Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

NAAC REPORT - 2017

"A University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the University discharges their duties adequately, then it is well with the Nation and the People."

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SELF STUDY REPORT

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

4. Declaration by the Head of the Institution

I certify that the data included in this Self-Study report (SSR) are true to the best of my knowledge.

This SSR is reported by the institution after internal discussions, and no part thereof has been outsourced.

I am aware that the Peer team will validate the information provided in this SSR during the peer team visit.

Signature of the Head of the Institution

with seal:

प्रो. एम. जगदीश कुमार
PROF. M. JAGADESH KUMAR
कुलपति/Vice-Chancellor
जवाहरलाल नेहरु विश्वविद्यालय
Jawaharlal Nehru University
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi-110067

Place: N. Delhi

Date: 31/3/2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jawaharlal Nehru University was constituted under the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 (53 of 1966) which came into existence in 1969. The vision and mission of Jawaharlal Nehru University is stated in its Act 53/1966. The University has a beautiful and green campus spread over 1019 acres of land in South Delhi. JNU is a residential University representing a national character of diversity. JNU strives for excellence with social responsibility and commitment through its inter-disciplinary research and teaching. In its 48 years of existence JNU has acclaimed the status of international recognition repute.

The university has received NAAC grading of 3.91 with `A' grade, which the highest grade given by the NAAC to any university. JNU has been ranked 3rd among the universities and 1st in central universities in NIRF ranking. JNU has been ranked in top 100 universities in Times Higher Education Asia and BRICS ranking. Some centers of the University are listed in top 100 in QS world ranking. It is ranked No. 1 in India's premier multi-disciplinary university league (Education world India ranking 2015). UGC has granted University with Potential for Excellence status to the JNU. Recently, JNU has been awarded Visitor's Award for the best central university in the country.

Academic Programmes

JNU has Post-graduate teaching and research in the major disciplines of Life Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences except for the School of Languages where undergraduate courses are also offered. Every year around two thousand students are registered for various courses. Out of the total strength of students, about 65 percent are enrolled for the M.Phil/Ph.D. programme; 25 percent for Masters and the rest for the Undergraduate degree. During 2012-2016 period, a total of 8581 students have been registered under different categories i.e. SC, ST, OBC, General and Others. In JNU, the student intake has balanced Male/Female ratio (1.09) indicating high gender equality in women representation for higher education opportunities. As on date total enrolled student strength of JNU for the AY 2016-17 is 8432 including overseas students.

Number of Schools/Special Centres

In order to offer academic programmes and to conduct research, the JNU has established 10 Schools and 4 Special Centres . Out of the 10 Schools, the School of International Studies, the School of Social Sciences and the School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies have different Centres, while other Schools are of a unitary nature and have no Centre. The JNU's

educational philosophy and vision is reflected in its academic structure which is broad based and has interdisciplinary functioning within the Schools/Centres/Special Centres.

Admission Policy

Admission to the University is based on performance in the entrance examination conducted all over India in about 76 centres including one in Kathmandu. The final selection is based on performance in the written examination, viva and also the deprivation points. The success rate for the aspirants is about 2% who get admission in JNU. In addition to the normal intake, University has around 10% students from the overseas. The Jawaharlal Nehru University has taken certain special measures to ensure that students from all parts of India and also from other countries of the world are able to join and benefit from teaching and research Programmes offered by the University. Reservation in admission for the candidates belonging to SC/ST/OBC and physically challenged categories is provided as per the Government of India norms. Deprivation points, up to a maximum of 10 points, are provided to the socially deprived category of candidates. This is a unique feature of the JNU admission policy and is intended to provide better opportunities to the the socially deprived category.

Number of Staff and Teacher-Student ratio

JNU has 577 teaching faculty and 1202 non-teaching staff. The university has 27 Emeritus Professors, 1 Adjunct Professor and 28 Visiting Professors. The Teacher-Student ratio in JNU is 1:10 which is considered very high and appropriate for effective teaching-learning.

Courses and Evaluation

JNU has been following the semester system and internal evaluation system with credit assigned to each course. It has its grading system on a 10-point scale [0 to 9] based upon the CGPA score. The university offers 117 courses including 76 MPhil/PhD courses, 33 postgraduate courses, 10 undergraduate courses, 4 certificate courses, 2 diploma courses and 2 advanced diploma courses. During two semesters in a year, the university offers both Compulsory as well as Optional courses. Each course is for the duration of one semester and it is assigned a specific number of credits. The number of credits to be assigned to a course is determined by the Board of Studies of the School on the recommendation of the Centre concerned. Evaluation is done by the concerned course teacher with the exception of M. Phil dissertation and Ph. D. thesis. In the internal evaluation system seasonal work is assigned equal weightage with the end-semester examination. The pattern and schedule of seasonal work is prescribed by the Board of Studies of the School on the recommendation of the Centre concerned and is made known to students at the commencement of each semester. The University organises teaching through Lectures, Tutorials, Seminars, Quiz, Term-papers, etc. These assignments are linked with a course having a number of credits with prescribed contact hours. If the student fails at a time, there are inbuilt academic flexibilities providing opportunities to the student to improve their performance and complete the programs.

Foreign students

JNU has been a very good host for foreign students. It is able to attract a good number of students under different courses every year. At present, students from about 35 countries are studying in JNU for various full-time programme.

Quality Teaching

JNU has been able to attract the best talent in different subjects to join the University as faculty members. The faculty selection is made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes and as per the UGC guidelines. The JNU faculty is widely acknowledged for excellence in teaching and research. They have been participating in many national/international conferences/ workshops besides organising them. They are also serving as resource persons in academic staff college and in many other refresher orientation courses. They are also members of many expert committees constituted by the Government, research institutions and many Universities. Their innovative methods of teaching and evaluation attract many students to aspire for joining in different programmes of JNU.

Research and Development

JNU has been promoting research by students and faculty. Faculty members have been able to attract competitive research grants from many national and international funding agencies. Currently, more than 350 research projects are running in the University. Research grants are also received from DST, DBT, ICMR, CSIR, UGC, ICSSR, ICHR, ICCR, Ministries, European Union, European Commission, Ford Foundation, Welcome Trust, etc. In addition to research projects, faculty members are also encouraged to undertake consultancy projects.

Several Centres/Schools of the University have been granted the status by UGC by providing special grants:

- Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS),
- Departmental Research Assistance (DRS),
- Special Assistance Programme (SA),
- Departmental of Special Assistance (DSA)

Innovative Teaching & Research:

Innovative Teaching and Research in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas are the focal points of the university. JNU has been awarded UPE status for innovative teaching and research. JNU has been selected for the DST-PURSE funding based on the quality of research. Such funding has resulted in an increase in " H index " of JNU. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has recognised CSRD as "Centre of Excellence of Tribal Studies". In addition to the above more than 20 individual schools/centres have been recognised for their research and teaching activities by the national & international agencies.

Trans-disciplinary Research Cluster (TRC):

JNU has diversified group of researchers from pure sciences as well as social sciences providing a unique opportunities for socially useful research and innovations. For this purpose, JNU has set up its Trans-disciplinary Research Cluster (TRC). One example of such impactful research is that more than 100 illiterate women of Kusumpur Pahari (Delhi) have been given for literacy and simple mathematics by our Cognitive Research group which is lead by a social scientist from the School of Social Sciences having biologist, educationist, computer expert and a medical doctor in the team

R&D and Teaching-learning facilities:

The university has devolved state of the art facilities for R&D and teaching-learning. Some of the major facilities are-

- Advanced Instrumentation and Research Facility (AIRF).
- Central Instrumentation Facility (CIF) in the schools.
- Animal house.
- Mathematical and Computational Empowerment Cell.
- CIS.
- USIC.
- 24×7 access to central library.
- School wise library.
- High-Performance Computation Facility (HPC).
- Audio-visual teaching-learning facility.

Publications :

The faculty of the University have been regularly publishing many research journal articles, books; contributed chapters in books; presented papers in national and international conferences/workshops and delivered several lectures outside the University. Around 500 journals papers, 50 books have been published by the JNU faculty during past 4 years. The h-index of JNU is 55.

Awards and recognitions

JNU was one of the first Universities to be recognised as “University with Potential of Excellence -II“ by the UGC in the year 2013. Many Schools and Centres have also got

independent recognition as Centres of Excellence and Centre for Advanced Research etc.. UGC has also granted DSA/CAS etc. to many Centres and Schools. The School of International Studies has got special Area Studies grants from UGC.

Since its Inception and as per the provisions of the Act and Statues Jawaharlal Nehru University is committed to the cause of higher education with the objective of imparting Academic Excellence with a sense of Social Commitment. Within a short span of 47 years, the University has earned its reputations on the international Map of quality higher education with academic freedom and flexibility. University is working to reach still higher levels. University is working tirelessly to reach still higher levels and fulfil its dreams and visions

Many faculty members have received several national and international awards and prizes. Many are members of National & International Academies and Societies. Some have been members of Planning Commission, Vice-Chancellors of many Universities and also members of policy making Committees in the Government. Some of the names are listed below-

Prof. Shashiprabha Kumar, Former President's Certificate of Honour in Sanskrit for the year 2014.
Prof. Alok Bhattacharya, Aryabhata Bedal (2015) award.
Dr. Pritam Mukhopadhya, Swarna Jyanti Fellowship for the year 2013-2014 by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
Prof. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy Book Prize for 2015.
Prof. Dinesh Mohan's name appears in the 2014 'highly cited researchers' list published by Thompson Reuters.
Prof. Dinesh Mohan, named to "The World's Most Influential Scientific Minds 2014"published by Thompson Reuters.
Prof. Priyadarsi Mukherji, 8th Special Book Award of China by the Vice-Premier of China, Ms. Liu Yandon.
Prof. R. Rajaraman, The 2014 Leo Szilard Prize given by the American Physical Society, USA, 2014.
Prof. Riddhi Shah, C.V. Raman Award for Women in Science by the National Women Science Congress (NWSC).

ICT facilities

Each faculty member has been provided with computer laptops and internet facility. The maintenance of internet facilities, deployment of E-governance applications and maintenance of hardware is handled by the Communication and Information Services (CIS). The computer maintenance cell of the University attached to the CIS looks after the hardware maintenance work of the computers of the University.

University has Website and Intranet Portal running 24x7 to provide access to IT Infrastructure and Applications. Implemented data centre services for Hosting and Maintenance of central IT Infrastructure applications on JNU Private Cloud Services
Presently, around 10,000 nodes are connected to the JNU Network (Intranet Channel), which is being served by Servers, Storage, Switches, Routers, resilient network design, best ICT practices and Network Security devices by Communication & Information Services. CIS conducts various ICT Skill Development Training Programmes in English/Hindi for JNU Staff. CIs has deployed some Teaching and Learning Technologies- Video Conferencing, Smart Classroom, EduSat, Aview, Live webcasting. JNU Email services are implemented for Faculty, Staff and Students

Deployment of Surveillance System at Main Entry Gates and its expansion for critical locations of the campus is in progress. Maintenance of the desktops and all other IT related peripherals, Managed Campus-wide AntiVirus at Endpoints

Linkages to National Knowledge Network

The University serves as a Point of Presence (POP) for the National Knowledge Network which has enabled this flagship project of the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology to connect not just the university but surrounding institutes with high-speed gigabit internet bandwidth. The entire academic complexes and all hostels of university have been Wi-Fi enabled.

National and International Collaborations

University has academic collaboration with many national and international organisations and universities. The academic collaboration with international universities allows exchange of faculty, students, joint research projects, joint seminars, etc. Many international Universities are showing a keen interest in having academic collaboration with JNU and JNU has signed MoU with about 150 international Universities from several countries all around the Globe.

Endowments and Fellowships: The University has established several endowments with support from the Government of India, the State Governments, the University Grants Commission, public financial institutions like RBI and SBI; foreign governments under collaborative arrangements, and distinguished public figures, by instituting chairs, scholarships, fellowships, awards and memorial lectures. The University is making sustained efforts to establish more such endowments/fellowships and has approached UGC and some of the State Governments in this regard. Besides fellowships awarded by University Grants Commission (UGC), the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Department of Biotechnology, some of the State Governments, etc., the University awards scholarships/fellowships/medals to deserving students out of

several endowments that have been established. Thus, more than 80 percent of our students get fellowships/scholarships from various sources.

Extension Activities and Outreach Programmes

Sports Activities: Participation of students in sports activities is also important. The University has a good stadium and about 11 sports clubs which are active in organising inter-hostel competitions every year besides inter-school and the annual competitions. Additionally, all the hostels have arrangements for indoor games. The Yoga Kendra has been rendering valuable service to the university community. Besides attending to 50-60 persons every day, the Yoga Kendra has been organising crash courses on yoga with encouraging response. Several awards at the national level have been won by students or staff of JNU. The Yoga Kendra also offers its services to all the participants during their Orientation, Refresher and other Courses offered by UGC-HRD Centre. The participating teachers from all over the country thus benefit from this Yoga facility

Students' Activities: Participation of our students in national/international seminars/conferences has been increasing year after year. The University provides financial support to the confirmed Ph.D. students for presentation of papers in seminars/conferences. Besides, students have participated in various cultural and curricular activities as illustrated in the annual report.

The Schools and Centres participate in the University level initiatives in these matters and are committed to ensure social justice and empowerment of the underprivileged communities. Women, children and underprivileged sections of the society are educated about key features of environmental quality and health, e.g., water portability, quality and human health and environmental conservation. Extension activities are organised specially to mark special events like the Earth day, Environment Day, Biodiversity year, various programs on rainwater harvesting and biodiversity conservations. Many schools are also organising short term/ summer training programmes for the students and faculty of other colleges and Universities; an open day for students including school children on National Science day etc.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

NSS introduced Tihar Jail products in the campus in support of Tihar Noble Mission of rehabilitation of Prisoners and education. NSS Participated Yamuna Cleaning Drive on International Volunteers Day organised by UNDP.

Recognized Institutions

As per the provisions of Act 5(130) of the JNU Act, University has so far recognised Six Defense Institutions and thirteen research Institutions for the award of various degrees of JNU as per the provisions of the relevant ordinances**.** JNU also provides degrees to other organisations such as CCMB, NII, ICGEB, etc.

The Academic Staff College (Now Human Resource Development Centre)

The main objective of ASC is to plan, organise, implement, monitor and evaluate orientation programmes, refresher courses for the newly recruited in-service teachers, academicians and administrators associated with the University system.

Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advanced Study (JNIAS)

JNIAS conceived as a self-contained site of scholarly pursuits in an environment of intellectual fellowship; and a source of academic enrichment for the university, hosts scholars from all over the world, who despite their diverse disciplinary backgrounds are able to engage in an intellectual conversation that enriches them and benefits the Institute as well as the wider university community.

JNU Vision Group: In the year 2019-2020, JNU will celebrate its Golden Jubilee Year. It is envisaged to look back and think ahead and plan University's teaching and research so that JNU can assert its relevance and maintain its status as a pre-eminent University of innovation and social change and attain its position amongst the top universities. JNU has set up a Vision Group to assess our strengths and weaknesses, and to suggest the scope of improvement which can lead to enhanced performance.

Governance: JNU has been following a decentralised democratic and participative system of governance to achieve the goals and objectives stated in the Act and Statutes of the University. Faculty members and students are involved in decision-making as members of various committees and academic bodies. The University has the Court as its apex body, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee. The Chancellor presides over the Court Meetings and Special Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor is the executive head of the University vested with all administrative and financial powers in accordance with the Act and Statutes of the University. The Board of Studies (BOS) is the apex body of the School and the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research is a recommendatory and advisory body of the School at the research level. Each School/Centre has a Faculty Committee, Centre Committee, and Students Faculty Committee.

Special Cells:

The university has constituted various cells for specific purposes to provide technical support for the university management. These are -

- Research and Development Cell.
- Intellectual Property Management Cell (IPM Cell).
- Grievance Redressal Cell.
- Gender equality in faculty and Student though Gender Sensitization. Committee against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH).
- International collaboration cell.
- SC/ST Cell.
- Anti-ragging cell.
- JNU Alumni.
- Project Administration Cell.
- Project Finance Cell.
- Institutional Ethics Review Board etc.
- Canteens and *Dhaabas*.
- Linguistic Empowerment cell.
- Equal Opportunity office.
- Community Engagement Cell.
- Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC).
- Placement cell.

SWOC (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Challenges) Analysis:

Strengths (S):

- Legacy University
- Inter-disciplinary teaching and research
- Skill development through research
- Equal opportunity provider especially to the students from most backward areas.
- Opportunities for International exposure to the students and faculties
- International and national collaborations
- In-house research facilities such as AIRF, CIF, HPC, animal house, Audio-visual Teaching- learning aids, etc.
- Common facilities such as 24×7 Library, Convention Center, Hostels, sports ground, indoor games facilities, Guest House, various clubs, STP, Health Centre, etc.
- Women empowerment and leadership
- Gender equality in faculty and Student though Gender Sensitization Committee against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH).
- Academic staff college
- Student participation in various committees and school level Student-Faculty Committees (SFCs).
- Student fellowships.
- Facilities for persons with disabilities

Weaknesses (W):

- Funds scarcity.
- Patent fees.
- Filling up of vacant posts.
- Space crunch for newly recruited faculty.
- Buildings for new courses.
- Insufficient grants for maintenance of campus and instrumentation facilities.
- No dedicated computer center/building.
- No centralised purchase system.

Opportunities (O):

- Promotion of trans-disciplinary research for the overall development of society.
- Encouraging faculties for mega projects.
- Transformation of students through physical and mental development.
- Developing leadership qualities in the students.
- Friendly campus environment for physically challenged and socially backward students.
- Skill development.
- International recognition.
- Global collaborations for research and education projects.
- International placements.
- For the government agencies, JNU faculty expertise may be of great help in policy making.
- Imparting expertise in national missions of strategic importance.
- Contributions to the academic development of defense institutions.
- Contributions to the academies.

Challenges (C):

- Raising more funding.
- Hiring manpower for academic, administrative and technical work.
- Managing dog menace in the campus.
- Finding out dumping ground for wastes disposal especially that generated from the hostel messes.
- 100% file movements through e-office.

PROFILE OF THE UNIVERSITY

PREPARATION OF SELF - STUDY REPORT

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

A. PROFILE OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Name and Address of the University

Name:	**Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**	
Address	**New Mehrauli Road**	
City: New Delhi	Pin: 110067	State: Delhi
Website:	**www.jnu.ac.in**	

2. For communication

Designation	Name	Telephone with STD Code	Mobile	Fax	Email @mail.jnu.ac.in
Vice Chancellor	**Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar**	**O: 011-26741500** **R: 2674 1555**	**9811502924**	**26742580**	**vc**
Pro Vice Chancellor (s)	**Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra**	**O: 011-26704004** **R: 26742971**	**9818824646**	**26742594**	**rector**
Pro Vice Chancellor (s)	**Prof. Satish Chandra Garkoti**	**O: 011-26741600** **R: 9871901971**	**9871901971**	**26742594**	**rectorii**
Registrar	**Dr. Pramod Kumar**	**O:011-26742650**	**9911117714**	**26742641**	**registrar**

		R: 26742291			
Steering Committee / IQAC Co-ordinator	**Prof. D.K. Lobyal**	**O: 011-26704034** **R: 9868863883**	**9868863883**	**26742594**	**dkl**

3. Status of the University : **Central University**
4. **Type of University** **:** **Unitary**
5. Source of funding: : **Central Government**
6. [a] Date of establishment of the University : **21.04.1969**
   [b] Prior to the establishment of the university, was it a/an **University**

7. **Date of recognition as a university by UGC or any other national agency:**

Under Section	**Date, Month & Year**	**Remarks [if any]**
i. 2f	Central Act, 1966	Jawaharlal Nehru University was established by an Act of Parliament called "The Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966". Notified vide notification No. S.O. 1525, dated 21.04.1969, Gazette of India, Pt. II, Sec. 3(ii), p. 1443.
ii. 12B		
iii. 3 of UGC	-	-
iv. Any other [specify]	-	

Certificate of recognition should be enclosed: Copy of the Act is available in appendixes.

7. **Has the university been recognised**

a. By UGC as a University with Potential for Excellence?

If yes, date of recognition: **2007** & **2013**

b. For its performance by any other governmental agency?

If yes, Name of the agency N**IRF**
And date of recognition: **04/2016**

9. Does the university have off-campus centres? **:** No

10. Does the university have off-shore campuses? **:** No

11. Location of the campus and area:

	Location *	Campus area in acres	Built up area in sq. mts.
i. Main campus area	New Delhi – 67	**1019.38 acres**	**338,396.05**
ii. Other campuses in the country		Nil	Nil
iii. Campuses Abroad		Nil	Nil

(* Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural, Tribal, Hilly Area, Any other (please specify) If the university has more than one campus, it may submit a consolidated self-study report reflecting the activities of all the campuses.

12. Provide information on the following: In case of multi-campus University, please provide campus-wise information.

Auditorium/seminar complex with infrastructural facilities

Sports facilities

Playground : Sports fields for athletics, football, cricket & volleyball]

Swimming pool : **No**

Gymnasium : In each hostel, there is a gymnasium and at the university level a gymnasium is being planned.

Hostels

Boys' hostels

i. Number of hostels **: Thirteen (13)**
ii. Number of inmates : **3831**
iii. Facilities : Mess, WiFi, Common Room, Gymnasium, Volleyball courts

Girls' hostels

i. Number of hostels	:	**08(Eight)**
ii. Number of inmates	:	**3005**
iii. Facilities	:	Mess, WiFi, Common Room, Gymnasium, Volleyball courts

Working women's hostel

i. Number of hostels	:	**One (Yamuna Hostel)**
ii. Number of inmates	:	**201**

Note: **One more hostel is demarked as Married Students Researchers Hostel (Mahanadi)-86 seats**

Each hostel has an indoor sports facility with carrom, table tennis, etc., Besides these, all hostels have a common room with colour TV and Cable connection with recreational facility for students. All hostels have telephone facilities. Students also have access to the gymnasium, tennis and badminton courts.

Residential facilities for faculty and non-teaching:

Teaching	:	577
Non –Teaching	:	1202
Total	:	**1779**

Cafeteria

Besides a number of canteens/cafeteria in the University, a number of schools and centres have cafeteria

Health centre – Nature of facilities available – inpatient, outpatient, ambulance, emergency care facility, etc.

- Health Centre functions from 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM in the morning and 4:00 PM to 9:00 PM in the evening on all working days, except on Sundays, Holi, Diwali and National Holidays and Election Day. On gazetted holidays, it is open between 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM only.
- Morning OPD runs with the help of three permanent doctors, CMO (SAG), I/C. Health Centre, Medical Officers, Part-time doctors, paramedics and other supporting staff. Evening shift is managed by part-time doctors and paramedics including other supporting staff.
- The medical needs of the Students, Retired Employees and their dependents is taken care of by the Health Centre. Beside this, faculty, staff on the campus also avail its services for consultation and investigation purposes as per rules. Others are given first – aid and referred to hospitals.
- Specialized OPDs in the field of Medicine, Cardiology, Dental, Skin, Orthopedics, Psychiatry, Eye, ENT and Gynecology run at the Health Centre. Besides this, Homeopathy OPD also functions at the Health Centre.

- Students, Retired Employees and their dependents are provided medicines free of cost as per rules.
- Most of the Medicinal needs of students is met from the pharmacy of the Health Centre. Medicines which are not available at the Health Centre are procured from the local chemist and provided to students. The basic needs of the patients is taken care of at the Health Centre and if required they are referred to hospitals.
- Psychological counselling is also provided by two counsellors at the Health Centre to help the patients to cope up with stress.
- Prevention of disease is also an important aspect which is taken care of by the Health Centre. Antimalaria and control of vector/mosquito-borne diseases is done periodically.
- Health Centre takes an active part in Integrated Pulse Polio Immunization Programme which is run by Government of NCT of Delhi, by immunising children below the age of 05 years.
- A 24x7 hours Ambulance service is also provided to the JNU community. An ambulance with a life support equipment is available at the old wing of Health Centre which is managed by the paramedics. At night a doctor with a paramedic is also available. Also, an alternate arrangement for transport ambulance is availble.
- Homoeopathic Medicines, Injections, Dressing, ECG and Lab tests are free of cost for Students, Retired Employees and their dependents. In an emergency it is also free for others.
- Store and Pharmacies of Health Centre has been computerized.
- In all 62839 total numbers of patients inclusive of Students/Retired Employees and other visited the morning and evening OPD at the Health Centre during the year 2015 – 2016.

Facilities like banking, post office, book shops, etc.
There is one branch of State Bank of India and one Post Office Branch on campus.

Transport facilities to cater to the needs of the students and staff: Yes
Delhi Transport Corporation provides the transport facility. Besides some other modes of transportation such as taxi, auto rickshaws, etc., are also available. A good number of students have their own vehicle for transportation.

Facilities for persons with disabilities

Equal Opportunity Office
The Jawaharlal Nehru University has an Equal Opportunity Office (EOO), which was set up, perhaps, as the first of its kind in the country to aid and advise the students belonging to marginalized sections including the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward communities, minority communities, persons with disabilities, etc. pursuing various programs of studies at the University.
The Equal Opportunity Office comprises of:

1. Chief Advisor Professor
2. Advisor Professor
3. Advisor

The terms of reference wherein the Equal Opportunity Office at the University may undertake activities are inter alia as under:

- To work out suitable programs/schemes, including Remedial Courses, for improving performance of students from marginalized sections (whether at undergraduate, postgraduate, M Phil, PhD or other levels) and/ or to monitor the implementation of such programs/ schemes;
- To establish coordination with the government and other funding agencies (including Public Sector Undertakings/ Public Sector Banks) with a view to mobilise financial and other resources required for educational empowerment of the students from marginalized sections;
- To provide information and act as a counseling-cum-guidance centre for students belonging to the marginalized sections, especially with regard to academic, financial and other matters;
- To help and create a socially conducive atmosphere for the growth of healthy inter-personal relations among students from marginalized sections and from various social backgrounds;
- To help and develop cordial interpersonal relationships between teachers and the students from marginalized sections for academic interaction and extra-curricular activities;
- To extend help/support to the students from marginalized sections to overcome problems and barriers emanating from discrimination at any level within its mandate;
- To organise or conduct seminars/ symposia/workshops/conferences/exhibitions, etc. from time-to-time on issues of contemporary significance for empowering, educationally and culturally, students belonging to the marginalized sections.

ICT facilities

- Each faculty member has been provided with a computer and internet facility. The maintenance of internet facilities, deployment of eGovernance applications and maintenance of computer hardware is managed by the Communication and Information Services (CIS). The computer maintenance cell of the University attached to the CIS looks after the hardware maintenance work of the computers and IT associated accessories of the University.

- The University serves as a Point of Presence (POP) for the National Knowledge Network, which has enabled this flagship project of the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology to connect not just the university but surrounding institutes with high-speed gigabit internet bandwidth. The entire academic complexes and all hostels of university have been Wi-Fi enabled.

- University has Website and Intranet Portal running 24x7 to provide access to ICT Infrastructure and IT Applications. Implemented data centre services for Hosting and Maintenance of central ICT Infrastructure applications on JNU Private Cloud Services

- Presently, around 10,000+ nodes are being connected to the JNU Network (Intranet Channel), which is being served by Servers, Storage, Switches, Routers, resilient network design, best ICT practices and Network Security devices by Communication & Information Services.

- CIS conducts various ICT Skill Development Training Programmes in English/Hindi for JNU Staff in additional to National Level ICT Seminar/Workshops. CIS has deployed some Teaching and Learning Technologies- Video Conferencing, Smart Classroom, EduSat, Aview, Live Webcasting Solutions. JNU Email services are also avaiable for Faculty, Staff and Students

- Deployment of Surveillance System at Main Entry Gates and its expansion for critical locations of the campus is in progress. Maintenance of the desktops and all other IT related peripherals, also managed Campus-wide AntiVirus at Endpoints

Access – Audit for Barrier free Campus

An Access Audit of the entire campus has been carried out with a view to make academic, administrative and residential buildings and public places in the University campus accessible for wheelchair users and the visually impaired to facilitate higher education. During the process, a plethora of issues pertaining to the required safety measures and infrastructure facilities were taken into consideration.

The University has been identified as a model higher education institution by the Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities(PwDs) Act (SIPDA) with a sanction of grant-in-aid of Rs 8.51 Crores approximately for the execution of the first phase of work for creating a barrier-free environment, facilitating the University to make the requisite structural and other changes on the campus. Wherever possible, the Equal Opportunity Office has been assisting the University in the activities which are underway for creating such changes.

Steps towards Creation of a Barrier – Free Environment

Though certain measures (such as putting special ramps, disabled-friendly toilets, etc.) have been taken earlier in order to facilitate persons with disabilities, there remained areas which necessitate further attention and improvement to make the University accessible for disabled persons. The ongoing activity under SIPDA to make the campus barrier-free is a major effort in this direction and to serve the goal of making facilities at the University accessible to persons with disabilities.

Efforts undertaken to facilitate scholars/ students with disabilities inter alia include:
Elevators are operating in various buildings of the University for facilitating the independence and mobility of the persons with disabilities. While certain measures have been taken in the past to make the elevators accessible to persons with disabilities,

further steps, such as the installation of Braille Systems, Voice Systems, etc., are being undertaken to make the elevators more disabled friendly.

Toilets

A special measure has been taken to provide adequate lights in the toilets in the Schools and the Library to assist the students with low vision. Construction was carried out in the toilets on the ground floors in Koyna and Shipra hostels to make them more disabled-friendly, however, certain problems which are still being faced by students have been identified and efforts are underway to rectify such problems under the SIPDA scheme. Structural modifications in toilets, in other areas of the campus are also underway to improve the accessibility for persons with disabilities.

ATMs

Two ATM facililies of the State Bank of India, which are disabled-friendly have been installed at the University; in the Poorvanchal Complex and near the Central Library building.

Wheel Chairs

The Equal Opportunity Office procured fourteen wheelchairs (including 2 wheelchairs with commode and folding foot) during this period for students with disabilities. A significant proportion of visually impaired students pursuing various programs of studies at the University suffer from total blindness. The visually impaired students typically use blind-sticks for their mobility on the campus and in negotiating their way outside the campus. The Equal Opportunity Office purchased fifty good quality blind-sticks from Ramakrishna Mission (Kolkata) for distribution among the visually impaired students of the University.

Mini Bus for Physically Challenged Students

Equal Opportunity Office has purchased a disabled friendly AC minibus from M/s. Samson Motor, Vasai under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), duly funded by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL).Inauguration of disabled friendly bus by the Vice Chancellor on 19.1.2016 at the Admininistrative Block JNU.

Laptop customized Software for VH Student

The Equal Opportunity Office and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) implemented under the initiative of Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (RECL), New Delhi supported JNU with generous donations under its CSR activities. 50 laptops with customized software for the Visually impaired students of JNU were purchased and distributed the laptops to Visually impaired students on 31.3.2016 in the Central Library.

Central Library & Helen Keller Unit

To meet the special needs of the visually impaired students the following facilities have been put in place at the Central Library of the University in collaboration with the Equal Opportunity Office.

- A Unit named after the disability rights activist Helen Keller (equipped with a CD and Book Racks) is instituted at the ground floor of the Central Library building. It also provides special services to the visually impaired students/ researchers by providing E-Books/ Digital Books, apart from getting scanning works done for them on demand. The MAGIC software has been installed on 5 Desktops for the low vision students/ researchers. The Braille Printers are capable of printing English text, graphics and maps in Braille.

  The Helen Keller Unit is equipped with the following assistive technologies:

Desktop Computers	30
JAWS	30 on each computer
Kurzweil 1000	30 on each computer
Computer headphones	30
HP flatbed scanners	20
LexCam Scanners	02
Refreshable Braille Display	02
Braille Embossers	02

This unit has been extended to different Schools/ Centres like SSS-I, SSS-II, SIS, CSLG and Sanskrit Centre. This software support features enabling the user to hear the e-text in different European and Hindi Language. The EOO has been working in collaboration with the Central Library to provide further facilities at the library.

Certain additional facilities made available to students include:

Angle Daisy Player 52
Laptops 40 to M. Phil and PhD scholars
Wheelchairs 15 (for physically challenged students)
Locker facility for visually / physically challenged students

The library organises training and orientation programmes on the uses of assistive technology for the benefit of students to encourage the use of the technologies in day to day studies. The library is also a member of the Daisy Forum of India (DFI).

Animal House

The University has an Animal House, with a Veterinarian. The Animal House provides experimental animals for research scholars. Use of animals is strictly guided by the Institutional Animals Ethics Committee (IAEC). It is approved to change in nomenclature of 'Animal House' to 'Central Laboratory Animal Resources', as recommended by the Committee set up to look into this issue and endorsed by Dean, School of Life Sciences.

Incinerator for laboratories

Power house **:** Yes

Waste management facility *:* Yes

13. Number of institutions affiliated to the University

Particulars of Colleges	Total	Permanently affiliated	Temporarily affiliated
Arts, Science & Commerce		JNU Act does not provide for affiliation of any institution and hence there is no affiliated institution.	
Law			
Medicine			
Engineering			
Education			
Management			
Others			

14. Does the University Act provide for conferment of autonomy (as recognised by the UGC) to its affiliated institutions? If yes, give the number of autonomous colleges under the jurisdiction of the University

Since there is no provision for affiliation, the question of granting autonomous status to any affiliated institution does not arise.

15. Furnish the following information:

(Information based on Academic Year 2015-16)

Particulars		Number	No. of students
a.	University Departments *	10 Schools & 4 Special Centres	
b.	Constituent Colleges		
c.	Affiliated Colleges – Govt. funded		
d.	UGC recognised CPE [Colleges for Potential for Excellence]	Nil	Nil
e.	Autonomous Colleges		
f.	Post-Graduate Teaching Centres in College		
g.	Recognized Research Institutes/ Centres	019	
h.	Self – financing Colleges	Nil	
	Total	033	

* In the University parlance, a faculty is called 'School' and a department is known as 'Centre'. The ten Schools of Studies and the four Special Centres are:

Sl.No.	Name of the School / Special Centre	
01.	**School of Arts and Aesthetics (SAA) ***	
02.	**School of Biotechnology (SBT) ****	
03.	**School of Computer and Systems Sciences (SC&SS)**	
04.	**School of Computational and Integrative Sciences (SC&IS)** [$]	
05.	**School of Environmental Sciences (SES)**	
06.	**School of Life Sciences (SLS)**	
07.	**School of Physical Sciences (SPS)**	
08.	**School of International Studies (SIS)**	
	01	Centre for African Studies
	02	Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies
	03	Centre for Comparative Politics & Political Theory
	04	Centre for East Asian Studies
	05	Centre for European Studies
	06	Centre for International Legal Studies
	07	Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament
	08	Centre for International Trade and Development
	09	Centre for Inner Asian Studies
	10	Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies
	11	Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies
	12	Centre for South Asian Studies
	13	Centre for West Asian Studies
09.	**School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies (SLL&CS)** [+]	
	01	Centre of Arabic and African Studies
	02	Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies
	03	Centre for English Studies
	04	Centre for French and Francophone Studies
	05	Centre of German Studies
	06	Centre of Indian Languages
	07	Centre for Japanese Studies
	08	Centre for Korean Studies
	09	Centre for Linguistics
	10	Centre of Persian and Central Asian Studies
	11	Centre of Russian Studies
	12	Centre of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian & Latin American Studies
10.	**School of Social Sciences (SSS)**	
	01	Centre for Economic Studies and Planning
	02	Centre for Historical Studies
	03	Centre for Informal Sector & Labour Studies
	04	Centre for Media Studies
	05	Centre for Philosophy

Sl.No.	Name of the School / Special Centre	
	06	Centre for Political Studies
	07	Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health
	08	Centre for Studies in Science Policy
	09	Centre for the Study of Regional Development
	10	Centre for the Study of Social Systems
	11	Centre for the Study of Discrimination and Exclusion
	12	Centre for Women's Studies
	13	Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies
11.	**Special Centre for Molecular Medicine (SCMM)**	
12.	**Special Centre for the Study of Law and Governance (SCSLG)**	
13.	**Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies (SCSS)**	
14.	**Special Centre for Nano Sciences (SCNS)**	

***** The School was known as the School of Creative Arts as per Acts and Statutes of the University; it was revived and renamed as the School of Arts and Aesthetics in 2001.

