

INTRODUCTION

Education is the driving force of economic and social development in any country. Considering this, it is necessary to find ways to make education of good quality, accessible and affordable to all, using the latest technology available.

Vision: To realize the state's human resource potential to its fullest in the Higher Education sector, with equity and inclusion.

Mission:

- Provide greater opportunities of access to Higher Education with equity to all the eligible persons and in particular to the vulnerable sections.
- Expand access by supporting existing institutions, establishing new institutions, aimed at removing imbalances that exist at present.
- Initiate policies and programmes for strengthening research and innovations.
- Promote the quality of Higher Education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, promoting academic reforms, improving governance and institutional restructuring.

Goals:

A. Higher Education:-

I. Improving the Quality and Reach of Higher Education:-

Issues:-

- Despite massive expansion of higher education, quality has been a crying concern as reflected in the reports of the various committees appointed from time to time by University Grants Commission.
- Quality, access and equity should go together in a pluralistic society like ours.
- Access without quality can only augment the problem of unemployment and unrest among the educated youth.
- Quality at the level of higher education is to be rated on the basis of the following criteria:
 - Employability
 - Innovative research output
 - Social sensitivity and emotional maturity

Approach (Steps proposed to be taken to ensure quality with inclusiveness):

→ Right student for each course:-

- The talent inventory should actually start from the preprimary level so that when the student reaches the level of higher education, the student and the parents will be clear in their mind as to which subject the student should accommodate.
- *At the level of higher education an aptitude test must be made mandatory before admitting a student to a particular course.*

→ Right teacher for each course:-

- We have an existing system that insists exposure to techniques of pedagogy (*strategies of instruction or a style of instruction*) to the teachers at the level of primary and secondary education. *Unfortunately we do not have such a facility at the level of higher education.*
- *It is proposed to expose the teachers immediately after their selection to the modern techniques of pedagogy consisting of teacher assisted and satellite assisted pedagogy and research methodology.*
- *Publication and presentation of papers should become mandatory criteria for promotion to higher teaching posts.*

→ Updated syllabus:-

- *Updating the syllabus should become a continuous process.*
- *Subject wise cells are to be constituted by Higher Education Council to continuously monitor the changes and innovations in each subject and made available to the concerned Board of Studies in each university.*

→ Student Centred pedagogy:-

- *For this teaching and learning should be extended to the venue of interactive session like seminar, workshop etc, to the libraries, laboratories, to the industry and the work field for direct real-time exposure and hands on training.*

→ Computer assisted teaching and learning:-

- *To achieve this objective both the teacher and the student must be well versed in using the technology like computer assisted learning and satellite assisted learning.*

→ Governance:-

- *To ensure quality higher education the first thing to be done is to ensure quality at the level of decision making.*
- *Qualifications are to be prescribed for the posts of statutory officers especially Principals and Vice-Chancellors who is the chief administrator to lead the Universities/Colleges to greater heights.*
- *In this era of knowledge explosion, to keep pace with the rest of the world, governance needs to be more dynamic and transparent using the modern management techniques and by strengthening the workforce.*

→ Financing of Higher Education:-

- **Public Funding :-**
- ✓ Accepting the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, Government of India declared a policy on higher education in 1986. This policy document swears to elevate the share of higher education to 6% of the GDP.
- ✓ But even today the share of higher education is less than 6% and the share for higher education is even lesser.
- ✓ *This needs to be elevated to 6% for education in general of which 1-2% should be earmarked for higher education.*
- **Private Participation:-**
- ✓ There is no doubt that the management should have resources to run the institutions without diluting quality. But at the same time quality cannot be compromised for mobilizing resources beyond a certain limit.
- ✓ In this context some sort of social control to ensure merit and social justice has become inevitable. Two possible methods are suggested below:
 - One of the good suggestions made by Knowledge Commission is *needs blind admission* where admission could be insisted solely on the basis of merit and inclusiveness. Liberal free ships and scholarships should be sanctioned by the government to those belonging to the BPL group. Others who need assistance must be provided with loan scholarships by the government with a well spelt

out scheme of recouping immediately after the students get placements. *This is likely to bring in considerable financial commitment on the part of Govt.*

➤ *Differential fee system-* This is one of the practical solution to the problem of resource mobilization in private institutions. 50% of the seats are to be filled up from the selection list prepared by the government on the basis of merit and inclusion and their fees should be fixed at par with the government fee. The remaining 50% also should be selected from the merit list prepared by the government on the basis of their capacity to pay the higher fee fixed by the fee regulatory committee on the basis of actual expenditure involved in running the college and for the developmental activities envisaged. But this system amounts to cross subsidy (*i.e., charging higher prices to one group in order to subsidize lower prices for another group*) and requires constitutional protection which can be achieved only through the Parliament of India.

II. Setting up Institutions of excellence which are truly World Class:- *Creating world class education institutions and nurturing them is an exciting and challenging task and would need major policy initiatives as well as meticulous execution on the part of the Govt.*

B. Technical Education

Key Issues:

- The key issues in Technical Education would be a continuing focus on increased intake capacity; quality; faculty development; development of information technology education; improving quality and quantity of research; modernization/development of curriculum; international benchmarking; developing capacity in new and emerging technology areas; Strategic planning and management of Technical Education System; revitalise and reform polytechnics through industry linkage and teacher development.
- The factors like availability of qualified teachers and supporting staffs, adequate infrastructural facility, admission policy, well designed course curriculum, examination system, etc. play important role in deciding the quality of output from technical institutions.
- In order to produce technical manpower of right quality, it is extremely important that all policies and procedures relevant to technical education are standardized and their variations from one institution to another are

substantially removed. Technical education being a national issue, it is necessary that technical education in the country be driven by common policy.

- Teaching process is managed entirely by faculty with the help of various inputs like syllabi, laboratories, library, computing facilities and industry interaction. Besides teaching work, faculty members are also involved in other activities like curriculum development, laboratory development, and examinations. Thus, faculty is the most important input to an institution. Poor quality teachers and poor quality students form very good team and jointly encourage indiscipline and bad work culture in the institutions.
- Few other measures enlisted below will also help in improving quality of technical education:
 - Change/reform in admission policy to improve the quality of students to be admitted in the institutes.
 - Appointment and retention of qualified, experienced, and competent faculty members
 - Quality improvement of junior faculty members.
 - Improvement in institutional infrastructure.
 - Improvement in teaching methodology.
 - More emphasis on laboratory work.
 - Revision of curricula to make it more relevant to current needs.
 - Development of research culture in the institute.
 - Strengthening interaction with industry.
 - Examination system reforms.
 - Increasing Technical Teachers Training Institutes.
- **ICT in Technical Education:**
 - In the present era, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed many aspects of the way we live. But when one looks back at education set up in India there seems to have been a strange lack of influence and far less change than other fields have experienced. Some of the factors may be lack of funding to support the purchase of this technology, a lack of training among established teaching practitioners, a lack of motivation and need among teachers to adopt ICT as teaching tools.

- ICTs are not only a matter of technique and equipment. Presently new educational concepts are appearing, new types of resources are available, new relationships between learners and educators are emerging. ICT applications renew the reflection on pedagogy and seems to enhance team working and project-based learning. Increasing use of ICT in Education will improved the learning process and enhanced competency level of teachers and students. Distance and online education are gaining greater acceptance.
- In the present time most of the world universities have gone virtual offering at least some classes online primarily through the Web and also via video-conferencing, CD-ROM and other technologies. Therefore there is a growing need to explore efficiencies in terms of program delivery, the opportunities for flexible delivery provided by ICTs, the capacity of technology to provide support for customized educational programs to meet the needs of individual learners and the growing use of the Internet and WWW as tools for information access and communication.

