



Institute Development Plan



Government College of Engineering, Yavatmal

(An Institute of Government of Maharashtra)

Dhamangaon Road, Yavatmal (M. S.) 445 001, India

2022-2027

Index

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
	Executive Summary	1
01	Institute Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision• Mission• Programme details• Faculty Position• Infrastructure	3 3 3 4 5
02	SWOT Analysis	6
03	Key Challenges	7
04	Goals	9
05	Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infrastructure Development• Human Resource Development• Academic and Administrative reforms• Research & Development	10 10 12 13 15
06	Budgetary Requirements	15
07	Implementation Plan	22

Executive Summary

Government College of Engineering Yavatmal was established by Government of Maharashtra in 2018 by upgrading old Government Polytechnic with an objective of providing technical education to the students from rural and educationally backward area. The institute is affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere Dist. Raigad. Being Government, the institute is providing concessional education and is charging least fees to students as compared to other engineering institutes in the state.

As per NEP2020, each institution has to integrate its academic plans ranging from curricular improvement to quality of classroom transaction - into its larger Institutional Development Plan (IDP). While the institution is committed to the holistic development of students and create strong internal systems for supporting diverse student cohorts in academic and social domains both inside and outside formal academic interactions in the classroom, the present priorities of the institution are to provide basic facilities (accommodation, water, ambience etc.) to them. Though the institution right now has to comply to minimum academic requirements of the affiliating university, in future it is destined to offer student centric learning environment. The institute shall create mechanisms and opportunities for funding topic-centered (theme based) clubs and activities organized by students. The clubs and events may be related to science, mathematics, technical subjects, programming, robotics, automobile, social sciences, arts (poetry, language, literature, debate, music), humanities, languages, as well as professional, technical, and vocational subjects, sports etc. Such activities/ topics could be incorporated into the curriculum once institute receives appropriate authority on the basis of student demand. Faculty is envisaged to play role of not just as a teacher, but also as a mentor, facilitator and guide.

Students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds require encouragement and support to make a successful transition to and complete higher education. The institute, therefore, has planned to set up high-quality support centres and will provide adequate funds and academic resources to carry out this effectively. The professional, academic and career counseling as well as counselors will also be made available to all such students, to ensure physical, psychological and emotional well-being of students. Finally, all programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects as well as student support systems are proposed to aim to achieve global standards of quality.

The Institutional Development Plan (IDP), is so coined as to attain the highest level of accreditation over the next 15 years, and thereby eventually aim to function as self-governing degree-granting institutions. Therefore, the institute is aiming to become autonomous as soon as it becomes eligible. Till then, the institute has identified goals with respect to academic reforms so as to prepare itself for accreditation. The goals so identified are categorized as short and long term goals. In the long run, accreditation will become a binary process, as per the extant global practice. In order to sustain the academic improvements, the faculty development plan recognizing high impact research and contribution is also proposed to be put in place. A system of performance assessment, including peer and student reviews, innovations in teaching and pedagogy, quality and impact of research, professional development activities, and other forms of service to the institution and the community, shall be clearly enunciated in Institutional Development Plan (IDP).

For achieving identified goals, the institute has formulated strategies which are grouped under four categories i.e. Infrastructure development, Human resource development, Academic and Administrative reforms and Resource mobilization and research & consultancy.

The financial requirements have also been identified for achieving the goals identified in IDP and they are further spread over a period of five years 2022 to 2027.

1. INSTITUTE PROFILE

Government College of Engineering Yavatmal was established by Government of Maharashtra in 2018 by upgrading old Government Polytechnic with an objective of providing Technical education to the students from economically backward rural district of the east-central part of the state.

The Yavatmal is a Cotton City and Jowar and cotton are the main produce of the district. Out of the total population of 20.77 lakhs of the district, 10.9% are SCs and 21.47% are STs. In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Yavatmal as one of the country's 250 most-backward districts (out of a total of 640). The Institute, situated on Dhamangaon road, is affiliated to the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere Dist. Raigad. Being Government, the institute is providing concessional education by charging least fees to students as compared to other engineering institutes. The institute is well connected by road and is having nearest railway station at Dhamangaon (central railway at 44 km) and airport at Nagpur (141 km).

