximum sitting capacity of a lecture halls/Class rooms was between 48 and 107 under four programs but 139 to 148 students were enrolled during 2022-23 session.

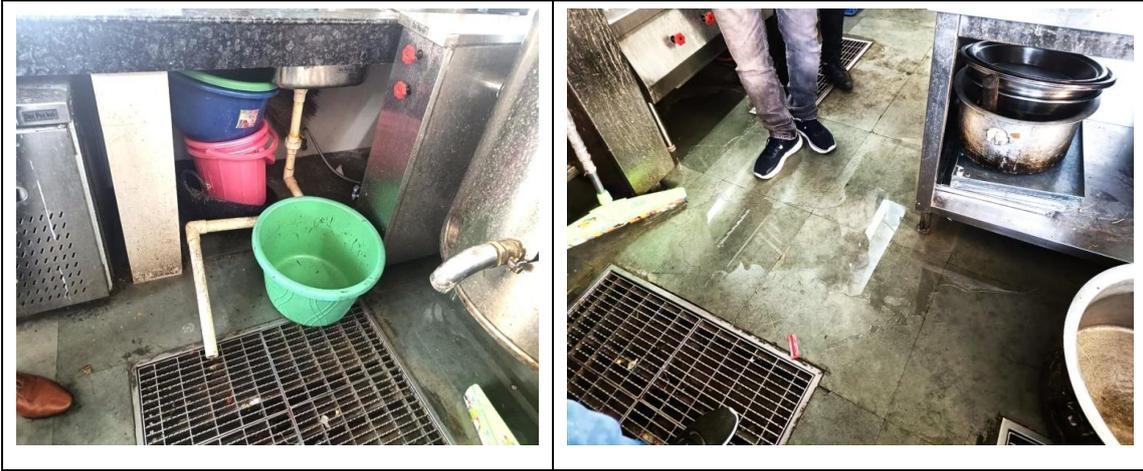
GGSIU - Surajmal Vihar Campus

9. University School of Design and innovation (USDI) –
 - Metal Printing Studio UB-03 was not functional and presently this studio was utilized by General Administration section for Central Store.
 - In Laser Cutting Workshop, two out of four machines were not functional due to non-receipt of code from manufacturer.
 - 3D printing rapid prototyping (B-201) – 12 computers and five 3D machines were not functional due to non-availability of Electricity point.
10. University School of Architecture and Planning (USAP) was shifted from Dwarka Campus to East Campus and is still not fully functional, though the 2023-24 Academic session has begun since August 2023.
11. Drinking water facility was not adequate in Academic Block as 72 taps were missing from water coolers.



Taps missing from Water Cooler

12. Teacher's hostel was not functional.
13. Mess was not functional in Girls Hostel.
14. There was water logging on the floor of the kitchen in Hostel.