C. Infrastructure facilities for differently-abled students:-

- The Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 indicates that disabled persons should have access to education at all levels.
- It is a fact that Universities and Colleges are not fully aware of the needs of differently-abled persons in higher education. In order to develop awareness in the higher education system and also to provide necessary guidance and counselling to differently-abled persons, there is a need for establishing of special units in universities / colleges / Polytechnics in the State.
- Persons with disabilities need special arrangements in the environment for their mobility and independent functioning. It is also a fact that many institutes have architectural barriers that disabled persons find difficult for their day-to-day functioning.
- The universities and colleges are expected to address this problem according to the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, and ensure that all existing structures as well as future construction projects in their campuses are made disabled friendly.

- The institutes should create special facilities such as ramps, rails and special toilets, and make other necessary changes to suit the special needs of differently-abled persons.
- Availability of devices such as low-vision aids, scanners, mobility devices, etc. in the institutes would enrich the educational experiences of persons with disabilities. Therefore, universities/colleges will need to be encouraged to procure such devices.
- *For this purpose, the Govt. will perhaps need to make a one-time grant to the Universities / colleges / Polytechnics for the purpose.*
- *The MHRD may be requested to financially support selected university departments and colleges in the State to offer Special Education.*

D. Colleges with Potential For Excellence:-

- The Indian higher education system has, in recent times, become fully aware of the need for quality. Hence, institutions will have to adapt to modern methods of teaching and learning, developing learner-friendly teaching materials, changing their evaluation methods and striving for excellence, to sustain themselves in this competitive world.
- Quality and excellence do not happen by accident. Organized and focused efforts are needed to achieve global standards in post-graduate teaching and research programmes. Universities are also expected to have a strategy to ensure that the positive outcome of these innovations in teaching percolate to the undergraduate level.
- *In this regard the State Govt. would need to identify perhaps Colleges and suggest their names for availing support to improve their academic infrastructure and research facilities. These Colleges would achieve better standards in teaching.*

E. Academic and Infrastructure Standards in Colleges/Universities:-

- There has been a steady growth of higher education system in the State.
- The system of higher education in the State suffers from several weaknesses:
 - Proliferation of substandard institutions: A number of universities and colleges have been established without adequate physical or academic infrastructure. Most of these institutions do not have the required number of classrooms, libraries, laboratories and academic, staff. *There is thus an urgent need to utilize scarce resources for strengthening the existing institutions.*
 - Disparities in the system: There is a difference in the quality of education in universities and colleges in different parts of the State. There are a few universities and colleges which have been able to maintain high standards of education and students from all parts of the State and outside are gravitating towards these institutions. The rest, which caters to the bulk of the student population, continues to be mediocre. The students of these institutions are not equipped to find gainful employment or purpose and add to the social frustration and discontent.
 - Lack of financial resources: The system of higher education has been largely dependent on State funding and it has not been possible to provide the necessary resources for the growing demand of the higher education system. *However, Teachers have been given better salary scales and it is hoped that Colleges and Universities will be able to attract the best talent to the teaching profession. Concerted efforts have been made to improve quality of teaching.*

F. Faculty Development and Teachers Training:-

Today more than ever before, teachers are expected to have adequate knowledge and to use this knowledge in their day-to-day instruction.

- Teacher training should ensure that teachers fulfil the requirement of at least a minimum of the knowledge base as a pre-requisite before certifying the individual's competence to teach.
- *Hence, there is an urgent need for investment by the Government in faculty development and Teachers training.*

G. Inclusiveness in Higher Education:-

- In the current approach to planning, "inclusive economic growth" is intended to occupy centre- stage, with "inclusive" education as its major component.
- Inclusiveness in higher education would mean, above all, increased access to education for groups that currently have only limited access.
- An inclusive pro-poor policy in this sense will involve measures for all poor irrespective of caste, ethnicity, religion, or gender, with priority for wage labour, landless, and marginal farmer households.
- In short, a genuine inclusive policy will require a judicious combination of a compensatory affirmative action policy and a pro-poor policy. The compensatory policy is necessary for giving a fair share in educational institutions — public as well as private — for particular social groups, with supplementary measures of economic assistance for the poor within each of these social groups.
- The pro-poor policy, on the other hand, must cover all the poor irrespective of caste, religious, and gender background.
- *The introduction of both these sets of policy, which is necessary for inclusiveness in higher education, would demand a comprehensive change in the orientation of the present policy.*

H. Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education:-

- GROSS Enrolment Ratio (GER) is a statistical measure used by the United Nations to measure education index of a nation.
- In the context of higher education, it measures the total population of all ages enrolled in different education programs to the total population of the country in the age group of 18-23.
- The current level of GER in the State stands at a very low figure.
- *For achieving this enormous task the important remedial measure would include significant expansion of capacity including infrastructure, teaching staff, making schemes to make higher education accessible, generation of funding, provision of technology support and addressing the issue of quality in all respects so that proliferation does not result in the dilution of quality.*

I. Retaining Students for pursuing Higher education in one's own State:

- In today's competitive academic environment where students have many options available to them, factors that enable educational institutions to attract and retain students should be seriously studied. Higher educational institutions need to begin searching for effective and creative ways to attract, retain and foster stronger relationships with students.
- A robust higher education system is critical to the future economic competitiveness of students.
- In this environment, the focus on meeting minimum quality standards is no longer sufficient to retain and develop better relationships with the students. It is necessary to put higher education on the journey to performance excellence in a highly competitive world.
- So, the higher educational institutes should take each and every step which is necessary in retaining students either by: arrangement of qualified and experienced staff, offering better learning facilities, providing required information, developing soft skills among students, providing better student support services, offering better training & placement services or better infrastructure.
- Educational institutions must continually attract new students from various demographics and keep them engaged, while using existing infrastructures and resources.

J. Attracting Outstation students:-

- Shillong is fast emerging as an educational hub for the entire North eastern region. Important educational institutes like Indian Institute of Management, National Institute of Fashion Technology Shillong and North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, the English and Foreign Languages University, Shillong Campus, St. Edmund's College, St. Anthony's College, Shillong and several other Colleges and Technical Institutions have been established here. Thus Shillong has potentially great educational institutions that are gateways to success.
- To be a hub that attracts the very best of students, the institutions in the State not only has to provide a quality education, but also has to be at the forefront of most, if not all

disciplines as well. This means that the delivery of quality instruction and top notch research has to go hand in hand.

- Growth in literacy coupled with rise in economic level, has led to growth in percentage of students and corresponding increase in number of institutions in the State. The Govt. has to take steps for improving quality of educational programmes so that it can attract more outstation students.
- At present there are approximately 8000 outstation students studying in various educational institutions in the State.
- They make significant economic contributions to local and state economies by way of tuition fees, living expenses, etc.

PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

The priorities of the state are:

- I. Quality Assurance
- II. Access and Equity
- III. Infrastructure Development
- IV. Faculty Recruitment
- V. Research and innovation

I. Quality assurance

- NAAC assessment for all the institutions is mandatory. Only 12 Colleges of the state have been accredited so far.
- ✓ Necessary grants is to be provided to help institutions within the state for undergoing assessment.