- **VISION**

“Towards technical excellence for holistic socio-economic development”

- **MISSION**

- ❖ Imparting Quality Education to Develop Globally Competitive Engineers contributing towards sustainable livelihoods and economic development of the nation.
- ❖ Enhancing Creativity, Innovation and Promoting Lifelong Learning
- ❖ Establishing Learning Environment/ Facilities for Deepened Academic Ambience
- ❖ Developing a deep sense of respect towards the Fundamental Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities and inculcating Ethical and Moral Values through curriculum and pedagogy
- ❖ Enabling the development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable, and skilled engineers who can find and implement robust solutions to societal problems.

- **PROGRAMME DETAILS:** The institute offers following full time UG programs.

Sr. No.	Programme	Year of starting	Intake
1	B. Tech. Civil Engineering	2018	60
2	B. Tech. Mechanical Engineering	2018	60
3	B. Tech. Electrical Engineering	2018	60
4	B. Tech. Electronics and Tele. Engineering	2018	60
5	B. Tech. Computer Engineering	2018	60

The institute also has few seats in each of the programs under TFWS, EWS, lateral entry at second year which are over and above the sanctioned intake.

- **FACULTY POSITION:**

Sr. No.	Department	Professor		Asso. Professor		Asstt. Professor	
		S	F	S	F	S	F
1	Principal	1	1				
2	Civil Engineering	1	-	4	-	8	1
3	Mechanical Engineering	1	-	3	1	7	6
4	Electrical Engineering	1	1	3	1	7	3
5	Electronics and Tele. Engineering	1	-	3	-	7	3
6	Computer Engineering	1	-	3	-	7	-
7	Science and Humanities & Others	-	-	1	-	8	3

S- Sanctioned Post; F-Filled Post

- **INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- a. **Departmental Building**

Sr. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.m)		
		Instructional	Administrative	Amenities
1	Main Building	3166.35	414.29	136.67
2	Civil Department	805.24	105.42	339.67
3	Electronics Department	805.17	105.67	339.21
		4776.76	625.38	2015.55

- b. **Other Buildings**

Sr. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.m)
1	Boys' Hostel	3856
2	Girls' Hostels (2)	1529
3	Principal Quarter	190.29
4	Rector Quarter	190.29

c. **Equipment & Books:** The unnecessary, obsolete and unserviceable equipment (670) and books have been recently written off. The department wise cost of the remaining equipment is as given below:

Sr. No.	Department	Cost (Rs lakhs)
1	Civil Engineering	56.11
2	Mechanical Engineering	44.77
3	Electrical Engineering	50.98
4	Electronics and Tele. Engineering	59.8
5	Computer Engineering	53.62
6	Workshop	68.16
7	Science and Humanities	15.68
8	Library	3.04

9	Library Books	4.96
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As no equipment has been purchased so far for the institute though it has been established 4 years ago, the situation in the laboratory is pathetic and all the practical are not being conducted. Out of 81 laboratories needed as per the curriculum, 23 laboratories are not available. Out of the 58 available labs, only less than 50% experiments can be conducted in 18 labs and partially in 7 labs.

S.N.	Department	No. of Lab required	No. of Lab Available	No. of labs where less than 50% practical can be conducted	No. of labs where practical can be conducted partially
1	Civil Engg.	14	12	3	2
2	Mechanical Engg.	14	10	2	4
3	Electrical Engg.	13	7	6	-
4	Electronic & Tele.	18	13	5	-
5	Computer Science Engg.	14	12	1	-
6	Workshop	6	2	-	-
7	Science	2	2	1	1

2. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Government Institute
- Qualified and well experienced teaching faculty
- Scholarships and free ships to socio-economically disadvantaged students
- Disciplined students from rural area

Weaknesses

- Undernourished polytechnic upgraded to degree college recently
- Inadequate faculty and support staff

- Insufficient instructional area
- Passive support of PWD for infrastructure development and maintenance
- Obsolete and scanty laboratory equipment of old polytechnic
- Nonexistence of infrastructure for digital learning using ICT tools
- Dependency on affiliating university for academics
- Limited/ trivial financial and administrative powers to the institute and cumbersome approval process
- Poor connectivity

Opportunities

- Socio economic growth through Tribal development and rural students
- Availability of funding from AICTE, DST, MoE and other Govt. agencies for research & development
- Start-up and incubation center to get more exposure for student to become an entrepreneur.
- Govt. of India funding for one of the most economically backward districts of the country

Threats

- Disinterest of students towards core engineering disciplines.