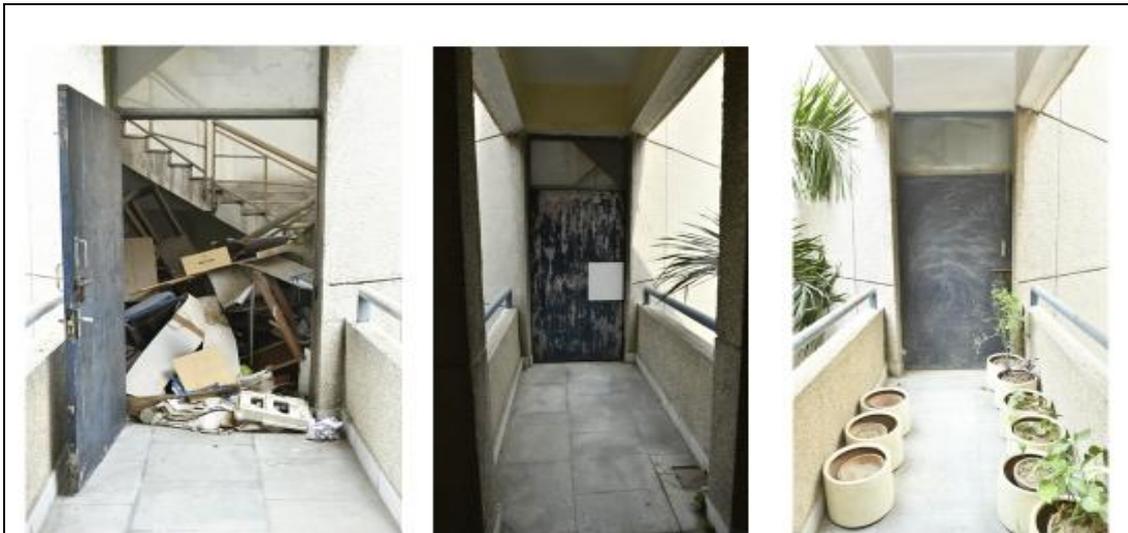


Inadequate drainage system in Boys Hostel Mess

15. Common room/recreation rooms were not operational in Hostels.
16. The Sports Hall was not functional as there was no sports kits room.

DTU - Rohini Campus

- (i) In Electrical Engineering Department, students' common room (FW1-FF12) was found locked, filled with scrap material and non-functional.
- (ii) All buildings have three sets of staircases. Central stairs of buildings were, however, found locked at all the floors of the buildings and were utilised for dumping scrap items. This blockade of the central stairs may prove detrimental in case of an emergency like fire incidence, earthquake etc.

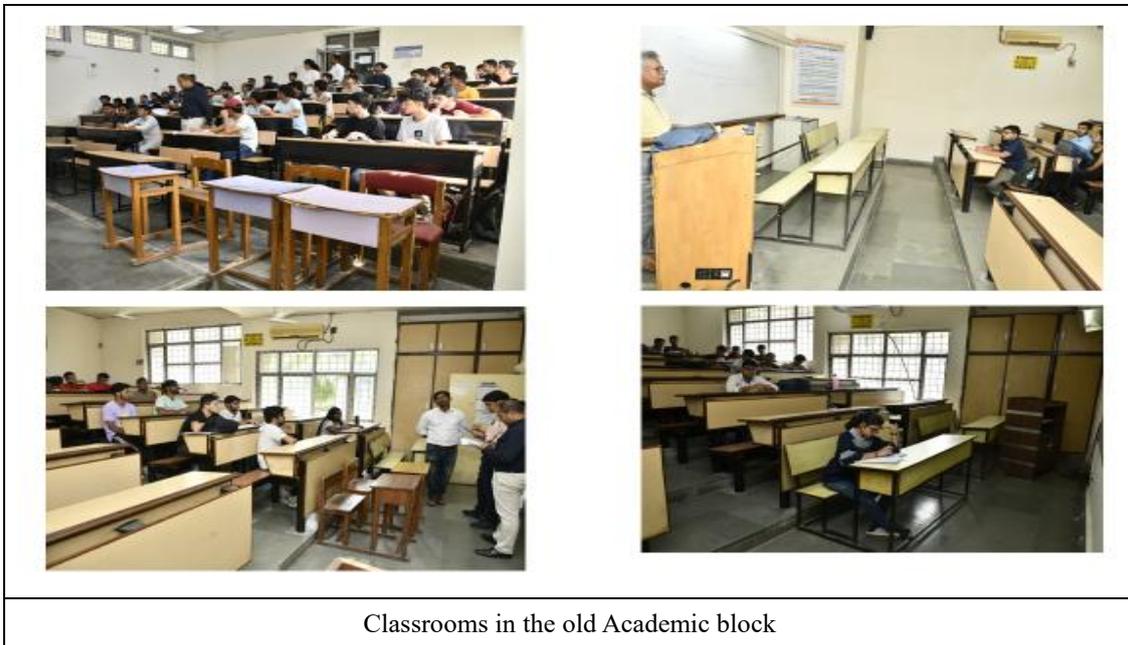


Central stairs in the Old Academic Block

- (iii) DTTE, GNDTD had set up EDUSAT facility at DTU in the year 2008-09 for ensuring access of higher education to under-covered/uncovered sections through distant education using satellite (an ISRO satellite named GSAT-3) based two-way communication for delivering educational materials. During physical inspection, it was observed that the machinery/equipment of EDUSAT were dumped on the roof of the Civil Engineering Academic building.