** The Special Centre for Biotechnology was upgraded to a School, known as the School of Biotechnology.

$ The School of Information Technology was renamed as the School of Computational and Integrative Sciences in 2010.

\+ The School of Languages was renamed as the School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.

**** Recognized Defence Institutions**

- Army Cadet College, Dehradun
- College of Military Engineering, Pune
- Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad
- Military College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow
- National Defence Academy, Pune
- Naval College of Engineering, Lonavala

Research and Development Institutions

- Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (CDRI)
- Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology
- Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi (IUAC)
- Institute of Microbial Technology (IMT),
- Central Institute of Medicinal-and Aromatic Plants
- Raman Research Institute (RRI)
- National Institute of Immunology (NII)
- National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR),
- International Centre for Genetic-Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB),
- Centre for Development Studies (CDS)

- Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)
- Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), DBT
- Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) Masuri

Recognised research institution and student strength.

S. No	Name of the Institution	Year of Recognition	Programme of Study	Student Strength	Remarks.
1.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (CDRI)	1999	Ph.D	51	
2.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) Hyderabad	1984	Ph.D	23	
3.	Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi (IUAC), New Delhi	1995	Ph.D	10	
4.	Institute of Microbial Technology (IMT), Chandigarh	1995	Ph.D	61	
5.	Central Institute of Medicinal-and Aromatic Plants(CIMAP)	1996	Ph.D	20	
6.	Raman Research Institute (RRI)	1992	Ph.D	15	
7.	National Institute of Immunology (NII)	1985	Ph.D	44	
8.	National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR),	2001	Ph.D	22	
9.	International Centre for Genetic-Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB),	1994	Ph.D	33	
10.	Centre for Development Studies (CDS)	1974	M.Phil/ Ph.D	20	
11.	Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)	2009	Ph.D	15	
12.	Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), DBT		Ph.D	15	
13.	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) Masuri	2014	M.A	359	
Total				**688**	

16. Does the university conform to the specification of Degrees as enlisted by the UGC? Yes

17. Academic programmes offered by the university departments at present, under the following categories: (Enclose the list of academic programmes offered)

Particulars	Number
Under Graduate	10
Post-Graduate	33
Certificate course	04
Diploma	02
Advanced Diploma	02
M. Phil./Ph.D.	76
Direct PhD.	-
Total	127

18**. Number of working days during the last academic year**.

No. of Working days in Monsoon Semester (22.07.2015—05.12.2015) : **93 days**
No. of Working days in Winter Semester (06.01.2016—12.05.2016) : **84 days**

(Working days in a semester have been calculated by excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted Holidays)

19. Number of teaching days during the past four academic years.

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Monsoon Semester (23.07.2012—05.12.2012 Winter Semester (07.01.2013—11.05.2013)	**Monsoon Semester** (22.07.2013—05.12.2013 **Winter Semester** (06.01.2014—11.05.2014)	**Monsoon Semester** (22.07.2014—05.12.2014 **Winter Semester** (06.01.2015—11.05.2015)	**Monsoon Semester** (22.07.2015—05.12.2015 **Winter Semester** (06.01.2016—12.05.2016)

In JNU, the academic year is divided into two semesters, viz. Winter and Monsoon. Monsoon Semester and Winter Semester.

('Teaching days' means days on which classes were engaged. Examination days are not to be included)

20. Does the university have a department of Teacher Education? NO

21. Does the university have a teaching department of Physical Education? NO

22. In the case of Private and Deemed Universities, please indicate whether professional programmes are being offered?

NO

23. Has the university been reviewed by any regulatory authority? If so, furnish a copy of the report and action taken there upon.

University Court

24. Number of positions in the university

Positions	**Teaching faculty**			**Non-teaching staff**	**Technical staff**
	Professor	**Associate Professor**	**Assistant Professor**		
Sanctioned	213	363	333	1565	230
Recruited	103	238	245	1145	173
Yet to recruit	110	125	088	420	057
Number of persons working on contract basis	Visiting Professors: 28 Contractual : 04			173	36

25. Qualifications of the teaching staff

Highest Qualification	**Professors**		**Associate Professors**		**Assistant Professors**		***Total**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
Permanent Teachers							
D.Sc./D. Litt/D.Phil	01	---	02	---	01	01	05
Ph.D.	210	92	87	41	91	52	573
M.Phil	---	---	---	01	08	05	14
PG/MA	---	---	02	---	10	05	17
Temporary Teachers							

Ph.D.	01	---	---	---	---	01	02
M.Phil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Part-Time Teachers							
Ph.D.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M.Phil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

26. Emeritus, Adjunct and Visiting Professors.

	Emeritus	**Adjunct**	**Visiting**
Number	27	01	28

27. Chairs instituted by the university:

	Chairs
School / Department	15

28. Students enrolled in the university departments during the current academic year, with the following details:

Students	UG	PG	Integrated Masters	M. Phil.	Ph. D.	Integrated Ph.D.	D.Litt, / D.Sc.	Certificate/ Diploma		PG Diploma
From the state where the university is located	**110**	**288**	-	-	-	**622**	-	-	14	-
From other states of India	**738**	**1752**	-	-	-	**4426**	-	-	144	-
NRI Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign students	**57**	**110**	-	-	-	**171**	-	-	**0**	-
Total	**905**	**2150**				**5219**			**158**	

*M-Male *F-Female

29. 'Unit cost' of education

(Unit cost = total annual recurring expenditure (actual) divided by total number of students enrolled)

(a) including the salary component = Rs. 5,83,970/-
(b) excluding the salary component = Rs. 1,65,929/-

30. **Academic Staff College(Now Human Resource Development Centre)**

Year of establishment: **1989**

Number of programmes conducted (with duration)

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
	2015-16		
1		95th Orientation Prog.	06-04-15 to 01-05-15
2		1st Orientation Prog.	24-08-15 to 18-09-15
3		2nd Orientation Prog.	05-10-15 to 30-10-15
4		3rd Orientation Prog.	16-11-15 to 11-12-15
5		5th Orientation Prog.	08-02-16 to 04-03-16
Refresher Course			
1		3rd RC in Contemporary Studies (IDC)	06-04-15 to 01-05-15
2		20th RC in Environmental Sci.	06-04-15 to 01-05-15
3		1st RC in Life Sci. & Biotechnology	20-07-15 to 14-08-15
4		1st RC in Economics	20-07-15 to 14-08-15
5		1st RC in Physics	05-10-15 to 30-10-15
6		1st RC in History	04-01-16 to 29-01-16
Inter-Disciplinary Courses			
1		1st IDC in Computer Sci., Bioinformatics & IT	24-08-15 to 18-09-15

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
2		1st IDC in Global Studies	16-11-15 to 11-12-15
3		1st IDC in Contemporary Studies	08-02-16 to 04-03-16
Short Term Programmes			
1		1st Languages, Literature & Linguistics	24-08-15 to 28-08-15
2		1st Principals' Workshop	12-10-15 to 16-10-15

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
	2014-15		
1		90th Orientation Prog.	07-04-14 to 02-05-14
2		91st Orientation Prog.	25-08-14 to 05-12-14
3		92nd Orientation Prog.	10-11-14 to 05-12-14
4		93rd Orientation Prog.	27-01-15 to 20-02-15
5		94th Orientation Prog.	23-02-15 to 20-03-15
Refresher Course			
1		2nd RC in Global Studies	07-04-14 to 02-05-14
2		16th RC in Biotechnology	28-07-14 to 22-08-14
3		17th RC in Com.Sci.&IT	28-07-14 to 22-08-14
4		49th RC in Economics	25-08-14 to 19-09-14
5		14th RC in Physics	22-09-14 to 17-10-14
6		34th RC in History	22-09-14 to 17-10-14
7		37th RC in Sociology	22-09-14 to 17-10-14
8		20th RC in Life Sciences	27-01-15 to 20-02-15
9		3rd RC in Global Studies (MD)	27-01-15 to 20-02-15
10		50th RC in Economics	23-02-15 to 20-03-15
11		42nd RC in Political Science	23-02-15 to 20-03-15
Special Programmes			

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
1		3rd JNU National Interaction Programme for Ph.D. Scholars in Social Sciences & Humanities	10-11-14 to 28-11-14
Short Term Programmes			
1		8th Principals' Workshop	27-10-14 to 31-10-14
2		3rd JNU Colloquium on Communication	27-12-14 to 31-12-14
3		3rd JNU National Conference of the ASC Alumni	27-12-14 to 31-12-14

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
	2013-14		
1		85th Orientation Programme	08-04-13 to 03-05-13
2		86th Orientation Programme	14-10-13 to 08-11-13
3		87th Orientation Programme	11-11-13 to 06-12-13
4		88th Orientation Programme	13-01-14 to 07-02-14
5		89th Orientation Programme	10-02-14 to 07-03-14
Refresher Course			
1		1st RC in Global Studies	08-04-13 to 03-05-13
2		15th RC in Biotechnology	22-07-13 to 16-08-13
3		16th RC in Com.Sci.&IT	22-07-13 to 16-08-13
4		47th RC in Economics	19-08-13 to 13-09-13
5		36th RC in Sociology	19-08-13 to 13-09-13
6		13th RC in Physics	16-09-13 to 11-10-13
7		33rd RC in History	16-09-13 to 11-10-13
8		41st RC in Political Sci.	14-10-13 to 08-11-13
9		19th RC in Life Sciences	13-01-14 to 07-02-14

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
10		2nd RC in Contemporary Stds	13-01-14 to 07-02-14
11		48th RC in Economics	10-02-14 to 07-03-14
12		19th RC in Environmental Sci	10-02-14 to 07-03-14
Special Programmes			
1		2nd Winter School	23-12-13 to 11-01-14
2		2nd Int. Prog. Of Phd.Scholars	22-07-13 to 08-08-13
3		1st RC in Disaster Management	11-11-13 to 06-12-13
Short Term Programmes			
1		7th Principals' Workshop	18-11-13 to 22-11-13
2		5th Acad. Admin. Workshop	26-12-13 to 30-12-13
3		2nd JNU NC ASC Alumni	24-03-14 to 28-03-14
S.No.	**Academic Year**	**Name of the program**	**Duration**
Orientation Courses	**2012-13**		
1		81st Orientation Course	08-10-12 to 02-11-12
2		82th Orientation Course	07-01-13 to 01-02-13
3		83rd Orientation Course	04-02-13 to 01-03-12
		84th Orientation Course	04-03-13 to 29-03-13
Refresher Courses			
1		17th RC in Env. Sciences	02-04-12 to 28-04-12
2		39th RC in Pol. Science	02-04-12 to 28-04-12
3		14th RC in Biotechnology	16-07-12 to 09-08-12
4		15th RC in Computer Sci. & Inf. Tech	16-07-12 to 09-08-12
5		45th RC in Economics (1)	13-08-12 to 07-09-12
6		35th RC in Sociology	13-08-12 to 07-09-12
7		12th RC in Physics	10-09-12 to 05-10-12

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
8		32nd RC in History	10-09-12 to 05-10-12
9		40th RC in Political Sciences	08-10-12 to 02-11-12
10		18th RC in Life Sciences	07-01-13 to 01-02-13
11		1st RC in Contemporary Studies (Multidisciplinary, Natural Sci, Env. Sci, Biological Sci, Psychology, Demography, Education ,etc)	04-02-13 to 01-03-13
12		46th RC in Economics (2)	04-03-13 to 29-03-13
13		14th RC in Biotechnology	16-07-12 to 09-08-12
Short Term Programmes			
1		1st JNU Colloquium on "Communication"	15 – 19 October, 2012.
2		1st JNU National Interaction Programme for PH. D Scholars	5 – 9 November 2012.
3		1st JNU National Conference of the ASC Alumni	12 – 16 November 2012
4		6th Principal Workshop	21 – 24 January 2013
5		4th Academic Administrators' Workshop	28 January – 1 February 2013
S.No.	**Academic Year**	**Name of the program**	**Duration**
Orientation Courses	**2011-12**		
1		75th Orientation Course	04 April – 29 April, 2011
2		76th Orientation Course	26 September – 21 October, 2011
3		77th Orientation Course	09 November – 02 December, 2011
4		78th Orientation Course	06 February – 02 March 2012
5		79th Orientation	05 – 30 March, 2012

S.No.	Academic Year	Name of the program	Duration
		Course	
Refresher Courses			
1		34th RC in Sociology	05 March – 30 March, 2012
2		16th RC in Environmental Science	04 April – 29 April, 2011
3		38th RC in Political Science	04 April – 29 April , 2011
4		13th RC in Biotechnology	25 July – 19 August 2011
5		43rd RC in Economics	25 July – 19 August, 2011
6		14TH RC in Com. Sci. & Infor. Tech	29 August – 23 September, 2011
7		31st RC in History	29 August – 23 September 2011
8		3rd R C in Foreign Languages	09 January – 03 February 2012 March 2012
9		17th RC in Life Science	09 January – 03 February 2012
10		11th RC in Physics	06 February – 02 March 2012
11		44th RC in Economics	05 March – 30 March, 2012
Short Term Courses			
1		5th Principals' Workshop	14 – 18 November 2011
2		3rd Academic Administrators' Workshop	9 – 13 January 2012.

UGC Orientation
UGC Refresher
University's own programmes

31. Does the university offer Distance Education Programmes (DEP)? : NO

32. Does the university have a provision for external registration of students? NO
If yes, how many students avail of this provision annually?

33. Is the university applying for Accreditation or Re-Assessment? If Accreditation, name the cycle. Accreditation, Cycle 2

34. Date of accreditation* (applicable for Cycle 2, Cycle 3, Cycle 4 and re-assessment only)

Cycle 1:	**05 July 2012**
Accreditation outcome/Result	**3.91**

35. Does the university provide the list of accredited institutions under its jurisdiction on its website? Provide details of the number of accredited affiliated/constituent/ autonomous colleges under the university. No

36. Date of establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and dates of submission of Annual Quality Assurance Reports (AQAR).

IQAC January, 2012

AQAR

(i)	2011-12	: 6/07/2013
(ii)	2012-13	: 29/01/2015
(ii)	2013-14	:31/03/2016
(iv)	2014-15	:31/03/2017

37. **Any other relevant data, the university would like to include (not exceeding one page).**

University has an excellent library with a large collection of journals and books. Journal subscription has been steadily increasing. This has been possible by providing additional funds. Furthermore, mutual agreement with other libraries enables Students / Faculty members to access these resources. The Library is user-friendly to the Physically Challenged scholars with ramp, etc. The University fulfils the reservation of students under the Physically Challenged category by providing reading material in *Braille* and computers with audio systems. Some of the books, journals that are available in other libraries are obtained on inter-library loan facility.

The "University Service and Instrumentation Centre" (USIC) provides servicing facilities to all science schools/centres, including computer maintenance. University also has an "Advanced Instruments Research Facility"(AIRF), which provides centralised instruments facility to faculty/research scholars/ project workers and also to others in the sister institutions.

The campus has a lot of greenery and with hostels and the faculty residences juxtaposed; provides ample scope for interaction outside the formal classroom teaching.

CRITERION-WISE INPUTS

CRITERION I: CURRICULAR ASPECTS

THE EVALUATIVE REPORT

CRITERION I: CURRICULAR ASPECTS

1.1 Curriculum Design and Development

1.1.1 **How is the institutional vision and mission reflected in the academic programmes of the university?**

The vision and mission of Jawaharlal Nehru University as stated in its Act 53/1966 is reproduced here under:

"The University shall endeavour to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his lifetime, National integration, social justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding and scientific approach to the problems of society. "

Towards this end, the University shall:

(i) foster the composite culture of India and establish such departments or institutions as may be required for the study and development of the languages, arts and culture of India;

(ii) take special measures to facilitate students and teachers from all over India to join the University and participate in its academic programmes;

(iii) promote in the students and teachers an awareness and understanding of the social needs of the country and prepare them for fulfilling such needs;

(iv) make special provisions for integrated courses in humanities, science and technology in the educational programmes of the University;

(v) take appropriate measures for promoting inter-disciplinary studies in the University;

(vi) establish such departments or institutions as may be necessary for the study of languages, literature and life of foreign countries with a view to inculcate in the students a world perspective and international understanding;

(vii) Provide facilities for students and teachers from other countries to participate in the academic programmes and life of the University.

1.1.2 **Does the university follow a systematic process in the design and development of the curriculum? If yes, give details of the process (need assessment, feedback, etc.).**

Yes, JNU has several Schools/Centres. Revision and upgradation of curriculum for the courses offered by the University is a continuous process and is carried out as per a clearly laid down procedure. Following are the steps and procedures adopted by different Schools/ Special Centres for review and upgradation of the curricula.

In larger Schools, such as SIS, SSS, SLL&CS, which have various Centres of study, the process of revision and upgradation of courses starts at the level of the concerned Centre. Faculty members conducting a particular course, in consultation with other colleagues, propose revision and upgradation for particular courses or restructuring of a particular programme of study. These proposals are thoroughly discussed first by the Faculty Committee and then by the Centre Committee which, besides faculty members of the Centre, includes external experts from within the University and also from other universities or academic bodies. Recommendations of the Centre Committee are forwarded to the Board of Studies of the concerned School. Before these recommendations are implemented, they are discussed and approved by the Academic Council of the University.

The procedure for revision and upgradation of courses or restructuring of Programmes in Schools where there are no separate Centres of study is slightly different as follows:

School of Life Sciences (SLS)

School of Life Sciences periodically reviews the curriculum in its faculty meetings are held almost every month. All issues related to revision, upgradation of curricula are finalised through consultation or, if necessary, committees are constituted to thoroughly examine the matter. Once reports are submitted, it is again reviewed by the Faculty Committee. Any changes in course structure etc. are then sent for consideration by the Special Committee of the School.

School of Biotechnology (SBT)

The School of Biotechnology follows a procedure similar to the one described for the School of Life Sciences. Since the M. Sc. Programme offered by the School is an All -India programme, it is also reviewed from time to time by a high-powered committee appointed by the DBT.

School of Computer & System Sciences (SCSS)

As the MCA and M.Tech are academic-cum- professional courses, the entire curricula is designed to include a component of theory and practical applications, taking into consideration the modern technological development and challenges. One semester Industrial training for MCA degree and two-semester research-cum-development based project for M.Tech enables the students to prepare themselves for the industry. The curriculum development and syllabus revision is based on need assessment as per the feedback from companies coming for Placement and such other interactions with distinguished researchers and academics from across the globe.

The JNU has ten Schools of Studies at the moment. Every School has a Board with the following composition in accordance with the provision of Statute 18[3] of the University.

1.	The Dean of the School	: Chairperson
2.	The Heads of departments in the School	: Members
3.	The Professors in the departments of the School	: Members
4.	One Reader and One Lecturer from each department	: Members
5.	Five members appointed by the Academic Council for their special knowledge in the concerned area / allied branch of knowledge	: Members
6.	Such other members but not exceeding five as may be specified in the Ordinances.	: Members
7.	Four students from School of Language Literature & Culture Studies, three students each from School of Social Sciences and School of International Studies and two students from School of Arts & Atheistic shall be elected from amongst the students of these Schools provided that they fulfil the eligibility conditions as laid down in Statute 18[7].	: Members

The representation of the elected students on the Special Committees of Science Schools/Special Centres has been provided in the Academic Rules and Regulations.

The students admitted to B. A. as well as M. A. programmes elect one representative each. Likewise, the students admitted to MPH/M.Phil, as well as Ph. D. programmes, also elect one representative from each of the two programmes.

The students' representatives do not have the right to be present when any of the following subjects are taken up for consideration by the Board:

[a] Faculty positions, recruitment, conditions of service and academic freedom;

[b] Actual processes of evaluation, academic performance and merit of students.

All members of a Board other than ex-officio members and student members hold office for a term of three years. The term of student members on the Board, however, is for a period of one year and the student member is eligible for re-election to the Board for one more term. The term of members commences from such date as may be notified.

In accordance with the provision of the Academic Ordinances 7[2][c] of the University, the School Board is empowered to approve the course of study proposed to be offered by the University.

The Statue 18[2][a] provides for the establishment of departments of studies, the composition of which is as under:

[i]	Teachers of the Department	: Members
[ii]	Persons appointed to conduct research in the Department	: Members
[iii]	Honorary Professors, if any, attached to the Department	: Members
[iv]	Such other persons as may be members of the Department in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances.	:Members

In accordance with the provisions of the Academic Ordinance 9 of the University, the department of studies is empowered to approve the syllabi and prescribe textbooks for the course of study.

Both in the School Board and in the department of studies, the teachers teaching the courses at the UG/PG/Research level, are nominated as members who take care of the syllabi of the respective courses. Hence, as far as JNU is concerned there are no separate Boards of Studies for UG/PG Programme

JNU adopts the guidelines of the UGC wherever available for developing or restructuring the curricula of the courses offered. In fact, in many subjects, the faculty members of JNU are involved, as members of the committee set up by UGC, in designing the model curricula.

1.1.3 **How are the following aspects ensured through curriculum design and development?**

* **Employability**
* **Innovation**
* **Research**

As far as JNU is concerned, revision and upgradation is a continuous and an ongoing process, in fact, this process is encouraged at all time.

Curricular design & Development

The University follows the semester system with grading pattern based on a 10 point scale.

Teachers conducting the courses are empowered to frame the syllabi and revise the same according to the needs dictated by and keeping in pace with the latest developments in the field of study. As described earlier, the process is simple, and hence the relevant/required changes are regularly effected.

Evaluation of student's performance in a particular course is carried out by the teachers offering this course in that semester. Whereas external experts are involved in the evaluation process for the M. Phil./Ph. D. dissertation/thesis.

A continuous system of evaluation is followed where up to 50% marks weightage is assigned to internal assessment and 50% marks/ weightage is allotted for the end semester examination.

Academic Flexibility

The regulations of the University provide for the constitution of a Student-Faculty Committee for each Centre with 5 student representatives. These Committees discuss all academic matters concerning the Centre except the issues on faculty recruitment, conditions of service, evaluation of academic performance of students.

Though to qualify for a particular programme minimum grades have been fixed but, the Schools/Centres enjoy flexibility in fixing higher grades taking into consideration the peculiarities of programs. 12.5% of the total number of M. Phil./Ph. D. students in a School are permitted to take up full-time teaching assignments in the recognised institutions located in the National Capital Region [NCR].

The student's representatives are a part of the Academic Council of the University, which is the highest authority to deal with all academic matters including curricular design/development. This is a unique feature of the University.

The candidates belonging to the SC/ST/PWD categories are permitted to appear for the entrance examination for admission with a lower percentage of marks in the qualifying examination.

Remedial courses are offered for the benefit of all students who require it. Such remedial courses are open to all the students.

To move to the next higher semester [e.g. from 1st semester M. Phil. to 2nd semester M. Phil.] a student is required to maintain a certain minimum prescribed CGPA. To safeguard the interests of SC/ST/PWD students, a lower requirement of CGPA has been agreed. But the final CGPA to qualify for the programme is the same for all students irrespective of the student's category.

The curricula for the programmes are not air tight compartments, as far as JNU is concerned. In addition to the main courses in the discipline concerned, students have the freedom to choose some of the optional

courses offered not only by the School/Centre where they are registered but also by other Schools/Centres. To qualify for the degree, students are required to obtain a minimum grade in the optional courses as well.

Both the teachers and students live together on the campus –the residences for the teachers are located in the vicinity of the hostels. This facilitates better interaction between the teachers and students on academic as well as personal issues even after normal working hours.

In the Science Schools, teaching and research programmes are designed in such a manner that they enhance the employability potential of the students admitted to various courses offered by the School. Keeping this in mind, the science programmes introduce such courses which prepare our students for jobs in scientific and research institutions and also in the industry. Besides, such courses also enable students to perform well in the JRF exams conducted by the CSIR/UGC/ICMR/DBT/INSPIRE and other such organisations.

Similarly, the Schools offering programmes in Humanities and Social Sciences take due care to ensure that the level of courses offered is, at least, at par with the syllabi prescribed by the UPSC for civil services examination. While designing these courses, the requirement of National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) examination is also taken into consideration. Such an approach ensures the employability of the students

Curricular design & model adopted in JNU:

Semester & Credit System:

Since its inception, the University has been following the semester system. Each course is spread over one semester and is assigned a specific number of credits with prescribed contact hours. The number of credits for a course is determined by the Board of the School /Special Committee on the recommendations of the Centre concerned.

Levels of courses & credits

The courses are offered at three levels and the details are as follows:

Level of course	Semester in which offered	No. of credits
'C' Level Courses	Offered in first two semesters:	2 credits
'B' Level Courses	Offered in 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Semesters:	3 credits
'A' Level Courses	Offered in 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Semesters: [for PG programmes]	4 credits

Programmes: duration, minimum requirement of credits, CGPA

Course	Duration	Minimum requirements of credits/CGPA
B.A. [Pass]	6 semesters ***extendable by two extra semesters (the duration is not extended; students are given zero semesters)**	Credits : 100 CGPA : 3.00
B. A. [Hons.]	6 semesters extendable by two extra semesters	Credits : 100 CGPA : 4.00
M.A./M. Sc.	4 semesters extendable by two extra semesters	Credits : 64 CGPA : 4.00
M.C.A.	6 semesters extendable by two extra semesters	Credits : 96 CGPA : 4.00
M. Tech.	4 semesters	Credits : 50 [30 for course work, 5 for seminar & 15 for dissertation]

Course	Duration	Minimum requirements of credits/CGPA
M. P.H	4 semesters [field work during Winter vacation]	Credits : 36 [27 for course work 9 for field work]
M. Phil.	4 Consecutive semesters [Course work: first two semesters] Dissertation: next two semesters]	Credits : 24 [14 for course work 6 for dissertation 4 for viva]
Pre-Ph. D.	First two semesters	14 credits CGPA : 6.5 [6.00 in the case of SC/ST/PCH students]
Direct Ph. D.	Four Semesters	Minimum 14 credits (in case candidates admitted to this programme are required to do course work), otherwise it is the discretion of the centre concerned. CGPA 6.5

Though the minimum requirement of credit is stated for each programme, the actual credit requirements to qualify for a particular programme is prescribed by the Centre concerned.

Performance of students in a course is graded on the basis of a ten point scale/ conversion %:

Grade	Grade points
A+	9
A	8

Grade	Grade points
A-	7
B+	6
B	5
B-	4
C+	3
C	2
C-	1
F	0

Note: No rounding of SGPA/CGPA/FGPA is permitted.
The formula to convert the grade point into percentage is available at url: http://www.jnu.ac.in/Students/Conversion%20certificate.pdf

Framing of syllabi and revision

The individual faculty member, who offers a particular course, has the freedom to frame the syllabi. Likewise, the revision of the curriculum is also a continuous and ongoing process which is initiated by the individual faculty member[s] based on the requirements dictated by the latest developments and trends in the field of study. The revision is dissected appropriate academic bodies prior to implementation

Evaluation

To evaluate the performance of students in a course up to 50% weightage is assigned to their performance during the semester which is judged through periodic tests, written assignments, presentations and class performance. The other 50% weightage is assigned to mid-semester and end-semester exams. Whereas performance during the semester is evaluated by the course in-charge, performance in the semester-end exam is judged either by the course in-charge independently or through boards of examiners constituted for this purpose by the Centre concerned. As far as M. Phil. dissertation is concerned an internal expert, usually the supervisor and an external expert are involved in the evaluation process. The Ph.D. thesis is sent for evaluation to two external experts upon receiving a positive evaluation report open defence is conducted

1.1.4 To what extent does the university use the guidelines of the regulatory bodies for developing and/or restructuring the curricula? Has the university been instrumental in leading any curricular

reform which has created a national impact?

As is the case in most of the universities across the globe, JNU follows the semester system which envisages a continuous system of evaluation providing equal weightage for the internal and external assessment. As is the practice in other reputed universities, in JNU, students are asked to submit written assignments and term- papers during the semester. Besides, they make presentations in the class and seminar and tutorials participate in questions and answer sessions / Quizzes; These academic activities are designed to facilitate our students to organise and take part in national and international conferences/ seminars. This exposes them to the latest global trends in higher education.

Like other renowned universities of the world, JNU lays immense emphasis on the teachers and Doctoral Research Committee to monitor the progress of the research scholars periodically through regular interactions. With a view to ensure individual attention to students, the University appoints course advisors who guide them in the selection of courses and also take care of some of the other problems faced by them. The University follows a unique system of having Student-Faculty Committees (SFC), which includes elected representatives of students. Through these Committees, the students get an opportunity to take part in the process of framing of the syllabi. These are some of the global trends reflected in the functioning of JNU.

As mentioned earlier, besides teaching, the faculty members of JNU are engaged in active research and projects in their respective areas. The research findings of the faculty are published in journals of International and National repute. Their active participation in the national/international seminars is also an important source to acquire the knowledge for drawing up of syllabi. The state of art research activities in science & humanities areas related to National Development are the objectives pursued by JNU faculty. The JNU faculties are a member of several National decision-making bodies, committees and they contribute actively in the framing of the National Policies, Frameworks and Guidelines.

The University has signed 119 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and 52 Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) with the Universities abroad. Almost all MoUs support exchange of teachers and students. The teachers and students of JNU, who get an opportunity to visit the foreign universities for research and other purposes, are exposed to the latest

trends in research undertaken at these Universities. So also, the teachers from the foreign universities visiting JNU under MoUs and AoCs share their knowledge and expertise with the faculty and students of JNU.

The rich knowledge of the faculty on the global trends in their respective fields finds reflection in the development of curricula, thus benefitting the student community.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India communicates its decisions to the University on matters pertaining to Education. These decisions are placed before the appropriate authorities of the University for Suitable Action and wherever necessary restructuring of curriculum and introduction of new courses/programmes is implemented.

The outcome/recommendations of seminars/workshops organised by the Schools/Centres of JNU on issues of economic development, scientific development, societal development and other issues of national importance are also reflected in the framing/revision of curriculum or restructuring of the existing Programmes of study.

1.1.5 Does the university interact with industry, research bodies and the civil society in the curriculum revision process? If so, how has the university benefitted through interactions with the stakeholders?

To ensure that the programme and courses offered by the University continue to be socially relevant and job-oriented. the Centres/Departments of Studies are empowered to restructure any course, as per section 9 [2][i] of the Academic Ordinances of the University. This exercise is undertaken quite regularly.

SLL&CS produces the very best of scholars in the fields of language teaching, linguistics, literature and culture studies as well as internationally acclaimed translators and interpreters whose services are often sought by eminent people and political leaders both from Indian and abroad

JNU has established a research and development cell which has been assigned the important task of targeting with industry and government agencies.

1.1.6 **Give details of how the university facilitates the introduction of new programmes of studies in its affiliated colleges.**

As stated earlier, JNU does not have any affiliated colleges, but the University has recognised the following six defence institutions, which offer UG level courses (One of the institutions also offers a course at the PG level) noted against each of them:

National Defence Academy, Pune	:	B.A./B. Sc.
Army Cadet College, Dehradun	:	B.A./B. Sc.
College of Military Engineering, Pune	:	B. Tech.
Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad	:	B. Tech./M. Tech.
Military College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow	:	B. Tech.
Naval College of Engineering, Lonavla	:	B. Tech.

As laid down by the Academic Ordinances of the University, the Academic Committee for the respective Institutions takes care of framing the curriculum for the courses offered by these Institutions. The recommendations of these Academic Committees are then considered by the Academic Council of the University. This process ensures that the curriculum of courses is regularly updated and also diversified.

No deadline is fixed by the Ordinances for updating the curriculum of these courses. Hence, the curriculum is updated as and when the need is felt.

1.1.7 **Does the university encourage its colleges to provide additional skill-oriented programmes relevant to regional needs? Cite instances (not applicable for unitary universities).**

Not Applicable

1.2 Academic Flexibility

1.2.1 Furnish the inventory for the following:

Programmes taught on campus

with large choice of courses in each semester.