II. Access and Equity

- Provide greater opportunities of access to Higher Education with equity to all the eligible persons and in particular to the vulnerable sections and rural population.
- ✓ Expand access by supporting existing institutions, establishing new institutions, to remove imbalances that exist at present.

III. Infrastructure Development

- Thrust on infrastructure development of institutions corresponding to their academic requirements.
- ✓ Necessary grants is to be provided on a need-based to the institutions within the state.

IV. Capacity Building in Students

1. Introduction of job oriented and industrially relevant courses / vocational courses (certificate, Diploma, Degree) to build capacities in students for self employments.
 2. Introducing Remedial classes/Tutorials/Career guidance.
- ✓ Necessary grants is to be provided to the institutions within the state having or willing to introduce such courses/classes.

IV. Faculty Recruitment

1. High Teacher-Student ratio adversely affect quality teaching in the institutions of higher education.
 2. To promote the quality of Higher Education by lowering the Teacher-Student ratio.
 3. Incorporating ICT based teaching – learning, virtual classroom to bridge the gaps of shortage of teachers.
- ✓ Necessary grants is to be provided to the institutions with high Teacher-Student ratio or institutions introducing new courses/classes.

V. Research and Innovation

1. Lack of opportunity for Research & Development/ limited publications;
 2. Enhancing Library resource materials and Laboratories.
- ✓ To promote Institutions/Faculty by way of providing grants and facilities that support research in different institutions

The Important strategies of the State are mandatory National Assessment and Accreditation Council [NAAC] assessment for all the institutions, assisting Higher Education Institutions to apply for accreditation, equitable access to all in Higher Education Institutions with enhanced access to the rural population, thrust on

infrastructure development of colleges corresponding to their academic requirements ,lowering of the Teacher: Student ratio, incorporating Information and Communication Technology based teaching – learning, virtual classroom to bridge the gaps of shortage of teachers, stimulating the research culture in Higher Educational Institutions and strengthening of Library resource materials/ Laboratories

With the assistance under RUSA Scheme the state envisions an increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio [GER], quality, access and equity in higher education and to build a system that is not only responsible for producing bright minds but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields.

STATE AT A GLANCE

Meghalaya, "*the abode of clouds*" is a state in north-east India. Meghalaya is the homeland mainly of the three tribes, the Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos. The Garos inhabit western Meghalaya, the Khasis in central Meghalaya, and the Jaintias in eastern Meghalaya. The Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi, War, collectively known as the Hynniewtrep people predominantly inhabit the districts East of Meghalaya, also known to be one of the earliest ethnic group of settlers in the Indian sub-continent, belonging to the Proto - Austroloid Monkhmer race. The Garo Hills is predominantly inhabited by the Garos, belonging to the Bodo family of the Tibeto-Burman race, said to have migrated from Tibet. The Garos prefer to call themselves as Achiks and the land they inhabit, as the Achik-land. The Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos has historically followed a matrilineal system where the lineage and inheritance are traced through women; the youngest daughter inherits all wealth and she also takes care of her parents.

As per 2011 census, the state has a population of 2,966,889. Meghalaya covers an area of approximately 22,429 square kilometers and is bounded to the south by the districts of greater Mymensingh and the Division of Sylhet and the west by the Division of Rangpur of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in the north and the east by the state of Assam. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya known as the "Scotland of the East" is located at an altitude of 1496 metres above sea level was also Assam's capital in 1874 and remained so till January 1972, following the formation of Meghalaya. At present, there 11 Districts, 16 towns and an estimated 6,026 villages in Meghalaya.

- 1. East Khasi Hills:** The Khasi Hills District was divided into two districts, viz the East Khasi Hills District and the West Khasi Hills District on 28th October 1976. On June 4th, 1992, East Khasi Hills District was further divided into two administrative districts of East Khasi Hills District and Ri-Bhoi District. At present the district consists of Eight Community and Rural Development blocks at present with a total area of 2748 Sq. kms. and a population of 825922. Shillong is the district headquarters of East Khasi Hills District. There are altogether: 1 Government College, 19 Government aided Higher Educational Institutions, 13 Private Institutions, 5 Central Government Colleges/Universities, 5 Private Universities and 1 Government Polytechnic.

2. **West Khasi Hills:** Presently the largest district of Meghalaya with an area of 5247 Sq. km. and a population of 287781 it was carved out of the erstwhile Khasi Hills District on the 28th October, 1976. The District now comprises of 4(four) C & R D Blocks viz., Nongstoin, Mairang, Mawshynrut and Mawthadraishan Block. There are only 3 Colleges in the district.
3. **South West Khasi Hills:** This is a new district carved out of the West Khasi Hills with its headquarter at Mawkyrwat. It comprises all the villages of two Community & Rural Development Blocks viz. Ranikor Community & Rural Development Block and Mawkyrwat Community & Rural Development Block, including 18 (Eighteen) Villages under Warsan Lyngdoh Gram Sevak Circle of Nongstoin in Community & Rural Development Block. The district covers an area of 1,341 Sq.km with a population of 98680. There is only one Private College in the District.
4. **West Garo Hills:** The Garo Hills district was divided into two districts, viz. the West Garo Hills district and the East Garo Hills district in October 1976. The erstwhile West Garo Hills district was further divided into two administrative districts of West and South Garo Hills on June 1992. The district headquarters of West Garo Hills is Tura, which is the second largest town in the State after Shillong. The West Garo Hills district lies on the western part of the state of Meghalaya bounded by the East Garo Hills district on the east, the South Garo Hills on the south-east, the Goalpara district of Assam on the north and north-west and Bangladesh on the south. It covers a total area of 3714 Sq. kms with a population of 496586. There are altogether 2 Government Colleges, 3 Government aided Higher Educational Institutions, 6 Private Institutions, 1 Private University and 1 Government Polytechnic.

The North Eastern Hill University has a Campus in Tura, where currently the Post Graduate Courses in English, Garo, Education, RDAP (Rural Development & Agricultural Production) and MBA (Masters in Business Administration) are being conducted. The departments also offer PHD degree to the students. More courses are likely to be started shortly.

The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) also has a study centre at Tura, operating at Tura Government College Compound which imparts distant education in different courses. There are two Theological Colleges - one St. Peter's Seminary for

Roman Catholics and Achick Theological College for Baptists at Baptist Mission Compound.