3. KEY CHALLENGES

As the college is an outcome of upgradation of one of the starving Government Polytechnics in Yavatmal, there are naturally many key challenges. The recent pandemic for two years immediately after establishment of this college aggravated the situation as the college remained almost closed and the infrastructure was handed over to local administration for using it for health measures. This has resulted in delayed development at natal stage.

It is needless to mention that as the old institution i.e. Government Polytechnic was catering to the diploma (vocational) education and was involved in training skilled and supervisory manpower, the infrastructure (except building) of old polytechnic is of no use to degree college. The building is also old and is in a very bad shape due to complete negligent approach of Public Works Department of

Govt. of Maharashtra for maintenance and upkeep of campus. Furthermore, NEP 2020 has put additional impetus on Institutions to convert them in multidisciplinary education and multidisciplinary research.

In order to compensate the delay and bring the institute at par with other government institutes in the state for implementation of NEP 2020, the speed for development has to be expedited. To materialize this, it is necessary to overcome few challenges that have been an integral part of the institute's constitution. There is hardly any freedom for conducting academic, administrative and financial activities on the part of the head of the institute. This lack of flexibility and freedom is likely to put tremendous restrictions in the development and change process. The state Government's policy of encouraging the institute to become autonomous can bring shift in the governance of the institute and can make huge impetus to implement new ideas and systemic changes at all levels. However, the institute is not yet eligible for acquiring autonomy due to number of years of standing.

In order utilize this gestation period effectively, following major challenges need to be overcome.

- 1) Shortage of building and infrastructure and ill maintained campus and residential facilities
- 2) Obsolete and inadequate machinery and equipment
- 3) Unbearable Faculty/staff shortage and Cumbersome recruitment process
- 4) Hands on training and revision of curricula for Industry 4.0
- 5) Employability of the students
- 6) Absence of Industry-Institute Interaction
- 7) Networking and strengthening relationship with stakeholders

4. GOALS

Short term Goals (2 years till 2024):

- 1) To fill up vacant faculty positions to empower the teaching learning environment
- 2) To establish/upgrade laboratory as well as teaching learning infrastructure
- 3) To create the campus-wide network for effective use of ICT tools
- 4) To improve communication among the department through intranet, networking etc.
- 5) To allocate and refurbish existing building infrastructure
- 6) To establish/practice system for implementation of outcome based education

- 7) To enhance employability of graduates through students training (soft-skill, Employability Skills, personality development, Higher studies awareness camp, Remedial coaching/ crash course on subject of programming, skills envisaged in Industry 4.0 & IT-ITes future skills)
- 8) To increase industry projects, industry visits etc.
- 9) To establish Industry-Institute Interaction for employability and entrepreneurship skills development
- 10) To develop student activity center through project Lab, Tinkering Labs and different clubs for students, NSS unit, mentors, Student chapters, GATE club, alumni association etc.
- 11) To conduct training need analysis and prepare faculty and staff development plan
- 12) Establishment of Internal Quality Assessment Cell
- 13) Acquiring permission for distribution of funds to the departments for maintenance of laboratory/computational facilities (recurring funds) & up-gradation of laboratory/ computation facilities (non-recurring funds)

Long-term Goals (till 2027):

- 1) To remove deficiency in academic and administrative area as per AICTE norms
- 2) To make available state of the art library
- 3) To establish up to date laboratories to match the upcoming NABL standards
- 4) To establish industry funded laboratories in every department
- 5) To establish strong Industry Institute Interaction through courses, joint research projects industry assignments, expert lectures, Industry advisory boards and signing of MoU's
- 6) To get all the UG programmes accredited by the NBA/NAAC
- 7) To enhance facilities for students for co-curricular and extra-curricular activities
- 8) To establish Wi-Fi campus
- 9) To strengthen water supply and management system in the campus
- 10) To enrich library facilities (digital library, journals etc.)
- 11) Development of seminar hall
- 12) Development of digitized smart class rooms
- 13) Submission of project proposals to AICTE/ DST/ PCB/ UGC/ MNRC etc. for institute development and department development as well as faculty training
- 14) Increase in faculty publication