S.No	For which programme
1	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Arabic(ARBU)
2	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Chinese(CHNU)
3	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in French(FRNU)
4	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in German(GERU)
5	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Japanese(JAPU)
6	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Korean(KORU)
7	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Persian(PERU)
8	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Pushto (PUSU)
9	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Russian(RSNU)
10	B.A.(Hons.)1st year in Spanish(SPNU)
11	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Arabic(ARBS)
12	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Chinese(CHNS)
13	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in French(FRNS)
14	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in German(GERS)
15	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Japanese(JAPS)
16	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Korean(KORS)
17	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Pashto(PUSS)
18	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Persian(PERS)
19	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Russian(RSNS)
20	B.A.(Hons.)2nd year in Spanish(SPNS)
21	Integrated M.Sc-Ph.D programme in Computational & Integrative Sciences(CISM)
22	Integrated M.Sc-Ph.D programme in Molecular Medicine(CMMM)
23	M.A. in Ancient History(ANCM)
24	M.A. in Arabic(ARBM)
25	M.A. in Arts & Aesthetics(SAAM)
26	M.A. in Chinese(CHNM)
27	M.A. in Development and Labour Studies(DLSM)
28	M.A. in Economics(ECOM)
29	M.A. in Economics(with specialisation in World Economy)(EILM)
30	M.A. in English(ENGM)
31	M.A. in French and Francophone Studies(FRNM)
32	M.A. in Geography(GEOM)
33	M.A. in German Literature(GRLM)
34	M.A. in German Translation/Translation & Interpretation(GRTM)
35	M.A. in Hindi(HNDM)
36	M.A. in International Relations and Area Studies(IRAM)
37	M.A. in Japanese(JAPM)
38	M.A. in Korean(KORM)
39	M.A. in Linguistics(LINM)
40	M.A. in Medieval History(MEDM)

S.No	For which programme
41	M.A. in Modern History(MODM)
42	M.A. in Persian(PERM)
43	M.A. in Philosophy(SPHM)
44	M.A. in Political Science(POLM)
45	M.A. in Politics(with specialisation in International Studies)(PISM)
46	M.A. in Russian(RSNM)
47	M.A. in Sanskrit(SANM)
48	M.A. in Sociology(SOCM)
49	M.A. in Spanish(SPNM)
50	M.A. in Urdu(URDM)
51	M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences(SESM)
52	M.Sc. in Life Sciences(SLSM)
53	M.Sc. in Physics(SPSM)
54	M.Phil. in Portuguese(PRTP)
55	M.Phil./Ph.D. in African Studies(AFSP)
56	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Ancient History(ANCP)
57	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Arabic(ARBP)
58	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Canadian Studies(CANP)
59	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Chinese Studies(CHIP)
60	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Chinese(CHNP)
61	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Cinema Studies(CNSP)
62	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Comparative Politics And Political Theory(CPTP)
63	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Computer & Systems Sciences(SCSP)
64	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Diplomacy and Disarmament(DADP)
65	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Discrimination and Exclusion Studies (SDEP)
66	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Economic Studies & Planning(ECOP)
67	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Economics(ECNP)
68	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Educational Studies(EDUP)
69	M.Phil./Ph.D. in English(ENGP)
70	M.Phil./Ph.D. in European Studies(EUPP)
71	M.Phil./Ph.D. in French(FRNP)
72	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Geography(GEOP)
73	M.Phil./Ph.D. in German(GERP)
74	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Hindi Translation(HTLP)
75	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Hindi(HNDP)
76	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Indo-Pacific Studies (South-East Asia/South-West Pacific)(IPSP)
77	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Inner Asian Studies(IASP)
78	M.Phil./Ph.D. in International Legal Studies(ILGP)
79	M.Phil./Ph.D. in International Organisation(ORGP)
80	M.Phil./Ph.D. in International Politics(INPP)

S.No	For which programme
81	M.Phil./Ph.D. in International Trade & Development(ITDP)
82	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Japanese Studies(JPIP)
83	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Japanese(JAPP)
84	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Korean Studies(KOIP)
85	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Korean(KORP)
86	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Latin American Studies(LAMP)
87	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Law & Governance(CLGP)
88	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Life Sciences(SLSP)
89	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Linguistics(LINP)
90	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Media Studies (CMSP)
91	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Medieval History(MEDP)
92	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Modern History(MODP)
93	M.Phil./Ph.D. in North East India Studies(NESP)
94	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Persian(PERP)
95	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Philosophy(SPHP)
96	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Political Geography(POGP)
97	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Political Studies(POLP)
98	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Population Studies(POPP)
99	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Programme in Social Sciences in Health(CSMP)
100	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Research Area I(ONEP)
101	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Research Area II(TWOP)
102	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Research Area III(THRP)
103	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Research Area IV(FORP)
104	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Russian & Central Asian Studies(RCAP)
105	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Russian(RSNP)
106	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Sanskrit(SANP)
107	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Social Systems(SOCP)
108	M.Phil./Ph.D. in South Asian Studies(SASP)
109	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Spanish(SPNP)
110	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Studies in Science Policy(SSPP)
111	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Tamil(TAMP)
112	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Theatre and Performance Studies(TPSP)
113	M.Phil./Ph.D. in United States Studies(USSP)
114	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Urdu(URDP)
115	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Visual Arts(VSAP)
116	M.Phil./Ph.D. in West Asian Studies(WASP)
117	M.Phil./Ph.D. in Women Studies(WSPP)
118	M.Tech/Ph.D. in Computer & Systems Sciences(MTCP)
119	Master of Computer Applications(MCAM)
120	MPH/Ph.D. in Programme in Community Health(MPHP)
121	Pre-Ph.D./Ph.D. in Nanosciences(NNSP)

S.No	For which programme
122	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Biotechnology(SBTP)
123	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Chemical Science(CHEP)
124	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Computaional Biology & Bioinformatics(CBBP)
125	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Mathematical Science(MATP)
126	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Molecular Medicine(CMMP)
127	Pre-Ph.D/Ph.D. in Physical Science(PHYP)
128	M.Sc Biotechnology

Apart from the above programmes JNU also offers the following certificate and diploma programmes

1. Advance Diploma in Mass Media in Urdu
2. Advance Diploma in Pushto
3. Diploma in Bhasha Indonesia
4. Certificate programme in Mongolian
5. Certificate Programme in Bahasa Indonesia
6. Certificate programme in Urdu
7. Certificate programme in Pali

- **Overseas programmes offered on campus**
  Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)
  Global Studies programme for SSS
- **Programmes available for colleges to choose from**

  Winter School for diplomats for Two weeks by SIS, JNU

1.2.2 Give details on the following provisions with reference to academic flexibility

a. Core / Elective options
b. Enrichment courses
c. Courses offered in modular form

Yes. The JNU has a provision in the curriculum to offer [i] Compulsory papers [ii] Optional papers and [iii] Enrichment courses.

The courses are structured in such a way that in addition to the prescribed compulsory courses for a programme, the students are required to take some of the optional courses. A large number of optional courses are offered by various schools/centres, which enable the students from different social background. To qualify for the programme in which they

have been admitted. Students are required to obtain the prescribed grades and credits in the optional courses.

Apart from these two types of courses, to enhance their knowledge in other disciplines, students are also permitted to audit some courses. Such audit courses do not earn extra credits/grades.

d. Credit accumulation and transfer facility

Yes, the JNU has MoUs with 119 foreign universities. These MoUs provide for the exchange of students from these universities. The students from foreign universities may spend one or more semesters in JNU and earn credits in the courses of their choice. Such credits, earned by the students at JNU, are transferred to the respective foreign universities. But there is no such provision for counting of credits earned by JNU students during their stay in a foreign university. However, the discussions are in process to initiate this exercise.

e. Lateral and vertical mobility within and across programmes, courses and disciplines

The lateral entry is only allowed in the B.A Foreign Languages. The mobility across programmes and disciplines is not allowed. However, students can choose optional courses on the same level across the courses of the university. Core courses and optional courses are being offered across different disciplines interdepartmental participation, flexibility in the pace of learning.

1.2.3 Does the university have an explicit policy and strategy for attracting international students?

Yes. The details of the programmes offered by various Schools/Centre of the University are given as an answer for Q. No. 1.2.1. All these 128 programmes are available for the international students, subject to the following conditions:

[i] they should fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria prescribed for an Indian student for joining a particular programme.

[ii] either they should appear for the entrance examination or apply in the prescribed format for consideration in-absentia category.

[iii] they are considered for admission up to 15% of the seats earmarked for each programme - 7.5% of the seats are available to candidates appearing for the Entrance Examination and the remaining 7.5% are meant for those who apply for consideration under the in-absentia category, but these seats are interchangeable.

In the event of their selection

[i] the equivalence of their degree has to be certified.

[ii] they have to produce student visa

[iii] they have to produce a medical certificate, if any, prescribed by the Government of India.

Every year foreign nationals are admitted to various programmes of study under the following categories:

(a). Self-Financing students

i) Through Entrance Examinations and/or Viva-voce

ii) Through "in-absentia."

(b). Under the Cultural Exchange Fellowship Programme of Government of India.

(c). As Casual students to audit the courses (Not leading to award of any degree)

1.2.4 Have any courses been developed targeting international students? If so, how successful have they been? If 'no', explain the impediments.

International students from about 35 countries are attracted to JNU's programmes of various schools including School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, School of Social Sciences, School of International Studies and different Science Schools / Special Centres. Approximately 360 International Students are getting enrolled every year to various programmes of the University.

1.2.5 Does the university facilitate dual degree and twinning programmes? If yes, give details.

The University does not offer any twinning programme. However, under MoUs students from foreign universities are allowed to attend courses and carry out research at JNU.

1.2.6 Does the university offer self-financing programmes? If yes, list them and indicate if policies regarding admission, fee structure, teacher qualification and salary are at par with the aided programmes?

Presently, JNU is not offering any self-financing programmes.

1.2.7 Does the university provide the flexibility of bringing together the conventional face-to-face mode and the distance mode of education and allow students to choose and combine the courses they are interested in? If 'yes,' give operational details.

Not applicable as JNU is not offering any programme under distance mode, However, JNU is in the process to implement such provisions through MOOCs, LMS using ICTs in teaching learning process for bridging this gap.

1.2.8 Has the university adopted the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)? If yes, for how many programmes? What efforts have been made by the university to encourage the introduction of CBCS in its affiliated colleges?

The JNU follows the semester system for all the programmes it offers. It follows a system of continuous evaluation based on the credit systems. Evaluation is done internally with an exception to M. Phil./Ph. D. programmes. 50% of marks /weightage is allotted to the continuous evaluation and the rest 50% for the end semester examination. This system has been in vogue since the inception of the University. The evaluation of M. Phil. dissertation is done both by internal and external examiners, whereas the evaluation of Ph. D. thesis is done exclusively by the external examiners. The University has adopted the grading system for all the courses/programmes of study and 10 points scale is adopted for each course.

1.2.9 What percentage of programmes offered by the university follow:

- Annual system - Not Applicable
- Semester system - 100%

The Academic Ordinances of the University provide flexible time for completing the courses it offers. The details are as follows:

BA: The B.A.Program is spread over six semesters, but it is extendable by two extra semesters. A year/semester may be declared as zero year/semester if a student is unable to complete the course within six semesters due to illness/hospitalisation or some other justifiable reason.

He/she may be given an additional semester/year by declaring a particular semester/year as a zero semester/year.

MA/M.Sc./ MPH/ M.Tech/M.Phil :

Duration of these programs is four semesters, but, as explained above, the students can get up to two extra semesters to complete these programs.

Same is the case with other programs.

If the scholar is registered for the Ph.D.Program and is unable to submit his/her thesis within the stipulated period of time, he/she may de-register and get his/her re-enrolled on the recommendation of the Centre and full CASR of the concerned School. Re-enrollment makes them eligible to submit the thesis within the time-frame decided by Academic Council.

If a candidate's name is removed from the rolls for want of non-submission of the thesis within six years from initial admission to M. Phil./M. Tech./MPH/Ph. D. programme or 4 years from the date of his confirmation to the Ph. D. programme, whichever is earlier and gets reenrolled and then he/she becomes eligible for submission of the thesis within one year from the date of re-enrollment.

- Trimester system - Not Applicable

1.2.10 How does the university promote inter-disciplinary programmes? Name a few programmes and comment on their outcome.

The University system provides enough flexibility to its students to move from one discipline to another. The JNU offers a number of courses which are inter-disciplinary in nature. Hence, the students on the completion of a programme of study in one School/Centre may join another programme of study in a different School/Centre.

The following could serve as an illustration of this flexibility:

Candidates with a master's degree in Politics, History, Economics, Geography, Sociology, Defence/Strategies Studies, International Relations and Area Studies with 50% marks or a Master's degree in Humanities and other Social Sciences with at least 60% marks or a Master's degree in Natural Science with at least 65% marks are eligible for admission to the M. Phil/Ph. D. Program in International Politics, Organization and Disarmament Programme. Similarly, in School of Art & Aesthetic students coming from different background are admitted

Candidates who have obtained a Bachelor's degree in any discipline under 10+2+3 pattern of education with at least 50% marks are eligible for

admission to M. A. in Politics [with specialisation in International Relations] programme.

Candidates possessing a Bachelor's degree in Economics [with either Mathematics or Statistics as a subject]/ Mathematics/Statistics/ Physics/Engineering under 10+2+3 pattern [or equivalent] with at least 50% marks in aggregate may apply for admission to M.A. Economics [with specialisation in World Economy] programme.
Such flexibility is ensured in almost all the Schools of JNU.

It may be pointed out here that once the admission is over, a student cannot switch over to another programme of his or her choice since the merit/wait list for different discipline is entirely different and is determined on the basis of a candidate's performance in the Entrance Examination. But they can take external courses offered by other schools.

As mentioned earlier, all the programmes offered by the University are of inter-disciplinary nature. Details of the interdisciplinary courses introduced during the last five years are as under:

Academic Year	Name of the Centre/School	Details of programmes started
2015-16	Nil	Nil
2014-15	Centre for Indian Languages Women's Studies programme Programme for the study of Discrimination and exclusion School of Computer and Integrative Sciences	M. Phil./Ph. D. : Tamil Ph. D. [Direct] : Women's Studies Ph. D. [Direct] : Study of discrimination and exclusion Pre-Ph. D./Ph. D. : Computational Biology and Bioinformatics
2013-14	Centre for International Politics, organization and disarmament Centre for Indian Languages Group of Adult Education under School of Social	M. Phil./Ph. D. : Diplomacy and Disarmament Ph. D. [Direct] : Tamil Ph. D. [Direct] : Adult Education

	Sciences School of Physical Sciences	Pre-Ph. D. : Chemical Sciences
2012-13	Nil	
2011-12	Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies Centre for International Politics, organization and disarmament Centre for Philosophy School of Physical Sciences School of Computer and Integrative Sciences Centre for Biotechnology Centre for Molecular Medicine	M.Phil./Ph.D. : United States Studies M. Phil./Ph. D. : Diplomatic Studies M. Phil./Ph. D. : Philosophy Pre-Ph. D. /Ph. D. : Physical Sciences M. Tech. : Computational and System Biology Pre-Ph.D./Ph. D. : Biotechnology Pre-Ph. D./Ph. D. : Molecular Medicine

The research level programmes, namely the students' theses, course component of the M.Phil/Ph.D. programmes, the faculty project profile and individual research, are much more inter-disciplinary. The extent of this inter-disciplinary element varies from centre to centre, and depending upon the nature.of the discipline concerned, the conceptual framework of teaching and research programmes of different it centres.For example, some Centre such as Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies and Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, have a fairly large representation of two or more disciplines amongst its faculty, while the others are relatively more specialised.

Through this interdisciplinary approach in JNU the students and faculty:

- Discover the value of integrating the study of various academic disciplines suited to their academic and research.
- Learn creative solutions to some of today's most challenging problems.

• Become interdisciplinary thinkers who analytically and creatively embraces new ideas, start-ups and new ventures
• Develop collaboration skills while working with others who have different perspectives and disciplines
• Are prepared for higher studies, research and careers in new and emerging fields.

1.3 Curriculum Enrichment

1.3.1 How often is the curriculum of the university reviewed and upgraded for making it socially relevant and/or job oriented / knowledge intensive and meeting the emerging needs of students and other stakeholders?

Curriculum reviewing is a continuous process course structures are evaluated, and revised by each centres to collectively reflect on the gaps within the course structured to assess and balance between compulsory and optional courses. Routine judgment is made to assess as to how new fields of knowledge can be made part of the course structured by taking feedback from all concerned including visiting professors, students, etc. Subsequently, a revised structure of the course and the programmes are evolved.

1.3.2 During the last four years, how many new programmes at UG and PG levels were introduced? Give details.

In the last 4 years two programmes are introduced in UG and 4 programmes are introduced in PG.

- Inter-disciplinary

Direct Ph.D

- North East India Studies (2013-2014)
- Media Studies (2013-2014)
- Informal Labour Studies (2013-14)
- Human Right Studies (2014-2015)

M.Phil / Ph.D

- Korean Studies (2013-2014)
- Women Studies Programme (2014-2015)
- Media Studies (2015-2016)
- Discrimination and Exclusion (2015-2016)

Integrated M.Sc.-Ph.D.

- Molecular Medicine (2015-2016)

M.A

- Philosophy (2013-2014)
- Development and Labour Studies (2015-2016)

BA (Hons.)

- Pashto (2015-2016)

Certificate of Proficiency

- Pali Language and Literature (2015-2016)

- **Programmes in emerging areas**

- **Direct Ph.D**
- Energy Studies (2014-15)

Pre-Ph.D./Ph.D.

- Nano Sciences (2014-2015)
- Molecular Medicine (NET qualified candidates) (2015-2016)

JRF stream

- Computational Biology and in Complex Systems (2015-2016)

1.3.3 What are the strategies adopted for the revision of the existing programmes? What percentage of courses underwent a syllabus revision?

As per academic ordinance No. 9 [2] [i] of the University, the Centre/Department of studies, is empowered to approve the syllabi and prescribe textbooks for the courses of studies. Emerging needs are taken into consideration while revising/updating the courses for the existing programs of study and also while developing new programs and courses. The procedure followed in this regard has already been described in detail.

1.3.4 What are the value-added courses offered by the university and how does the university ensure that all students have access to them?

[a] develop skills;
[b] offer career training; and
[c] promote community orientation?

The following may serve as an illustration of the value added courses

* The School of Computer & Systems Sciences is one of the premier institutions in the country. The academic curricula of the School conform to the needs of the industry and thus equip its students with technical knowledge of high quality and sound skills. The structure enables the students to opt for a career in the industry or pursuing higher academic programmes.

* The School also offers special courses for the benefit of students of other schools to develop their knowledge and skills in computers.

* The School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies offers remedial courses in English. These courses enhance the competence of students in the language.

* To understand, prevent and cure the human diseases, the JNU has established a Special Centre for Molecular Medicine, the first of its kind in India. The Centre has designed training programmes to create two types of scientists who can contribute to the continuing progress of medicine.
    a. The first type: A clinician who has a basic clinical degree but is also familiar with and understands the essence of modern biology at the molecular level as applied to medicine.
    b. The second type: one who is sufficiently knowledgeable in medicine to deal productively with the medical problems so that he/she could be able to deliver product or processes to the Society.

To implement these objectives, the centre has introduced pre-Ph. D. and Direct Ph. D. programmes in molecular medicine with following thrust areas.

* Metabolic disorders [diabetes type 2, cardiovascular diseases, reproductive disorders, nuclear hormone receptors in health & disease; endocrine-related cancers
* Infectious Diseases [Malaria, hepatitis C, Leishmaniasis, Helicobacter pathogenesis, Candidiasis, Host-Microbe Relationship, Cell Junctions and their role in bacterial and viral pathogenesis]. Chemical biology, radiation biology and cell signalling. Development of novel synthetic and drugs.
* Diagnostics [Genetic profiling of pathogenic fungus and development of genetic tools to identify pathogenic organisms].

These are some of the programmes for developing skills and also to offer career training.

The major portion of the components of various programmes offered by JNU in its Schools/Centres is academic oriented and knowledge based. These aim at improving the knowledge of the student in his/her area, in general.

1.3.5 Has the university introduced any higher order skill development programmes in consonance with the national requirements as outlined by the National Skills Development Corporation and other agencies?

As far as JNU is concerned, the programmes offered at the Schools/Centres are academic oriented and knowledge based. For example, the SLL&CS has utilised the Language Laboratory for skill development in Interpretation, and this has been highly successful in its results as we have produced the finest interpreters and translators by using the state of art technologies and facilities for the benefit of all concerned.

Scientific workshops are routinely conducted by different schools and Advanced Instrumentation Research Centre for students and researchers who come from within and outside JNU

1.4 Feedback System

1.4.1 Does the university have a formal mechanism to obtain feedback from students regarding the curriculum and how is it made use of?

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been working on this for some time. Student Assessment Form for teachers of each course are provided to all Schools/ Centres. The process of voluntary implementation by the faculty has been initiated and in fact is also being followed. Suitable mechanism will be developed to evaluate to feedback received in this regard. Also, students member are included in the special committees and board of studies where they provide timely feedback.

1.4.2 Does the university elicit feedback on the curriculum from national and international faculty? If yes, specify a few methods such as conducting webinars, workshops, online discussions, etc. and its impact.

School/Centres invite distinguished faculty from various universities abroad who not only give lectures seminars during their stay but also suggest evaluation of courses. Then valuable inputs are taken into consideration with students' feedback while undertaking courses revisions. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute and Advanced Studies at JNU is playing an important role in this regard where many scholars from various International Universities are invited in the teaching apart from conducting seminars lectures, workshops, etc. However possible ICT tools are also being used by many of the faculty members on the matter.

1.4.3 Specify the mechanism through which affiliated institutions give feedback on curriculum enrichment and the extent to which it is made use of.

JNU does not have any affiliated colleges.

1.4.4 What are the quality sustenance and quality enhancement measures undertaken by the university in ensuring the effective development of the curricula?

As mentioned above quality sustenance and enhancements of curricula is a dynamic process. Inviting the feedback of all stakeholders including students is being done from time to time. Students representation are invited to participate in the deliberation of various bodies both at centre/school and university. While in the discussion of new courses or revisions, their feedbacks are well received.

The University obtains feedback on curriculum through:

[a] Students
[b] Alumni
[c] Employer
[d] Community
[e] Academic peers
[f] Industry etc

JNU has alumni of more than 80,000. The alumni consist of social scientists, scientists, civil servants, literary critics, media experts, foreign language experts, journalists, political leaders, social activists, technologists, managers and entrepreneurs. These Alumni provide timely advice and support to the University, suggest frontline research areas, and offer career advice through interaction at the Alumni meets. University has established an Alumni Affairs Cell which closely works with alumni

association of JNU (AAJ). Presently AAJ has a representation in JNU court.

The employers and entrepreneurs across India are invited to participate in the technical sessions of the conferences organised by different Schools. Wherever necessary, their valuable views are incorporated into the curriculum.

The views of the academic peers are also obtained through their published papers. The feedback from the community is also obtained through the people's representatives, who are present in the statutory bodies, e.g. Court of the University.

The feedback on curriculum are used for the purpose of

[i] Introducing new papers/courses
[ii] Revision and updating of syllabi
[iii] Restructuring the existing curriculum

Feedback from the stakeholders

The feedback from the user always helps in the growth and development of an organisation.

The students' representatives are a part of the Academic Council, the highest body which deals with all the academic issues of the University. This is a unique feature of JNU, a system rarely existing in the university system in India.

The JNU system empowers the students to bring all the academic issues to the notice of the University authorities through their participation in the SFCs, BoS, and special committee ; and through personal interaction with the teachers and other functionaries of the University.

CRITERION II: TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION

CRITERION II: TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION

2.1 Student Enrolment and Profile

2.1.1 How does the university ensure publicity and transparency in the admission process?

The advertisement inviting applications for admission to various courses of the University is published in all the national dailies, regional newspapers, Employment News, Rozgar Yojana, etc. The full version of the admission notification is sent to a number of universities and institutions located in all parts of the country. Besides, the advertisement is also displayed on the University's website.

Details regarding the programmes offered in each School/Centre, Special Centres, and the eligibility criteria for admission, duration of each programme, the mode of teaching, evaluation, curriculum updation, the broad areas of research undertaken, the research area of the faculty members, the courses offered in each programme, details of the districts for which deprivation points are awarded, tuition fee and hostel charges, admission procedure for foreign nationals, certificates, documents required to be submitted at the time of admission, course outlines for entrance examination are explicitly indicated in the prospectus.

Besides, providing full details about the date and time of entrance examination for various programmes, the prospectus also contains details regarding reservation of seats for the SC/ST/PWD/OBC categories, deprivation points, and scholarships/fellowships/awards available to the students. The addresses of the examination centres are communicated to the students through their Admit Cards/Hall Tickets and are also downloaded online from Admission portal and all supportive documents, notifications are also being made available on Admissions portal from time to time.

In matters related to enrollments, steps have been taken to ensure that students from all parts of the country are able to join the university.
Further to maintain All India character of the University by having on its rolls a fair representation of students from different regions of the country especially

the backward areas.

2.1.2 Explain in detail the process of admission put in place by the university. List the criteria for admission: (*e.g.*: (i) merit, (ii) merit with entrance test, (iii) merit, entrance test and interview, (iv) common entrance test conducted by state agencies and national agencies (v) other criteria followed by the university (please specify).

The following is the mode of selections for JNU Admissions:

Name[s] of the course[s]		**Mode[s] of Selection**
[a]	B.A. [Hons.] M.A. [except foreign languages] M. Sc. & MCA	Based on the performance in the All India entrance test conducted by JNU
[b]	Direct Ph. D. programmes M.Phil./Ph. D. programmes of Science Schools in respect of CSIR/UGC NET candidates	Based on interview only
[c]	Foreign students who apply in-absentia Diploma in Proficiency Advanced Diploma in Proficiency	Based on the last academic record **(merit)**
[d]	M. Phil./Ph. D. [other than the JRF stream of science programmes] M. Tech./Ph. D. MPH/Ph. D. MSc./Ph.D. Integrated M. A. in foreign languages B.A. 2nd year in foreign languages Certificate of proficiency	Based on the combination of both entrance test and interview

2.1.3 Provide details of admission process in the affiliated colleges and the university's role in monitoring the same.

University does not have any affiliated Colleges. However, there are 13 Research and Development recognised institutions and 6 Defence Institutions recognised by JNU who are required to follow the University rules with regard to the admissions, examinations and other process leading to avail of degrees from JNU. Their academic activities are regulated as per the ordinance framed for each such recognised institutions.

2.1.4 Does the university have a mechanism to review its admission process and student profile annually? If yes, what is the outcome of such an analysis and how has it contributed to the improvement of the process?

Yes. JNU has a comprehensive admission policy, which is updated regularly based on the previous data analysis, feedbacks, government regulations, etc. As in the case of revision of course structures, admission mechanisms are also revised as per the recommendations of the Schools/Center which will be further considered and approved by the Standing Committee of Admissions and the Academic Council.

2.1.5 What are the strategies adopted to increase/improve access for students belonging to the following categories:

- **SC/ST**
- **OBC**
- **Women**
- **Persons with varied disabilities**
- **Economically weaker sections**
- **Outstanding achievers in sports and other extracurricular activities**

As per the policy of the Government of India, JNU provides reservation of seats for the following categories:

Scheduled Caste (SC)	:	15.0%
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	:	07.5%
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	:	27.0%
Physically with Disability (PWD)	:	03.0%

Apart from this, the University permits all the SC/ST candidates to appear for the entrance examination for admission to various courses with pass marks in the qualifying examination.

Women: In addition to the deprivation points allowed only to all the candidates from certain districts in twenty-five selected states/UTs of the country (identified based on certain parameters indicated in the prospectus), as per the present admission policy, JNU awards additional deprivation points up to 5 for all the women candidates, irrespective of the State/district to which they belong.

Differently abled candidates (PWD): Three percent of seats are reserved for the physically challenged category of candidates in all the programmes of study within each category, i.e., General, SC, ST and OBC. JNU permits this category of candidates to appear for the entrance examination for admission with pass marks in the qualifying examination.

Economically, socially and educationally weaker sections of the society: Using certain parameters, indicated in the prospectus, the JNU has identified certain districts as backward. These districts are situated in twenty-five States/UTs of the country and are indicated in the prospectus. The applicants from these districts are given 3 to 5 deprivation points. Persons who have studied through distance mode are also considered for admission.

Others: All students from the state of Jammu and Kashmir are given 5 deprivation points. Besides, widows/wards of defence and ex-servicemen disabled in action, widows/wards of defence personnel who died in peace time with death attributable to military service and wards of defence personnel disabled in peace time with disability attributable to military service also given 5 depreciation points.

Athletes & Sportspersons: The JNU is yet to introduce a special provision in the admission policy to attract applicants from these categories.

2.1.6 Number of students admitted in university departments in the last four academic years:

Categories	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	**T**
SC	182	137	319	175	137	312	158	165	323	177	142	**319**
ST	89	112	201	77	86	163	67	99	166	79	108	**187**
OBC	341	154	495	325	182	507	343	201	544	347	212	**559**
General	343	558	107	369	561	1107	342	549	107	447	290	**111**
Others(FN)			**112**			**133**			**113**			**141**

2.1.7 Has the university conducted any analysis of demand ratio for the various programmes of the university departments and affiliated colleges? If so, highlight the significant trends explaining the reasons for increase/decrease. (2015-16)

Programmes	Number of	Number of students admitted	Demand Ratio
UG	23343	366	**63:1**
PG	69680	894	**77:1**
Integrated Masters	-	-	
M.Phil.	-	-	
Ph.D.	912	78	**11:1**
Integrated Ph.D.	29250	924	**31:1**
Certificate	517	94	**5:1**
Diploma	82	27	**3:1**
PG Diploma	-	-	
Any other (please specify) Advanced Diploma	**109**	**120**	

2.1.8 Were any programmes discontinued/ staggered by the university in the last four years? If yes, please specify the reasons.

On the recommendation of the Board of Studies of School of Languages Literature and Cultural Studies as well the School of International Studies following centers were bifurcated / trifurcated

1. SLL&CS
   Center for Japanese and Korean Studies was bifurcated to
   a. Center for Japanese Studies
   b. Center for Korean Studies
2. SIS
   Center for South East Asian and Pacific Studies to
   a. Center for South Asian Studies
   b. Center for Pacific Studies
   c. Center for Inner Asian Studies

There was a long need of the School to trifurcate this highly multi-disciplinary center due to functional constraints and importance of each subject area

2.2 Catering to Student Diversity

2.2.1 Does the university organise orientation/induction programme for freshers? If yes, give details such as the duration, issues covered, experts involved and mechanism for using the feedback in subsequent years.

University conducts orientation/ induction programme common to all freshers from various programmes immediately after completion of the registration process by inviting all the functional heads from various main units of the University. However, provisions to cover the orientation/induction for all students library, faculty advisors/supervisors are appointed in each Center/School to facilitate the newly joined. Besides each School/Center also organises orientations, preparations for freshers registered for the first time in the university. There are other structures like EOO, GSCASH, etc., who organise sensitization programs regularly.

2.2.2 Does the university have a mechanism through which the "differential requirements of the student population" are analysed after admission and before the commencement of classes? If so, how are the key issues identified and address

Yes. Students' interaction with the course teacher, their monthly performance helps the teachers in identifying the student as "slow learners".

To facilitate parity among all students, the JNU conducts remedial courses in English, Maths, ICT and core courses, for those students who may need such courses.

For example, the School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies arranges remedial courses in foreign languages. Similarly, the departments offering PG courses in humanities and sciences also offer remedial courses to the needy students. Special Academic Coordinators have been appointed to monitor these remedial courses.

In the case of slow learners belonging to the SC/ST and also the physically challenged categories, Academic Ordinance of JNU provides

for their promotion of the programme to its next higher level, with a lower level of CGPA as compared to that of the general candidates. Though, the CGPA prescribed for qualifying the programme is the same for all the students. Besides, as stated above, a number of remedial courses are offered for the benefit of students coming from different background.

2.2.3 Does the university offer bridge / remedial / add-on courses? If yes, how are they structured into the timetable? Give details of the courses offered, department-wise/faculty-wise?

For the benefits of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, the University conducts remedial courses in English as well as core courses.

As noted in 2.2.2, bridge or remedial programmes are offered to the students who find it difficult to cope up with the new subject. A large number of students from the disadvantaged community join these courses and have been able to improve their skills in English and in their core courses.

Linguistic Empowerment Cell (LEC):

Linguistic Empowerment Cell is a unique capacity building system evolved by JNU to empower the students, a very heterogeneous population, coming from different sections of the society, remote regions of the country who get admission with deprivation point system of JNU. More than 5000 students benefitted so far from all programs organised by LEC since its creation in 2011.

Types of programs developed by LEC:

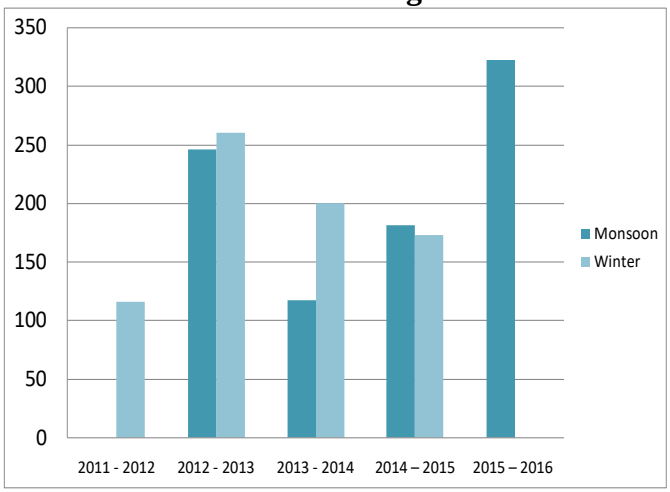
1. English language courses for students who come with very little or no exposure to English.
   Two courses are Basic Communication Skills and English for Academic Writing.
2. Intensive EAW programs for research students: EAW: From Synopsis to Thesis Writing.
3. Sign Language Ability: Workshop on Indian Sign Language to empower the hearing community to be able to communicate.

4. English for Official Communication for the administrative staff of JNU.
5. Other New Initiatives of LEC are:
    - Indian Sign Language Course.
    - Sanskrit for Beginners.
    - Basic Hindi for Non-native Speakers.
    - English Classes for wards of JNU SC/ST Staff.

A. The total number of students registered for English language courses:

	Monsoon	Winter	Total
2011 - 2012	-	116	116
2012 - 2013	246	260	506
2013 - 2014	117	200	317
2014 – 2015	181	173	354
2015 – 2016	322	183	505
Total			1798

Table 1: Semester-wise registration of students



Graph 1: Semester-wise registration of students

a. Total 524 students registered for English for Academic Writing: From Synopsis to Thesis Writing in the summer of 2013, 2014 and 2015, 2016 respectively.

Total number at a glance

1. English language capacity building programs has seen 8 semesters since 2011 with 1615 students in all; an average of 404 students per year; 202 per semester, and the current semester saw an enrollment of 322 students.
2. Intensive summer programs on Thesis writing for research students: 524 students participated in 3 workshops, an average of 175 in every workshop.
3. Indian Sign Language:
    - 98 and 130 students participated in 2014 and 2015 respectively.
    - 15 and 77 students participated in Winter 2015 and Monsoon 2015 respectively.
4. Other Programs (including staff, children of staff and students, Hindi for foreign students and Sanskrit for beginners) a total of 190 students.

   Thus, a total of 2649 students have benefitted from LEC courses so far.

Mathematical and Computational Empowerment Cell (M&CEC):

The Cell has been offering intensive courses regularly for students as a fair degree of competence and skill in the application of mathematical, statistical and computational frameworks has become indispensable for pursuing advanced academic research in any discipline. Students have shown immense interest in this programme which is offered during each semester. The Mathematical & Computational Empowerment Cell offers courses (Basic & Advance levels) on:

(1) Mathematics
(2) Probability & Statistics
(3) Computational Techniques and Data Analysis

Including training in the use of appropriate software & packages for the benefit of students, faculty members & staff of JNU.

Details of courses offered since January 2015 are as under:

January 2015

Sl.No	Courses	Instructor	Registered Students
1.	Linear Algebra and Differential Equations	Anirban Chakraborti	50
2.	Basic Mathematics and Calculus	Subhendu Ghosh	40
3.	Financial Mathematics and Optimization	Aparna Mehra	10
4.	Stocastic Process and Uncertainty modelling	Karmeshu	
5.	Probability and Statistics	Kanwar Sen	20
6.	Molecular Dynamics and Nonlinea Dynamics	Brojen Singh	30

September 2015

Sl.No.	Courses	Instructor	Registered Students
1.	Basic Mathematics	Sonal Desai	40
2.	Linear Algebra	Jean-Mary Thaliath	30
3.	Calculus	Subhendu Ghosh	20

Academic year 2015-16

(1) Mathematics
(2) Probability & Statistics
(3) Computational Techniques and Data Analysis

Sl. No.	Courses	Registered student
1.	Mathematics & Computational Statistics Techniques in Social Science Research	48
2.	Linear Algebra and Differential Equations	
3.	Basic Mathematics and Calculus	

2.2.4 Has the university conducted any study on the academic growth of students from disadvantaged sections of society, economically disadvantaged, physically handicapped, slow learners, etc.? If yes, what are the main findings?

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and the Committee to advise the SC students, the University has started remedial/bridge courses for the benefit of the educationally disadvantaged students for improving their academic skills and linguistic proficiency. The remedial coaching has been offered in English and other subjects at the graduate and postgraduate levels. Coordinators have been nominated to monitor the conduct of the programmes at the Centre/School levels regular. Circulars are sent from the respective Centres/Schools informing about the availability of remedial courses. The Centre for English Studies, Mathematic empowerment cell have been offering the remedial course in English and Mathematics, whereas the remedial courses for graduate/postgraduate core courses are offered by the respective Schools/Centres. These remedial courses do not carry any credit. These courses have helped students to strengthen their language skills, mathematics, and research methodology and subject knowledge.

2.2.5 How does the university identify and respond to the learning needs of advanced learners?

Advanced Students: As a measure towards maintaining certain standards/quality, the JNU insists that a student should possess a minimum CGPA [as prescribed by the relevant Ordinances] to move from one level to the next of the programme [e.g., 1st Semester M. Phil. to 2nd Semester M. Phil.].