- 5. East Garo Hills:** The District was upgraded from a sub-division to a full-fledged district in 1976, after the erstwhile Garo Hills District was reorganised with a view to bring the administration closer to the people. In 2012 East Garo Hills District was further reorganised to form a new district out of the erstwhile Resubelpara Sub-Division. The District is bounded by South Garo Hills on the south, West Garo Hills on the west, West Khasi Hills on the east and North Garo Hills on the north. It has an area of 1517 Sq.km with a population of 181521 and a population density of 96 per Sq.km. The headquarter is at Williamnagar. There is 1 government college and two private colleges in the district.
- 6. West Jaintia Hills:** With the bifurcation of the erstwhile Jaintia Hills District into East and West Jaintia Hills District, West Jaintia Hills District came into existence on 31st July 2012 with its Head Quarter at Jowai. Jowai is the host of all the heads of important governmental offices and establishments, educational institutions, hospitals, banking institutions, etc. It has an area of 1693 Sq. kms with a population of 271445. As per Census 2011 the literacy rate in the district is 63.23% (male 59.75% and female 66.71%). There is 1 Government College, 2 Government aided Colleges and 1 Government Polytechnic.
- 7. East Jaintia Hills:** East Jaintia Hills is carved out from erstwhile Jaintia Hills District on the 31st July 2012 with its headquarters at Khliehriat and comprises of two C & RD Blocks, Khliehriat and Saipung. The district is in the easternmost part of Meghalaya covering an area of 2115 sq. Kms. It has an inter-District border with West Jaintia Hills, an inter-District border with Assam and an international border with Bangladesh. The district is inhabited by 123679 persons in 206 villages with a population density of 57 persons per sq. Km. The district is economically and educationally backward with a literacy rate of 48.1%. There are only 2 Colleges out of which one is Government aided and the other is a Private College.
- 8. Ri Bhoi District:** Ri Bhoi District came into existence and assumed the hierarchical status of the District on the 4th June 1992 by upgrading the former Civil Sub-Division. Wit Nongpoh as its heqdquarter, the District was carved out from the erstwhile East Khasi Hills District. It has an area of 2348 Sq.kms with a population of 258840. There are only 3 Colleges out of which one is Government aided and the other two are Private Colleges and 1 Private University.

- 9. South Garo Hills:** The South Garo Hills district lies in the southern part of the state of Meghalaya, and was created on 18th June, 1992 . The district is hilly with difficult terrain with its headquarter at Baghmara, the only town in the district. It covers an area of 1887 sq. Km and a population of 142334. It is bounded in the North by East Garo Hills, in the East by the west Khasi Hills district, in the West by West Garo Hills district and in the South by Bangladesh. The only college in the district is a Government College.
- 10. South West Garo Hills:** The South West Garo Hills District comprises all the villages falling under the two Community and Rural Development Blocks, viz. Betasing and Zikzak Community and Rural Development Blocks. The district headquarter is situated at Ampati. The total population is 146705. There is only Private college in the district.
- 11. North Garo Hills:** With its headquarter at Resubelpara the District comprises all the villages of the two Community & Rural Development Blocks viz. Kharkutta Community & Rural Development Block and Resubelpara Community & Rural Development Block. It has an area of 1,113 Sq.km with a population of 136396. There is only Private college in the district.

EDUCATION IN MEGHALAYA:

The history of formal education in Meghalaya in general has been a recent one commencing with the formulation of the Khasi Alphabet in 1842 by Mr. Thomas Jones, a Welsh missionary. In fact, the first college, St. Edmund's college was established only in 1924 at Shillong by the Christian Brothers of Ireland. Similarly for the Garo Hills areas, a Garo Alphabet was evolved in 1902 by American missionaries using the Roman script. With requirements for a literate society not being high in colonial times, only a few elementary schools were functioning in what is now known as Meghalaya.

Shillong, the state capital being a hill station blessed with bracing weather and having a strong colonial influence, several quality colleges and Public schools have been established over the years. Also several National Institutes of repute like the North Eastern Hill University which is a Central University, The North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Science (NEIGRIHMS), the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), National Institute of Fashion Design (NIFT), Indian Institute of Hotel Management, Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages(CIEFL) and various other prominent Institutes of Higher Learning have since then been set up.

The Directorate of Higher & Technical Education plays a very important role in administration, governance and supervision of different activities relating to Higher Education including College & University Education, Technical Education, Professional Education and Vocational Education in the State of Meghalaya. The activities are aimed at Human Resource Development and generation of technical man power according to the need of the Society. All Govt. Institutions are under its direct control while the Non-Govt. Institutions that receive grant-in-aid from the Govt. in the form salary of the teachers etc. are under the direct control of the Governing Body or Managing Committee of the institution.

The Directorate of Higher & Technical Education (DHTE) came into existence as one of the three Directorates in 1997 after the trifurcating of the erstwhile Directorate of Public Instruction. Again recently vide Govt. Notification No.EDN.358/2009/24 dt. 17.12.2009 the Directorate of Higher & Technical Education and Elementary & Mass Education is restructured and reorganized in which the Directorate of Elementary & Mass Education is renamed as Directorate of School Education & Literacy. All the Institutions at Lower Primary Level, Upper Primary Level, Secondary & Higher Secondary Level are under this Directorate, except Government Public Schools and Pine Mount Higher Secondary School which shall remain under the control of DHTE. All matters relating to higher education including scholarships, National Cadet Corps (NCC) and National Service Scheme (NSS) are under the DHTE.

The Directorate is headed by the Director of Higher & Technical Education assisted by one Joint Director (T), one Deputy Directors, one Registrar, two Superintendents and other supporting ministerial staff.

(A) Vocational education:

Vocational education within the state have the potential to bring about an entrepreneurial culture, developing skills and expertise through institutions created for this purpose which should receive undivided attention. Otherwise there may be a mismatch between technical manpower and their utilization. Hence, there is an urgent need to develop the industrial sector in the direction of entrepreneurial development otherwise educated unemployment is going to increase over the years.

With this aim in view, vocational education must be targeted at being able to divert students completing 10 years of education to the vocational and technical stream, reducing the pressure on the universities and also preparing students for gainful employment.

The Directorate would endeavour to implement the scheme for vocationalisation of education so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education thus ultimately provide diversification of educational opportunities.

The Department is encouraging the Private organization to establish Vocational institutions for offering short-term courses on vocational education.

(B) Higher Education

At present the state has 6(six) Government colleges including the 3(three) newly provincialised Colleges. The directorate has a direct control of these Government Colleges namely :-

1. Tura Government college
2. Kiang Nangbah Government
3. College of Teacher Education.
4. Sohra College in East Khasi Hills (newly provincialised)
5. Captain Williamson Sangma College at Baghmara, South Garo Hills (newly provincialised)
6. Williamnagar College in East Garo Hills (newly provincialised)

Grants are released to all categories of Non-Govt. Colleges on a quarterly basis beginning from March of each year.

- The state has 15 (fifteen) colleges under deficit grant-in-aid system, namely:
 1. St Anthony's College.
 2. St Edmund's College.
 3. St. Mary's College.
 4. Lady Keane College.
 5. Sankardev College.
 6. Shillong College.
 7. Synod College.
 8. College of Teacher Education (PGT)
 9. Shillong Commerce College

10. Seng Khasi College
 11. Union Christian College
 12. Ri-Bhoi College
 13. Nongstoin College
 14. Don Bosco College
 15. Mendipathar College
- The state has 7 (seven) colleges under Adhoc Grant-in-aid system, namely:
 1. Sngap Syiem Memorial College.
 2. Tirot Sing Memorial College.
 3. Acheng Rangmanpa College.
 4. Tikirkilla College.
 5. Women's College.
 6. Nongtalang College.
 7. Durama College.
 - There are 7 (seven) colleges which are private under lumpsum grant in aid, namely,:-
 1. Thomas Jones College
 2. Bormanik, Shillong
 3. Jaintia Eastern College
 4. St. Mary's College of Teacher Education
 5. Kazi Zaman College
 6. Phukan Memorial College
 7. Ampati Degree College
 - Thirty (30) colleges are private and self – financing.
 - All the colleges in the state are affiliated to North Eastern Hill University, a Central University.
 - **Seven Private Universities** have been established by the State Acts passed by the State Legislative Assembly which will cater to the need of Professional and Technical Education in the State. These Private Universities are as follows:-
 1. Martin Luther Christian University Act, 2005 (Act No 11 of 2005).
 2. ICFAI University Act, 2005 (Act No 12 of 2005).