The action plans to be implemented will focus on the overall development of students as well as faculty. Priority will be given to create outstanding academic environment and state-of-the-art facilities for curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

5. STRATEGIES

Though the engineering college is established after conversion of old Polytechnic, there has been no addition of infrastructure since its establishment. Moreover, the academic infrastructure of polytechnic can hardly be used for Degree college. Hence, the institute initially has to focus on infrastructural development, improving student-teacher ratio, modernization of laboratories & use of ICT tools to improve the overall teaching and learning process.

The strategic plan of the institute is based on four pillars of Institutional development.

- Infrastructure development
- Human resource development
- Academic and Administrative reforms and
- Resource mobilization and research & consultancy

The stakeholders are committed to successfully implement this plan by overcoming challenges. The action plan focuses on creating a governance and administrative structure that can facilitate the realization of goals indicated in IDP.

A. Infrastructure development: Infrastructure plays very important role in maintaining academic ambience in the institute. The status of infrastructure indicated in the document not only mentions about the inadequacy but also pathetic situation of the existing infrastructure. Hence, infrastructure needs a major overhaul. The infrastructure development includes building infrastructure, laboratory equipment sufficient enough to cater to the curriculum of affiliating University, modernization of laboratory, campus networking and communication, computational facilities, office automation, library development etc. The institution needs to be equipped with the basic infrastructure and facilities, including clean drinking water, clean working toilets, blackboards, offices, teaching supplies, libraries, labs, and pleasant classroom spaces and campuses. Every classroom needs to have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.

Refurbishment of existing buildings i.e. main building, civil department and electronics building has to be taken up immediately. Doing repairs when the academic is in full swing is a major challenge. While doing refurbishment of existing building particularly main building, it is also proposed to reorient and re-allocate built up area to various department. After repairs of main building, the repair and maintenance of civil and electronics building need to be taken up. As there is a **shortage of instructional area** (deficiency in academic and administrative area as per AICTE norms), a new building of 4000 sq.m. is also proposed so as to accommodate library, seminar hall, examination center, computer center etc. This will be followed by the separate building for Computer Science department.

The existing **water supply scheme** is very weak and is difficult to maintain as the water is being brought from a source (well) which is 1.5 km from the campus. Hence, existing water supply system needs to be strengthened and be made self-sustaining. A general awareness for environment and ecology will be created in the campus community by undertaking various programmes. Clean and Green campus will be developed by undertaking plantation. The concept of rain water harvesting and waste water treatment and recycling will be implemented. All future buildings will be built with these concepts and existing buildings will be refurbished accordingly.

Laboratory equipment helps to provide hands-on experience to the students about different engineering concepts. Right now, hardly 30% practical of university curriculum can be conducted across all the department. Available equipment in the institute are not only related to diploma education but also are in non-working condition. Such obsolete equipment lying across the labs are unnecessary occupying lab space. Hence, these equipments are to be disposed of immediately so as to create the space for new purchases fulfilling degree education and university requirements. The laboratories are to be improved considerably. More emphasis will be placed on the concept of “learning by doing”. Students will be provided ample opportunities to innovate and implement their ideas in an environment which distresses the present concept of earning marks either by mathematical problem-solving or memorizing facts. Every student should be able to build a portfolio of work done at the institute. Once bare minimum

equipments are made available, the upgradation as well as modernization shall be taken up. Additionally, requirement of **digitalized teaching learning infrastructure** shall be identified. There is an acute shortage of **computational facilities** in the institute. Once the equipments are procured, maintenance of the equipment shall also be given priority so as to keep them in working condition. The necessary funds shall be provided to the departments for maintenance of laboratory/ computational facilities (recurring funds).

The institute right now does not have a single laboratory having **networking of computers** and peripherals. This not only paralyzes multiple use of software but also creates difficulty in conducting online examination, particularly necessity of placement companies. In the present day requirements and under the backdrop of NEP 2020, entire campus (including hostels) needs to be networked and provided with **Wi-Fi** access. In order to improve communication among the department, intranet, networking, IP telephony etc. are essential. Enriching library facilities (making state of the art library, digital library, journals etc.), development of digitized smart class rooms, need to be undertaken simultaneously.