The advanced learners are advised to register for more credits to enhance their competence in the subject and get involved in various research projects, research initiatives taken by the respective Faculty/School/Center.

2.3 Teaching-Learning Process

2.3.1 How does the university plan and organise the teaching, learning and evaluation schedules (academic calendar, teaching plan, evaluation blueprint, etc.)?

Schools /Centres of JNU, offer courses, research programmes in many non-traditional interdisciplinary frontier areas.

Teachers offering a course prepare and notify the precise content of courses and the method of evaluation. Interest in multidisciplinary studies and research is also generated by allowing students to take courses in other Centres/Schools, depending upon their aptitude as well as the relevance of the courses to their main discipline and areas of research interest.

Apart from classroom teaching, seminars, workshops forum discussions, field work and easy accessibility of the faculty to students and use of ICT tools & techniques are some of the unique features of teaching and learning processes.

The University follows the semester system with continuous internal assessment and regular progress in the case of M. Phil and Ph. D. programmes. M. Phil. dissertation is evaluated both by one internal and one external examiner, whereas the Ph.D. theses are evaluated by two external examiners only. The examiners or board of examiners for each course are appointed by the Board of studies /special committee of the School on the recommendations of School / Centre concerned.

As per the Academic Ordinances, wherever there are end semester examinations, the internal/external assessment components carry equal weightage.

Students' performance in each course is graded on a 10 point scale. There

are provisions for moderation, revaluation and re-totaling. This practice has been in vogue in the University since its inception.

A student who has any academic grievances is free to approach the grievance redressal committee. Besides, University has a permanent Equal Opportunity office headed by Chief Advisor and two Advisors to oversee all matters related to the welfare of students from weaker sections. Also, University has Anti-Discriminatory Committee headed by Rector I.

The University has an Academic Calendar, and this is prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the UGC.

2.3.2 Does the university provide course outlines and course schedules prior to the commencement of the academic session? If yes, how is the effectiveness of the process ensured?

Yes. The Academic Ordinances of the University provide for the appointment of an Advisor/Supervisor for each student from amongst the members of the faculty in the Centre/School. These Advisors/Supervisors assist the students in the selection of courses; record their progress during the course of the semester. Also, the university provides the course outlines and course schedules prior to the commencement of the academic session.

2.3.3 Does the university face any challenges in completing the curriculum within the stipulated time frame and calendar? If yes, elaborate on the challenges encountered and the institutional measures to overcome these.

No

2.3.4 How is learning made student-centric? Give a list of participatory learning activities adopted by the faculty that contributes to holistic development and improved student learning, besides facilitating life-long learning and knowledge management.

a. To be sensitive to the ways different students learn, and develop pedagogic strategies' of reaching out to all students and

b. To have open-mindset within the classroom, encourage the

expression of diverse opinions and dissenting views.

JNU has always believed that students joining this university are mature with a strong desire for advanced knowledge, for this reason, the university never made student attendance mandatory. The curriculum structure is also made in such a manner where student learning is prioritised. JNU has very good Student-teacher ratio which allows teachers to interact with an individual student that makes student learning more effective and enjoyable. Besides classroom teaching, the students are given project work, term paper assignments, field work, seminars, etc. which make learning more effective and productive.

2.3.5 What is the university's policy on inviting experts/people of eminence to deliver lectures and/or organise seminars for students?

As stated in earlier Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advance Studies is playing a significant role where eminent and scholarly persons are invited from all over the world to carry out their research in an excellent conductive environment and contribute to University's academic activities by giving lectures, conducting workshops and seminars in various Schools/Center. This is very encouraging for both faculty and students who have direct experience for interactions and benefit in their academic pursuits. In addition, foreign faculty joins JNU under various studies like MoUs, AoUs, Cultural Exchange Programme, Sponsors from Government agencies and moreover recently under Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) a scheme sponsored by MHRD, GOI. Eminent expert/people of eminence from the country are also regularly invited to deliver special and memorial lectures independently or in symposia and conference.

2.3.6 Does the university formally encourage blended learning by using e-learning resources?

Yes, Indeed. **Massive Open Online Courses, (MOOCs)** is a beginning. Under this scheme, JNU has submitted a number of papers. Details are available http://www.jnu.ac.in/moocs.

JNU faculty members have also contributed in the **e-pathasala** project

To expand the usage of ICT in the teaching-learning process, the

university is in the process to implement central video conferencing facility, webcasting and establishment of studios for the creation of eContents in the university.

2.3.7 What are the technologies and facilities such as virtual laboratories, e-learning, open educational resources and mobile education used by the faculty for effective teaching?

1. Access to online digitised version of books
2. Acquiring online journals
3. Advance Instrument Research Facilities (AIRF) is one of its kind in JNU with state-of-the-art facilities being used not only by JNU Faculty and Research Scholars but also by other Research Institutions in the country.
4. School of Arts and Aesthetics has a digital archive with a digital lab that will store, maintain and make accessible digitised images for the research and teaching. Similarly, School of Social Sciences has also proposed to establish Digital Archives. SLL&CS has established e-learning rooms with facilities for the students of Russian and Spanish.
5. Access to the National Digital Library resources
6. CIS provides Internet, networking, hardware maintenance; Cloud services and wifi services & various e-governance applications are deployed to support effectively various academic and administrative activities of the university.

2.3.8 Is there any designated group among the faculty to monitor the trends and issues regarding developments in Open Source Community and integrate its benefits in the university's educational processes?

CIS and some of the faculty members have designed and developed the University ICT infrastructure and research applications on the open source platform. JNU has designed its own private cloud on open stack, which is supporting 26 application software of the university.

2.3.9 What steps has the university taken to orient traditional classrooms into 24x7 learning places?

JNU approach for the expansion of online facilities has been quite visionary. JNU Library is opened 24 x 7. In addition to academic complex WiFi has been provided in all hostels. WiFi parks have also been opened. Teaching class rooms have been upgraded with necessary audio video facilities. JNU also is in the process of deploying central audio video facility across the university with some audio video studio, endpoint video conferencing nodes, and webcasting facilities initially in few of the major schools of the university.

2.3.10 Is there a provision for the services of counselors / mentors/ advisors for each class or group of students for academic, personal and psycho-social guidance? If yes, give details of the process and the number of students who have benefitted.

In order to take benefit of the experience of retired faculty and officer, JNU has the process of their re-hiring. Such faculties take classes in different schools and centers as per their expertise and need of the course. University has a scheme to award the status of Emeritus Professors to the eminent faculties which also help in advising the students in their academic development. Some of the retired officers are also re-hired who work as Advisors and help in day to day administrative deals. Also, faculty advisors/supervisors are appointed in each Center/School. While JNU Health Center has a well-trained psychologist for counselling for all students, faculty advisors/supervisors are appointed in each Center/School to help students in their academic and medical requirements. Besides each School/Center organise orientations, preparations for freshers registered for the first time. There are other structures like EOO, GSCASH, etc., which regularly organise sensitization programmes in the university. The details are also available online in the JNU website.

2.3.11 Were any innovative teaching approaches/methods/practices adopted/put to use by the faculty during the last four years? If yes, did they improve learning? What were the methods used to evaluate the impact of such practices? What are the efforts made by the institution in giving the faculty due recognition for innovation in teaching?

a. All faculty members are provided financial assistance for participation in National / International seminars and contribute paper etc.,
b. All faculty are encouraged to publish research papers in reputed National/International journals by providing publication grants

c. Human Resource Development Center (HRD) formally known as Academic Staff College organises various refresher/orientation programmes for JNU faculties and faculty from other universities on almost all subjects/areas for the benefit of the faculty where JNU faculty members are engaged either as participants or as Resource Persons. Their participation with HRD Center helps them also in their classroom teaching and learning.
d. More importantly, doctoral research committees are set up by School/Center to monitor the progress and work of research scholars.
e. JNU has been awarded Rs 60 crores for UPE-II. Grants have been sanctioned to faculty to undertake joint research projects under the scheme which brings about qualitative changes in research and innovative outcome.
f. In addition to 438 sponsored research projects at present over 371 faculty members are working on 233 projects sanctioned under UPE-II scheme.
g. Advanced Instrumentation Research Facility (AIRF) conduct about 10 workshops every year on sophisticated Instruments.

These activities have made a significant improvement in the academic and research output of the faculty which is indicated by its continuously increasing h-index of the university. High value of h-index also indicates high quality and impact of research. These activities have contributed towards effective learning too which is indicated by high percentage of students passing out with higher grades in exams. Research-based learning while doing a project provides an opportunity for learning by doing. Several students are selected for various jobs in public and private sectors through various competitive exams.

2.3.12 How does the university create a culture of instilling and nurturing creativity and scientific temper among the learners?

JNU is known for the significant achievements of its faculty and science schools provide state of the art facilities and equipment to researchers, which are regarded as the best in the country and the University envisages improving and upgrading these facilities even further.

2.3.13 Does the university consider student projects mandatory in the learning programme? If yes, for how many programmes have they been (percentage of total) made mandatory?

- Number of projects executed within the university

- Names of external institutions associated with the university for student project work
- Role of faculty in facilitating such projects

Yes, the project work is mandatory in master's course in the university. Every year more projects are to the list. The project work is carried out under the supervision of faculty members. Each faculty defines the problem of the project for the student and finalise the methodology of the project. However, sometimes the project work is completed involving help from other the organisations such as NII, ICEGB, CSIR, AIIMS, etc.

2.3.14 Does the university have a well qualified pool of human resource to meet the requirements of the curriculum? If there is a shortfall, how is it supplemented?

Yes. Well qualified faculty, external experts, peer feedback and students participation in various academic bodies ensure in formulating the curriculum which is in tune with changing times and various trends of academia.

2.3.15 How are the faculty enabled to prepare computer-aided teaching/ learning materials? What are the facilities available in the university for such efforts?

Six centres in different schools of the university have e-pathsala project sponsored by MHRD/UGC. Apart from the central ICT infrastructure, almost all classrooms, Lecture halls, committee rooms of School/Center are equipped with necessary audio video facility to help faculty members Teach their students more effectively.

2.3.16 Does the university have a mechanism for the evaluation of teachers by the students/alumni? If yes, how is the evaluation feedback used to improve the quality of the teaching-learning process?

IQAC has initiated the process in this regard. This is voluntary exercise as faculty members have been sent a program desired by IQAC. Evaluation of feedback is also done informally at the centre/school levels, and due care is taken jointly at faculty levels.

2.4 Teacher Quality

2.4.1 How does the university plan and manage its human resources to meet the changing requirements of the curriculum?

UGC regulation effective from 2010 has given ample opportunity to teachers to help and improve the quality of teaching and research of the university and attract the best available talent. JNU is committed to working towards this objective.

2.4.2 Furnish details of the faculty

Highest Qualification	Professors		Associate Professors		Assistant Professors		*Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent Teachers							
D.Sc./D. Litt/D.Phil	01	---	02	---	01	01	05
Ph.D.	210	92	87	41	91	52	573
M.Phil	---	---	---	01	08	05	14
PG/MA	---	---	02	---	10	05	17
Temporary Teachers							
Ph.D.	01	---	---	---	---	01	02
M.Phil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Part-Time Teachers							
Ph.D.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M.Phil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2.4.3 Does the university encourage diversity in its faculty recruitment? Provide the following details (department / school-wise).

Department/ School	% of faculty from the same University		% of faculty from other Universities within the State		% of faculty from Universities outside the State		% of faculty from other Counties	
Social Science Group	99	58.58%	19	19.00%	24	14.20%	27	15.97%
Science Schools	35	22.44%	31	19.87%	72	44.87%	18	11.53%
Language Schools Group, Law and Governance Centre	76	53.13%	24	16.78%	25	17.48%	18	12.58%
Arts & Aesthetics, School of International Studies, Sanskrit Centre	85	60.28%	13	09.21%	19	13.47%	24	17.02%

2.4.4 How does the university ensure that qualified faculty are appointed for new programmes / emerging areas of study (Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Material Science, Nanotechnology, Comparative Media Studies, Diaspora Studies, Forensic Computing, Educational Leadership, etc.)? How many faculty members were appointed to teach new programmes during the last four years?

1. All requirements are made as per UGC Regulations issued from time to time ensuring standard and covering emerging areas of study.
2. A number of faculty appointed during the last 4 years:-

Posts	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (till 29.03.2017)	Total
Professor	03	17	10	20	04	---	**54**
Associate Professor	01	25	25	39	07	---	**97**
Assistant Professor	56	19	24	36	Nil	02	**137**
Total	**60**	**61**	**59**	**95**	**11**	**02**	**288**

2.4.5 How many Emeritus / Adjunct Faculty / Visiting Professors are on the rolls of the university?

Posts	Prior to 2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2016-16	*Total
Emeritus Professor	21	01	01	01	01	Nil	**25**
Visiting Faculty/ Professors	N/A	11	11	25	33	28	**N/A**

*(Annexure-I enclosed)

2.4.6 What policies/systems are in place to academically recharge and rejuvenate teachers (*e.g.* providing research grants, study leave, nomination to national/international conferences/ seminars, in-service training, organizing national/international conferences etc.)?

University always encourages and where necessary arranges for teachers (especially young faculty) Orientation and Refresher (available both at JNU as well as other HRD Centres in the country). In addition to this, Schools, Centres, individual faculty members organise national and international conferences, seminars, workshops to interact with scholars and enhance their research and teaching skills. JNU always facilitates and helps its faculty financially and otherwise for their skill enhancement activities.

2.4.7 How many faculty received awards/recognitions for excellence in teaching at the state, national and international level during the last four years?

Several faculty members have received high-level awards and recognitions. As the number of such faculty members is too large, the list of awardees is mentioned in the annual report of each year.

2.4.8 How many faculty underwent staff development programmes during the last four years (add any other programme if necessary)?

Academic Staff Development Programmes	Number of faculty/Satff
Refresher courses	38
HRD programmes	32
Orientation programmes	42
Staff training conducted by the university	32
Staff training conducted by other institutions	62
Summer / Winter schools, workshops, etc.	300

List of Teachers attended Refresher/Orientation Course during 2012 to 2016 is available in appendixes ands annual report.

2.4.9 What percentage of the faculty have

* **been invited as resource persons in Workshops / Seminars/ Conferences organised by external professional agencies?**

  Almost all faculty members

* **participated in external Workshops / Seminars / Conferences recognized by national / international professional bodies?**

  Almost all faculty members

* **presented papers in Workshops / Seminars / Conferences conducted or recognised by professional agencies?**

  Almost all faculty members

* **teaching experience in other universities / national institutions and other institutions?**

  Most of the faculty members have teaching and research experience within and outside India

* **industrial engagement?** Limited

* **international experience in teaching?** Around 80%

2.4.10 How often does the university organise academic development programmes (*e.g.*: curriculum development, teaching-learning methods, examination reforms, content/knowledge management, etc.) for its faculty aimed at enriching the teaching-learning process?

It is a continuous process and is routinely done through different academic committees and bodies. A fixed time or period is not provided for this. But Schools/Centres are free to undertake curriculum revision etc., whenever they feel such a need or requirement.

2.4.11 Does the university have a mechanism to encourage

- **Mobility of faculty between universities for teaching?**
- **Faculty exchange programmes with national and international bodies?**

If yes, how have these schemes helped in enriching the quality of the faculty?

Yes, a large number of faculty members are engaged in national and international academic exchange programme involving leading universities and research institutes of the world. The university has 119 MoUs with International universities and research organisations to promote the exchange of ideas. Learning experiences are shared between the host and visiting faculties which ultimately contribute to the enrichment of the quality of JNU faculty.

2.5 Evaluation Process and Reforms

2.5.1 How does the university ensure that all the stakeholders are aware of the evaluation processes that are in place?

All information is on the web and is very transparent which is also being constantly updated.
The important stakeholders as far as the University is concerned are:

[i] The students
[ii] The teachers
[iii] The parents
[iv] The University administration
[v] The UGC
[vi] The Govt. of India & the State Govt.

The faculty members, the external experts representing the public and the representative of the Government of India are involved in planning various activities of the University. The University administration is involved in implementing the decisions of the University.

The Board of Studies of each school takes care of the process of evaluation of the academic programmes. The teachers are empowered to frame or modify the course they offer in order to incorporate current advancements.

2.5.2 What are the important examination reforms initiated by the university and to what extent have they been implemented in the university departments and affiliated colleges? Cite a few examples which have positively impacted the examination management system.

Depending on the pattern of, i.e. objective type or subjective type,

cluster groups have been created to ensure fair marking and intake of students as per requirement of the schools and centres keeping their interest and capabilities.

Since its inception, the University has been following the semester system. Each course is spread over one semester and is assigned a specific number of credits with prescribed contact hours. The number of credits for a course is determined by the Board of the School /Special Committee on the recommendations of the Centre concerned.

2.5.3 **What is the average time taken by the university for declaration of examination results? In case of delay, what measures have been taken to address them? Indicate the mode / media adopted by the university for the publication of examination results (e.g. website, SMS, email, etc.).**

Turn around is quite fast and usually, there has been no delay
Schedule for a declaration of Bachelor's and Master's programme results approved by the Academic Council of the University are declared in the month of June.

For M.Phil. and Ph.D., there is no fixed schedule because it depends on receipt of external reports and viva-voce.

2.5.4 How does the university ensure transparency in the evaluation process? What are the rigorous features introduced by the university to ensure confidentiality?

All sessional and term papers are usually distributed and the students are welcome to debate and discuss their grades with peers and with faculty thus ensuring transparency and valuable feedback for self-improvement and self.

There is also a system of moderation of grades by the teacher/board of examiners. University also has a system of reevaluation of the awarded grades for which students can apply, within the university guidelines.

2.5.5 Does the university have an integrated examination platform for the following processes?

- **Pre-examination processes – Time table generation, OMR, student list generation, invigilators, squads, attendance sheet,**

online payment gateway, etc.

- **Examination process – Examination material management, logistics, etc.**
- **Post-examination process – Attendance capture, OMR- based exam result, auto processing, generic result processing, certification, etc.**

Yes, the university has and integrated examination platform for the above process.

The University followed internal decentralised semester examinations which are conducting by the concerned centre/school independently

2.5.6 Has the university introduced any reforms in its Ph.D. evaluation process?

Ph.D. evaluation process time is considerably reduced as the exercise is conducted online through evaluation branch.

The M.Phil./Ph.D. evaluation process are managed by the thesis tracking system online.
In this regard, the guidelines of UGC (Minimum Standards and procedure for award of M.Phil./Ph.D. degree) as received from the MHRD/UGC are also followed.

2.5.7 Has the university created any provision for including the name of the college in the degree certificate?

The University has no colleges, but it does have recognised institutes, and their name are reflected in the degrees of concerned Institutes

2.5.8 What is the mechanism for redressal of grievances with reference to examinations?

There is a Grievance Redressal Committee in the university which looks into students concerns and attempts to resolve issues as and when they are raised.

The regulations of the JNU, as approved by the AC, provide a definite mechanism for the redressal of academic grievances of students. The components of a course which are verifiable such as end-semester

examinations, semester scripts, mid-semester tests, including term papers, seminar papers, etc. fall under the purview of this mechanism.

A student who has any grievance about his grading in a course can make an application in the prescribed form along with the requisite fee to the Chairperson of the Centre within one month of the notification of the results. Such applicants must also submit a declaration to the effect that they will accept the reviewed grade as final which may or may not result in improvement of their grade. The application form together with the scripts of all the candidates shall be referred to a faculty committee [not exceeding three] for their consideration and review.

No appeal is allowed against the revised grade arrived at through this mechanism.

2.5.9 What efforts have been made by the university to streamline the operations at the Office of the Controller of Examinations? Mention any significant efforts which have improved the process and functioning of the examination division/section.

The University has made some of the examination work computerised.
The details regarding computerization of the examination systems of the University are as under:

[a] Punching of courses offered by the students.
[b] Check list of courses
[c] Preparation of Award blanks.
[d] End semester tabular form.
[e] Preparing of Semester grade reports.
[f] Printing of Final grade reports.
[g] Notification of the terminal students.

2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 Has the university articulated its Graduate Attributes? If so, how does it facilitate and monitor its implementation and outcome?

Yes. The course structure is focused upon Graduate Attributes including the disciplinary expertise and technical knowledge for the development of academic abilities, personal qualities and transferable. Since the Graduate Attributes are the qualities that prepare graduates as future agents for social good, the university considers it as a priority item. These are monitored through a continuous evaluation system, project work and through the participation in seminar/symposia/workshop.

2.6.2 Does the university have clearly stated learning outcomes for its academic programmes? If yes, give details on how the students and staff are made aware of these?

All updated course content is freely available on the web As well in the centres/schools.

2.6.3 How are the university's teaching, learning and assessment strategies structured to facilitate the achievement of the intended learning outcomes?

JNU has 10 schools and 4 Special Centers for regular teaching and learning. Some of the schools have centers within the schools which focus upon a specific area of research and teaching. Teaching staff includes three major categories i.e. professor, associate professor and assistant professor. These faculty members are well qualified and are recruited under UGC rules and regulations. The university has continuous evaluation system where exams are conducted on a semester basis. Practical courses involve viva-voce. Development of course structure and its revisions etc. are reviewed by the Academic Council of the university which has eminent academia and researchers as its members. Each school has its Special Committee to monitor the progress of students, their admission numbers, quality of research, faculty activities and up gradation. The students are also part of such committees providing them to be a part of evaluation strategies.Each student needs to complete course specific credits. The students need to get the required CGPA to pass the course.

2.6.4 How does the university collect and analyse data on student learning outcomes and use it to overcome the barriers to learning?

At very first step, the university has the provision of Student-Faculty Committee (SFC) which regularly provides feedback to the teachers/Dean/Chairpersons about any problem in the school/center. The feedback from SFC is discussed in the faculty meeting and accordingly, and the problem is resolved. Special Committees which meet every semester always discuss and analyse the issues related to admission, drop & its causes, high grades percentage and fail grade percentages, quality of research and placements, etc. The suggestions of such academic committees help to overcome the barriers to learning. In fact, this makes an effective learning system.

2.6.5 What are the new technologies deployed by the university in enhancing student learning and evaluation and how does it seek to meet fresh/ future challenges?

Latest softwares and technologies are being used in the University for Updation of student learning, evaluation and also to meet fresh and new challenges. JNU has the most transparent highly proactive and faculty peer reviewed teaching and learning process which reflects in the leadership qualities and future committed citizens of this globalised knowledge economy world.

CRITERION III: RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

CRITERION III: RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

3.1 Promotion of Research

3.1.1 Does the university have a Research Committee to monitor and address issues related to research? If yes, what is its composition? Mention a few recommendations which have been implemented and their impact.

Research Coordination Committee of JNU is mandated to form policies to promote research and resolve the issues related to research. Monitoring of the research is done by the Office of the Director Research and Development. This committee has representation from all the schools and is headed by a senior professor and Director R&D as member secretary.

Recommendations and their impact:

1) To encourage interdisciplinary research. Special Interest Groups (SIGs) are encouraged to apply for projects related to national importance with a budget of over 5-Cores. As a result, many SIGs have been formed and one of the SIGs application has already been recommended for funding by DST.
2) The committee suggested for an elaborate and detailed research website and this website is now up and running. A Subcommittee has been formed to maintain and upgrade the contents of the website.
3) Philanthropic funding was also recommended and a detailed contribution of 3-Crores was obtained recently as Sugum Sudhar endowment to support fellowships for Ph. D students.

3.1.2 What is the policy of the university to promote research in its affiliated / constituent colleges?

JNU has no affiliated colleges

3.1.3 What are the proactive mechanisms adopted by the university to facilitate the smooth implementation of research schemes/ projects?

- **Advancing funds for sanctioned projects**

Advance is granted specially to maintain the human resources. Other than HR requirements advance can be granted on case-by-case basis.

- **Providing seed money**

  A Lab running expenses (LRE) is provided to all Science faculties. Under DST PURSE program each lab in science schools gets seed money to increase its research.

- **Simplification of procedures related to sanctions / purchases to be made by the investigators**

  PI's has been authorised to purchase up to Rs 40,000 without taking any prior or administrative approval, and up to 1 lakh can be spent with the approval of concerned Dean.

- **Autonomy to the principal investigator/coordinator for utilising overhead charges**

  2/3 of the overhead can be used by PI for any academic or research related work.

- **Timely release of grants**

  Office of R&D periodically makes efforts to release fund for the sanctioned project by contacting and facilitating the administrative and logistic support.

- **Timely auditing**

  As per the Government rules

- **submission of utilisation certificate to the funding authorities**

  As per the Government rules.

3.1.4 How is interdisciplinary research promoted?

- **between/among different departments /schools of the university and**
- **collaboration with national/international institutes / industries**.
- We have more than 156 active agreements with international universities which allow for interdisciplinary and inter-institutional research
- Special Interest group is the main vehicle for promoting interdisciplinary research. SIG has minimum 5 members from at least three different science schools. Once SIG is formed this group

meets regularly and evolves a project. Mature projects were submitted for funding. Office of R&D provides logistical as well as administrative support to all the SIGs.

All SIGs must have an Industrial partner to become eligible for official JNU-SIG. Multi-institutional collaborations are required to submit any Center grants.

3.1.5 Give details of workshops/ training programmes/ sensitization programmes conducted by the university to promote a research culture on campus.

Details of programmes done by Office of Research and Development from its inception date 06/2016

a. 1st Research Orientation Program was conducted by Office of the R&D
b. National Science day Program to promote and showcase the JNU research
c. Open Day "Jan Jan JNU" to showcase the JNU research excellence
d. JNU-New Investigator (Assistant Professors) Meet
e. Two lectures of Distinguished lecture series
f. Workshops, training program and training list from AIRF and other schools

3.1.6 How does the university facilitate researchers of eminence to visit the campus as adjunct professors? What is the impact of such efforts on the research activities of the university?

Administration and respective school/special centre facilitate for engagement of adjunct professors as per the eminence in the subject area and school/centre requirements. In this regard, a due process is being followed by the university. University has found such engagements very useful in achieving higher academic and research standards.

3.1.7 What percentage of the total budget is earmarked for research? Give details of heads of expenditure, financial allocation and actual utilization.

47.02 % of the total budget is earmarked for research. The details of the heads of expenditure, financial allocation and actual utilization are details as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Total Budget 2015-16 Plan/Non-Plan*	:	33517.24

Total Allocation (Non Salary) : 527.10
(excluding property tax of Rs. 973.22 lakhs)

Total Budget for Research : 15760.00

Total Expenditure for Research incurred as per details given below

Salary of faculty & research staff	11160.00
Equipment /AMC	250.00
Books & journals	425.68
ICT/Wi-Fi	50.00
Lab Running Expenditure (LRE)	181.10
Publication	21.38
Field Work of Teachers/Students for	51.00
Conference/Seminar/Workshop	140.94
Operational Charges in Scientific labs/ Academic buildings	2450.00
Visiting Professors/Fellows	35.00
Research Fellowship/ MCM	1708.90
Total #	16474.00

% of total budget earmarked for research 47.02%

* Includes Salary/Pension/Retirement Benefit etc. under Non-Plan and includes Campus Development/Buildings/Student Amenities etc. under Plan.

The excess expenditure for research is met out of Internal Resources of the University

3.1.8 In its budget, does the university earmark funds for promoting research in its affiliated colleges? If yes, provide details.

Not Applicable

3.1.9 Does the university encourage research by awarding Post Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associateships? If yes, provide details like number of students registered, funding by the university and other sources.

Yes .

3.1.10 What percentage of faculty has utilized the sabbatical leave for pursuit of higher research in premier institutions within the country and abroad? How does the university monitor the output of these scholars?

Overall count is less than 10% of the total faculty members. Each faculty member proceeding on sabbatical is required to submit an abstract of the work during the sabbatical period, which is further submitted as a report for the perusal by the Vice Chancellor. The university also formally assesses the outcome of the work done by the faculty.

3.1.11 Provide details of national and international conferences organized by the university highlighting the names of eminent scientists/scholars who participated in these events. Schools

Year wise details are available here http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

3.2 Resource Mobilization for Research

3.2.1 **What are the financial provisions made in the university budget for supporting students' research projects?**

Following provisions are available in JNU:

a. Providing LRE to the PI's supports student research projects.
b. Through UPE II funding.
c. Travel fund provided to student for national and international training/workshops.
d. CSRD conduct 21 days programmes each during winter and summer session for 2nd and 4th semesters students under paper no. RD-415 on issues of physical social and economic aspect as micro level in different parts of India. Students learn techniques of survey, interpretation and description, etc. The total cost of the programme is met by the university.

3.2.2 Has the university taken any special efforts to encourage its faculty to file for patents? If so, how many have been registered and

accepted?

Yes, University has established a proper Intellectual Property Management cell (IPM). University has filed 11 Patents since 2013.

3.2.3 Provide the following details of ongoing research projects of faculty:

University has around 350 sponsored research projects. The details are available at http://www.jnu.ac.in/SSR/researchprojects.pdf

3.2.4 Does the university have any projects sponsored by the industry / corporate houses? If yes, give details such as the name of the project, funding agency and grants received.

Yes, The details are available at
http://www.jnu.ac.in/SSR/consultancyprojects.pdf

3.2.5 **How many departments of the university have been recognized for their research activities by national / international agencies (UGC-SAP, CAS; Department with Potential for Excellence; DST-FIST; DBT, ICSSR, ICHR, ICPR, etc.) and what is the quantum of assistance received? Mention any two significant outcomes or breakthroughs achieved by this recognition.**

Several Centres/Schools of the University have been granted the status by UGC by providing special grants:

- Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS),
- Departmental Research Assistance (DRS),
- Special Assistance Programme (SA),
- Departmental of Special Assistance (DSA) and
- Innovative Programme: Teaching and Research in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has recognised CSRD as "Centre of Excellence of Tribal Studies."
- DST PURSE funding has resulted in an increase in ' H index' of JNU

In additional to the above more than 20 individual schools/centres have been recognised for their research & teaching activities by the national & international agencies. The details are available at http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

The following are the **two significant outcomes or breakthroughs achieved** by the University:

(i) President award for innovation, best research and best university was conferred to JNU in the year 2016, and 2017 and also University was recognised by UGC as 'University with Potential for Excellence' in the year 2007 & 2013.

(ii) JNU ranked number 3 amongst Universities by NIRF ranking 2016 AND NAAC Accredited JNU with the highest CGPA of 3.91 on four point scale of A grade. JNU was ranked No 2 among all Higher Education institutions in the country and No. 1 among the universities in April 2017.

3.2.6 List details of

a. Research projects completed and grants received during the last four years (funded by National/International agencies).

b. Inter-institutional collaborative projects and grants received

i) All India collaboration

ii) International

The details are mentioned above under point 3.2.5

3.3 Research Facilities

3.3.1 What efforts have been made by the university to improve its infrastructure requirements to facilitate research? What strategies have been evolved to meet the needs of researchers in emerging disciplines?

University has also set up an Advanced Instrumentation Research Facility (**AIRF**) where state of the art equipment have been installed to meet the requirements of many science schools/special centres. AIRF has more than 5000 users coming from different parts of India and neighbouring countries (Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka). AIRF is involved in assisting the research activity of around 600 students from different Science Schools of JNU.

AIRF received a grant of Rs. 6 crores under the project entitled "JNU-DBT National Training Facility for state-of-the-art Equipment used in Biotechnology research" for the period of four years (May 2013 to May 2017) from Dept. of Biotechnology, Govt. of India.

It regularly conducts 10 workshops per year for the scientific community.

3.3.2 **Does the university have an Information Resource Centre to cater to the needs of researchers? If yes, provide details of the facility**.

Yes, AIRF, HRDC, CIS, USIC, Central Library, etc. are the dedicated facilities established in the university to cater to the needs of researchers.

3.3.3 Does the university have a University Science Instrumentation Centre (USIC)? If yes, have the facilities been made available to research scholars? What is the funding allotted to USIC?

Yes

3.3.4 Does the university provide residential facilities (with computer and internet facilities) for research scholars, post-doctoral fellows, research associates, summer fellows of various academies and visiting scientists (national/international)?

Yes. For international research scholars, post-doctoral fellows, research associates, summer fellows of various academics and visiting scientists are provided facilities in JNIAS.

3.3.5 Does the university have a specialised research centre/ workstation on-campus and off-campus to address the special challenges of research programmes?

Yes, Animal House, AIRF, High-Performance Computing Facility, AIRF, USIC, etc.

3.3.6 Does the university have centres of national and international recognition/repute? Give a brief description of how these facilities are made use of by researchers from other laboratories.

AIRF, BSL3

3.4 Research Publications and Awards

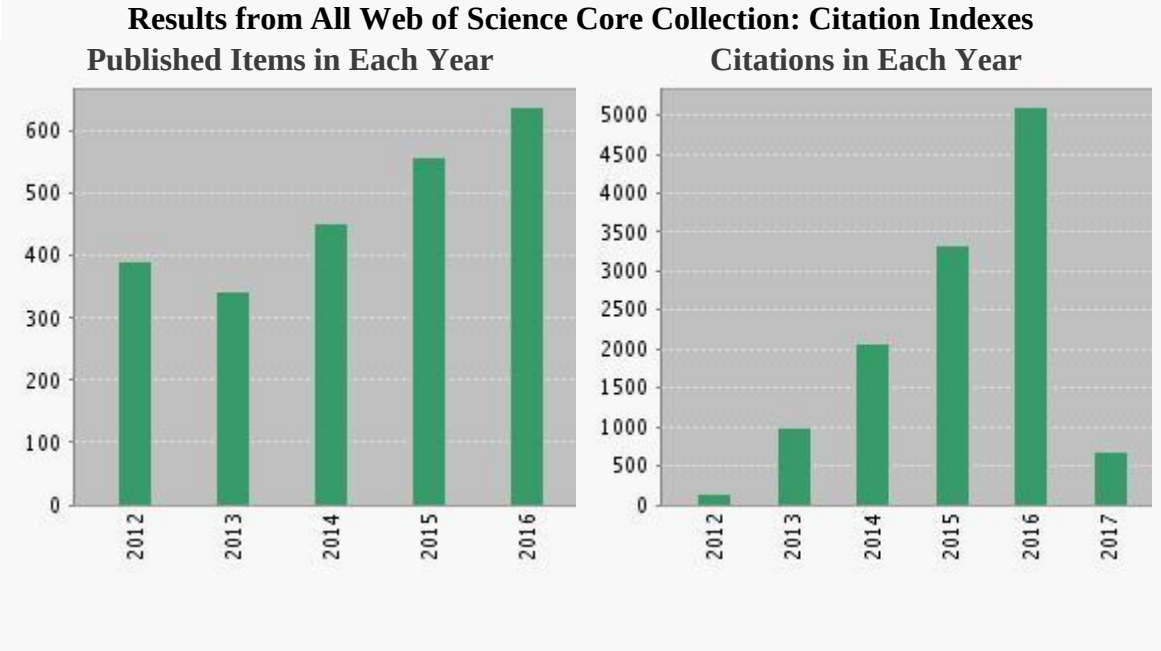
3.4.1 Does the university publish any research journal(s)? If yes, indicate the composition of the editorial board, editorial policies and state whether it/they is/are listed in any international database.
Year wise details are available at URL http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

3.4.2 Give details of publications by the faculty:

- **Number of papers published in peer-reviewed journals (national/international)**
- **Monographs**

- **Chapters in Books**
- **Books edited**
- **Books with ISBN with details of publishers**
- **Number listed in International Database (For *e.g.* Web of Science, Scopus, Humanities International Complete, EBSCO host, etc.)**
- **Citation Index – range/average**
- **SNIP**
- **SJR**
- **Impact Factor – range/average**
- **h-index**

Citation Report of Jawaharlal Nehru University from the year 2012-2016 from Web of Science



h-index : 33

The details are available at are available at url
http://www.jnu.ac.in/SSR/CitationReport.pdf/

3.4.3 Give details of

- **faculty serving on the editorial boards of national and international journals**
- **faculty serving as members of steering committees of international conferences recognized by reputed organizations / societies**

The details are available at are available at URL
http://www.jnu.ac.in/SSR/

3.4.4 Provide details of

- **research awards received by the faculty and students**
- **national and international recognition received by the faculty from reputed professional bodies and agencies**

Year wise details are available at url http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

3.4.5 Indicate the average number of successful M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars guided per faculty during the last four years. Does the university participate in *Shodhganga* by depositing the Ph.D. theses with INFLIBNET for electronic dissemination through open access?