3. William Carey University Act, 2005 (Act No 13 of 2005).
4. Techno Global University Act, 2008 (Act No 5 of 2008).
5. University of Science and Technology Act, 2008 (Act No 6 of 2008).
6. Mahatma Gandhi University (Act. No. 6 of 2011).
7. University of Technology and Management (Act. No. 3 of 2011).

(C) Technical Education

Technical Education contributes significantly to the country's economic and social development by training and providing technical manpower at various levels to meet the requirement of industry and other organizations in Engineering and Technological areas. At present the State has three Polytechnics in 3 different districts offering a 3 years Diploma course and a two year post Diploma course.

- **Shillong Polytechnic-** (i) Civil Engineering (annual intake of 60 students), (ii) Electrical, (iii) Mechanical, (iv) Electronics, (v) Computer Science & Engineering with an intake capacity of 30 students in each of the four disciplines, (vi) two year Post diploma course in Information Technology with annual intake of 20 students.
- **Tura Polytechnic-** (i) Medical Electronics, (ii) Computer Application, (iii) Food Processing & Preservation with intake capacity of 30 students in each discipline.
- **Jowai Polytechnic-** (i) Automobile Engineering, (ii) Architectural Assistantship, (iii) Costume Design & Garment Technology with intake capacity of 30 students in each discipline.

In addition to the above three State Polytechnic there is one private Technical College by the name of Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Raid Marwet, RiBhoi District.

- All the courses in all the three Polytechnics have been approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).
- Shillong Polytechnic was established in the year 1965, Tura & Jowai Polytechnics were established in the year 2004 under the **World Bank Assisted Third Technician Education Project** (Tech. Ed. III).
- All the courses in all the three Polytechnics of the State are affiliated to **Meghalaya State Council for Technical Education** which was created in the year 1992 through an Act called **Meghalaya State Council for Technical Education Act, 1993** that

look after various academic activities such as development and revision of curriculum and syllabus, industrial training for students, staff development programme, conduct of examinations following the system and pattern as per AICTE norms. The council awards diploma and post diploma certificates to the passed out students.

- In addition to the three year regular diploma and two year post diploma programmes, the Polytechnic conduct non-formal programmes of Technical Vocational Education for the benefit of women, the rural and urban unemployed youths and the economically and socially weaker section.
- Since there is no Degree level Engineering College run by the state, students desirous of undertaking higher education in Engineering/Technology, Architecture and Pharmacy are sponsored in selected colleges in different States against the seats reserved by the Government of India. Every year at least 100 students are sponsored for engineering, architecture and pharmacy degrees, 25 students for diploma in specialized courses are also sponsored.
- The Department is exploring the possibility of introduction of new courses in emerging areas after conduct of a proper socio economic diagnostic analysis.
- Private organizations are being encouraged to establish technical institutions of national and international standard in the State.
- The Department is exploring the possibility of setting up technical professional institutions at higher level i.e. College and University levels that are of international standard and also vocational institutions under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode.
- The State Government will facilitate with the Government of India to set up technical institutions in the State at higher level to produce quality manpower capable of taking Research and
- The key issues in technical education would be a continuing focus on increased intake capacity; quality; faculty development; development of information technology education; improving quality and quantity of research; modernization/development of curriculum; international benchmarking; developing capacity in new and emerging technology areas; Strategic planning and management of Technical Education System; revitalise and reform polytechnics through industry linkage and teacher development,

Problems faced by the State Govt. in the implementation of Schemes:-

1. Compared to the rest of the country, the average salary of teachers in the State is very low. If we are to get quality we must raise the salary of teachers so that it is roughly equivalent to that of other States. Teachers serving in Non-Government institutions do not get any Post Retirement benefit except death cum retirement gratuity and C. P. Fund. This issue will have to be addressed.
2. The Directorate processes and avail assistance from Govt. of India under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like: Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students, Merit-Cum-Means based Scholarship to students belonging to the Minority Community and Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Minority Community. However, it is found that sanctioning of the above schemes by the Govt. is usually done at the fag end of the financial which lead to a time lag in implementing and disbursing of the same to students.
3. The Office of the Directorate of Public Instruction has been trifurcated during 1997-98 (i.e., DHTE, DEME and DERT). DHTE is the only Directorate which have no building of its own. The Directorate was therefore housed in the Additional Secretariat Building. The rooms so allotted are very congested and scattered. The DHTE at present is dealing with all Govt. and Non-Govt. Colleges and Scholarship matters including Technical Education, Vocational Education, NCC/NSS. It may be pointed that the Scholarship Cell receives thousand and thousand of applications every year, but there is no sufficient space to keep the forms and papers in a proper manner. Therefore there is an urgent need for construction of three storied Directorate Building (DHTE) which will also accommodate the NCC Group Commander Office/Unit Offices with parking place in the ground floor.

Steps that needs to be taken:-

1. To increase the number of institutions in the State for expansion in Higher Education so as to have an even growth and expansion by taking into consideration the relative annual growth rate of population so as to balance the increase in the number of Institutions along with the increase in population.

2. In order to bridge the urban-rural gap, new institutions will be set up in rural areas especially in the field of Higher education to facilitate access to higher education to the students from rural areas especially the poor and needy.
3. The existing infrastructures which are available in different existing institutions in the State will be put to optimum use so that maximum benefit can be obtained from these infrastructures for the benefit of the students in urban and rural areas.
4. In higher and technical education, more institutions will be set up under PPP mode. Eight private universities which are self financing and which have been created under the relevant Acts passed by the State Assembly are now operational.
5. The standard and performance of most Government educational Institutions has left much to be desired. Considering the fact that the teachers and other staff enjoy all the benefits of Government service including promotion avenues, pension, health care, house building, car purchase allowances and other perquisites, the standard of Government schools and colleges should be of a much higher order than that of private ones. The Government will have to take appropriate steps to improve the system.
6. The present multi- layered system of grants-in-aid is highly undesirable and should be progressively abolished by reducing the various categories of grants-in-aid. The ultimate goal in this area is to have only one system for grants-in-aid.
7. The present policy of the Government to encourage NGOs to set up and run educational institutions will continue as the Government does not have the resources to meet the growing need. However, the sponsoring bodies should be responsible not only for starting the institution but also for ensuring quality education through adequate physical infrastructure and adequate salaries and post-retirement benefits for the teachers by implementation the Employees Provident Fund Act. Governing bodies and Managing Committees of aided institutions should be responsible for timely payment of salary of their staff for a period of not less than three months in case of delay in the release of Government assistance. They should also maintain discipline among staff. These will be a requirement for eligibility for any Government grant-in-aid.