B. Human Resource Development: Teaching duties need not be excessive, and student-teacher ratios should not be high, so that the activity of teaching remains pleasant and there is adequate time for interaction with students, conducting research, and other university activities. One cannot expect quality education from the institute where faculty student ratio is 1:67. The important criteria to measure quality of education is accreditation of programs through National Board of Accreditation (NBA). In order to become eligible to apply for accreditation, the institute has to fulfil Pre-Qualifier criteria (PQ) laid down by NBA. Majority of PQs are related to the faculty number, quality, and competency which are otherwise very important for effective teaching learning process (education). Hence, faculty needs to be given utmost priority to enrich the teaching learning environment of the institute.

Recognizing this, a request will be made to the government and will take a strong follow-up for providing sufficient faculty members having passion in research and teaching. Faculty need to be appointed to individual institutions and generally not be transferable across institutions so that they may feel truly invested in, connected to, and committed to their institution and

community. This will also help to have an adequate number of faculty to pursue multidisciplinary teaching and research in next five years. Encouraging faculty to strengthen their teaching and research aptitude through their participation in technical events/ conferences/ training programs as per training need analysis, and increasing publication are also equally important to develop excellent academic environment. The number of faculty having Ph.D. needs to be more than 10% of the required number of faculty and also necessary cadre ratio (Professor, Associate professor) is to be taken care of over the next five years. The existing faculty will also be encouraged to complete their doctoral degree, and for submission of project proposals to AICTE/ DST/ PCB/ UGC/ MNRC etc. for institute development. A comprehensive faculty development plan shall be prepared along with implementation strategy. Excellence (of faculty) will be further incentivized through appropriate rewards, promotions, recognitions, and movement into institutional leadership and the faculty not delivering on basic norms will be held accountable.

Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework, including textbook and reading material selections, assignments, and assessments. Empowering the faculty to conduct innovative teaching, research, and service as they see best will be a key motivator and enabler for them to do truly outstanding, creative work. Institute will give more emphasis on implementation of outcome based education. The action plan will also focus on improvement in communication among the department in the Institute.

- C. Academic & Administrative reforms:** Governance of the institute plays important role in ensuring realization of the vision. Effective governance help monitor continuous growth of the institute and takes corrective actions. Automation of all administrative and academic processes by implementing intranet and MIS/ERP software is essential for making decision making process smoother. Various Heads and Deans shall be amicably empowered to execute the mission. A transparent and participative decision making process will be followed.

Over a period of time, it is envisaged that the college would develop into an Autonomous degree-granting College (Teaching-intensive) or a part of multidisciplinary HEI clusters with a multiple entry and exit points in place. An Autonomous degree-granting College (AC) will refer to a large multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that grants undergraduate degrees and is

primarily focused on undergraduate teaching though it would not be restricted to that. Autonomy is expected to bring a lot of reforms, particularly flexibility in academic processes of the institute followed by financial and administrative empowerment. Hence, the first target of the institute shall be to achieve autonomy at the earliest. However, for being eligible, the institute has to acquire accreditation from NBA. Right now, the institute is not yet eligible for NBA as only one batch has passed out so far. However, the institute shall start preparations for accreditation by establishing systems for implementation of outcome based education. The institute will aim to develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative individuals. The institute will enable personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution to the society. It will prepare students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and enable economic independence. For the purpose of developing holistic individuals, it is essential that an identified set of skills and values will be incorporated at each stage of learning. A holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human beings -intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. The college therefore will move towards more holistic and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities.

Establishment of Internal Quality Assessment Cell shall be given top priority. The quality should not remain restricted to obtaining accreditation but should become a practice for which IQAC is expected to provide proper monitoring mechanism to maintain consistency throughout the programs of the institution.