Yes, the university has implemented an eThesis tracking system, and central library of the university is taking care of the same through the open access.

3.4.6 What is the official policy of the university to check malpractices and plagiarism in research? Mention the number of plagiarism cases reported and action taken.

Proper process and tools to check malpractices and plagiarism in research are in place in the central library of the university.

3.4.7 Does the university promote interdisciplinary research? If yes, how many interdepartmental/interdisciplinary research projects have been undertaken and mention the number of departments involved in such endeavours?

Yes, University promotes interdisciplinary research through TRC and SIGs.

3.4.8 Has the university instituted any research awards? If yes, list the awards.

University has not instituted any major national/international research awards except MCMS, fellowships, etc.

3.4.9 What are the incentives given to the faculty for receiving state, national and international recognition for research contributions?

University recognised their contributions and names of such awardees are given wide through JNU print and online media.

3.5 Consultancy

3.5.1 What is the official policy of the University for Structured Consultancy? List a few important consultancies undertaken by the University during the last four years.
Details are available in the appendixes

3.5.2 **Does the university have a university-industry cell? If yes, what is its scope and range of activities?** No

3.5.3 What is the mode of publicising the expertise of the university for consultancy services? Which are the departments from whom consultancy has been sought? NA

3.5.4 How does the university utilise the expertise of its faculty with regard to consultancy services? Yes to some extent

3.5.5 List the broad areas of consultancy services provided by the university and the revenue generated during the last four years.
Details are available in the appendixes

3.6 Extension Activities and Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR)

3.6.1 How does the university sensitise its faculty and students on its Institutional Social Responsibilities? List the social outreach programmes which have created an impact on students' campus experience during the last four years.

CSRD has applied for geographical research programme on "Ecological Restoration and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upali Ramoli Patti of Pratap Nagar Block in Tehri Garhwal District of Uttrakhand.

Programme duration 10 years, Outreach- 40 village, population covered-13 Thousands. Implementing 17 major activities and 52 minor activities.

Training programmes for students of JNU, Students and Teachers of University of Delhi and other Academic Institution.

3.6.2 How does the university promote university-neighbourhood network and student engagement, contributing to the holistic development of students and sustained community development?

University has established Community Engagement Cell (CEC) to promote university-neighbourhood network and contribute to the

holistic development

3.6.3 How does the university promote the participation of the students and faculty in extension activities including participation in NSS, NCC, YRC and other National/ International programmes?

Promotion and Participation is done through NSS, CEC and 9 active Clubs in the campus.

3.6.4 Give details of social surveys, research or extension work, if any, undertaken by the university to ensure social justice and empower the underprivileged and the most vulnerable sections of society?

Year wise details are available at URL http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

3.6.5 Does the university have a mechanism to track the students' involvement in various social movements/activities which promote citizenship roles?

Yes

3.6.6 Bearing in mind the objectives and expected outcomes of the extension activities organised by the university, how did they complement students' academic learning experience? Specify the values inculcated and skills learnt.

Improvement and learning experiences are continuous processes; JNU has visibly achieved higher standards in academic reputation and research work.

3.6.7 How does the university ensure the involvement of the community in its outreach activities and contribute to community development? Give details of the initiatives of the university which have encouraged community participation in its activities.

JNU has a functional Community Engagement Cell (CEC) which promotes community outreach activities and development.

3.6.8 Give details of awards received by the institution for extension activities and/contributions to social/community development during the last four years.

Year wise details are available at URL http://www.jnu.ac.in/AnnualReports/

3.7 Collaboration

3.7.1 How has the university's collaboration with other agencies impacted the visibility, identity and diversity of activities on campus? To what extent has the university benefitted academically and financially because of collaborations?

A dedicated International Collaboration Office and a Research & Development Cell have been established to undertake such activities and research.

3.7.2 Mention specific examples of how these linkages promote

- **Curriculum development**
- **Internship**
- **On-the-job training**
- **Faculty exchange and development**
- **Research**
- **Publication**
- **Consultancy**
- **Extension**
- **Student placement**
- **Any other (please specify)**

International collaborations have led to joint research, supervision, publications, and student and faculty exchanges.

3.7.3 Has the university signed any MoUs with institutions of national/international importance/other universities/ industries/corporate houses etc.? If yes, how have they enhanced the research and development activities of the university?

More than 156 active collaboration. They have led to increased student, faculty exchanges, joint research, projects, high-quality books and publications, etc

3.7.4 Have the university-industry interactions resulted in the establishment/creation of highly specialised laboratories/facilities?

Yes

CRITERION IV: INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEARNING RESOURCES

CRITERION IV: INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEARNING RESOURCES

4.1 Physical Facilities

4.1.1 How does the university plan and ensure adequate availability of physical infrastructure and ensure its optimal utilization?

The JNU Campus is spread over one thousand acres of undulated terrain. To achieve the objectives of the aims of the University, it has so far established the following Schools /Special Centres in the campus.

School of Arts & Aesthetics
School of Biotechnology
School of Computer & Systems Sciences
School of Environmental Sciences
School of International Studies
School of Information Technology
School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
School of Life Sciences
School of Physical Sciences
School of Social Sciences
Centre for the Study of Law and Governance
Special Centre for Molecular Medicine
Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies

Every School/Special Centre is situated in a separate building. Each School/Centre has classrooms for teaching, rooms for faculty and non-teaching staff members. The Science Schools have their own laboratories. Apart from these individual laboratories, there is an advanced instrumentation Facility where state of the art instruments have been installed for the combined use of the Schools/Centres imparting science education.

Building for administration is also available where the following offices have been located.

Office of the Vice-Chancellor

Office of the Rector-I
Office of the Rector-II
Office of the Director of Admissions
Office of the Registrar
Office of the Finance Officer
Office of the Coordinator [Evaluation]
Office of the Director-CIS
Office of the Superintendent Engineer and the supporting staff.

There is a central library with a carpet area of one lakh sq.ft. This is a nine storied building. There are eighteen hostels and faculty, staff quarters to accommodate the students and faculty, staff members. As most of the students are staying on the campus the University is not providing any transport facility. But Govt./Private run buses ply over the ring road connecting the city and the campus. The Schools/Centres and the Library are connected with internal roads or pathways. The ring road in the campus connects the Schools/Centres and various offices situated on both sides of the road. There is water facility for all the Schools/Centres and other offices. Overhead water tanks ensure water supply throughout the day. The uninterrupted power supply has also been provided to all the Schools/Centres and Administrative offices.

(A) Following Projects were completed during 12th Year plan:

S.No.	Name of the Building	No. of Houses/ Rooms/ Area (approx.)
1.	Multistoried Faculty and Staff Residential building (Type-IV)	112 houses
2.	New hostel capacity (double seater room)	272 rooms
3.	Special Centre for Molecular Sciences (SCMM)	3531.44 sqm.
4.	Lecture Theatre cum Convention Centre	5759.13 sqm
5.	School of Social Sciences (Annexe)	8083.95 sqm
6.	School of International Studies (Annexe)	6144.59 sqm.
7.	School of Language, Literature & Cultural Studies	6275.54 sqm

S.No.	Name of the Building	No. of Houses/ Rooms/ Area (approx.)
	(Annexe)	
8.	School of Information Technology (SC &IS)	2007.98 sqm
9.	Construction of Fellow`s Block for JNIAS (G+3)	1290.44 sqm.
10.	Construction of Dormitory at Teflas to accommodate 200 students	1343.88 sqm.
11.	Construction of Warden flats & dining hall Yamuna Hostel at JNU.	657.39 sqm.
12.	Expansion of Hostel Block for Academic Staff College.	256.40 sqm.
13.	C/o 24 Nos. Type-III flats for staffs at Paschimabad	1890.48 sqm.
14.	Installation of the Solar water heating system in various Hostels at JNU.	1 Lac Litre per day
15.	Underground Water Tank	10 Lac litre capacity
16.	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) near Saraswatipuram.	500 KLD
17.	Replacement of HPSV Luminaries by LED Luminaries under street lighting scheme of BEE	150 Nos.

(B) Projects are in Progress

S.No.	Name of the Building
1.	Fire Alarm & Protection System for Central Library, School of Environmental Sciences & School of Life Sciences at JNU
2.	Creation of Barrier-free Campus including Installation of barrier free lifts in Academic & Hostel Buildings

S.No.	Name of the Building
3.	Horizontal extension of Hostel block at Old CRS Building, JNU
4.	Vertical expansion of Study Block to convert into the hostel at Old CRS (Old SPS) in JNU.
5.	Construction of footpath on right-hand side from East Gate to Admin Block at JNU
6.	Construction of footpath and repair of all the roads in the Campus
7.	Vertical expansion of SPS Building.
8.	Construction of Temporary dormitory (Pre-Engineered Structure) near Teflas, Narmada and Lohit Hostel.
9.	100KWP Solar Photo Voltaic Power plant for Admin. Block & SSS-III.
10.	Providing & Fixing 350 Nos. LED compound lighting in the Uttrakhand & Dakshinapuram area

(C) Proposed Projects in future

S.No.	Name of the Building
1.	C/o New Hostel (Shipra-II) to accommodate 752 Students
2.	Construction of Trans-disciplinary Academic Building
3.	Expansion of Advance Instrumentation Research Facility building
4.	C/o North East Hostel to accommodate 419 (approx.) Students with the monitory support of North East Ministry
5.	C/o Studio Theater for School of Arts and Aesthetics
6.	C/o 300 KLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Uttrakhand residential area.
7.	Rooftop 1 MWP (1000 KWP) Solar Plant Volcanic power plant for Academic Area.
8.	Vertical Expansion of Fellow Block of JNIAS

Note: The entire academic complex is well connected by roads, water supply & sewerage system, underground power supply and ramps for physically disabled persons.

Similarly, the entire residential area is well connected by roads, water supply & sewerage system.

The following approach helps and ensures the optimal utilisation of the available infrastructure and facilities-

i). The number of students is maintained as high as possible. The high number of students helps in occupying the classrooms, labs, sports grounds, hostels, library and one other common place such as Convention Centre, hospital, instrumentation facilities, etc.

ii). These facilities are open to all providing accessibility to everybody as per the need.

iii). Some of the facilities such as AIRF, library, labs are shared with external organisations such as CSIR, NBPGR, NII, ICGB, IITs, etc.

iv). There are various committees to look after the operation and effective utilisation of the facilities.

Teachers-student participation in the committees makes it smoother to monitor ensuring that each component of the infrastructure is properly utilised.

4.1.2 Does the university have a policy for the creation and enhancement of infrastructure in order to promote a good teaching-learning environment? If yes, mention a few recent initiatives.

Yes, creation and enhancement of infrastructure is a regular practice of the university. The university has both top-down as well as bottom-up approach to create and expand the infrastructure. In top-down approach, Engineering Department, Campus Development Committee and Estate Branch of the university identify the jobs for new infrastructure creation and expansion of the existing infrastructure and facilities. Later on, the plans are executed by involving Deans/School chairpersons, student, staff and teacher bodies, etc. Advance Instrumentation Research Facility (AIRF) is one such example. In bottom-up approach, infrastructure demands are raised by the faculty members and the Student-Faculty Committees (SFCs). Renovation of M.Sc. lab in the School of Environmental Sciences is one such example where the faculties and students demanded to upgrade the lab for master's student. All such demands are completed to the best of possible efforts in order to promote

an effective teaching-learning environment in the university. University also has the following critical functions:

- **CIS**(Communication and Information Services) manages the entire ICT Critical Infrastructure of the University
- **IHA** (Inter-Hall Administration) provides a complex of academic and co-curricular facilities through hostels, sports facilities, and healthcare, cultural and recreational services.
- **USIC** (University Science Instrumentation Center provides in-house facilities of Design/development / fabrication and maintenance of sophisticated scientific instruments and the training of researchers / teachers and technical staff of the University involved in the technical activities.
- **AIRF** serves as a central state-of-the-art scientific instrumentation facility to enhance national vision in inter-disciplinary research and teaching.

4.1.3 How does the university create a conducive physical ambience for the faculty in terms of adequate research laboratories, computing facilities and allied services?

The faculty, researchers and staff are given appropriate workplace for sitting, conducting experiments. They can also use common space and facilities in the campus. Faculty members are encouraged to avail/share/collaborate their experimental and computational facilities/plans across university both onsite and offsite modes. If required, faculties are encouraged to avail the outside facilities so that their research is not hampered. For this purpose, regular financial assistance is provided to each school and center through the university and sponsor project funds.

4.1.4 Has the university provided all departments with facilities like office room, common room and separate rest rooms for women students and staff?

Yes.

4.1.5 How does the university ensure that the infrastructure facilities are disabled-friendly?

JNU campus is highly disabled friendly. It is almost barrier-free and disabled friendly university campus in the country. The ramps connecting all centres are constructed across the campus. The wheelchairs are

available in each school and in the central library as well. Recently, the university has started a special bus service which has a ramp facilitating wheelchair bound students. As part of UGC scheme of Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN), the university's "Equal Opportunity Office" is very active in this regard. The following are the main Infrastructure facilities:

1. Ramps have been provided in following hostels for physically challenged students:
    1. Kaveri,
    2. Godavari,
    3. Periyar
    4. Jhelum,
    5. Sutlej,
    6. Ganga,
    7. Koyna,
    8. Shipra
    9. Brahmaputra

2. Ramps with tactile paving have been provided for Physically challenged students:

    a. In all academic complex, School Building, Kaveri, Godavari, Periyar Hostels
    b. Pavement from North Gate to Admin. T-Point
    c. Aravali Guest House, Aravali International Guest House, 24X7 Dhaba, Main Shopping Complex, Health Centre, etc.

Installation of lift(s)

d. **Lift installation completed in:**
Admin building, SSS-I, SSS-II, SSS-III, SES, SIS-I and SIS-II, SLL&CS-I, SLL&CS-II, Library building, SLS, SC &SS

e. **Lift installation work is in progress in:**
Kaveri Hostel, Godavari Hostel, Periyar hostel, School of Physical Sciences, Center for Law and Governance, Center For Sanskrit Studies

f. **Lifts proposed:**
HRDC (Old Academic Staff College) and JNIAS New Building

Construction of specially designed toilets for physically challenged students:

a. Kaveri Hostel
b. Godavari Hostel
c. Periyar hostel
d. Bhramputra hostel
e. School of Life Sciences (East & West Wing)
f. Admin building
g. Social Science-I & III
h. SES building
i. SLL&CS –I, II & II
j. SIS- I&II
k. Centre for Sanskrit
l. Centre for Law and Governance
m. SC&IS
n. SPS
o. SCMM
p. JNIAS New Buildings

4.1.6 How does the university cater to the requirements of residential students? Give details of

Most of the students come from outside of Delhi and hence, the university has a proper arrangement for their living, foods, study, medical, communication and recreation, etc. in the campus. It has the following:

- **Capacity of the hostels and occupancy** (to be given separately for men and women)

Girls Hostel

1	Ganga	349
2	Yamuna	201
3	Godavari	351
4	Sabarmati	132
5	Tapti	421
6	Koyna	669
7	Shipra	668
8	Lohit	176
9	Chandrabhaga	239
		3206

Boys Hostel

1	Jhelum	329
2	Sutlej	346
3	Periyar	346
4	Kaveri	341
5	Narmada	267
6	Sabarmati	122
7	Tapti	463
8	Mahi	430
9	Mandavi	198
10	Lohit	168
11	Chandrabhaga	207
12	Brahmaputra	383
13	Damodar	231
		3831

- **Recreational facilities in hostel/s like** MEDICAL FACILITIES through Health Centre SPORTS FACILITIES (like Athletics, Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Tennis, Yoga, Weight-Lifting Mountaineering & Trekking, Badminton, Taekwondo) and also facilities for Volleyball, Badminton, Table-Tennis and Indoor Games in the Hostels are also available

- **Broadband connectivity/wi-fi facility in hostels**: NKN Internet access has been implemented in all the hostels through JNU WiFi facility.

4.1.7 **Does the university offer medical facilities for its students and teaching and non-teaching staff living on campus?**

Yes.

4.1.8 **What special facilities are available on campus to promote students' interest in sports and cultural events/activities?**

There are Sports Committees which promote sports at university level and school levels. The university has got a huge open playground, indoor sports space where students and teachers play different types of games and sports as per their interest. The cultural events are organised regularly both

at the school level and university level. Sometimes quiz and competitions are also organised to motivate the students for participation in common events. Special events such Earth Day and Environment Day are organised by involving the students. Recently, JNU has organised Open Day where students were given the responsibility to manage the groundwork. Organising such events is a regular feature of the University.

4.2 Library as a Learning Resource

4.2.1 Does the library have an Advisory Committee? Specify the composition of the committee. What significant initiatives have been taken by the committee to render the library student/user-friendly?

- Yes, Library has an Advisory Committee which comprises Rector – as chairperson, Deans/Chairpersons of different Schools/Centres as members. LAC takes the lead in setting strategic directions for all aspects relating to Central Library Information Services and operations. It meets regularly to discuss the issues and priorities judiciously for achieving its overall goals.

- **The composition of Library Advisory Committee**:
  Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector & Chairperson, LAC
  Dr. Ramesh C. Gaur, University Librarian , Convener
  Dean, SAA , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SBT , Ex-officio Member
  Dean SC&IS ,Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SLL&CS , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SIS , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SES , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SSS , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SLS , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SPS , Ex-officio Member
  Dean, SC&SS , Ex-officio Member
  Chairperson, SCL&G , Ex-officio Member
  Chairperson, CSS , Ex-officio Member
  Chairperson, SCMM , Ex-officio Member
  Chairperson, SCNS , Ex-officio Member
  Registrar ,Member
  Finance Officer ,Member
  Coordinator (Eval.) ,Member
  Representative of JNUTA ,Member

- The Library Advisory Committee at regular intervals gives guidelines for the betterment of the Library to make it student/user friendly. All the issue relating to library and students are discussed in the LAC. Some of the significant initiatives taken by the committee are:
  - **(i)** Student/faculty can procure books/e-books directly online and can be reimbursed later through the Central Library in case of non-availability of books through local vendors.
  - **(ii)** The Central Library, JNU was opens 24x7 on the request of students.
  - **(iii)** New AC reading rooms with WiFi and power plugging were provided to facilitate students with better sitting spaces as per the direction of LAC
  - **(iv)** Regular addition of online e-books, e-journals, online databases as per the recommendation and demand of student/researchers.
  - **(v)** LAC has student representative, so all the grievances of the student are taken care regularly.
  - **(vi)** School/Special Centre-wise budget allocation based on Faculty and Students strength.
  - **(vii)** Networking and online cataloguing of all schools/centres libraries.
  - **(viii)** Accessible toilets to persons with disabilities

4.2.2 Provide details of the following:

- **Total area of the library (in Sq. Mts.)**
- **Total seating capacity**
- **Working hours (on working days, on holidays, before examination, during examination, during vacation)**
- **Layout of the library (individual reading carrels, lounge area for browsing and relaxed reading, IT zone for accessing e-resources)**
- **Clear and prominent display of floor plan; adequate sign boards; fire alarm; access to differently-abled users and mode of access to collection**
- The total area of the library (in Sq. Mts.)
  - Central Library established in 1969 is housed in a nine storey building and is located at the centre of the Academic complex. It has a total carpet area of one Lakh sq. ft. The typical floor area is 6000 sq. ft. while Ground Floor carpet area is 50,000 sq. ft.
  - Total seating capacity
  - 1050
  - Working hours (on working days, on holidays, before examination, during examination, during vacation)

- The Library all reading hall remains open (24X7) all days, Monday to Sunday
- All remaining Floor are open from 9 am to 8 pm on all working days (Monday to Friday) throughout the year.
- On all Saturday library open from 8 am to 12 pm
  - On all Sunday library open from 8 am to 8 pm
  - During the examination days, the working hours of the Library are extended up to 12 midnight for 45 days in each semester (All floors remain open).
  - The Library observes only Four holidays (3 National holidays & Holi)

➢ Layout of the Library (individual reading carrels, lounge area for browsing and relaxed reading, IT zone for accessing e-resources)

Floor	Current Location
Mezzanine Floor	University Librarian Office, Acquisition & Processing Division, Periodical Division, Library Management Office, Automation Unit and Committee Room, Digital Library
Ground Floor	OPAC Search, New arrival Display, Lockers for Research Scholar, Newspaper and Current Journals Reading Hall, Information Desk, Membership, Circulation Counter, Reading Hall –I & II, Special Reading Hall, Faculty Reading Hall, Cyber Library & Helen Keller Unit and 24x7 Reading Halls.
Basement	Bound Volume Journals
1st floor	New Reading Hall for Student. Area under renovation work at present
2nd floor	Social Science Books-II/Faculty Publications
3rd floor	Social Science Books-I
4th floor	Books (European Languages)
5th floor	Books (Afro-Asian Languages)
6th floor	Text Book Section
7th floor	Science Books /Art collection/rare books
8th floor	Russian Language books

9th floor	Theses and dissertations/ Govt. Document Section

- Clear and prominent display of floor plan; adequate signboards; fire alarm; access to differently-abled users and mode of access to collection

- Yes, Library provides clear and prominent display of floor plan with adequate signboards. The Library has been recently completed the fire fighting installations and have fire alarm placed around the Library. The collection of Library is available in print as well as in electronic to be accessed by all users.

  The Library is well accessible to differently abled users with all facilities. Central Library has a special unit named after Helen Keller on the ground floor of Central Library, JNU situated in the year 2000 to deliver library service to the visually challenged students and researchers using advanced assistive technologies. The unit is equipped with 20 computers installed with screen reading softwares, OCR softwares, headphones, 20 scanners, two refreshable Braille display and two Braille embossers to enabling the reader to hear the e-text in different European languages.

  Further, this unit has been extended to different School/Centres like SSS-I, SSS-II, SIS, CSLG and Sanskrit Centre. The library has also distributed Digital Voice recorder to each student and Laptops to M. Phil and Ph.D scholars to record their classroom lectures. The library has also extended the locker facilities up to M. Phil. and Ph.D scholars to these students/researchers.

  To make the library more accessible to differently abled users, Central Library take following initiatives.

1. 95 nos. Laptops were purchased to distribute among Visually Challenged Students of the University. Amongst 45 laptops were purchased in 2012 and 50 laptops were purchased in 2015.
2. 50 nos. JAWS software was purchased and installed in laptops to distribute among visually challenged students of the University in the year 2015.
3. Facility to convert text into Braille in different languages including Hindi was made available for visually challenged students at Helen Keller Unit, Central Library.
4. 65 digital voice recorder were procured and distributed among visually impaired students of the university.

5. Tactile maps were made available for the use of visually impaired students.
6. The Central Library provides scanning facilities to visually impaired students on demand.
7. 15 wheelchairs were procured for physically challenged students to be used in the Central Library.
8. Locker facilities for M. Phil. and Ph.D visually impaired students/researchers is given by Central Library.

4.2.3 Give details of the library holdings:

a) Print (books, back volumes and theses)

b) Average number of books added during the last three years

c) Non Print (Microfiche, AV)

d) Electronic (e-books, e-journals)

e) Special collections (e.g. textbooks, reference books, standards, patents)

f) Book Banks

g) Question Banks

a) Print (books, back volumes and theses) added.

Financial Year	*2011-12*	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*
Books	*3191*	*5893*	*7786*	*5247*	*6291*
Back Volumes (Periodical Section)	*1134*	*48*	*844*	*530*	*824*
Theses	*1750*	*1372*	*1919*	*3060*	*1113*

b) Average number of books added during the last three years

- *6441.33 books per every year.*
- *Total number of books accessioned as on date:389851(excluding e-books)*
- *Total number of E-books: 122237*

c) Non Print (Microfiche, AV)

Financial Year	*2011-12*	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*
Microfilm					
CD-ROM			*12*	*119*	*135*
Manuscript					
Audio Visual					
Gifted					
Any other					
Total					

d) Electronic (e-books, e-journals)

Financial Year	*2011-12*	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*
e-Books	*85907*		*35439*	*462*	*429*
e-Journals (Individual titles)	*300*	*300*	*160*	*116*	*67*
e-Journals (Packages)	*Approx 16000 +*				

- **E-Journal:** Central Library has a huge collection of e-books and e-journals. The Central Library JNU procures the e-books and e-journals both on perpetual mode and subscription mode as per the availability of the resources. At present, the Central Library subscribes to 37 Online databases having 50,000+ e-journals; 61+ Online Individual Journals and 213 Print Journals. In addition to Central Library, JNU gets access to 21 Databases /E-resources access from INFLIBNET. Central Library has perpetual access to South Asia Archive and Time of India Archive.

- Print vs. Online database: After a detailed review, print subscription of about Rs.1.2 crore which were already available online through INFLIBNET consortia, were dropped during the period. That money was utilised for subscription of new databases.
- Review of documentation work: By doing this manpower was saved and also issues of journals are now immediately available for users for access.
- Centralised Periodicals Display Room
- Reorganisation of bound volumes:
- Dropping duplicate printed subscription
- Dropping of Journals on the basis of usage statistics
- Subscription of comprehensive online journal packages
- A number of new databases were added to the Central Library during the period

Year	*Journals Subscribed*	*Databases Subscribed*	*Expenditure on Print + Online Journals and Databases*
2010-2011	*1544 Print + Online Journals*	*10 online Databases + 15 databases under UGC Infonet consortia*	*4.69 Crore*
2011-2012	*900 Print + Online Journals*	*17 online Databases + 15 databases under UGC Infonet consortia*	*5.74 Crore*
2012-2013	*850 Print + Online Journals*	*38 online Databases + 22 databases under UGC Infonet consortia*	*4.98 Crore*
2013-2014	*530 Print + Online Journals*	*37 online Databases + 22 databases under UGC Infonet consortia*	*6.3 Crore*
2014-2015	*378 Print + Online Journals*	*43 online Databases + 22 databases under UGC Infonet consortia*	*6.1 Crore*
2015-2016	*376Print +*	*44 Online Database + 22 Database under UGC Infonet consortia*	*6.39 Crore*

collections (e.g. textbooks, reference books, standards, patents)

- ❖ All Merged in the database. So difficult to provide head wise details. A separate Text Book Section take care needs of the students.

f) Book Banks

Not available,

g) Question Banks

All previous year question *paper of Entrance test of JNU* are available at JNU website, others not available at a Central Library.

4.2.4 What tools does the library deploy to provide access to the collection?

- ➢ **OPAC**
- ➢ **Electronic Resource Management package for e-journals**
- ➢ **Federated searching tools to search articles in multiple databases**
- ➢ **Library Website**
- ➢ **In-house/remote access to e-publications**

- ➢ **OPAC** --- Yes, Central Library provides the Online Public Access Catalogue which can be accessed 24X7 anytime from anywhere. Url: http://jnuonlinecatlog.jnu.ac.in:8080/search/query;jsessionid=BB87F121E9C8878B5A167CC55A6A3A71?theme=jnu
- ➢ **Electronic Resource Management package for E-Journals** – Yes
- ➢ **Federated Searching tools to search articles in multiple databases** – Yes Central Library uses the discovery/ federated search engine from EBSCO Discovery Services to search articles in multiple databases. The library provides a single search interface to search resources subscribed by Central Library, JNU. Url: http://www.sitegeekinfotech.com/demo/jnu/#
- ➢ **Library Website** – Yes, Central Library, JNU has an independent website. The website is designed, developed and regularly updated in-house in open source platform Drupal by the Library staff. Url: http://lib.jnu.ac.in/

- ➢ **In-house/ remote access to e-publications**- Yes, Central Library provides remote access services to its users through Ez-Proxy from OCLC and additionally Open Athens to all the faculty to access the e-resources anytime from anywhere. Url: http://ezproxy.jnu.ac.in/login , http://www.openathens.net/

4.2.5 To what extent is ICT deployed in the library? Give details with regard to

- **Library automation**
- **Total number of computers for general access**
- **Total numbers of printers for general access**
- **Internet bandwidth speed 2mbps 10 mbps 1 GB**
- **Institutional Repository**
- **Content management system for e-learning**
- **Participation in resource sharing networks/consortia (like INFLIBNET)**

- **Library Automation** – *Central Library, JNU is fully automated, and maximum work of the library is done through the ICT.*
- **Total Number of computers for general Access** – *202*
- **Total Number of printers for General Access** – *1 Braille Printer for Visually Impaired Students.*
- **Internet bandwidth speed** – *1 GB*
- **Institutional Repository** – *Central Library, JNU is in the process of creating IRs with multiple instances for articles of Faculty and Theses and Dissertation in Dspace an open access platform*
- **Content Management System for E-Learning-** *Central Library, JNU is in the process of creating the faculty reading list to support the classroom teaching and to provide the full text to the reference list provided by the faculty to the students and researchers.*

- **Participation in resource sharing network/consortia (like INFLIBNET)-** *Yes, Central Library, JNU is the member of resource sharing network INFLIBNET and get access to 21 databases for its users. The Central Library is also a member of DELNET for ILL services.*
- ***Cataloging****:*
  - *(i) Cataloguing of about 3 lakh document in Central Library has been undertaken during the period.*
  - *(ii) Cataloguing of School/Centres' libraries (over 15) with the collection of over 70,000 books have been done, and all the* ***Schools/Centres' libraries have been integrated with the Central Library database.***
  - *(iii)* ***Library catalogue which was accessible within JNU only prior to 2011, has been made accessible over the internet from anywhere any time****.*

- ***Digitization****:*
  - *(i) Digitisation of over 8* ***lakh news clippings*** *have been completed, and now all news clippings are accessible from any node in JNU through an intranet.*
  - *(ii) Digitisation of* ***over 22,000 theses and dissertations****: Digitations of 22,000 theses and dissertations have been completed. JNU is* ***the first University in India where all electronic theses and dissertations are available online****.*
  - *(iii) Digitisation on demand facilities: Digitisation on demand facilities has been provided to the visually impaired students of JNU.*
  - *(iv) Digitisation of articles/book chapters on demand is available to JNU faculty and students.*
- ***Development of new databases****:*
  - *i. Institutional Repository*
  - *ii. ETDs*
  - *iii. Digital News Clippings*
  - *iv. Faculty Books*

- ***Remote access****: Prior to 2012 JNU Faculty and students were able to access all JNU e-resources through a computer in JNU Campus only using Internet/Intranet. Since 2012 anytime anywhere access through remote access server to all the e-resources of JNU has been provided to JNU faculty and students. Now they can access all resources using their mail ID and Password from any part of the world. Many Universities including DU are still not having such facilities.*

- ***Single window search****:* ***JNU was the first university to implement Google- like search to entire collection both print and electronic using Web-scale discovery services*** *from anywhere any time. This saves the time of the users as they need not go to various links. Since its installation in 2014, there is an increase in usage of 2067% in one year.*

- ***Creation of Wi-Fi Garden***
- ***Central Library,*** *JNU opens Round the Clock: Central Library, JNU meets a long time demand of the students for round the clock services by extending its hours of operation for 21 hours, commenced from 3 February 2014. The University thus reinforces the library support for*

research and enhanced scholarship by extending the hours of operation.