INSTITUTIONS IN MEGHALAYA

Central Universities

Sl no	Name of universities	Address
1.	North Eastern Hill University	Mawlai Umshing, Shillong-22
2.	English and Foreign Language University	NEHU Campus, Mawlai Umshing, Shillong-22
3.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	Nongthymmai, Shillong-14

Private Universities:

Sl no	Name of universities	Address
1.	William Carey University	Opp St. Anthony College, Shillong-3
2.	Martin Luther Christian University	Mawklot, Upper Shillong-5
3.	ICFAI University	Laitumkhrach, Shillong-3
4.	Mahatama Gandhi University	P.O Araimile, Matchakolgre, Tura-794101
5.	Techno Global University	Shillong Polytechnic Campus, Shillong-8
6.	University of Technology and Management	Bijini Campus, Laitumkhrach, Shillong-3
7.	University of Science and Technology	Baridua, Killing Road, Ri Bhoi District

Government Colleges:

Sl no	Name of colleges	Address
1.	Tura Govt. College	Tura-794002, West Garo Hills
2.	Kiang Nangbah Govt. College	Jowai-793150, Jaintia Hills
3.	College of Teacher Education	Rongkhon, Chanmari-794002, West Garo Hills
4.	Sohra Govt. College	Sohra -793108, East Khasi Hills
5.	Captian W.A. Sangma Govt. College	Baghmara -794102, South Garo Hills
6.	Williamnagar Govt. College	Williamnagar-794111, East Garo Hills

Private Colleges under Deficit Grant in aid:

Sl no	Name of colleges	Address
1.	St. Anthony's College	Shillong
2.	St. Edmund's College	Shillong
3.	St. Mary's College	Shillong
4.	Lady Keane College	Shillong
5.	Sankardev College	Shillong
6.	Shillong College	Shillong
7.	Synod College	Shillong
8.	College of Teacher Education(PGT)	Shillong
9.	Shillong Commerce College	Shillong
10.	Seng Khasi College	Shillong
11.	Union Christian College	Umiam Khwan
12.	Ri Bhoi College	Nongpoh
13.	Nongstoin College	Nongstoin
14.	Don Bosco College	Tura
15.	Mendipathar College	Mendipathar

Private Colleges under Adhoc Grant in aid

Sl no	Name of colleges	Address
1.	Sngap Syiem Memorial College	Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills
2.	Tirot Singh Memorial College	Mairang, West Khasi Hills
3.	Acheng Rangmapa College	Mahendraganj, West Garo Hills
4.	Tikrikilla College	Tikrikilla, West Garo Hills
5.	Women's College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
6.	Nongtalang College	Nongtalang, Dawki, Jaintia Hills
7.	Durama College	Megonggre, Rongkhon, West Garo Hills

Private Colleges under Lumpsum Grant in aid:

Sl no	Name of colleges	Address
1.	Thomas Jones Synod College	Jowai, Jaintia Hills
2.	Bormanik College	Upper Shillong, East Khasi Hills
3.	Jaintia Eastern College	Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills
4.	St. Mary's College of Teacher Education	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
5.	Kazi Zaman College	Fulbari, West Garo Hills
6.	Phukan Memorial College	Dalu, West Garo Hills
7.	Ampati Degree College	Ampati, West Garo Hills

Private Colleges Self Financed:

Sl no	Name of universities	Address
1.	Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
2.	Raid Laban College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
3.	BISSAU College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
4.	Umshyrpi College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
5.	Greater Mawlai College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
6.	Morningstar College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
7.	Ramsang College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
8.	St. Dominic College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
9.	Alpine College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
10.	Nabon Synod College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
11.	Christian Academy College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
13.	North Eastern Adventist College	Thadlaskein, Jaintia Hills
14.	Iaikyntiew College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
15.	Goodwill College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
16.	Mawsynram Border Area College	Mawsynram, East Khasi Hills
17.	Mawlai Presbyterain College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
18.	St. Peter's College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
19.	Don Bosco College of Teacher Education	Tura, West Garo Hills
20.	Eastern Ri Bhoi College	Bhoirymbong, Ri Bhoi
21.	K.L. Bajoria College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
22.	Savio Evening College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
23.	Mairang Presbyterian College	Mairang, West Khasi Hills
24.	Nongrum College	Zekabari, West Garo Hills
25.	Sawlyngdoh College	Mowkaiaw, Jaintia Hills
26.	Shillong Law College	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
27.	Khatar Doloi Law College	Jowai, Jaintia Hills
28.	Tura Law College	Tura, West Garo Hills
29.	Khrawsing Christian College	Mawngap, East Khasi Hills

Polytechnics:

Sl no	Name of universities	Address
1.	Shillong Polytechnics	Mawlai, Shillong-8
2.	Jowai Polytechnics	Jowai-5
3.	Tura Polytechnics	Tura-1

List of Colleges Affiliated to NEHU

LIST OF COLLEGES AFFILIATED UNDER NEHU AS ON JANUARY 2016 [Source of Information CDC NEHU]

Sl.No.	Name of the College	Location / District	Est. Year	Status of Affiliation	Name of the Principal/Director	Contact/Email/Website/Fax
1.	St. Edmund's College	Shillong – 793003, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1924	Permanent	Principal – Dr. S. Lamare	0364-2224533 (O) 09862432280 (O) 09862097716 (M) Email: stedmundscollege@gmail.com/ slamare@rediffmail.com Website: www.sec.edu.in Fax No. 0364 2223234
2.	St. Anthony's College	Shillong – 793003, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1934	Permanent	Principal- Br. (Dr.) Albert L. Dkhar SDB	0364-2223558 (O) 09436110437(M) Email: principal@anthonys.ac.in / anthonys@col.vsnl.net.in Website: www.anthonys.ac.in Fax No. 2229558
3.	Lady Keane College	Shillong – 793001, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1935	Permanent	Principal – Dr. (Smti) C. Massar	0364-2504004/2223293(O) 09863081639(M) Email: ladykeanecollege@gmail.com Website: www.ladykeanecollege.edu.in Fax. No. 0364-2504004
4.	St. Mary's College	Shillong – 793003, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1937	Permanent	Principal – Dr. (Sister) Mary Harriet	0364 – 2501053 / 2224716(O) 09862105493(M) Email: principal@smcs.ac.in /smcshillong@rediffmail.com Website: www.smcs.ac.in Fax No. 0364-2504097
5.	St. Mary's College of Teacher Education	Laitumkhrach, Shillong – 793003, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1937	Permanent	Principal – Dr. (Sr.) Clarissa Wallang	0364 – 2504787(O) 09863196838 (M) E-mail: smcte@dataone.in Website : www.smcte.ac.in Fax No. 0364 – 2504787
6.	Union Christian College	Umiam Khwan - 793122, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya.	1952	Permanent	Principal – Dr. S.R. Lyndem	0364-2570295 (O) 09436110344 (M) Email: ucc-college@yahoo.com / samuelylyndem@yahoo.com Website: www.ucmeghalaya.ac.in Fax No. 2570152