- (iv) In general, the classrooms in the old academic building lacked the modern ICT facilities like audio system, smart boards, TVs, Projectors, etc. The audio facilities, where installed, were not found functional. Projector facility was available in half of the classrooms but the same was also not found working properly. Also, there was lack of space for teacher's podium in the class rooms in old academic building, as extra benches were placed in the podium area.



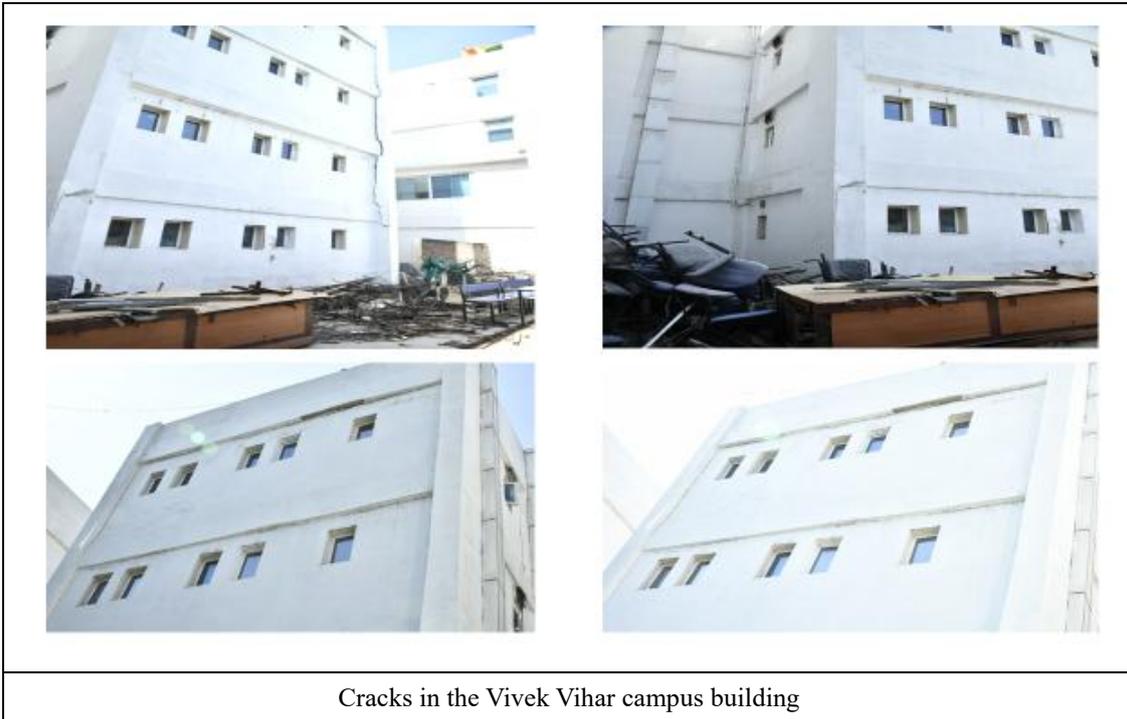
- (v) Solar system installed in new academic building was not found functional.
- (vi) 70 CCTVs cameras (out of total 739) were not found functional on the day of joint physical inspection.
- (vii) Boundary wall of the University campus near APJ Abdul Kalam Boys Hostel was found broken and replaced with temporary tin shed of lower height, which can be misused by trespassers and is a safety hazard.

DTU - Vivek Vihar Campus

- (i) The management of waste material was not proper and it was seen that lots of waste material was lying around in the campus.



- (ii) Cracks were seen in the campus building, raising concerns about its structural safety.



- (iii) Broken fencing on the boundary wall was noticed.

DPSRU

Drinking water facility was not available in canteen and the students were compelled to purchase water bottles.