The institute shall improve the environment of undergraduate education in the next 5 years. Students should be able to feel motivated to acquire skills, learn principles and imbibe a spirit of innovation in their area of interest. The different training programs for the students (soft-skill, Employability Skills, personality development, Higher studies awareness camp, Remedial coaching/ crash course on important subject of programming, skills) for enhancing employability of graduates, also trainings envisaged in Industry 4.0 & IT-ITes future skills) are proposed to be conducted. Also conducting industry projects, industry visits, enhancing facilities for students for co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, establishing different clubs for students, NSS unit, mentors, Student chapters, GATE club, alumni association, mentoring system, 360 degree

Student feedback system, starting professional societies/chapter and organizing engineering events, developing student activity center through project Lab, Tinkering Labs etc. shall be undertaken for holistic development of students.

Student faculty relations need to be improved. Faculty shall be encouraged for remedial tutorial, Open forums and guidance outside the class rooms. Students should interact with faculty on a residential campus at occasions outside the class room. This will provide an experience of “learning outside class rooms” so as to boost critical thinking, communication and collaboration. In order to facilitate such an atmosphere, professional student bodies will be made active through several events and programmes.

With the growth of student population in the campus, the planning of facilities, management of hostels, the organization of events, the maintenance of student relations are very sensitive and crucial issues. The involvement of faculty in many student-related activities such as culture, sports, workshops, seminars, industrial visits, in-plant trainings, community services, etc. needs considerable improvement. The student counseling service needs to be strengthened by providing career counseling, academic counseling, personal counseling and professional counseling. Further it is necessary to provide training on soft-skills, motivation and other aspects of behavior & attitude along with guidance for higher studies in India and abroad. Those having a flair for entrepreneurship need to be encouraged and given support. All the above mentioned issues will be addressed in a rational, logical and realistic manner. Further, the sports and cultural activities will be strengthened in the coming years with a corresponding strengthening of the infrastructure for these activities.

D. Research & Development: The spirit of creativity and research is a key element of any institute. Final year UG students shall be encouraged to work on seminar and projects to get a glimpse into research activity. This spirit needs to be fostered not only in the undergraduate students but also in the postgraduate students. Summer research school and internship, special credits for research work and involvement of students in sponsored research projects will be encouraged.

It should be made clear in an emphatic manner that sponsored research activity is an important as well as an integral part of the academic activity of the institute. Every faculty member is expected to participate in this activity. A fair amount of internal revenue will be generated through this activity by publishing and marketing research areas. The institute will strive to set up interdisciplinary research groups where faculty and students will work closely with industry.

The institute will focus on research and innovation by setting up start-up incubation centre; technology development centre; centres in frontier areas of research; greater industry-academic linkages; and interdisciplinary research including humanities and social sciences research. An attempt will be made to establish strong Industry Institute Interaction through courses and joint research projects, industry projects/ assignments, arranging expert lectures, industrial visits, Industry advisory boards etc. MoU's will be signed with the industries aiming at these activities. A strong Industry-Institute Interaction will assist in improving employability and entrepreneurship skills of the students. This will also help in establishing industry funded laboratories in the departments. The institute will strive for building strong Industry Institute Interaction through courses and joint research projects.

6. BUDGERARY REQUIREMENTS

The Institute being state Government college, the fee structure of the institute is decided by the government. As per the current policy of the state government, the fees for non-autonomous college is negligible and the institute is not allowed to retain the fees (tuition fee is to be deposited to treasury), except development fees. The state government therefore is shouldering the responsibly of payment of salary of faculty and staff and other recurring grants. The component of other fees (which is 60% of college fees) is called as development fees and is required to be deposited in institute PLA. However, the institute has to acquire the approval of the authorities for expenditure of development fees. This not only delays the procedure but also the requirement becomes obsolete by the time approval is received. The revenue generated through testing and consultancy is also meagre. Therefore, institute is primarily dependent on state Government grants for the development.

Since the institute was Polytechnic earlier, the available infrastructure is not adequate and equipment is no more suitable and adoptable for an engineering college. Also institute is in strong need of suitable man-power i.e. faculty members and skilled/technical laboratory staff.

Budget Allocation: Following table shows the budgetary requirement for next five years.