4.2.6 Provide details (per month) with regard to

- Average number of walk-ins
- Average number of books issued/returned
- Ratio of library books to students enrolled
- Average number of books added during the last four years
- Average number of login to OPAC
- Average number of login to e-resources
- Average number of e-resources downloaded/printed
- Number of IT (Information Technology) literacy training organised

- *The introduction of the automated circulation system. The Library has done away with the manual system of Issue/return (Earlier the students/teachers were issued books against Reader tickets).Now the system has been automated. It has 7500 registered users which include students, researchers, faculty members and special members.*
- *Introduction of new Barcode Plastic Membership Cards*
- *Introduction of special membership to ex-faculty of JNU*
- *Revision of Library Rules and Regulations.*
- *Preparation of lists of all overdue books since the inception of Central Library, JNU. These books have been issued by faculty/students that have left JNU without taking clearance from Central Library, JNU.*
- *Procurement of Barcode scanner and label printers.*

- Average number of walk-ins

Data from 1st April to 31st March of the financial/academic year					
Details of item	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Total Walkin Users of other institutions(for consultation)	*753*	*1032*	*1061*	*1007*	*793*

- Average number of books issued/returned

Year	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Total Transaction Log	*103839*	*116529*	*120200*	*111712*	*85109*
Checkout, Check-In & Renew log	*96963*	*107226*	*115026*	*97483*	*77719*

Data from 1st April to 31st March of the financial/academic year					
Details of item	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Delnet Books received on Loan (Incoming)	*929*	*968*	*1129*	*786*	*690*
Delnet Books sent for Loan (Outgoing)	*696*	*736*	*604*	*608*	*498*

- Ratio of library books to students enrolled

Data from 1st April to 31st March of the financial/academic year					
Details of item	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*
Total Registered User(Student/Research Scholar)	*1874*	*1948*	*2012*	*1940*	*2073*

- An average number of books added during the last four years

a. e-Books Purchased by the JNU Central Library during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF e-BOOKS*
2012-13	*85907*
2013-14	*35439*

2013-14	*12 CD ROMS*
2014-15	*462*
2015-16	*429*

In addition to above EBSCO E-Books database containing over 1.25 lakhs e-books is also subscribed.

b. Print Books Purchased by the JNU Central Library during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF BOOKS*
2011-12	*2207*
2012-13	*5217*
2013-14	*6140*
2014-15	*3880*
2015-16	*2518*

c. Books received as a gift during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF BOOKS*
2011-12	*984*
2012-13	*676*
2013-14	*1646*
2014-15	*1367*
2015-16	*3391*

d. Books Procured for Exim Bank Economics Library

Year	*Purchased Books*	*Gift Books*
2011-2012	*NIL*	*160*
2012-2013	*126*	*355*

2013-2014	*147*	*25*
2014-2015	*87*	*109*
2015-2016	*207*	*212*
2016-2017	*339*	*NIL*

e. Press Clippings added

Year	*Number of Theses*
2011-2012	*11071*
2012-2013	*9600*
2013-2014	*9488*
2014-2015	*3890*
2015-2016	*3612*

- Average number of login to OPAC

Detail of item	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
Total Login to OPAC every year	*901172*	*912110*	*921186*	*1111946*	*945738*

- Average number of login to e-resources

Average Number of Logins to resources	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
EBSCO Discovery	*70000*	*80000*	*95000*	*141240*	*161923*
Remote Access	*50000*	*68000*	*67000*	*76000*	*84000*
Open Athens	*0*	*0*	*200*	*300*	*500*
Individual Databases	*96578*	*10985*	*106765*	*97856*	*102936*
Online Journals	*100*	*120*	*230*	*340*	*370*
INFLIBNET	*95475*	*104743*	*115559*	*120953*	*118457*
Total	***312153***	***263848***	***384754***	***436689***	***468186***

- Average number of e-resources downloaded/printed

Average Number of e-resources downloaded/ printed	***2012-13***	***2013-14***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***	***2016-17***
EBSCO Discovery	*67000*	*78000*	*99080*	*107252*	*101659*
Remote Access	*500000*	*680000*	*670000*	*760000*	*840000*
Open Athens	*0*	*0*	*200*	*250*	*350*
Individual Databases	*965787*	*109856*	*1067655*	*978546*	*1029369*
Online Journals	*1000*	*1200*	*2300*	*3400*	*3700*
INFLIBNET	*954755*	*1047432*	*1155597*	*1209537*	*1184570*
Total	***2488542***	***1916488***	***2994832***	***3059003***	***3159648***

- Number of IT (Information Technology) literacy training organised

Details of item	***2012-13***	***2013-14***	***2014-15***	***2015-16***
IT Literacy Training	*36*	*27*	*32*	*31*

4.2.7 Give details of specialised services provided by the library with regard to

Items	*Services Unit*	*Services details*
Manuscripts	*NA*	*NA*
Reference	*Information desk, Reader's Services*	*Both print and online references to information sources, shelf list, location, article download, opac search, consultation, guest IDs and so on*
Reprography/scanning	*Xerox /binding unit/ scanning unit@ automation*	*Facilities for all*
ILL	*ILL Section*	*Interlibrary loan of books and articles on demand through DELNET, New Delhi*
Information Deployment and Notification	*Automation Unit*	*Using social networking tools and Library website.*

OPAC	*Library Automation Unit*	*Integrated single window system of OPAC, which contain all bibliographic information of library collection including books, periodicals, magazines, news article, e-books and ETDs.*
Internet Access	*Library Automation Unit*	*Library building is Wi-Fi enable to serve better. Read Halls are having Laptop charging facility on each desk. 200+ computer available to access the Internet*
Downloads	*Periodical Section*	*Downloads of e-resources provision, along with remote access to e-resources via Ezproxy enable service*
Printouts	*Xerox & Automation Unit*	*Provide hands out to user of their demand*
Reading List/Bibliography Compilation	*Automation Unit/Acquisition Section/respective collection section*	*On demand and self generation facilities available*
In-house/remote access to e-resources	*Periodical Section/ Automation unit*	*Yes, all resources been accessible to all library registered user via Remote Access*
User Orientation	*Readers' Services*	*Outreach user orientation programme have been conducted for student/faculty throughout the year*
Assistance in Searching Databases	*Reading Services section/Periodical Section/ Respective Collection Section*	*Help system available for all in all the floor to provide and guide user, while searching databases*
INFLIBNET/IUC facilities		

4.2.8 Provide details of the annual library budget and the amount spent for purchasing new books and journals.

a. e-Books Purchased by the JNU Central Library during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF e-BOOKS*	*EXPENDITURE*	*TOTAL EXPENDITURE*
2012-13	*85907***	***Rs. 74,69,336.00***	***Rs. 74,69,336.00***
2013-14	*35439*	***Rs. 39,98,093.00***	***Rs. 43,48,016.00***
2013-14	*12 CD ROMS*	***Rs. 3,49,923.00***	
2014-15	*462*	***Rs. 28,06,511.00***	***Rs. 28,06,511.00***
2015-16	*429*	***Rs. 9,55,550.62***	***Rs. 9,55,550.62***
*****Perpetual and subscribed***			

b. Print Books Purchased by the JNU Central Library during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF BOOKS*	*EXPENDITURE*
2011-12	*2207*	***Rs. 73,58,137.00***
2012-13	*5217*	***Rs. 1,27,10,861.00***
2013-14	*6140*	***Rs. 1,64,17,785.00***
2014-15	*3880*	***Rs. 1,27,48,907.00***
2015-16	*2518*	***Rs., 74,96,529.00***

c. Books received as a gift during the following financial years:

FINANCIAL YEAR	*NO. OF BOOKS*	*EXPENDITURE*
2011-12	*984*	***Rs. 2,09,780.77***
2012-13	*676*	***Rs. 2,32,701.70***
2013-14	*1646*	***Rs. 8,26,472.00***
2014-15	*1367*	***Rs. 7,08,084.00***
2015-16	*3391*	***Rs. 22,91,108.45***

d. Details of Maintenance Account Expenditures

Head Of Account	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
Maintenance Account	*Rs. 22,17,575/-*	*Rs. 19,05,981/-*	*Rs. 64,64,380/-*	*Rs. 15,93,795/-*

e. Details of Expenditures for Periodicals

Head Of Account	*2012-13*	*2013-14*	*2014-15*	*2015-16*	*2016-17*
Journals, Periodical & online databases	*Rs. 4.98 Crore*	*Rs. 6.3 Crore*	*Rs. 6.1 Crore*	*Rs. 6.39 Crore*	*Rs. 5.10 Crore*

4.2.9 What initiatives has the university taken to make the library a happening place' on campus?

Central Library, JNU organises a number of outreach programmes to make the library a happening place on campus. It includes monthly lectures, national and international seminars, conferences, workshops and symposia, book release/book launch/book discussion, training programmes and book exhibitions, etc. With the help of students, JNU forum for mutual learning has been launched. During the last five years following events have been organised:

Outreach programme:

Most of the events organised by Central Library during the period were self-financed with the help of other collaborators and other agencies. JNU Forum for Mutual Learning A student collaborative activity under which over 30 lectures and 2 seminars have been organised.

Central Library JNU has organized following outreach programme:

Monthly lectures	-	37
Training programme	-	21
International Conference	-	2
International Seminars/Workshops		4
National Seminar and Conference-	-	10
Exhibitions	-	10
Book release, book talk	-	13
Cleanliness campaign	-	5
Unity celebration	-	1

Blood donation camp - 2

4.2.10 What are the strategies used by the library to collect feedback from its users? How is the feedback analysed and used for the improvement of the library services?

Central Library, JNU uses multiple strategies to collect feedback from its users, these include:

- **Suggestion box**- Central Library keeps suggestions boxes at various locations of Library to receive the feedback of students and its users
- **Library Website Suggestion Box**- Central Library, JNU website provides the page for suggestion/ feedback page where the students, researchers, faculty and other users can submit the suggestions
- **Email** – Central Library staff emails are available on the notice boards/ website of Library, users can send their suggestions/ feedback to the concerned section of the Library or to the University Librarian directly.
- **Meet the Librarian-** Under the programme "Meet the Librarian" students can directly come and meet the Librarian and Library Staff on every Friday at 3:00 PM
- **Student Forum-** The student's forums/discussion forums of students are held in Central Library regularly where they can give the suggestions to the Librarian and staff

Immediate action is being taken by the University Librarian after the receiving of any feedback/ suggestion from the users. The concerned section/ staff of the library is instructed to implement on the feedback for the improvement of the Library Services. If required and approval is necessary the feedback is taken into Library Advisory Committee held at regular intervals to get the directions of the LAC committee.

4.2.11 List the efforts made towards the infrastructural development of the library in the last four years.

- Addition of Computers/ Laptops- The central library, JNU procured additional Computers and Laptops as per the additional requirement of the Central Library Users.

- Addition of E-Resources – The Central Library procured more and more electronic resources in the form of E-Databases, E-books, E-Journals for reaching and making resources accessible to each and every student of the University. The Central Library reduced from 900+ Print Journals in 2011 to 213 Print Journals in 2016.
- Addition of Laptop use area/reading areas – The central library redesigned the reading areas with the availability of tables with power points and wi-fi to access and use the e-resources. The capacity was increased to 400+ seating.
- The Cyber Library of Central Library, JNU was upgraded with the addition of 1 GB RAM for 200 Computers to have better speed and access to e-resources.
- Wifi Garden and Fully Wifi Central Library- Wifi Garden were created in surrounding of the Library, and Central Library is fully Wifi for making access to the users.
- Infrastructure for Visually Impaired- Central Library, JNU provided Laptops to all Visually Impaired researchers.

4.3 IT Infrastructure

4.3.1 Does the university have a comprehensive IT policy with regard to

- IT Service Management
- Information Security
- Network Security
- Risk Management
- Software Asset Management
- Open Source Resources
- Green Computing

Yes, the university has IT Policy for management of the ICT services in the university. Apart from the IT Policy of the University CIS has implemented various ICT best practices and latest ICT Standards in the deployment and operations management of ICT Services, networking and information management of the university.

4.3.2 Give details of the university's computing facilities, i.e., hardware and software.

- Number of systems with individual configurations
- Computer-student ratio

- Dedicated computing facilities
- LAN facility
- Proprietary software
- Number of nodes/ computers with internet facility
- Any other (please specify)

University has dedicated computer maintenance cell, which manages hardware and softwares of all the endpoint devices. There are around 10,000 computers including the laptops deployed across the university from the central facility, some of them through projects, computers in the central library and in various labs of the university. In the University, all classrooms/seminar rooms/faculty rooms/office rooms, etc. have been provided with computers and other accessories and an optical fibre connected internet connections. Classrooms/Seminar rooms have overhead/slide projectors. The majority of Classrooms/Seminar rooms also have digital write boards for teaching.

All faculty members and staff have been provided with PCs with internet connections and MFD devices required for their official use. University has 1:1 Computer-Student ratio. Communication and Information Services of the university (CIS) manages the entire central ICT infrastructure, OFC backbone network, Networking, Data Centre, JNU Private Cloud, Endpoints hardware/software maintenance and various eGovernance applications of the university. Implemented data centre services for Hosting and Maintenance of central ICT Infrastructure applications on JNU Private Cloud Services. University has implemented 24x7 availability of JNU Website & Intranet Portal to provide access to IT Infrastructure and Applications. CIS has Laid down 38.4 KMs OFC in RING Mode across the campus area and deployed WiFi facility in all the hostels, Academic Complexes of the university. CIS has developed and implemented the In-house Developed Softwares under the eGovernance initiatives of the university:

- Student Life Cycle Management Software (Post Admissions, Semester Registration, Hostel Allocation, No Dues Clearance, Result Processing, etc.) under JNU EduERP initiatives
- Thesis Tracking and Management Software Expanded
- Health Centre Pharmacy Inventory Management Software.
- Research Project Management Software.
- UPE-II Online projects submission.

- Helpdesk Management Software – Implemented for CIS and Engineering Branch
- Online Feedback Software – Implemented for Security Section
- Implemented Online Recruitment Software for Teaching and Non-Teaching Posts
- No Dues Clearance System for the superannuated staff
- Health Centre OPD Appointments
- Guesthouse Management Software
- House Allotment System
- Asset Management System- implementation in process

University has also implemented the following application softwares procured/arranged from NIC:

- Implemented eOffice Suite in the University
- Implemented Salary Management Software – COM DDO Software
- Implemented Online Consumable Request Management - OCRMS Software.
- Implemented eProcurement System
- Implemented RTI-MIS

4.3.3 What are the institutional plans and strategies for deploying and upgrading the IT infrastructure and associated facilities?

University has implemented proper AMC and Warranty mechanisms for managing the ICT Infrastructure deployed across the university. The capacity planning practices are in use to upgrade the existing ICT and associated facilities based on the requirements, optimally use of devices, based on the cost & benefit analysis of the ICT resources of university.

4.3.4 Give details on access to on-line teaching and learning resources and other knowledge and information database/packages provided to the staff and students for quality teaching, learning and research.

MOOCs initiative

ePathshala

GIAN

Implementation of Central LMS along with video conferencing, webcasting and establishment of e-Contents studios across the university is in progress

4.3.5 What are the new technologies deployed by the university in enhancing student learning and evaluation during the last four years and how do they meet new/future challenges?

The eGovernance initiatives of JNU aimed at delivery of the university's central ICT services and information to its various users using the electronic means. The use of Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) in University facilitates efficient, speedy, transparent and proactive processes for disseminating information to the public, staff, faculty and students. The following ICT and eGovernance initiatives have been taken by the University for ensuring transparency in and speedy delivery of the services:

1. ICT Infrastructure Applications

- Implemented Email System for staff, faculty and students
- Implemented JNU Private Cloud using Open Stack Platform for hosting of all the central ICT Infrastructure and eGovernance Applications.
- Established CIS Data Centre and upgraded the Core Network onto 10Gbps backbone link speed with Internet link speed of 1Gbps from NKN.
- Implemented Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) networking and WiFi in the Academic complexes and all hostels of the university.
- Implemented Single Sign-On (SSO) to access the Intranet Applications are being hosted by University's Data Centre
- Implemented 360 Degree Imaginary view of the university and Imaginary view is also made available through JNU website
- Implemented CCTV and Surveillance System only at the critical areas of the university.
- Implemented Access Control System and real-time monitoring system for critical ICT equipment.
- Implemented website and Intranet facilities both in English and Hindi Languages. University's all Micro Websites of various Schools/Centres/Departments/Cells etc. are linked to the Main Website of the university i.e. www.jnu.ac.in.
- Initiated the major project for implementation of ICTs in Teaching /Learning procedures, deliveries by creating the permanent central facilities i.e. Webcasting System, Video conferencing, Learning Management System, Smart Class Room, E-content capturing, etc. in the university. The project is under implementation stage.

- Implemented eProcurement System in the university and implementation of GeM is in progress.
- Design and Development of Asset Management System for the university has been initiated. The project is under development stage.

2. Governance Applications

- Implemented eFile, Knowledge Management System(KMS), eLeave, eServiceBook, eTour all modules of NIC's eOffice
- Implemented Salary Management Software – NIC's COM DDO Software
- Implemented Online Consumable Management Systems at Central Store and Health Centre Store of the University.
- Implemented RTI-MIS Portal of DoPT
- Student Life Cycle Management Software (Post Admissions, Semester Registration, Hostel Allocation, No Dues Clearance, IHA and Chief Proctor's Clearance Result Processing, etc.) implemented under JNU EduERP initiatives
- Implemented Thesis tracking Software at Central Library and all Schools.
- Implemented Health Centre Pharmacy Inventory Management Software and Online Specialist OPD appointments
- Implemented Research Projects Management Software (PMS).
- Implementation of Guest House Booking System and Employees House Allotment system – In Progress
- Implemented the following MHRD eSchemes in the university: (1. Students related grievances/issues "Online Students' Grievance Redressal Portal, 2. AISHE "All India Survey on Higher Education", 3. Uploading and publication of data on the MHRD CU Portal, 4. National eScholarship Portal, 5. FRRO (Foreigner Regional Registration Office), 6. Public Finance Management System (PFMS), 7. Vidwan Project for Expert Database, 8. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), 9. National Digital Library (NDL), 10. For monitoring and redressal /disposal of public related grievances pertaining to the JNU, 10. The Association of Commonwealth Universities (www.acu.ac.uk), 11. Uploading and publication of data on the MHRD CMSInst Portal, 12. eSchemes Portal Developed by UGC, 13. Know your University/College Portal, 14. Vidwan Project for Expert Database,

15. GIAN Project – Online registration with payment gateway, audio-video capturing and live webcasting)

3. **ICT Skill Development Training Programmes for JNU Staff and Faculty on a regular basis under ICT capacity building:**

- eOffice Training
- Thesis Tracking System Training
- Students Online Admissions & Semester Registration Training
- OCR user and administration training
- Implementation of CPP Portal and training
- MS Office, Networking, Email and the Internet
- Use of Hindi Tools in Office working

4. National ICT Seminar, Governance, domain wise ICT trainings are being organized frequently by CIS as and when required.
5. A dedicated University Computer Maintenance Cell (UCMC) has been established to provide hardware & software maintenance, Antivirus support and management of endpoint systems of the university. Also, established the rate contract for the procurement of frequently used hardware and software items in university, standardized ICT endpoints operations management.

4.3.6 What are the IT facilities available to individual teachers for effective teaching and quality research?

Desktops, MFD, UPS, Video-Conferencing, Moodle, Internet, Email, the eOffice focus is to standardise and smoothly run the central ICT and eGovernance Applications in an integrated manner at JNU.

A. Network and ICT Infrastructure:

1. Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) Network

- Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) networking extended to new extension buildings: School of Social Science, School of Language, School of International Studies and SC&IS. Also, covered the entire Academic Complexes of the university over High-Speed OFC Network.

- Campus Wide OFC (Optical Fiber Cable) laying project commenced from 1.12.2015 after arranging the funds from UGC in October'2015. University has already shifted Guest Houses, Health Centre and Main

Gates from Radio Frequency Network to newly laid OFC Network w.e.f.15.01.2016. Now, JNU entire campus network runs over high-speed OFC backbone

2. Upgraded, the Network Infrastructure of all Network Distribution Points (Switch Rooms), deployed at each School and Special Centre to support 1Gbps network link speed in Year'2013.

3. Established CIS Data Centre for centrally hosting of the ICT Services in Year'2012 and Upgraded Core Network of university's central facility onto 10Gbps link speed.

4. Established Virtual Private Network (VPN) connectivity in Year'2014 between JNU Academic Complex and all the Hostels to access eGovernance Applications over the MTNL Broadband.

5. Deployment of First WiFi Network at the Academic Complexes of the university in Year'2011 with 250 Access Points (APs). Also, Strengthen the Wifi network Infrastructure of the Library and Academic complexes continuously. At present, university provides WiFi services over 350 APs Network. The WiFi Network facility has been extended to Central Library, New buildings, Damodar Hostel, Departments/Cells and deployed WiFi Gardens in the last 5 years**.**

6. Alternate Internet Link facility was established to run the critical ICT services of university in case of unavailability of NKN Internet facility to the university.
7. 360 Degree Imaginary view of the university was made available at JNU website in Year'2014
8. Deployment of Central UPS facility with load sharing capability and provision of automatic online alerting at Centre for Law and Governance in Year'2015. This is the first centre of the university has central UPS facility.

9. ICT Infrastructure

- Setup JNU eMail System for students at jnu.ac.in and Migration of JNU employees' eMail System onto NIC Cloud system
- Implementation of **Single Sign On (SSO)** and Integration with email system and other Intranet applications.
- The **rate contract of frequently used ICT Infrastructure** like Printer, UPS, Desktops, Laptops and MFDs was established in Year'2014 to

standardise the ICT Infrastructure and post-deployment warranty/AMC services across the university for the first time.

- Implementation of **CCTV and Surveillance System** in Year'2012
- Implementation of **Digital Signage System** across the University in Year'2011

10. Communication and Information Services(CIS) Manpower

- Appointment of the dedicated 01-Director for CIS in December'2013 to manage and to provide the central ICT services to the university.

- Recruitment of 03-System Analyst for eGovernance Cell, 01-Senior System Analyst, 02-Senior Technical Assistance, 01-Technical Assistance, 01-Multiple Technical Skill and 01-Reprographic Assistance.

11. The following Teaching /Learning Technologies were deployed in Year'2015 under the pilot project. The permanent central facility would be made available soon across the university:

- Webcasting System
- Video conferencing
- Learning Management System
- Smart Class Room Technologies
- E-content capturing

12. JNU Private cloud was set up in the mid of Year'2014 and all ICT, eGovernance Applications of the university are being running on JNU Private Cloud w.e.f. 01.01.2015.
13. A dedicated University Computer Maintenance Cell(UCMC) was established w.e.f. 01.04.2014 to provide hardware & software maintenance, Antivirus support and endpoint management systems of the University.

B. eGovernance Applications:

1. In-house Designed and Developed software implemented

- JNU Health Centre Online Pharmacy Inventory and Specialist O.P.Ds Appointment System for Health Center Pharmacy
- Online Recruitment Software for the recruitment t of Non-Teaching post was launched in Year'2012
- Guesthouse Check In/ Check Out Management System, House Allotment Online System was launched 01.01.2016

- Students Registration & Management System was implemented in Year'2011
- Online Thesis Management and Tracking System Tracking System implemented across the university in Year'2012
- Research Project Management Software implemented in Year'2011 in the Project Management Cell of the University
- UPE-II Project Management Software was implemented in Year'2015

2. Implementation of National Level Software in JNU

- NIC eOffice's all Software Modules (**eFile, ELeave, eServiceBook, Circular/Notification Management and eTour) were implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2015**. JNU is the first university to implement eOffice under the eGovernance initiative of the University.

    - RTI-MIS Portal was implemented in Year'2014 and JNU was the first University, and even first autonomous body to implement RTI-MIS Portal.

    - Online Consumables Request (OCR) System was implemented in Year'2014 for Central Store and Health Centre of the University. The extension of the same software to be implemented at all Schools/Centres of the University by the end of Year'2016.

3. **Implementation of Online Admission System for JNU Entrance Examination in Year'2011**

- JNUEE and CEEB Admission process (Pre and Post) including online applications, Registration of the Students, Result processing, online Marks sheet, Degree Printing, Hostel No dues, Library registration and Hostel allocation.

4. **Implementation of Central Data Portal and Document Management System in pilot mode.**

5. **End to End eProcurement System implemented**
6. **Design and Development of Asset Management System is initiated and would be mad live in next 2 months.**

C. Website and Intranet Portal Services:

- The Main website of the university was redesigned and launched in Year'2012 both in English and Hindi Language. At present, university has

around 80 Micro Websites of various Schools/Centres/Departments/Cells, etc. are linked to the Main Website of the university i.e. http://www.jnu.ac.in/. Further, the project to deploy a Content Management based Website both in English & Hindi Language, compliant to Person with Disabilities (PwDs) Guidelines could not be started in my period due to a shortage of the funds. However, a proposal for allocation of funds has been submitted to Ministry. Now, funds are allocated from UPEII and project will be implemented latest by October'2016.

- Intranet Portal Services was launched in Year'2014.

D. ICT Skill Development Training Programmes for JNU Staff and Faculty on a regular basis:

- eOffice Training
- Thesis Tracking System
- Students Online Admissions & Semester Registration
- OCR user and administration training
- Implementation of CPP Portal and training
- MS Office, Networking, Email and Internet
- Use of Hindi Tools

E. ICT, Governance Events are organised through CIS:

- Indo-US Internet2 and NKN Round Table Discussions conducted at JNU in Year'2014
- Digital India Week organised on 3rd and 4th July 2015
- Video conferencing sessions for President's Address to all the Universities (twice in a year)
- Good Governance Day celebrated on 24th December 2014
- ICT National Level Seminars and Trainings are being organised frequently

4.3.7 Give details of ICT-enabled classrooms/learning spaces available within the university? How are they utilised for enhancing the quality of teaching and learning?

In the University, all classrooms/seminar rooms/faculty rooms/office rooms, etc. have been provided with an optical fibre connected internet connections. Classrooms/Seminar rooms have overhead/slide projectors. Classrooms/Seminar rooms also have digital write boards for teaching.

All faculty members have been provided with PCs with internet connections.

4.3.8 How are the faculty assisted in preparing computer- aided teaching-learning materials? What are the facilities available in the university for such initiatives?

CIS provides all ICT related services through its UCMC, Networking and eGovernance cell.

4.3.9 How are the computers and their accessories maintained?

University has a dedicated computer maintenance cell to maintain the computer hardware and its accessories.

4.3.10 Does the university avail of the National Knowledge Network connectivity? If so, what are the services availed of?

Yes, Internet

4.3.11 Does the university avail of web resources such as Wikipedia, dictionary and other education enhancing resources? What are its policies in this regard?

No yet, however, the university is exploring the same.

4.3.12 Provide details on the provision made in the annual budget for the update, deployment and maintenance of computers in the university.

Budget and Grant has allocated Rs 50 Lakh per Year for the maintenance of the computer hardware/software from the non-plan budget.

4.3.13 What plans have been envisioned for the gradual transfer of teaching and learning from closed university information network to open environment?

University has implemented the majority of the solutions on open source platform and encourages CIS staff to adopt the open source platform**.**

4.4 Maintenance of Computer Facilities

4.4.1 Does the university have an estate office / designated officer for overseeing the maintenance of buildings, classrooms and laboratories? If yes, mention a few campus-specific initiatives

undertaken to improve the physical ambience.

Yes. Campus Development Committee in place to cater to the needs and initiatives regarding the campus development and any improvement areas. This consists of representation from Staffs, Officer and Teacher Association members

4.4.2 How are the infrastructure facilities, services and equipments maintained? Give details.

- Through In-house expertise, AMC and onsite compressive warranties
- An online helpdesk is implemented for reporting of issues, tracking and management of calls

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CRITERION V: STUDENT SUPPORT AND PROGRESSION

CRITERION V: STUDENT SUPPORT AND PROGRESSION

5.1 Student Mentoring and Support

5.1.1 Does the university have a system for student support and mentoring? If yes, what are its structural and functional characteristics?

The University has a very strong system to support students through a number of platforms such as Schools, Centres, Special Centres, Central Library, Computer Center, Health center, sports facilities, the university instrumentation center, hostels, and guest house. University also has Gender Sensitization Committee against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH), Grievance Redressal Cell, Equal Opportunity Office and Academic Staff College. The University has 604 (as on 31/03/2017) specialized faculties who are dedicated fo the all-round development of the students. The faculty selection is made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes and as per the UGC guidelines. The JNU faculty is widely known for excellence in teaching and research. JNU has been ranked as No one University in the country in the year 2017. Faculty members mentor the students actively and sincerely. Structural composition of support and mentoring system includes three major points-

Focus 1: - Academic development: Mentoring of the students for academic development is achieved through classroom teaching, tutoring, laboratory work in the respective schools/centres. Field work is also a part of the curriculum.

Focus 2: - Research: JNU has been promoting research by students and faculty. Faculty members have been able to attract competitive research grants from many national and international funding agencies. Currently, 282 research projects are running in the University. Research grants are also received from DST, DBT, ICMR, CSIR, UGC, ICSSR, ICHR, ICCR, Ministries, European Union, European Commission, Ford Foundation, Welcome Trust, etc. In addition to research projects, faculty members are also encouraged to undertake consultancy projects.

University has also set up an Advanced Instrumentation Research facility where state of the art equipments have been installed to meet the requirements of many science schools/special centres. University has also set up an Intellectual Property Management (IPM) Cell to facilitate the filing of patents and technology transfers.

Focus 3: - Personality and leadership quality development: In addition to academic development, Personality and leadership quality development of the students are also given priority. The students are given the opportunity to develop their communication skills through debates and seminars; physical development through sports and organisational skills through different events.The students are engaged in a number of co-curricular activities.

The structure and functional characteristics of the university are well defined:-

The University has the Court as its apex body, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee. The Chancellor presides over the Court Meetings and Special Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor is the executive head of the University vested with all administrative and financial powers in accordance with the Act and Statutes of the University. The Board of Studies (BOS) is the apex body of the School and the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research is a recommendatory and advisory body of the School at the research level. Each School/Centre has a Faculty Committee, Centre Committee, and Students Faculty Committee. Academic proposals are initiated at the Centre/School level and approved by the Academic Council. University has a Planning Group for the preparation of Five Year Plans. University has also got a Vision Committee to plan for its long-term goals. There is a recruitment cell for managing the faculty recruitment, and different units in administration manage the recruitment of non-teaching staff. The UGC Academic Staff College, the e-governance cell in the University and the School of Computer and Systems Sciences offer a number of training programmes for the benefit of different groups of non-teaching staff. There is a Project (Administration) Cell and a Project (Finance) Cell to cater to the needs of management of research projects. CSRD has also Students Faculty Committee (SFC), Remedial courses for students in languages and quantitative techniques.

5.1.2 Apart from classroom interaction, what are the provisions available for academic mentoring?

The students are provided opportunities to participate in various national/international seminars/conferences. Several of their papers have been accepted for presentation in these conferences/seminars both within and outside the country. They have won awards and medals also. The University provides financial support to the confirmed Ph.D. students for presentation of papers in seminars/conferences. Besides, students have participated in various cultural and curricular activities as illustrated in the annual report. The students are given some project work. The students are encouraged to participate in field campaigns related to their research problems. The University has Linguistic Empowerment Cell (LEC) that helps students coming from marginal backgrounds to improve their proficiency in English language. It also offer courses in Hindi and Sanskrit primarily aimed at giving basic and advanced knowledge of these languages to international students.

5.1.3 Does the university have any personal enhancement and development schemes such as career counselling, soft skill development, career-path-identification, and orientation to well-being for its students? Give details of such schemes.

Yes, the University as orientation program to provide information about JNU activities, academic programs conducted by different schools which are mainly coordinated by Library. The students are given 2-3 days exposure to academic and research programs going on in different schools/centres of the university. In this program, students are told about Research Methodology, Plagiarism and Copyright information. For career counselling, the university has a placement cell. This cell conducts Counselling sessions / Career guidance for the registered students. It enables different organisations to present their pre-placement talks and conduct tests and interviews on the College Campus. It enables different organisations to conduct workshops for the students for interview. The Placement Cell also conducts Basic English classes to help the students to develop communication skill.

5.1.4 Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

Yes

5.1.5 Does the university publish its updated prospectus and handbook annually? If yes, what are the main issues/activities/ information included/provided to students through these documents? Is there a provision for online access?

Yes, the details are available at JNU main website (www.jnu.ac.in) well as at https://admissions.jnu.ac.in

5.1.6 Specify the type and number of university scholarships/freeships given to the students during the last four years. Was financial aid given to them on time? Give details (in a tabular form) for the following categories: UG/PG/M.Phil/Ph.D./ Diploma/others (please specify).

Total Number of University Scholarships/freeships: 4000 approximate

These are distributed under different schemes as given below

Types of Scholarships/Fellowships in JNU:-

- SYLFF Fellowships
- UGC-CSIR Junior Research Fellowships
- UGC-Scholarships and Fellowships
- State Government Fellowships
- Merit-cum-Means Scholarships
- Ford Foundation Scholarships
- Okita Memorial Fellowship
- G Parthasarathi Endowment Fellowship
- Australian High Commission Fellowship
- Special Fellowships for SC/ST and PH students
- Dr. Sheila Zurbrigg Fellowship
- Tendulkar Scholarship
- Prof. Nurul Hasan Scholarship
- Jawahar Bhawan Trust Scholarship
- Prof. M J K Thavaraj MCM Scholarship
- Nippon Foundation (Japan)
- Korea Foundation(Korea)
- Com. H L Parwana Research Stipend
- Fox International Fellowship of Yale University
- Swamy Pranavananda Memorial Research Fellowship
- D S Gardi Sanskrit Scholarships

- Dr. Prafulla K. Pani Research Fellowship
- Posco Fellowship
- Prof. Gouri Shankar Singhal Merit Scholarship
- Sungum Sudhar Fellowship for PhD.

5.1.7 What percentage of students receive financial assistance from state government, central government and other national agencies (Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), SN Bose Fellow, etc.)?

Almost 80%

5.1.8 Does the university have an International Student Cell to attract foreign students and cater to their needs?

Yes, The International Students Association (ISA) is an official component body of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). Instituted in 1985 under the name of Foreign Students Association. A senior faculty member, **International Students Advisor**, heads this cell and there are other university officials to look after the requirements of the foreign students in JNU.

5.1.9 Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

Yes

5.1.10 What types of support services are available for

- **overseas students -** International Students Association (ISA)
- **physically challenged / differently-abled students -** EOO
- **SC/ST, OBC and economically weaker sections –** ST/SC/OBC Cell
- **students participating in various competitions/conferences in India and abroad –** Foreign Admission Cell
- **health centre, health insurance, etc. –** Health Centre
- **skill development (spoken English, computer literacy, etc.) -** LEC
- **performance enhancement for slow learners** – LEC, MEC, Remedial Courses
- **exposure of students to other institutions of higher learning/ corporates/business houses, etc.—**CORPUS Funds
- **publication of student magazines –** JNU News, *Parisar* for students

activities

Above support services are available in the university and are rendered across its centres and schools. The details are available at www.jnu.ac.in.

5.1.11 Does the university provide guidance and/or conduct coaching classes for students appearing for Civil Services, Defense Services, NET/SET and any other competitive examinations? If yes, what is the outcome?

The University has been a central point for the preparation of civil services exams. The University provides its library & Internet facilities to such aspirants. Every year a record number of students are selected for civil services.

5.1.12 Mention the policies of the university for enhancing student participation in sports and extracurricular activities through strategies/schemes such as

- additional academic support and academic flexibility in examinations
- special dietary requirements, sports uniform and materials
- any other (please specify

  Sports and extracurricular activities are carried out through 9 Campus Clubs supported by the university and managed by the university students.

5.1.13 Does the university have an institutionalised mechanism for student"s placement? What are the services provided to help students identify job opportunities, prepare themselves for an interview, and develop entrepreneurship skills?

Jawaharlal Nehru University Placement Cell (JNUPC) was opened in the year 2008, and we are happy to inform that since then we have been able to consistently secure our students future. JNUPC upholds the quality of education and the social responsibility by guiding the students find respectful job opportunities. JNUPC tries to find

placement for the entire job seeking students in government institutions, non-government institutions and other organizations. A large number of researchers from different schools of JNU such as SES, SLS, SIS, SLL&CS, and SSS etc. have quality education with a talent, ability and social commitment that needs to be utilized by our country.

The cell provides services to help students identify job opportunities as well as internships in government and private organizations. It also imparts right training to prepare the students for employment.

5.1.14 Give the number of students selected for campus interviews by different employers (list the employers and the number of companies who visited the campus during the last four years).

The campus has a moderately active placement cell.

5.1.15 Does the university have a registered Alumni Association? If yes, what are its activities and contributions to the development of the university?

There are two alumni associations (JNU Alumni Association and International Students Association), each with an elected body that actively conducts various intellectual and cultural programmes. The valuable experience and expertise of the alumni is shared with the current students of the university.

5.1.16 Does the university have a student grievance redressal cell? Give details of the nature of grievances reported. How were they redressed?

Separate Grievance Redressal Cell exists at the Centre/School/University level for faculty and students. Depending on the nature of the issue, the matter is dealt at the Centre/School/University level.

The Academic rules and regulations of the University provide for the grievance redressal mechanism for the students.

The regulations S11 provides for the creation grievance redressal mechanism for:

[a] the students residing in various hostels

[b] looking after the grievances other than those pertaining to the hostel and evaluation and

[c] the redressal of the Academic grievances of the students.

In accordance with these provisions three-tier committees have been constituted to redress the grievances of the students. The details of these committees are enclosed as **Annexure**

5.1.17 Does the university promote a gender-sensitive environment by (i) conducting gender-related programmes (ii) establishing a cell and mechanism to deal with issues related to sexual harassment? Give details.

GSCASH: (Gender Sensitization Committee against Sexual Harassment). A booklet related to the rules followed by the committee is attached Annexure-C.V.3.
GSCASH organises various programmes each year in order to sensitise the JNU community about the issue of sexual harassment and importance of gender equality. The Committee's activities are meant to keep the campus environment as harassment free, non-hostile and secure for all genders. During 2009-2010 the Committee has conducted various sensitization and orientation programmes as noted here under

1. Student representatives organised public meetings in various hostels in the Campus in order to debate on the issues pertaining to sexual harassment and gender sensitivity.

2. GSCASH prepared handouts for sensitising students and other sections of the JNU community regarding GSCASH and its activities and publicising JNU Policy against Sexual Harassment. The handout has been distributed in many Centres in various Schools, common places in campus, hostel messes, canteens, etc.

3. GSCASH organised an interaction meeting with Justice Syed Mahmud Hussain and Mr. Qumrul Islam Siddiqui, the Judges who authored the verdict on sexual harassment against women in workplaces

in Bangladesh. During the interaction with GSCASH members, Justice Mr. Syed Mahmud Hussain stated that in the Bangladesh Judgment on Sexual Harassment Prevention they have adopted JNU GSCASH model and the Judgment of Supreme Court of India.