- (i) Kitchen was not found clean and hygienic. Garbage was stored in open dustbin.



Unhygienic condition in the kitchen

- (ii) Drainage system of kitchen was not proper.
- (iii) Food menu was not maintained and displayed properly.
- (iv) Many rooms of girls' hostel were facing seepage (C-15, C-17 and C-19) and rain water issues (A-07).
- (v) The basement of new DPSRU building is used for parking facility of staff. However, during the inspection it was found that a lot of unused/broken furniture which needed to be disposed off was dumped in the same parking area, causing hardship in parking of vehicles and creating unhygienic environment.
- (vi) There was no proper lighting arrangement in the record room, established in basement parking of DPSRU building. In the absence of proper lighting and dampness of room, the possibility of damage to the records kept there, could not be ruled out.
- (vii) Out of 30 cameras installed in boy's hostel, five were not working.
- (viii) Out of 13 cameras installed in examination block, three cameras were not connected with LAN due to which live monitoring could not be carried out.
- (ix) Out of 152 cameras installed in new DPSRU building, DIPSAR building and campus, 48 cameras were not connected to the LAN due to this live monitoring could not be carried out.



Absence of live monitoring

DIPSAR

- (i) Although the DIPSAR building is older than DPSRU but there is a lack of lift facilities in the DIPSAR Building. The work of installation of lifts in DIPSAR building is in progress.
- (ii) In the college, water coolers were not working causing non-availability of potable water.
- (iii) In the laboratories many equipment were not working such as Incubator & Fermenter (Lab no.07), Ultra Centrifuge, UV Spectrometer and Deep Freezer (Lab No. 113A), UFLC (Lab No. 113B), Lyophilizer (Lab No. 108), Oil Bath & Dissolution Apparatus (101), ROTA Evaporator (103), Laboratory Driving Oven, Bench Shaker, UV Spectrometer (Lab No.306), Ice Flaking Machine (Lab No. 307), Micro Wave Synthesis Lab, Rotary Evaporator, Supercritical Fluid Extractor, Distillation Assembly and Fuming Hood (Lab No. 310), Dissolution Apparatus, Water Bath and Rotary Evaporator (Lab No. 206) , Oven & Millipore water (Lab No. 208) etc.
- (iv) In the classrooms, Projector facility was not found working properly and also seepage issues found in one class (Room No 205).

Annexure 5.1
(Referred to in paragraph 5.1.1 (i))
Discrepancies noticed in constitution and functioning of BSS of GGSIPU during
2018-23

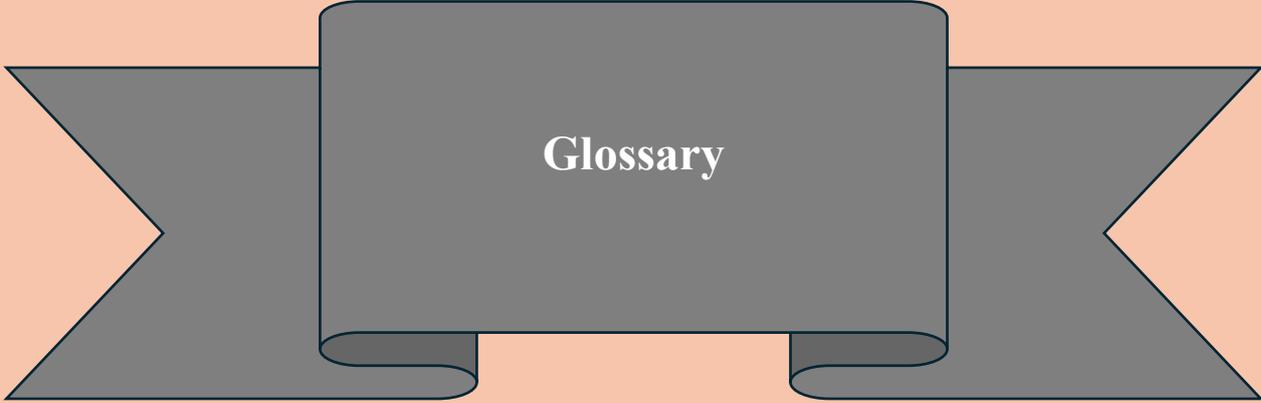
Sl. No.	Name of School	Date	Actual members of BSS against the norms of				
			Dean	Professors of the school	03 Associate professor and 02 Assistant Professor	03 person from Affiliated College (01 Professor+ 01 Associate Professor+01 Assistant Professor)	05 members nominated by VC for their special knowledge
1.	University school of Humanities and Social Science	18.10.2019	01 Dean	03 Professor	No Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 external members
		24.09.2021	01 Dean	03 Professors	One Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 external members
2.	University school of medicine and para medical health science	09.10.2018	01 Dean	NIL	NIL	01 Professor + 01 Associate Professor + 01 Assistant Professor	05 external members
		13.10.2021 (with delay of one year)	01 Dean	NIL	NIL	01 Professor + 01 Associate Professor + 01 Assistant Professor	05 external members
3.	University school of management studies	21.08.2018	01 Dean	07 Professor	01 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	01 Professor + 01 Associate Professor	05 external members
		10.10.2020 (with delay of 2 month)	01 Dean	07 Professor	01 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	01 Professor + 01 Associate Professor	05 external members
		18.10.2022	01 Dean	09 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	01 Professor + 01 Associate Professor + 01 Assistant Professor	05 external members
4.	University School of Environment Management	20.09.2019	01 Dean	05 Professor	01 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 external members
		24.09.2021	01 Dean	06 Professor	NIL- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 external members