Rs in Lakhs

S.N	Sector	Subsector	Activities	Financial year				
				2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure - New building	Construction of Administrative building for removal of built up space deficiency (library, computer center etc.)	50	200	200	250	250
2	Upgradation	Infrastructure - Equipment	Modernization and strengthening of laboratories	80	150	150	150	150
3.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure - Equipment	Establishment of new laboratories for existing UG programs	20	80	80	40	40
4.	Academic	Teaching Learning Infrastructure	Modernization of classrooms (Smart classroom)	40	40	40	40	40
5	Academic	Infrastructure - Equipment	Campus wide networking & establishment of data center	15	50	50		
6.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure - Communication	Establishment of EPABX system for effective communication		20	20		
7.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure - Equipment	Establishment of Wi-fi system for entire campus including hostels			100	70	30
8	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure - Books, LRs	Updation of Learning and Training Resources	15	15	15	15	
9.	Modernization	Infrastructure	Procurement of furniture for classrooms, library, computer center, hostel, mess and laboratories	50	100	100	100	50

10.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure	Establishment of Computer Centre and Departmental Computer labs. Procurement of servers, 365 computers, 15 laptops, 67 printers, 7 photo copiers & other peripherals	50	100	100	40	
11.	Academic reforms	Modernization - Books	Modernization and strengthening of libraries and increasing access to knowledge resources. Books, software, coding, storage, digital library, journals etc. etc.		25	25	25	25
12.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure	Students residential infrastructure like a hostel, mess repairs, canteen repairs, gymnasium etc.			50	40	
13.	Capacity Augmentation	Infrastructure	Enhancing Sports, Cultural and Recreational Facilities with emphasis on the creation of Social Spaces and clubs & auditorium, enhancing facilities for co-curricular and extra-curricular activities			150	150	250
14.	Academic reforms	Student training	Arranging student training programs on soft-skill, Employability Skills, personality development, entrepreneurship skills, Remedial coaching/ crash course on subject of programming, skills envisaged in Industry 4.0 & IT-ITes future skills	15	15	15	15	15

15.	Capacity enhance ment	Academic	Development of student activity center, project Lab, Tinkering Labs and different clubs for students	15	15	15	15	15
16	Academic	Infrastructure & fees	Accreditation fees and preparation for accreditation of all the UG programs by NBA			40		
17.	Academic	Industry institute interaction	Arranging industry projects, industry visits, arranging expert lectures etc.	20	20	20	20	20
18	Capacity enhance ment	Infrastructure	To establish industry funded laboratories in every department	20	20	20	20	20
19	Capacity enhance ment	Infrastructure	To strengthen water supply system in the campus, replacement of ESR, Sump		100		150	
20	Capacity enhance ment	Infrastructure	Development of seminar halls for each department		30	30	30	30
21.	Capacity enhance ment	Infrastructure	Creation of Public Realm and enhancing Quality of Life on Campus		25	25	25	25
22.	Capacity enhance ment	Research and development support	Provision of resources for research support to each department		20	20	20	20
23	Capacity enhance ment	Research and development support	Enhancement of R&D and institutional consultancy facilities		30	30	30	30
24.	Capacity enhance ment	Faculty Development Support	pedagogical training, organizing faculty workshops, seminars, and conferences for faculty	25	25	25	25	25
25.	Capacity Augment ation	Infrastructure - New building	Construction of Computer Engineering building for removal of built up space			300	350	250

			deficiency					
26.	Upgradation	Infrastructure - Repairs	Repairs of Civil Department and Electronics building and Canteen			200	200	
27.	Upgradation	Infrastructure - Internal roads	Widening and repairs of internal road, paver blocks at collars, parking shades				200	
				415	1080	1820	2020	1285

Fund Generation

Rs in Lakhs

S.N	Source	Financial year				
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1.	Student fees (development)	60	60	60	60	60
2.	IRG	40	40	40	40	40
3.	Direct Central Assistance	30	30	30	30	30
4.	State Government Grants (Plan New Engineering Colleges): Building+ Equipment + Library development	255	910	1645	1840	1105
5.	AICTE: MODROBS & Faculty training	20	20	20	20	20
6.	DST schemes	10	10	10	10	10
7.	Industry Sponsorship		10	15	20	20

The Govt. College of Engineering Yavatmal will have to be vigilant to maintain a strong connect with the society and industry. The recommendations made under the IDP may need periodic reexamination. The system should be flexible enough to adapt to changing scenarios. This will ensure that GCOEY moves with time and provide leadership role in education. It is hoped this document will be found useful as an instrument to monitor the progress of the institute.