4. GSCASH organised another interaction meeting with Dr Suraiya Baluch, Director, Princeton University's Sexual Harassment/ Assault Advising, Resource and Education (SHARE) office and Dr Karen Singleton, Director, Columbia University's Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Programme. Dr. Baluch and Dr. Singleton widely discussed about how effective the anti-sexual harassment programmes and activities of their institutions in both Columbia and Princeton. The US delegates suggested that the Committee has to involve law enforcement agencies from outside like police, legal persons, etc in the system in order to save time and make the enquiry more effective. These interactions are found mutually beneficial and generated more awareness regarding the issue.

5. GSCASH conducted Poster/Painting and Essay Competition for students in October 2009 on the themes of Gender Equality; Role of Students in Preventing Sexual Harassment in the Campus. The response from the students was very positive, and GSCASH received good posters and essays from them. Further, in October 2010 a poetry recitation was organised

6. GSCASH conducted a seminar on the theme entitled Sexual Harassment in Academic Places: Socio-Cultural, Legal and Ethical Issues in November 2009. More than eighty people attended the seminar. The following are some of the important papers presented and discussed in the seminar: 1. Psychological issues of victims of sexual harassment, 2. Questions of sexual harassment and power, 3. Sexuality, Discrimination and Sexual Harassment after the Naz Foundation Judgment, 4. Sexual Harassment: Student's Views and Possible Way Forward, 5. Sexual Harassment and Feminist Politics, 6. Sexual Harassment: Ground Realities and 7. Prevention of sexual harassment in Campuses: Role of Student Community.

7. On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March 2010, GSCASH organised a stage Play Silence the Court is in Session written by Vijay Tendulkar and performed by the Mirrors, Dramatic Society of Deshbandhu College, Delhi University. The theme of the play was infanticide by an unmarried woman who became helpless out of societal pressure and defamation. GSCASH called for a Women's Day March by students on 8th March at 9.30pm. Similarly, on 8 March 2011a seminar on Gender Perspectives on Media, Communication Technologies and Urban Spaces was held.

Crisis Management and Mediation

GSCASH in coordination with security department involves in times of crisis related to gender insensitivity to resolve the situation. GSCASH also assist the complainant to reach the appropriate justice mechanism if the complaint is outside the purview of GSCASH. It also gives training to volunteers to inform and involve in crisis situations. During 2009-10 five cases were brought to the notice of GSCASH, and all were mediated.

Complaint Filing and Enquiry in 2009-2010

Thirty-five complaints were received and enquiry completed in 25 cases during the academic year 2009 -10. The remaining cases are under enquiry.

GSCASH conducted a seminar on the theme entitled Sexual Harassment in Academic Places: Socio-Cultural, Legal and Ethical Issues in November 2009. More than eighty people attended the seminar. The following are some of the important papers presented and discussed in the seminar: 1. Psychological issues of victims of sexual harassment, 2. Questions of sexual harassment and power, 3. Sexuality, Discrimination and Sexual Harassment after the Naz Foundation Judgment, 4. Sexual Harassment: Student's Views and Possible Way Forward, 5. Sexual Harassment and Feminist Politics, 6. Sexual Harassment: Ground Realities and 7. Prevention of sexual harassment in Campuses: Role of Student Community

5.1.18 Is there an anti-ragging committee? How many instances, if any, have been reported during the last four years and what action has been taken in these cases?

Yes

As per UGC Regulations, 2009 on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions under para 6.3 (a & c) the University has constituted an Anti-Ragging Committee, as well as Anti-Ragging Squad consisting of the following with immediate effect:

Anti-Ragging Committee 6.3(a)

1. Prof. Shankari Sundararaman - Chairperson, CIPS, School of International Studies JNU, New Delhi - 110067.
2. South District Magistrate (Vasant Vihar) – Member Old Terminal Tax Building Kapashera, Delhi- 110037.
3. Mr. K.P. Kukreti – Member, ACP, Vasant Vihar New Delhi.
4. Mr. Anuragh Mishra – Member, Head bureau Delhi – Hindustan, 148-A, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, DDA Chilla, New Delhi.
5. Ms. Geeta Chacko – Member, President, YWCA, Delhi, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
6. Mr. Manoj Kumar Manuj – Member, Assistant Registrar (S&P), JNU, New Delhi – 110067.
7. Mr. Shitaram Maurya – Member, 111-D/2, LIG Flat, Pocket-E, Dilshad Garden, Delhi-110093.
8. Ms. Nimita Pandey – Member Ph.D. Student, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Science, JNU, New Delhi-110067.
9. Ms. Monisha Uppal – Member, M.Sc. Student, School of Life Sciences, JNU, New Delhi-110067.
10. Dr. Abha Yadav - Member Secretary, Deputy Registrar (IHA), JNU, New Delhi-110067.

Anti-Ragging Squad 6.3 (c)

1. Prof. Shankari Sundararaman - Chairperson, CIPS, SIS, JNU.
2. Dr. Amit Prakash, CSLG, JNU - Member
3. Prof. Anwar Alam, CIL/SLL&CS, JNU - Member
4. Prof. Girish Nath Jha, SCSS, JNU - Member
5. Dr. Rohini Muthuswamy, SLS, JNU – Member
6. Dr. Abha Yadav, Deputy Registrar (IHA), JNU - Member Secretary

The tenure of the Anti-Ragging Committee will be for a period of two years.

5.1.19 How does the university elicit the cooperation of all its stakeholders to ensure the overall development of its students?

Through teaching and research through formal and informal discussions and interactions.

5.1.20 How does the university ensure participation of women students in intra and inter institutional sports competitions and cultural activities? Provide details of sports and cultural activities where such efforts made.

JNU team comprising of 5 men and 4 women participated in the 19th IBSA National Sports Meet for the Blind at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium New Delhi from 13 - 16 December 2014. JNU athletics team bagged total 11 medals.

JNU team comprising of 3 men and 4 women participated in the 20th IBSA National Sports Meet for the Blind held at Thyagraj Stadium New Delhi from 12 - 15 December 2016. In track and field events, the individual medal winners were: a. Nidhi Mishra (M.Phil/PhD-CHS/SSS)-Gold in Discus Throw, Silver in Shot Put, Gold in 100m, (2 Gold, 1 Silver medal), b. Reena (M. Phil- CPS/SSS)-Bronze medal in 100 m. 8. JNU girl trainees won 8 medals in 9th Delhi state Para Athletics Meet at Thyagraj Stadium New Delhi from 6-8 February 2017. a. Nidhi Mishra (M.Phil/PhD-CHS/SSS)- Gold in Discus Throw, Gold in Shot Put, Gold in 100m, (3 Gold medals), b. Jeetu Kanwar (PhD, CSMCH/SSS)-Gold in 400m, Silver medal in Long Jump, Siver in Javelin throw c. Jyoti Singh (M. PHIL/PHD, SIS)-Silver in Discus throw, Bronze in Shot Put

Nidhi Mishra of JNU has qualified in the Discus throw for the CHINA OPEN ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS during April 2017.

5.2 Student Progression

5.2.1 What is the student strength of the university for the current academic year? Analyse the Programme-wise data and provide the trends for the last four years.

A total 8732 of students are registered as on 31.08.2016

Student Progression	2013	2014	2015	2016
UG to PG*	69.56%	60.37%	67.22%	71.68%

PG to M.Phil.*	Direct Admission
PG to Ph.D.	Direct Admission
Ph.D. to Post-Doctoral	Not applicable
Employed • **Campus selection** • **Other than campus recruitment**	

5.2.2 What is the programme-wise completion rate during the time span stipulated by the university?

As per JNU admission policy

5.2.3 What is the number and percentage of students who appeared/ qualified in examinations like UGC-CSIR-NET, UGC-NET, SLET, ATE / CAT / GRE / TOFEL / GMAT / Central / State services, Defense, Civil Services, etc.?

JNU is playing a significant role in producing students who appear and qualify the above exams, but quantitative data is not available. However, university is in the process to maintain the required data.

5.2.4 Provide category-wise details regarding the number of Ph.D./ D.Litt./D.Sc. theses submitted/ accepted/ resubmitted/ rejected in the last four years.

It is available in the appendixes.

5.3 Student Participation and Activities

5.3.1 **List the range of sports, cultural and extracurricular activities available to students. Furnish the programme calendar and provide details of students' participation.**

At the beginning of each academic year in August-September, the Conveners for each game/sport and Joint Convener for each game is selected, and sports office facilitates them for the conduct of their club activities all through the year/session. The Conveners are also the link between the students and the sports office. Regular practice and annual competitions, Inter Hostel and Inter School competitions are held each year.

The details are available at URL http://www.jnu.ac.in/Facilities/Sports.asp

5.3.2 Give details other achievements of students in co-curricular, extracurricular and cultural activities at different levels: University / State / Zonal / National / International, etc. during the last four years.

Sports achievements of JNU 1. JNU team comprising of 5 men and 4 women participated in the 19th IBSA National Sports Meet for the Blind at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium New Delhi from 13 - 16 December 2014. JNU athletics team bagged total 11 medals. 2. JNU Visually Impaired students won 15 medals in 7th Delhi State Para-athletic Meet held at Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium from 14 to 15 February 2015. 3. JNU Visually Impaired students won 6 medals in National Para-athletics Meet being organized by Paralympics Committee of India held at Ghaziabad from 20 to 22 March 2015. 4. One JNU visually impaired student namely Nidhi Mishra won 3 gold medals in the T-11 category in 3 events 100m, Discus Throw, Shot Put in the 8th Delhi State Para Athletics Meet held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi held on 27 and 28.2.2016. She qualified the NQS (National qualifying standards) to be eligible for the National games in Panchkula. 5. Nidhi Mishra of M.Phil-2nd semester, School of Social Sciences won 4 medals (B-1 category) in the National Para-Athletics Meet 2015-16 held at Panchkula, Haryana from 26 to 30.3.2016 - Gold medals in Shot Put and Discus throw each, silver medal in 100m, silver medal in 4x100m relay. 7. JNU team comprising of 3 men and 4 women participated in the 20th IBSA National Sports Meet for the Blind held at Thyagraj Stadium New Delhi from 12 - 15 December 2016. In track and field events, the individual medal winners were: a. Nidhi Mishra (M.Phil/PhD-CHS/SSS)- Gold in Discus Throw, Silver in Shot Put, Gold in 100m, (2 Gold, 1 Silver medal), b. Reena (M. Phil-CPS/SSS)-Bronze medal in 100 m. 8. JNU girl trainees won 8 medals in 9th Delhi state Para Athletics Meet at Thyagraj Stadium New Delhi from 6-8 February 2017. a. Nidhi Mishra (M.Phil/PhD-CHS/SSS)- Gold in Discus Throw, Gold in Shot Put, Gold in 100m, (3 Gold medals), b. Jeetu Kanwar (PhD, CSMCH/SSS)-Gold in 400m, Silver medal in Long Jump, Siver in Javelin throw c. Jyoti Singh (M. PHIL/PHD, SIS)-Silver in Discus throw, Bronze in Shot Put

Nidhi Mishra of JNU has qualified in the Discus throw for the CHINA OPEN ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS during April 2017. Nidhi Mishra holds the current national record in Discus throw event in the B-1 category since 2015.

5.3.3 Does the university conduct special drives/campaigns for students to promote heritage consciousness?

Yes

5.3.4 How does the university involve and encourage its students publish materials like catalogues, wall magazines, college magazine, and other material? List the major publications/ materials brought out by the students during the last four academic sessions.

The students publish magazines, poster and pamphlets as part of the overall social and cultural activities at the university using different literary, social and cultural forums.

5.3.5 Does the university have a Student Council or any other similar body? Give details on its constitution, activities and funding.

The office of the Dean of Students notifies the names of the candidates elected to the posts of office bearers of the JNU Students Union as per the communication received from the JNUSU Election Committee. The Provisional Notification is issued subject to all candidates and the elected representatives fulfilling the stipulations of LCR and the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Clause 6.6.2, which states: Each candidate is, within two weeks of the declaration of the result, required to submit complete and audited accounts to the University authorities. The University publishes such audited accounts, within 2 days of the submission of such accounts through a suitable medium, so that any member of the student body might freely examine the same. It is presumed that the Election Committee takes into consideration the age limit criteria and all other LCR stipulations of all the candidates including the elected representatives.

5.3.6 Give details of various academic and administrative bodies that have student representatives on them. Also, provide details of their activities.

- Academic Council
- Hostel Committees
- SFCs
- Admissions Committee
- Almost in all committees and university's academic and research activities

CRITERION VI: GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

CRITERION VI: GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

6.1 Institutional Vision and Leadership

6.1.1 State the vision and the mission of the university.

The mission statement as defined in Sec. 4. of the JNU's Act & Statutes 1966 is reproduced below:

The objects of the University shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge, wisdom and understanding by teaching and research and by the example and influences of its corporate life and in particular, the objects set out in the First Schedule.

6.1.2 Does the mission statement define the institution's distinctive characteristics in terms of addressing the needs of the society, the students it seeks to serve, the institution's tradition and value orientations, its vision for the future, etc.?

Yes, as per JNU Act 1966.

6.1.3 How is the leadership involved

- **in ensuring the organisation's management system development, implementation and continuous improvement?**
- **In interacting with its stakeholders?**
- **In reinforcing a culture of excellence?**
- **In identifying organisational needs and striving to fulfil them?**

As per the Governing authorities' directions, the statute of the University and practices that are being followed in JNU.

6.1.4 Were any of the top leadership positions of the university vacant for more than a year? If so, state the reasons.

No

6.1.5 Does the university ensure that all positions in its various statutory bodies are filled and meetings conducted regularly?

Yes

6.1.6 Does the university promote a culture of participative management? If yes, indicate the levels of participative management.

Apart from statutory body in which participation of different stakeholders is provided in term of statutes and ordinance, all committees and sub committees set up by the University have participation of faculty, students and to lesser extent staff as mentioned under clause 5.3.6.

6.1.7 Give details of the academic and administrative leadership provided by the university to its affiliated colleges and the support and encouragement given to them to become autonomous.

JNU doesn't have any affiliated college.

6.1.8 Have any provisions been incorporated / introduced in the University Act and Statutes to provide for conferment of degrees by autonomous colleges?

Not Applicable

6.1.9 How does the university groom leadership at various levels? Give details.

On the job training and retraining in a regular process encouraging middle level and support staff by deputing them for various training program both within and outside the University in order to broaden their skill and capabilities. Details are given in **Annexure.**

6.1.10 Has the university evolved a knowledge management strategy? If yes, give details.

University deputes its staff for attending workshops organised by the Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC) every year.

6.1.11 How are the following values reflected the functioning of the

university?

- **Contributing to national development**
- **Fostering global competencies among students**
- **Inculcating a sound value system among students**
  Promoting use of technology
- **Quest for excellence**

The values are reflected in the quality of the students produced reflected in the books, publications, research, and contribution to society at large, in areas such as administration and national politics, media and journalism. Due to these values university has achieved un-paralleled reputation and excellence in the academic world.

6.2 Strategy Development and Deployment

6.2.1 Does the university have a perspective plan for development? If yes, what aspects are considered in the development of policies and strategies?

- **Vision and mission**
- **Teaching and learning**
- **Research and development**
- **Community engagement**
- **Human resource planning and development**
- **Industry interaction**
- **Internationalization**

The university has set up a vision Group-2020. A copy of its Report is **annexed.** This report was circulated to all schools/centers. A brief on implementable report was also circulated. Some of the recommendations of this group have already been implemented

6.2.2 Describe the university's internal organisational structure and decision-making processes and their effectiveness.

Please see the **annexe** hierarchy chart

In term of section 10 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 (53 of 1966) the authorities of the University shall be the Court, the Executive

Council, the Academic Council, the Schools of Studies, the Finance Committee and such other authorities as may be declared by the statute to be authorities of the University. The power and functions of the authorities are provided in the Act/ Statutes and in the Ordinance, Rules and Regulations framed by the Academic Council/ Executive Council from time to time.

6.2.3 Does the university have a formal policy to ensure quality? How is it designed, driven, deployed and reviewed?

.

The university has Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) for verification of API score to ensure that the applicants appearing for direct recruitment fulfill eligibility criteria of research & teaching. IQAC also verifies API score for CAS to ensure the faculty fulfills the eligibility criteria of research & teaching for promotion. Refer to Annual Report regarding research activities of JNU.

6.2.4 Does the university encourage its academic departments to function independently and autonomously and how does it ensure accountability?

Yes, JNU has a bottom-top policy in managing its affairs. Schools/ Centers are independent components in supporting the Central administration. All academic proposals are first taken up at schools/centers level before submission for consideration of higher academic and executive bodies.

University encourages academic departments to function independently and autonomously.

(i) Each department has centre level committee to decide research activities and syllabus which are then approved by BOS of the respective school.

(ii) Each faculty/centre is independent to revise, modify syllabus time to time.

(iii) Accountability is ensured through SFC CSAR and BOS of the school

6.2.5 During the last four years, have there been any instances of court cases filed by and against the institute? What were the critical issues and verdicts of the courts on these issues?

List of court cases are available in the appendixes

6.2.6 How does the university ensure that grievances/complaints are promptly attended to and resolved effectively? Is there a mechanism to analyse the nature of grievances for promoting better stakeholder-relationship?

Yes

6.2.7 Does the university have a mechanism for analysing student feedback on institutional performance? If yes, what was the institutional response?

Yes

6.2.8 Does the university conduct performance audit of the various departments?

Performance Audit of the university was carried out by CAG in 2012.

6.2.9 What mechanisms have been evolved by the university to identify the developmental needs of its affiliated institutions?

As per the academic ordinance

6.2.10 Does the university have a vibrant College Development Council (CDC) / Board of College and University Development (BCUD)? If yes, detail its structure, functions and achievements.
Not Applicable to JNU

6.3 Faculty Empowerment Strategies

6.3.1 What efforts have been made to enhance the professional development of teaching and non-teaching staff?

UGC - Human Resource Development Centre at JNU conducts Orientation Programmes, Refresher Courses, Interdisciplinary courses and workshops for teaching and non-teaching staff

6.3.2 What is the outcome of the review of various appraisal methods used by the university? List the important decisions.

There is no formal quantifiable appraisals for faculty members.

6.3.3 What are the welfare schemes available for teaching and non-teaching staff? What percentage of staff have benefitted from these schemes in the last four years? Give details.

Both the teaching and non-teaching staff contribute to welfare funds.

6.3.4 What are the measures taken by the University for attracting and retaining eminent faculty?

University takes utmost care to attract and retain the eminent faculty by provided basic minimum facilities to enable them to carry out their academic pursuits without any hassle. One of the most important barriers however is inadequate housing. The university has made proposals to MHRD/UGC for spending grants to resolve the lack of accommodation for the faculty.

6.3.5 Has the university conducted a gender audit during the last four years? If yes, mention a few salient findings.

Yes, No gender bias is observed between male and female students (M: F = 1:1)

6.3.6 Does the university conduct any gender sensitization programmes for its faculty?

Yes, Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH) conducts various programmes for university employees. Details are available at http://www.jnu.ac.in/AboutJNU/GSCASH.asp

6.3.7 What is the impact of the University's Academic Staff College Programmes in enhancing the competencies of the university faculty?

It has a positive impact on enhancing the competencies of university faculty by organising regular faculty development programs in which a large no. of faculty has participated.

6.4 Financial Management and Resource Mobilization

6.4.1 What is the institutional mechanism available to monitor the effective and efficient use of financial resources?

University follows GFR, CVC guidelines, Govt. procurement rules through a full-fledged Finance Department lead by a Senior Officer as Finance Officer supported through regular financial monitoring controls.

6.4.2 Does the university have a mechanism for internal and external audit? Give details.

Yes. The University has the mechanism for internal as well as external audit.

Internal Audit Wing of the University conducts an internal audit of various units of the JNU in terms of Section 9 (4)(f) of the JNU Act, 1966. In all, there are 110 units in the form of Departments, Various Schools, Centers and Hostels in JNU. These Units are audited as per approved Annual Audit Plan, and Reports are issued to the Auditee.

The external audit is conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG).

6.4.3 Are the institution's accounts audited regularly? Have there been any major audit objections, if so, how were they addressed?

JNU is audited regarding Section 19 (2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 20(1) of the JNU Act, 1966.

Accordingly, CAG conducts an audit of Annual Accounts of the JNU. The audit is done through the office of the Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure, every year.

There is no major audit objection. Every audit objection-procedural or otherwise is addressed expeditiously.

6.4.4 Provide the audited income and expenditure statement of academic and administrative activities of the last four years.

The copies of the audited Income & Expenditure A/c of the University for the Period of last four years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are available in the appendixes.

6.4.5 Narrate the efforts taken by the University for Resource Mobilization.

The University charges tuition fees and hostel charges from students, license fees from residents and rent from commercial complex, convention centre, guest houses, post office, bank, etc. for its resource mobilisation.

6.4.6 Is there any provision for the university to create a corpus fund? If yes, give details.

Yes, there is a provision to create Corpus fund. The University generated an amount of Rs. 221.16 lakhs for affiliation fees/registration fees/enrollment fees etc. from the various recognised institutions under Corpus fund for the year 2015-16.

6.5 Internal Quality Assurance System

6.5.1 Does the university conduct an academic audit of its departments? If yes, give details. : No

6.5.2 Based on the recommendations of the academic audit, what specific measures have been taken by the university to improve teaching, learning and evaluation? : Not Applicable

6.5.3 Is there a central body within the university to continuously review the teaching-learning process? Give details of its structure, methodologies of operations and outcome? : IQAC has no information

6.5.4 How has IQAC contributed to institutionalising quality assurance strategies and processes?

6.5.5 IQAC has been instrumental in getting the list of journals from each subject to be classified into A,B,C,D groups from the centres/schools on the basis of quality of the journals. It has determined API points for translated and edited books. It carries out API verification for both recruitment and promotion of faculty

6.5.6 How many decisions of the IQAC have been placed before the statutory authorities of the University for Implementation?

(i) 03 External members. Their valuable suggestions have helped IQAC in the following:

(ii) Modifying UGC application form template for recruitment and promotion.

(iii) Determining API points for translated and edited books

Does the IQAC have external members on its committees? If so, mention any significant contribution made by such members.

It has 03 External members whose valuable suggestions have helped IQAC in the following areas: External members. Their valuable suggestions have helped IQAC in the following areas:

(i) Modifying UGC application form template for recruitment and promotion.

(ii) Deciding API points for translated and edited books

6.5.7 Has the IQAC conducted any study on the incremental academic growth of students from disadvantaged sections of society?

Not Applicable

6.5.8 What policies are in place for the periodic review of administrative and academic departments, subject areas, research centres, etc.?

No Policy as such

CRITERION VII: INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

CRITERION VII: INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1 Environment Consciousness

7.1.1 Does the university conduct a Green Audit of its campus?

JNU has an evergreen campus. The University is committed to environmental and forest conservation. It has an Environmental Task Force (ETF) which helps in keeping JNU campus green. Under Green Practices, the university is encouraging solar power and other alternate resources. The university is also promoting rain water harvesting and plantation etc.

The University follows the practices to clear the e-waste. It takes special interest in the storage of rain water. The faculty members of SES are involved in research related to this objective. To reduce the energy consumption in the campus, engineering team along with some faculty members have under taken initiatives to use the energy in a conservative manner. SES faculty members are doing many such research projects on environment quality, and the university gets their feedbacks/suggestions individually or through the campus development committee with an aim to reduce the pollution levels in the campus. JNU Health centre very frequently and proactively through the various committees issues the health safety advisories, seeking awareness of JNU community as and when needed. Solar panels are installed in many of the hostels of the university and lights of the campus in many locations run on the solar systems

7.1.2 What are the initiatives taken by the university to make the campus eco-friendly?

- **Energy conservation**
- **Use of renewable energy**
- **Water harvesting**
- **Check dam construction**
- **Efforts for Carbon Neutrality**
- **Plantation**
- **Hazardous waste management**
- **e-waste management**
- **any other (please specify)**

I. Energy Conservation :

g. Use of solar water heating system in all the hostels with total capacity of 2 Lac litres per day.
h. Providing and fixing of LED street lights in the Campus
i. Providing and fixing indoor LED lights in all the buildings are in progress in phases.
j. Replacement of old ACs with new 5 Star ACs in the Campus wherever required.
k. Purchase of Star rated fluorescent tubes, electronic ballast; Star rated ceiling fans, etc. for the regular maintenance of hostels and Academic Buildings.

II. Use of renewable energy

a. 100 KWP solar power plant for Administrative Block, Social Sciences Building is in progress
b. Providing and fixing of solar power plants on the rooftop of all the Academic buildings has been initiated.
c. 1MWP Solar power plant under Power Purchase Agreement is in the planning stage**.**

III. Water Harvesting

(A) Rain water harvesting

Rainwater pits have already been provided in the following newly constructed buildings:

a) School of Social Sciences-III (Annexe Bldg.)
b) School of International Studies (Annexe Bldg.)
c) School of Language, Literature & Cultural Studies (Annexe Bldg.)
d) School of Information Technology (SC &IS)
e) Fellow Block for JNIAS building
f) Multistoried Faculty and Staff Residential building
g) 24 Nos. Type-III flats for staffs at Paschimabad

(B) Sewerage Treatment Plant

a. 300 KLD STP is functional near Shipra Hostel.
b. Construction of 500 KLD STP near Saraswatipuram is completed
c. 300 KLD new STP near Uttrakhand Area has been sanctioned and is in the planning stage. The work is likely to be completed shortly.
d. Treated water collected from the STP's are being used in Horticulture work on the campus.

IV. Check Dams

University is maintaining check dams in the following locations:

a. Paschimabad Residential Area
b. Behind Shipra Hostel
c. Near Sports Complex
d. Near JNU Nursery T-point

V. Plantation in JNU Campus

Year	Area	Plantation
2013-14	CSLG, Koyna Hostel, K.V., Jhelum Hostel, Health Centre, CHS, Wifi hut Library, Saraswatipuram, Dwelling units, SES (ECO) etc.	Trees - 500 Shrubs - 250
2014-15	SC&IS, SLL&CS, SSS-III, SCMM, BSL-III, SIS, Dwelling unit, Roadside, Sanskrit, Shipra Hostel, Godavari Hostel, Animal House, etc.	Trees - 220 Shrubs - 6000
2015-16	CSLG, Roadside, SCMM, Sanskrit Centre, Lohit hostel, Dwelling Unit, etc.	Trees - 456 Shrubs - 0
216-17	Dakshinapuram, Roadside, CSLG, Type-III., North Gate, Damodar Hostel, Animal House, SCMM, SBT, etc.	Trees - 239 Shrubs - 2740

Horticulture:-

The Horticulture Branch had participated in Pusa Horticulture Show 2016, organised by the Delhi Agri-Horticultural Society, Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi during 27th February to 29th February 2016 and won four prizes in a different category:

2. **D.A.H.S. Challenge Cup** – For the Best Medium Private Garden in Delhi and New Delhi in a Government allotted accommodation was awarded to **Vice Chancellor Lodge.**
3. **D.A.H.S. Challenge Cup** – For the Best Large Public Garden in Delhi and New Delhi (Developed by any Govt./Non-Govt. agency) was awarded to **Dean of Student's Garden.**

4. **D.A.H.S. Challenge Cup** – For the Best Small Public Garden in Delhi and New Delhi (Developed by any Govt./Non-Govt. agency) was awarded to **Centre for the Study of Law and Governance**
5. **D.A.H.S. Challenge Cup** – For the Best Mini Garden attached to institutions, Embassies, Hotels and Clubs in Delhi and New Delhi was awarded to **Garden at Aravali Guest House.**

7.2 Innovations

7.2.1 Give details of innovations introduced during the last four years which have created a positive impact on the functioning of the university.

- Trans-disciplinary Studies
- Online admission process
- Project-Based Learning
- Social Usefulness of research
- E-office
- Disabled-friendly campus
- eProcurement
- Continuous revision of the syllabus
- Co-curricular activities
- Education Equity
- Inquiry-Based Learning
- Internal evaluation
- Encouraging students for National and International exposure
- Refresher/Orientation course for faculty
- Providing financial assistance to the faculty and students for participation in various meetings.
- Providing publication charges for high impact research papers
- Outreach programs
- Democratic decision making
- Free accessibility of state of the art library
- Priority based analysis at common instrumentation places such as AIRF and CIFs.
- Grievance addressing system
- Monitoring of gender equity

7.3 Best Practices

7.3.1 Give details of any two best practices which have contributed to better academic and administrative functioning of the university.

Format for Presentation of Best Practices

i) Trans-disciplinary Studies and

ii) Online admission process.

Format for Presentation of Best Practices

i) **Title of the Practice:** Trans-disciplinary Studies

1. Objectives of the Practice

What are the objectives / intended outcomes of this "best practice" and what are the underlying principles or concepts of this practice (in about 100 words)?

JNU is the hub of inter-disciplinary research since its inception. The university has made significant contributions in science and humanities. The university management has realised the multidisciplinary potential of the faculties which can be utilized for the improvement of the socio-economic standard of a common citizen of our country. In order to promote the exchange of ideas between the faculties of different disciplines, the university has established a Trans-disciplinary Research Cluster (TRC) which placed JNU as an Innovation University under UPE-II scheme. The primary objective of the TRC is the promotion of interdisciplinary research across boundaries of Schools and disciplines.

2. The Context

What were the contextual features or challenging issues that needed to be addressed in designing and implementing this practice (in about 150 words)?

Creation of the Transdisciplinary Research Cluster was discussed during the preparation of the XIIth Plan document and by the Academic Council, which approved the proposal to create such a Cluster. This was thus included in the XIIth Plan document. The concept of the Cluster was upheld in the Vision document of the University, whose mandate was to 'plan the University's teaching and research so that JNU can assert its relevance and maintain its status as a pre-eminent University of innovation and social change and attain its position amongst the top universities in the world'.

3. The Practice

Describe the practice and its uniqueness in the context of India higher education. What were the constraints/limitations, if any, faced (in about 400 words)?

The Transdisciplinary Studies are very important to monitor the social impact of our research. Such studies form the basis of innovation. Unfortunately, the trans-disciplinary research could not get its due importance in the past due to various reasons. TRC is a unique platform for a diversified group of researchers. TRC provides opportunities for the experts from pure sciences as well as social sciences to discuss their findings from various angles and apply for external grants. At present, the TRC has the following projects-

- Disaster Research Programme
- Energy Studies
- Silk Road Studies
- Cognitive Sciences
- Sustainability Studies
- History and Philosophy of Science
- Natural Disasters and Development
- International Migration and Diaspora Studies
- Language Technology
- Noninvasive Molecular Imaging

4. Evidence of Success

Provide evidence of success such as performance against targets and benchmarks, review results. What do these results indicate? Describe in about 200 words.

The TRC has been very successful approach in order to promote impactful research. The interpretation of such multidisciplinary group is significantly different from the interpretation made by domain specific individual/group. For example the group working on Cognitive research is lead by a social scientist from the School of Social Sciences having a biologist from the School of Life Sciences and a medical doctor in the team. The group has attracted significant funding and social attention. Due to this reason, TRC has been an effective medium to work for socially relevant science and communicate the findings in a

simple manner to the common person as well as to the policy makers. Therefore, more and more researchers need to be encouraged to utilise the common platform of TRC for execution of ideas of experts of different backgrounds.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

Please identify the problems encountered and resources required to implement the practice (in about 150 words).

Implementation of the idea needs plenty of efforts and resources. The development of teams also needs an exercise of interactions. Sometimes it takes several rounds of discussions to form new teams. As the TRC concept is new and non-traditional, the execution under the ongoing rules sometimes needs modifications in the existing guidelines. Since, the TRC is a virtual center having faculties from different schools, procurement of items, faculty recruitment, etc. are some of the problems associated with such arrangement.

The title of the Practice: ii). **Online admission process.**

Objectives of the Practice

1. JNU Entrance Examination: The admission in JNU primarily based on Entrance Examination, which is being conducted all over India around 76 Centers including one in Katmandu, Nepal. There are programmes covering M.Phil/Ph.D, MTech./PhD, Pre-PhD/PhD, MA/M.Sc./MCA, BA (only Foreign Languages).

The following 127 courses are being offered by the University till Academic Year' 2015-16.

Name of the course	No. of Courses
Research Level courses	**76**
Post Graduate courses	**33**
Under Graduate courses	**10**
Advance Diploma courses	**02**
Diploma course	**02**
Certificate courses	**04**
Total	**127**

Academic Year Wise breakup of JNU Entrance Examination Admission:

	Online Application	Offline Application	Option Exercised	Intake	Offered	Joined
2012-13	51734	10428	99579	2218	2902	2085
2013-14	65035	7491	117207	2251	2881	2089
2014-15	70161	5270	122395	2252	2919	2110
2015-16	76375	3339	122273	2361	3146	2184

2. Direct Ph.D. : [Offline Mode of Admission] Admission happens twice in a year. Due to various supportive documents required for admission process including publications, this mode of admission is still kept in the offline mode and the intake is very minimal.

3. NET Qualified (JRFs) – Online Mode of Admission: In this mode of admission, applications are received online.

4. Part-Time Programs - Online Mode of admissions: In this mode of admission, applications are received online (for Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma programmes).

5. Foreign Nationals Admissions

- (Through Entrance): The application form mode is online.
- (In Absentia): The application form mode is offline.
- ICCR Fellows : Recommended by the Government of India; application form mode is offline
- Casual Students : The application form mode is offline
- Global Studies Programme: Recommended by universities' MoU; application form mode is offline

2. The Context

What were the contextual features or challenging issues that needed to be addressed in designing and implementing this practice (in about 150 words)?

In any university the actual practice requires sensitive and sensible application and proper monitoring and evaluation for its effectiveness. The admission policy and practice of JNU has stood the test of time since its inception. National Institute of Educational planning and Administration (now National University of Education Planning and Administration) in a study in 2001 had adjudged admission policy and practice of JNU as a pointer in this directed. Since then several other universities have emulated JNU in their admission frame work.

Universities with higher standard are generally the Alma mater of people who occupy higher positions in society and carry message of the institution which not only provide motivation to teachers for further improvement but also inspire the students to uphold the tradition and standards of the institution. One of the reasons put forward against good institutions is that they have straightened admission policies that ensure admission to only bright students, eliminating and depriving other deserving students of the opportunity in a diverse society like India's.

The above reasons of strict admission policy may be entirely true for all good institutions. There are institutions which have selection procedure that cater to the needs of the institution, in keeping with its reputation and at the same time meet the demands of society by providing safeguards to protect the interest of students with economic, social and geographic inequalities. JNU is such institution which had initiated and implemented such a policy and has experienced success over the years in ensuring equality, access and quality through its admission policy and procedure.