Sl. No.	Name of School	Date	Actual members of BSS against the norms of				
			Dean	Professors of the school	03 Associate professor and 02 Assistant Professor	03 person from Affiliated College (01 Professor+ 01 Associate Professor+01 Assistant Professor)	05 members nominated by VC for their special knowledge
5.	University School of Mass Communication	31.01.2020	01 Dean	-	NIL- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	-	05 external members
		04.03.2022 (with delay of more than one month)	01 Dean	-	NIL- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 external members
6.	University School of Bio Technology	11.04.2019	01 Dean	03 Professor	03- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		05.07.2021 (with delay of almost three months)	01 Dean	05 Professor	02 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		05.09.2023 (with delay of 2 months)	01 Dean	05 Professor	02 Associate Professor, 01 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Memebers
7.	University School of Basic and applied sciences	19.09.2019	01 Dean	06 Professor	01 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		24.09.2021	01 Dean	05 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
8.	University School of Law and Legal Studies	11.04.2019	01 Dean	03 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	02 Members	05 External Members
		28.10.2021 (with delay of more than 6 month)	01 Dean	03 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	02 Members	05 External Members

Sl. No.	Name of School	Date	Actual members of BSS against the norms of				
			Dean	Professors of the school	03 Associate professor and 02 Assistant Professor	03 person from Affiliated College (01 Professor+ 01 Associate Professor+01 Assistant Professor)	05 members nominated by VC for their special knowledge
9.	University School of Education	16.08.2017	01 Dean	02 Professor	Nil- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		08.09.2021 (with delay of 2 years)	01 Dean	01 Professor	Nil- Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
10.	University School of Chemical Technology	04.01.2019	01 Dean	01 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		12.01.2021	01 Dean	06 Professor	02 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		05.02.2023 (with delay of almost one month)	01 Dean	06 Professor	03 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
11.	University School of Architecture and planning	17.12.2020	01 Dean	01 Professor	02 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant professor	03 Directors from the different affiliated colleges	05 External Members
			01 Dean	01 Professor	02 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Member
12.	University School of Information Technology	19.11.2019	01 Dean	08 Professor	03- Associate Professor, 02- Assistant Professor	NIL	05 External Members
		10.05.2022 (with delay of 6 month)	Constitution of the internal members was not done by the USICT.				05 External Members