7.	Shillong College	Shillong – 793003 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1956	Permanent	Principal – Dr. K.D. Ramsiej	0364-2224903/2502143(O) 09863065988 (M) Email: shillcoll@dataone.in / shillcoll@rediff.yahoo.co.in Website: www.shillongcollege.ac.in Fax No. 0364-2502143
8.	Tura Govt. College	Tura – 794001 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1958	Permanent	Principal – Smti. Prenalish M. Marak	03651-222379(O) 09436108448(M) Email: tgcprincipal@gmail.com Fax No. 03651 222379
9.	Sankardev College	Bishnupur, Laban, Shillong – 793004 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1962	Permanent	Principal – Smti. D. Dkhar	0364-2223604/222362(O) 09436700485(M) Email: sankardevcollege@gmail.com Website: www.sankardevcollege.in Fax No. 0364-2223604
10.	College of Teacher Education (PGT)	Boyce Road, Laitumkhras, Shillong – 793003 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1964	Permanent	Principal – Dr. (Smti) V. Kharmawphlang	0364-2224007/2226509(O) 09863021706(M) Email: vkharmawphlang@yahoo.com / ctepgtboyceroadshillong@gmail .com Website: www.ctepgtshillong.com Fax No. 0364 2226509
11.	Shillong Law College	Dhankheti, Shillong – 793001 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1964	Permanent	Principal – Dr. Sharif Uddin	0364-2224044/2501213(O) 09774124283 (M) Email: shillonglawcollege@yahoo.com
12.	Synod College	Jaiaw, Shillong – 793002 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1965	Permanent	Principal – Dr. D. Wanswett	0364-2548317(O) 09436118942(M) Email: info@synodcollege.com / synodcollege@dataone.in Website: www.synodcollege.com Fax No. 0364 2547489
13.	Kiang Nangbah Govt. College	Jowai-793150, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1967	Permanent	Principal - Smt. J.M.Q. Lyngdoh	03652 - 222359(O) 09436106343 (M) Email: kngc1967@gmail.com Fax No. 03652 – 223759
14.	Mendipathar College	Mendipathar, North Garo Hills District- 794112, Meghalaya.	1971	Permanent	Principal - Smti. A.G. Momin	03659 – 222220(O) 09436166207(M) Email: mendipatharcollege@yahoo.com / agmomin_66201@yahoo.co.in Fax No. 03659-268220
15.	Seng Khasi College	Shillong – 793002 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1973	Permanent	Smt. B.Pde (Acting Principal)	0364-2242742(O) 09436306575(M) Email: sengkhasicollege@gmail.com

16.	Tura Law College	New Tura, P.O. Araimile Tura – 794003 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	1975	Temporary	Principal – Shri. T.M. Sangma	03651-233394(O) 09436338080 (M) Email: sangmamk@yahoo.co.in / turalawcollege@yahoo.co.in
17.	Nongstoin College	Nongstoin – 793119 West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	1978	Permanent	Principal – Shri. B.K. Laitflang	03654-202102(O) 09436108118/0985664230 (M) Email: nongstoincollege@gmail.com / bit.laitflang@gmail.com
18.	Sohra Govt. College	Cherrapunjee – 793108, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1982	Permanent	Principal – Mr. D.B. Lynser	03637 – 2534676(O) 09856007323 (M) Email: principalsohragovermentcollege@gmail.com
19.	Acheng Rangmanpa College	Mahendraganj - 794106 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	1983	Temporary	Principal – Shri. Dominic Ch. Marak	03660-265356(O) 09436714513 (M) aecollegemganj@gmail.com
20.	Raid Laban College	Madan Laban, Shillong – 793004 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1984	Permanent	Principal – Smti. D. Rynjah	0364-2227548/2503454(O) 08731911964(M) Email: raidlabancollege@yahoo.co.in Website: www.raidlabancollege.org Fax No. 0364-2503454
21.	Women's College	Shillong – 793003 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1984	Permanent	Principal – Dr. Chandana Bhattacharjee	0364-2221618(O) 09436116951(M) Email: womens@gmail.com Website: www.womenscollege.co.in
22.	Ri-Bhoi College	Nongpoh – 793102 Ri-Bhoi District Meghalaya.	1986	Permanent	Principal – Shri. S.S.R. Bamon	03638 – 290928(O) 08014174857(M) Email: rbcribhoi@yahoo.com Fax No. 290936
23.	Sngap Syiem College	Mawkyrwat – 793114 West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	1986	Permanent	Principal – Dr. S.S. Khongkham	03656-290503(O) 09436333667(M) Email: sscollegem@rediffmail.com Fax No. 03656 285208
24.	Khad-Ar-Doloi Law College	Jowai – 793150 Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1986	Temporary	Principal – Mr. Jehirul Islam	03652-221473(O) 09401798545/ 09854952822 (M) Email: jblaloo@rediffmail.com
25.	Shillong Commerce College	Shillong – 793003 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1986	Permanent	Principal – Shri. J.B. Massar	0364-2227649/2227961(O) 09863064423(M) Email: shgcomcoll@yahoo.co.in Fax No. 0364-2227649

26.	Tikrikilla College	Tikrikilla – 794109 West Garo Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1986	Permanent	Principal – Shri. P. Chakraverty	03650-225204/225282(O) 09436349543(M) Email: tikrikillacollege@gmail.com Fax No. (03650) 225204
27.	Don-Bosco College	Tura – 794002, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1987	Permanent	Principal – Dr. (Fr.) George Plathottam, SDB	03651 – 222361 (O) 09868203197(M) Email: principal@dbctura.net / gplath@gmail.com Website: www.donboscocollege.ac.in Fax No. (03651) 221361
28.	Tirot Sing Memorial College	Mairang – 793120 West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	1987	Permanent	Principal – Dr. Promar Lyngdoh	03657-282246(O) 09856006682 (M) Email: tirotsingcollege@gmail.com / tirotsingcollege@rediffmail.com
29.	Nongtalang College	Nongtalang – 793109 Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1988	Permanent	Principal – Shri. Famous Syiem	08974232644 (M) Email: nongtalangcollege@gmail.com
30.	Kazi & Zaman College	New Bhaitbari – 79 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1992	Permanent	Principal – Shri. Khairul Islam Mondal	03650-224230(O) 09402548412(M) Email: kzcc@rediffmail.com
31.	Jaintia Eastern College	Khliehriat – 793200 East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1992	Permanent	Principal – Dr. Phervision Nongtdu	03655-230003 (O) 09436115484(M) Email: je_college@yahoo.co.in / phervission@yahoo.com
32.	Bormanik College	3rd Mile, Upper Shillong – 793005 East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	1992	Temporary	Principal – Smti. Dominica Rumnong	0364-2560921(O) 09856720063(M) Email: bormanik@gmail.com
33.	Durama College	Megonggre, Rongkhon, P.O. Chandmari, Tura – 794002 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1993	Temporary	Principal – Shri. J.C.K. Marak	03651-223185/221577(O) 09206198354 (O) 09436112845(M) Email: duramacollege@gmail.com
34.	Greater Mawlai College	Shillong – 793017 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1993	Temporary	Principal – Shri. Banistar Wahlang (Acting Principal)	0364-2250497(O) 09615169533 (M) Email: greatermawlaicollege@ gmail.com
35.	College of Teacher Education	Rongkhon, Tura – 794002 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1993	Permanent	Principal – Smt. Monish Ch. Marak Principal I/c	03651-223207(O) 09862253427 (M) Email: cterong@gmail.com Fax No. 03651 – 224667