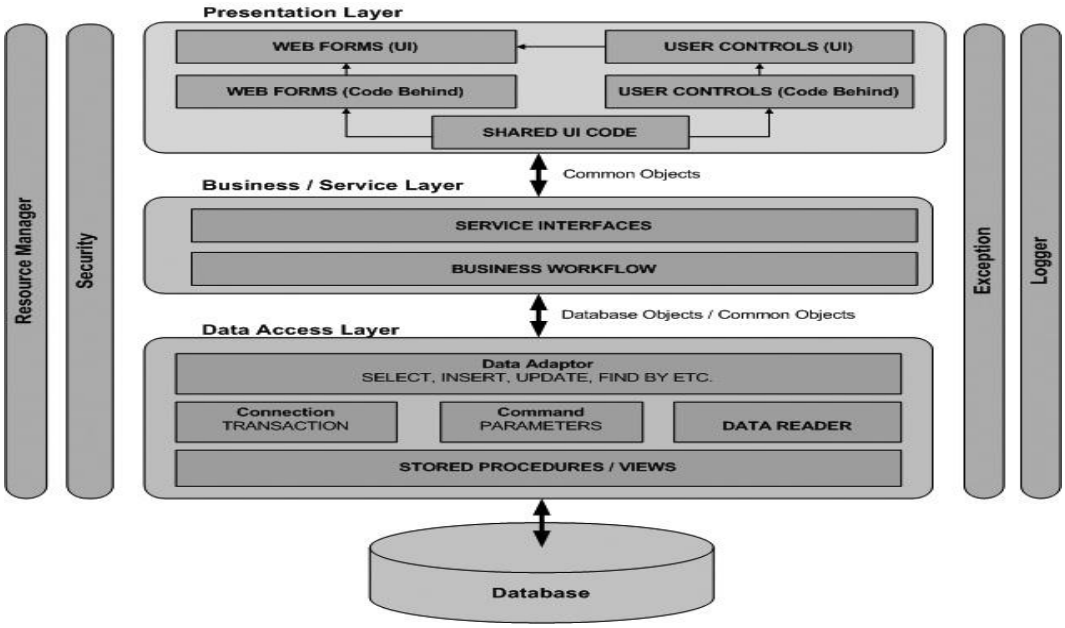
JNU introduced online admission application mode from Academic Year' 2012-13 for Entrance Examination, Part time and Net Qualified JRF streams.

Technical System Details and Architecture

Operating System	:	Windows 2003/2008 server/Win XP/7
Languages	:	ASP.Net 3.5, C#, VBA
Web Development Tools	:	ADO.Net, IIS 6.0/7.0, Xml, Html, Java Script, J-Query 1.4
RDBMS	:	SQL Server 2008, MS-Access 2007
Configuration Tools	:	Visual Source Safe 6.0, SVN

Reporting Tools	:	Active Reports 6.0, Crystal Reports 2008, SSRS 2008
Methodologies	:	OOP/OOAD

.NET Architecture – 3-Tier architecture of .NET is used in our Online Admission System.



5. The Practice

Describe the practice and its uniqueness in the context of India higher education. What were the constraints / limitations, if any, faced (in about 400 words)?

Pre-Admissions Process [work outsourced through tender]

This computer processing of Entrance Examination Admission has been implemented into two phases namely:

1. Pre Examination Processing.
2. Post Examination Processing.

1. Pre Examination Processing –

Scope of Work: Includes each category of admissions i.e.

- JNU Entrance Examination
- Combined Entrance Examination for Biotechnology
- JFT-NET Category

All the application process includes the forms submission method in the following modes:

a) Online Submission Mode
b) Offline OMR Application Submission Mode.

Online Application Form Mode:

1. Website https://admissions.jnu.ac.in developed and designed with following facilities:
   - Online registration by the applicant.
   - Calculation of processing fees for examination as per category for a choice of maximum 3 subjects per candidate.
   - Printing facility of the filled application form with barcode.
   - Online tracking facility of the application.
   - Printing/Downloading of Admit card.
2. Scanning of Photographs and Signature from the filled printed form and to be reconciling with the online database.
3. Online payment facility using Credit/Debit card/Internet banking through State Bank of India. Other payment modes also available like Cash Payment in bank and Demand Draft.
4. Reconciliation of mode of payments with applications received.
5. Support Centre for candidates to resolve their queries.

OMR Application Form Mode:

1. Designing, Creating and supply of multi-color OMR application form for different application form.
2. The data maintenance including scanning of filled up OMR forms, data creation, processing, error corrections and scanning of photographs and signatures.

Common Processing of Pre-Examinations -

1. Scanning & processing of all applications for the process of creating a database of candidates including the candidate's photographs,

signatures & addresses from the applications for the process of preparation of Admit Cards.

2. Eligibility & non-eligibility data preparation on the basis of data given by the admission branch.
3. Online tracking of the application, candidate's information & printing of Online Admit Card for all the modes of applications.
4. Online panel to verify the payments through Demand Drafts.
5. Status of accepted application forms after the last date of submission of filled up application forms.
6. Answering to e-mail queries of applicants. Status report relating to e-mail queries through an online panel.
7. Telephonic help desk email & SMS gateway to communicate with the candidates regarding the updates & announcements.
8. Examination centre allocation to the candidates as per their preferred centre location.
9. Updates/corrections on the request received from the candidates i.e. change of subject, change of exam centre, change of category, etc.
10. Alphabetical list of candidates.
11. Chronological list of candidates. Application No. wise, Exam Centre & Name wise and Exam Centre & Application No. wise.
12. Blind Candidates list Exam Centre & Application No. wise.
13. Attendance Sheet with photo and sign (Max. 10 candidates per page).
14. Examination Centre wise Application Summary.
15. Subject wise Application summary.
16. Roll-List subject wise, Date wise and centre wise.
17. Roll-List with photo and sign (Max. 10 candidates per page).
18. Centre wise / Session wise question paper summary.
19. Report for Question Paper handing over.
20. Examination Centre wise candidate strength.
21. Supply of OMR answer sheets for various subjects with minimum quantity of 2000 per subject.

2. Post Examination Processing –

JNU Entrance Examination having answer scripts in 3 modes:

1. OMR; 2.OMR & Subjective; and 3. Fully Subjective.
2. The subjects belongs to Pre-PhD, MPhil/PhD, M. Tech./PhD and Foreign Languages have interview. [Written marks 70% and Interviews marks 30%] and

3. For BA (Hons.) and Post graduate (MA/MSc./MCA), there are no interviews.
4. Apart from these academic marking system, JNU adopts the Deprivation marks for Educationally backward districts [Quartile 1 and 2]
   Woman candidates
   Ex-service man and Ward widows
   Kashmiri migrants

Final merit is based on Written + interview+ deprivation marks

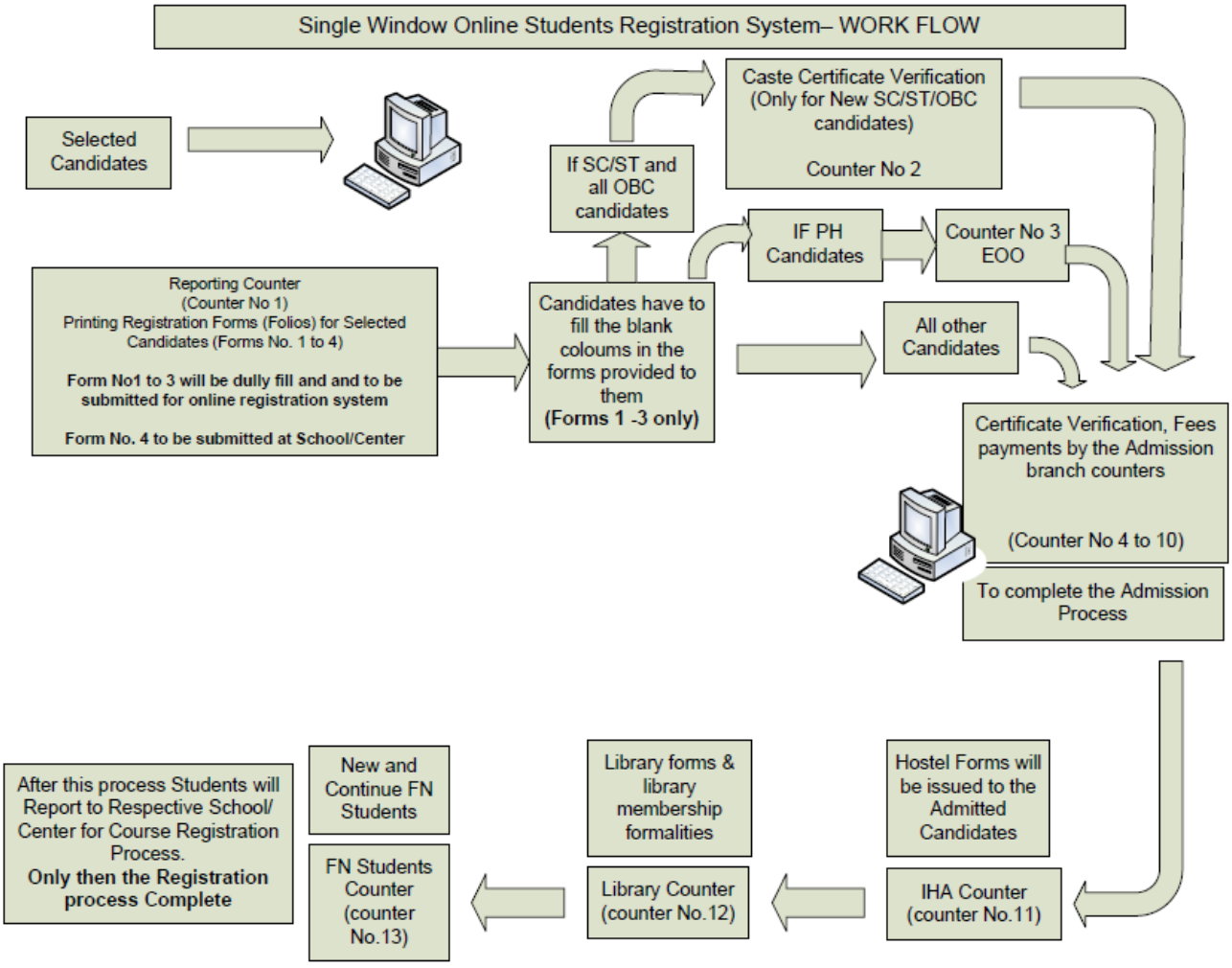
This phase mainly relates to preparation of result of OMR and conventional answer scripts for those who appear in the Entrance Examination.

1. Preparation of Absentee List.
2. Secret code generation (Short Code & Long Code).
3. Generation and printing of secret codes on stickers.
4. Pasting of stickers on answer sheets after matching the Regn No. & Subject.
5. Tearing of counter foils.
6. Safe retention of counter foils serially in subject wise.
7. Generation of award blanks in respect of candidates appearing in written test.
8. Punching and verification of awards.
9. Generation of award checklist.
10. Generation of General merit list for all subjects showing only Secret Codes.
11. Final merit list (category wise i.e. UR/SC/St/PH/FN) showing secret codes as well as Regn nos.
12. Final merit list (category wise i.e. UR/SC/St/PH/FN) showing Regn No., Name of candidate & marks obtained in the entrance test.
13. Generation of General merit list for Viva subjects showing only Secret Codes, Marks in written test and Blank Column for Viva marks.
14. Final merit list (category wise i.e. UR/SC/St/PH/FN) showing secret codes as well as Regn nos.
15. Final merit list (category wise i.e. UR/SC/St/PH/FN) showing Regn No., Name of candidate & marks obtained in the entrance test.
16. Notification through SMS, E-Mail and Display candidate list selected for Viva on website.

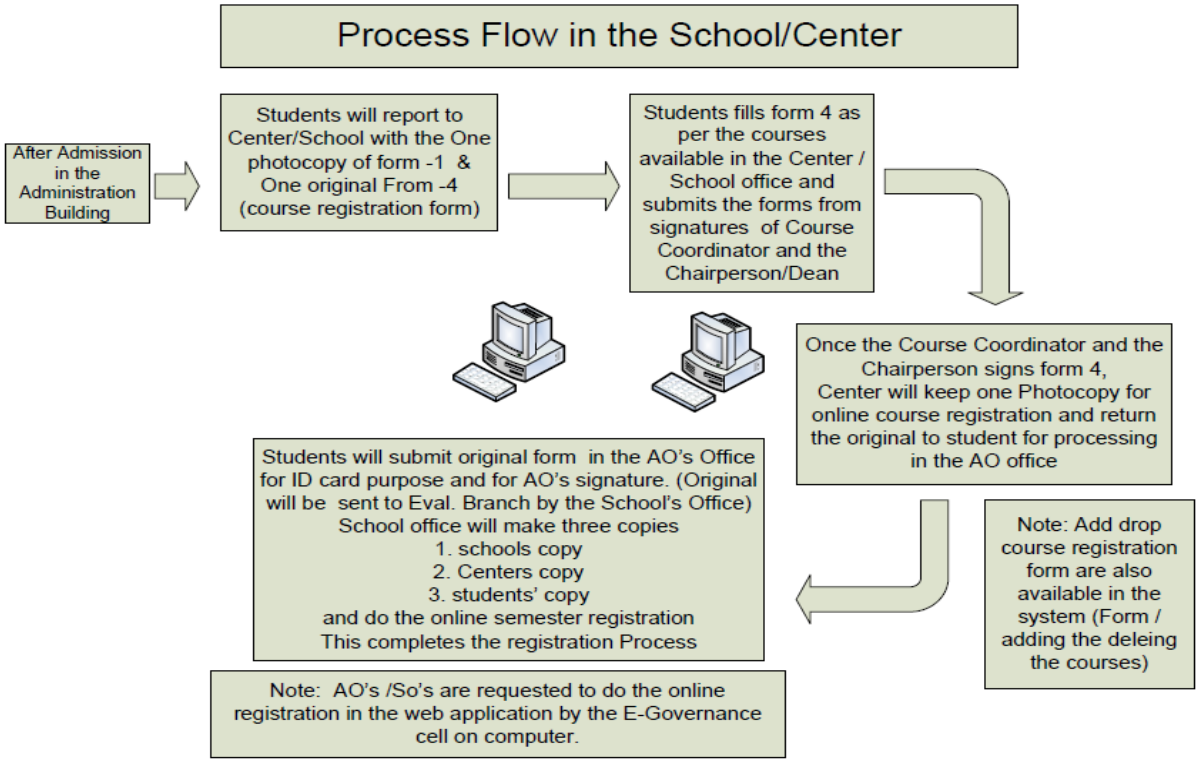
17. Final Selected merit list (category wise i.e. UR/SC/St/PH/FN) for courses where Viva is conducted with code number, Regn No. and Name indicating marks in written test, Viva and Total Marks.
18. Selected Merit list for Combined Entrance Examination for Biotechnology Programme (CEEB).
19. Display of results of every candidate who appeared in the Jnu admission on the website in searchable mode as well as entire list.
20. Download option of Offer letter & other documents for selected candidates through the website.

B. Post Admissions Process: [In-house developed Software Applications]

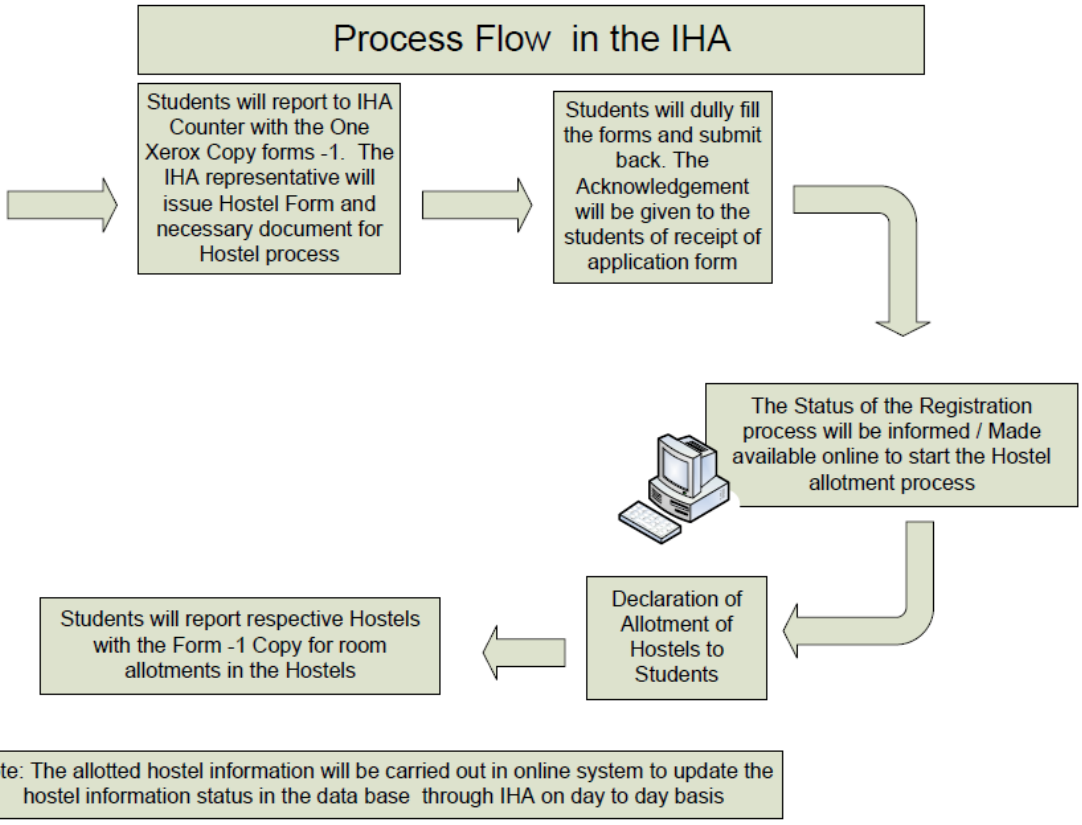
1. **New Students Registration Process Workflow**: [Single window system established at JNU]
   After the merit list is prepared, the students have to complete the formalities of the Students registration process. After the Certificate verification and the payment of fees, the students are allowed access to the course registration system. Once the required courses are registered at schools and centers, the students are considered as enrolled students of the University.


Single Window Online Students Registration System– WORK FLOW
Selected Candidates
Caste Certificate Verification (Only for New SC/ST/OBC candidates)
Counter No 2
If SC/ST and all OBC candidates
IF PH Candidates
Counter No 3 EOO
Reporting Counter
(Counter No 1)
Printing Registration Forms (Folios) for Selected Candidates (Forms No. 1 to 4)
Form No1 to 3 will be dully fill and and to be submitted for online registration system
Form No. 4 to be submitted at School/Center
Candidates have to fill the blank coloums in the forms provided to them
(Forms 1 -3 only)
All other Candidates
Certificate Verification, Fees payments by the Admission branch counters
(Counter No 4 to 10)
To complete the Admission Process
Hostel Forms will be issued to the Admitted Candidates
IHA Counter (counter No.11)
Library forms & library membership formalities
Library Counter (counter No.12)
New and Continue FN Students
FN Students Counter (counter No.13)
After this process Students will Report to Respective School/ Center for Course Registration Process.
Only then the Registration process Complete

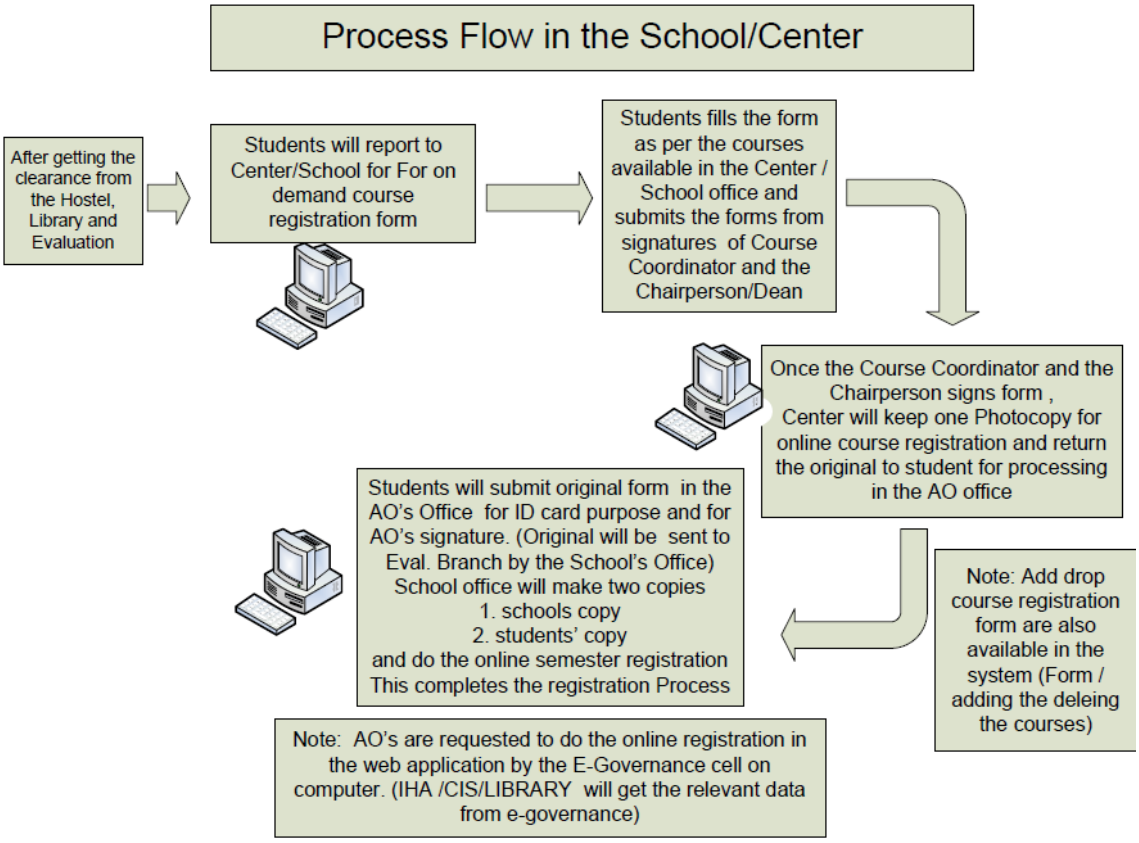
Process Flow in the School/Center



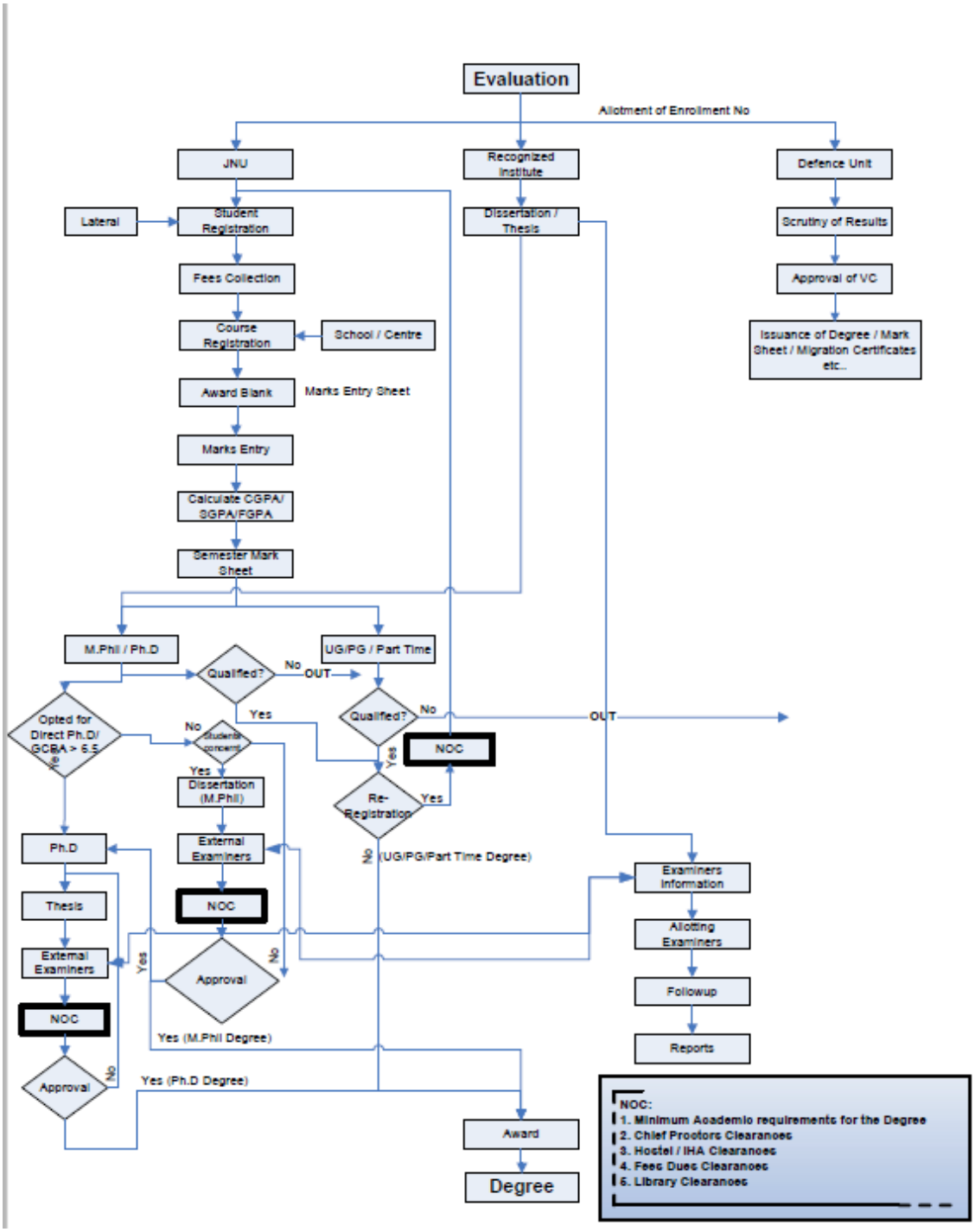
Process Flow in the IHA



2. **Continue students Registration Process Workflow**: (Twice in an academic year done through Schools/Centers)
   After getting the necessary NOC of the University [minimum academic criteria, Chief Proctor clearance, Hostel/IHA clearances, Fees Clearances, Library Clearances] the students are allowed to re-register for the further semesters.

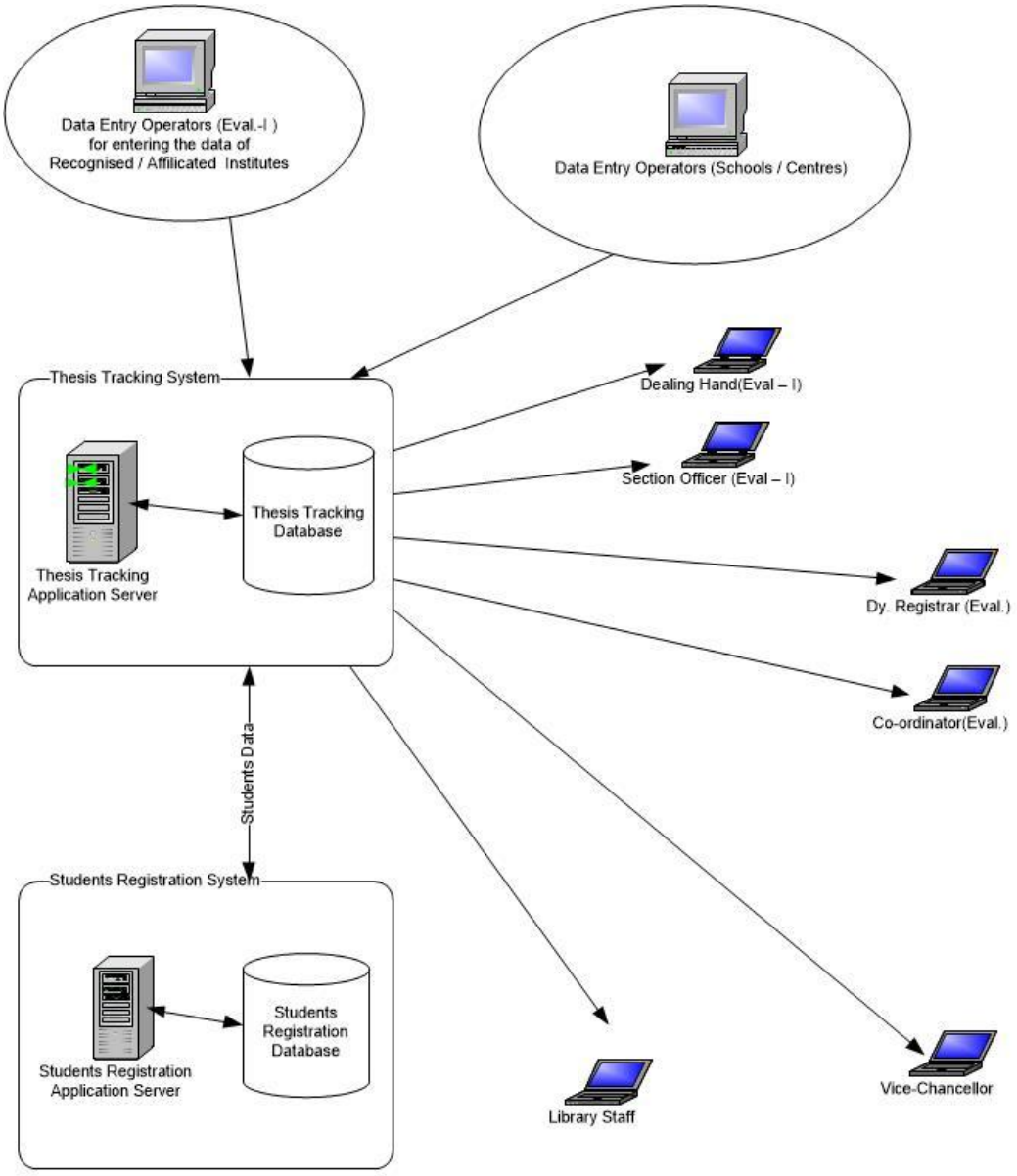


3. **Result Processing Workflow**:
   Semester results are processed as per the university rules and calculate the SGPA, CGPA and FGPA along with Mark sheet and Degree printing facility.



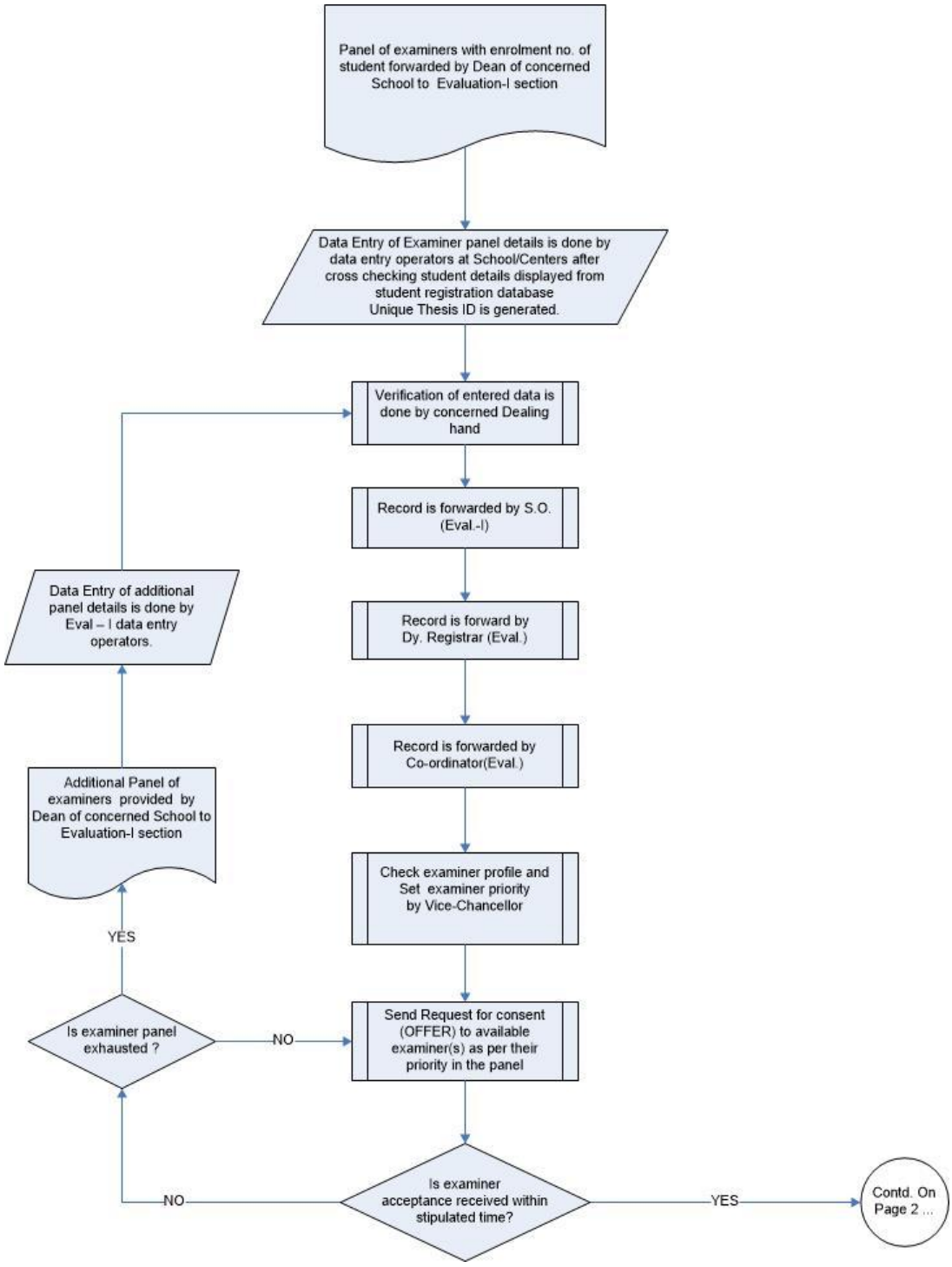
4. **Thesis Tracking System Workflow**:

To track and facilitate the evaluation of M.Phil / M.Tech. Dissertation and Ph.D. Thesis as per the university rules, the thesis tracking and evaluation integrated system is in place.



Enterprise Application diagram for JNU Thesis tracking system

(Direction of arrows indicates the primary flow of data between the components / computers)


Panel of examiners with enrolment no. of student forwarded by Dean of concerned School to Evaluation-I section
Data Entry of Examiner panel details is done by data entry operators at School/Centers after cross checking student details displayed from student registration database Unique Thesis ID is generated.
Verification of entered data is done by concerned Dealing hand
Record is forwarded by S.O. (Eval.-I)
Record is forward by Dy. Registrar (Eval.)
Record is forwarded by Co-ordinator(Eval.)
Check examiner profile and Set examiner priority by Vice-Chancellor
Send Request for consent (OFFER) to available examiner(s) as per their priority in the panel
Is examiner acceptance received within stipulated time?
NO
YES
Contd. On Page 2 ...
Is examiner panel exhausted ?
NO
YES
Additional Panel of examiners provided by Dean of concerned School to Evaluation-I section
Data Entry of additional panel details is done by Eval – I data entry operators.

6. Evidence of Success

Provide evidence of success such as performance against targets and benchmarks, review results. What do these results indicate? Describe in about 200 words.

Students in large numbers continue to be attracted towards JNU. Admission data of last four years with no. of students coming from different background, who made their careers, makes JNU's success self-evident. Today, JNU is proud of its Alumni who are spread over all walks of life all over the globe.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

Please identify the problems encountered and resources required to implement the practice (in about 150 words).

There are many issues related to the delay in compilation of data, huge operations overheads and activities were very time consuming. JNU Entrance Examination is one of the complex process, which is carried out across India through the KVS . Initially the JNUEE was conducted totally offline. Then JNUEE process was implemented in a Hybrid Mode both Online and Offline. Subsequently JNUEE is made fully online with all payment modes for all the streams of the university from the Academic Year'2017-18

7. Notes

Optional. Please add any other information that may be relevant for adopting/ implementing the Best Practice in other institutions (in about 150 words).

Hostels, class rooms, remedial courses, eating places, barrier free campus, especially library facilities for PWD category are the features of the university. The university is in process of implementing Online Entrance Examination at least for one subject from the Next Academic Year.