Sl. No.	Name of School	Date	Actual members of BSS against the norms of				
			Dean	Professors of the school	03 Associate professor and 02 Assistant Professor	03 person from Affiliated College (01 Professor+ 01 Associate Professor+01 Assistant Professor)	05 members nominated by VC for their special knowledge
13.	Centre of Excellence in Pharmaceutical sciences (CEPS)	20.06.2019	Since CEPS does not have its own faculty 01 Professor from Disaster Management, 01 Professor from USEM, 01 Professor from USICT, 01 Associate Professor from USBT and 01 Assistant Professor from USBAS was engaged as internal members of the steering committee.				05 External Members
		13.08.2021 (with delay of 02 months)	Since CEPS does not have its own faculty 01 Professor from Disaster Management, 01 Professor from USEM, 01 Associate Professor from USBAS was engaged as internal members of the steering committee.				05 External Members
14.	University Centre for Disaster Management studies(CDMS)	06.10.2020	Since CDMS does not have its own faculty, 02 professors from USEM and 01 professor from USMS, total 03 Associate Professor-one from USLLS, USEM, USIC&T each, 02 Assistant Professor- one from USEM, USMS each was engaged as internal members of the steering committee.				05 External Members
		15.02.2023 (with delay of 4 months)	Since CDMS does not have its own faculty, total 03 Professors one each from USEM,USBAS,USL&LS, and total 03 Associate Professors - one each from USL&LS, USEM, USIC&T, 02 Assistant Professors- one each from USBT, USEM was engaged as internal members of the steering committee.				05 External Members
15.	University School of Automation and Robotics (USAR)	21.01.2022	01 Dean	01 Professor	Associate Professor-NIL, Assistant Professor-01	02- Associate Professor, 01 Assistant Professor	05 External Members
16.	University School of Design and Innovation (USDI)	20.01.2022	01 Dean	01 Professor	01 Associate Professor, 02 Assistant Professor	Not applicable as no course related to USDI is running in the affiliated Institute	05 External Members

Source: Information compiled by Audit from notifications of BSS



Glossary

Glossary

Abbreviation	Full form
AAA	Academic and Administrative Audit
AICTE	India Council for Technical Education
ARC	Admission Regulatory Committee
ASSRM	Academy of Sports Sciences and Research Management
AY	Academic Years
BPT	Bachelor of Physiotherapy
BSS	Board of School of Studies
CAT	Common Admission Test
CCSEA	Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals
CDC	College Development Council
CLAT	Common Law Admission Test
CMYS	Centre for Meditation and Yoga Sciences
CSE	Computer Science Engineering
CUET	Combined University Entrance Test
CUMS	Cloud based University Management System
DCA	Deputy Controller of Accounts
DHE	Directorate of Higher Education
DHEAT	Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust
DHESF	Delhi Higher Education Scholarship Fund
DIPSAR	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research
DJB	Delhi Jal Board
DKDF	Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation
DPSRU	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University
DRC	Directorate of Research and Consultancy
DTTDC	Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation
DTU	Delhi Technological University
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FRGS	Fundamental Research Grant Scheme
GGSIU	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HEI	Higher Educational Institution
ICC	Internal Complaint Committee
IIQAC	Indraprastha Internal Quality Assurance Cell
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights

Abbreviation	Full form
IQAC	Internal Quality Assurance Cell
IUMS	Integrated University Management System
JAC	Joint Assessment Committee
JEE	Joint Entrance Exam
MCM	Merit-cum Means
MIS	Management Information System
MPD	Master Plan of Delhi
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NATA	National Aptitude Test of Architecture
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
NEP	National Education Policy
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPS	National Pension System
NRC	National Regulatory Council
NTA	National Testing Agency
OM	Office Memorandum
PG	Post Graduate
PWD	Public Works Department
RIMS	Research Information Management System
RUSA	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SFRC	State Fee Regulatory Committee
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
UAT	User Acceptance Testing
UC	University Centres
UGC	Universities Grants Commission
USAP	University School of Architecture and Planning
USAR	University School of Automation and Robotics
USDI	University School of Design and innovation
USE	University School of Education
USS	University Schools of Studies
VC	Vice Chancellor
WCSC	World Class Skill Centre

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