36.	Morning Star College	Nongthymmai, Shillong – 793014 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1993	Temporary	Principal – Shri. A.B. Mawkhiew	0364-2231487(O) 09436177270(M) Email: morningstarcollege.shillong @yahoo.in
37.	Buddha Bhanu Saraswati College	Mawprem, Shillong – 793002 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1994	Temporary	Principal – Shri. Sanjay Rana	09863116276(O) 09863116276(M) Email: bbscollegeshillong@yahoo.com
38.	Capt. Williamson Memorial Government College	Baghmara – 794102 South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	1994	Permanent	Principal – Shri. Munto Chandra Roy (Principal In – Charge)	03639 – 222142(O) 09436731024(M) Fax. No. 03639 – 234142
39.	Umshyrpi College	Laban, Shillong – 793004 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1994	Permanent	Principal – Smti. N. Joshi	0364-2227686/2501774(O) 09402131898 (M) Email: umshyrpicollege@gmail.com Fax No. 2501774
40.	St. Dominic's College	Dumdum – Nongthymmai, Shillong – 793014 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1995	Temporary	Principal – Dr. Joseph Syiemlieh	0364-2537772(O) 09862180234 (M) Email: admin@stdominiccollege.com Website: www.stdominiccollege.org Fax No. 0364 2537491
41.	Bissau College	Midland Compound, Old Jowai Road, Shillong – 793003 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1996	Temporary	Principal – Dr. (Ms) S. Bawri	0364-2500764/2521564(O) 09436102321(M) Email: trsbawri@gmail.com / drbawri@gmail.com
42.	Thomas Jones Synod College	Jowai – 793150 West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1997	Temporary	Principal – Dr. R.R. Kharkongor	03652-221459(O) 09863100777 (M) Email: tjscjowai@gmail.com / rollingstoned6044@yahoo.com
43.	Mawsynram Border Area College	Mawsynram – 793113 East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	1997	Temporary	Principal – Dr. Kashyap Kumar	03637-296508 (O) 07308202371 (M) 09615320019 (M) Email: maysynramborderareacollege@ gmail.com
44.	Nabon Women's Synod College	Jaiaw, Shillong – 793002 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1998	Permanent	Principal – Smti. E.C. Blah	0364-2242317/2000424(O) 09863312638 (M) Email: nabonsynod@rediffmail.com

45.	North East Adventist College	Jowai, Thadlaskein – 793151 Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya.	1998	Temporary	Principal – Dr. B. Renthlei	09856712008(M) 09856022839 (M) E-mail: brenthlei2000@yahoo.co.in / nacpresident@yahoo.com
46.	Alpine College	Nongthymmai, Shillong – 793014 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	1999	Temporary	Principal – Shri. K.C. Chakravarty	0364-2535123(O) 09436117930 (M)
47.	Goodwill College	Nongthymmai, Shillong – 793014 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2000	Temporary	Principal – Prof. T.T. Pachhunga	0364-2232712(O) 09436105251 (M) Email: gwillcollege@gmail.com
48.	Williamnagar Government College	Williamnagar – 794111 East Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	2000	Temporary	Smti. Tojeli K. Sangma (Acting Principal)	03658-220694(O) 09436932049(M) Email: wgovtcollege2k@gmail.com
49.	Christian Academy College	Wahingdoh, Shillong – 793002 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2001	Temporary	Principal – Smti. I. Warjri	0364-2546183(O) 09856839720(M) Email: cacademyc@gmail.com
50.	Mawlai Presbyterian College	Mawlai – Nongkwar, Shillong – 793017 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2002	Temporary	Principal – Smti. Carol Laloo	0364-2548922(O) 09774469721(M) Email: mawlaipresbyteriancollege @gmail.com
51.	Phukan Memorial College	Dalu – 794103 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	2003	Temporary	Principal – Shri. G.P.N. Sangma (Officiating Principal)	03651-263513(O) 09615168919 (M) Email: principalpmc@yahoo.com
52.	K.L. Bajoria College	Boyce Road, Shillong – 793001 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2004	Temporary	Smt. Christina Kharपुरi (Acting Principal)	0364-2503602 (O) 09436117905 (M) Email: bkamakhyalal@yahoo.co.in / klbajoriacollege@gmail.com Website: www.klbajoria.org Fax No. 0364-2223009
53.	Don Bosco College of Teacher Education	Tura – 794001, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.	2004	Temporary	Principal – Dr. (Fr.) P.D. John	03651 – 224908 (O) 09436730717 (M) E-mail: donboscoctetura@gmail.com Fax: 03651-221361
54.	College Of Nursing, NEIGRIHMS	Mawdiangdiang, Shillong – 793018, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2006	Temporary	Principal – Smt. C. E. Myrthong	0364-2538021 (O) 09436733611 (M) E-mail- con_neigrihms@yahoo.in / emyrthong@gmail.com Website: www.neigrihms.nic.in Fax No. 0364-2538021

55.	Mairang Presbyterian Science College	Mairang – 793120 West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	2006	Temporary	Principal – Shri. R. Thangkhiew	03657-282828 (O) 09863108867 / 09863252114 (M) Email: mpsccollege@gmail.com
56.	METAS Adventist College	Post Box 24, Athwa Lines, Surat – 395001, Gujarat	2006	Temporary	Principal – Dr. Srikakolli Eliah	0261-3047313(O) 09924448027 (M) Email: esrikakolli@gmail.com Website: www.metasofsd.in Fax No. 0261-2668686 / 2655360
57.	Regional College of Higher Education	Dargah Road, Sijubari, Dispur, Guwahati – 781038	2006	Temporary	Principal – Prof. (Dr) C.R. Sarkar	0361-2235769(O) 09954411057/09854157798 (M) E-mail: crsarkar48@gmail.com / rchegyh@rediffmail.com Website: www.rche.co.in
58.	Ampati Degree College	Ampati – 794115 West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	2007	Temporary	Principal – Shri. Bricktone N. Sangma	03651-261748(O) 09402133264/09862325454 (M) E-mail: ampaticollege@gmail.com Fax No. 261748
59.	METAS Adventist College	Bariatu Road Ranchi – 834009 Jharkhand	2008	Temporary	Principal – Mr. C. Murmu	0651-3293831(O) 08757672841 (M) Email: prcmurmu@rediffmail.com Fax No. 0651-2276372
60.	MBBS College NEIGRIHMS	Mawdiangdiang, Shillong – 793018, East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2008	Temporary	Director – Dr. A.G. Ahangar	0364 – 2538013/2539224 (O) 09436994625 (M) E-mail: info.neigrihms@gov.in/ neigri_shg@dataone.in Website: www.neigrihms.nic.in Fax No. 0364 – 2538003
61.	Nongrum College	Zekabari – 794105, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	2008	Temporary	Principal – Shri. Abdus Salam Mollah (Principal In- Charge)	03651-201426(O) 07896184388 (M) Email: abdusmollah123@gmail.com
62.	Khrawsing Christian College	Mawngap, Mawphlang – 793121 East Khasi Hills, District, Meghalaya.	2008	Temporary	Principal – Dr. Banidashisha Kharkongor	0364-2567043(O) 09856027039 (M) Email: kccmawngap@gmail.com
63.	Regional Institute Of Science & Technology	Raid Marwet Myllem Syiemship P.O. Killing Road – 793101, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya.	2009	Temporary	Director – Dr. P.C. Mohanta	0361-2139531(O) 09706091836(O) 09859978137 (M) Email: erdf@rediffmail.com / rist09@rediffmail.com Website: www.rche.co.in Fax No. 0361-2235768

64.	Loyola College	Williamnagar – 794111 East Garo Hills, District, Meghalaya	2013	Temporary	Principal – Fr. Dr. Sunny Augustine SJ	03658-220022 (O) 09436585717 (M) Email: loyolacollegewilliamnagar@ gmail.com Fax No. 03658 -220020
65.	North East Regional Institute of Education (NERIE) NCERT	Umiam, Barapani - 793103, Meghalaya	2015	Temporary	Principal – Prof. A. Sukumar	0364-2570009/17/24/52 (O) 09436924003 (M) Email: nerie.ncert@gmail.com Website: http://nerie.nic.in Fax No. 0364-2570062/24

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