

SELF-STUDY REPORT

**SUBMITTED
TO**

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND
ACCREDITATION COUNCIL, BANGALORE**

BY

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
“ATTALIKA” AVENUE, KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR,
KOBBA, GANDHINAGAR-382007**



Gujarat National Law University

Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

Preface

The NAAC accreditation of higher education institutes in India has undoubtedly helped to enhance the qualitative and quantitative growth of human resource and education development which was envisioned in the constitution of free and democratic India. NAAC has provided us an opportunity to assess ourselves in order to earmark our journey and services to nation, so far and the roadmap ahead.

The quote *"Robust and effective systems to ensure high quality of academic input and outputcommitment and accountability found in the GNLU teaching community deserves appreciation and should be a source of inspiration for other institutions....academic and research orientation to serve the nation and the society is clearly visible in its programme and multiple activities..."* Professor Bakul Dholakia, GNLU Review Commission, demonstrate that the ethnicity of imparting education in Gujarat National Law University comprises of a mutual endeavour of the Faculty and the students who become part of our august family after clearing a rigorous and strenuous selection procedure of Common Law Admission Test. The University has been in a process of striving for academic and professional excellence in the field of legal studies in the country and over the decade Gujarat National Law University has achieved an excellence in the field of legal education in country through its exclusive and inclusive teaching, research and extension activities.

Our teaching methodology and the student response to it can be summarized as being par excellence. Our student fraternity has won us laurels in the various spheres of national and international moot court competitions, paper presentations, sports and the attendant Cultural activities. We strive for an all round and inter-disciplinary academic excellence in sync with the other National Law Schools of the country. The University has emerged as a strong **Research-based-Teaching University (RbTU)** with regular updating of curriculum, publication of articles, books, journals and write-ups by faculty and students alike. Following the RbTU, GNLU has introduced a unique and first of its kind concept of **Research based Administrative University (RbAU)**, hence in GNLU the profound research in all activities is **THE HALLMARK** of the University & has a rich blend of experience, knowledge and expertise and as a result GNLU has become a converge place for professionals and experts in various fields.



Gujarat National Law University

Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

GNLU is recognised for its model standards of *education, equity, access and relevance* by the University Grants Commission of India, the apex educational regulator of India. - UGC 2011 Report

This self study report is a reflection of the academic & administrative functions and activities happening during the past years in the University focusing on curricular aspects, teaching-learning and evaluation, research, consultancy and extension, training, infrastructure and learning resources, student support and progression, governance, leadership and management, innovations and best practices in truly global manner. The University has collectively put in our best efforts, facilitated by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell, to continuously progress in all aspects emphasized by NAAC. It has been a collective effort involving dedication, inspiration, and integrity.

Dr. Bimal N. Patel
Director-GNLU



DIRECTOR
Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor, Koba
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Executive Summary

Gujarat National Law University (GNLU) is a statutory university established by the Government of Gujarat under the Gujarat National Law University Act, 2003. It is one of the 16 National Law Universities of India working towards contributing the efforts of institutions of governance, judiciary, executive, economy and civil society to achieve holistic development of humankind and the nation. The University is recognized by the **Bar Council of India (BCI)** and **University Grants Commission (UGC) (2f & 12b)**. The University is also a member of the **Association of Indian Universities (AIU)** and the University is functioning as nodal agency to uplift the legal education in the State of Gujarat.

The University offers teaching, research and training programs in law and inter-disciplinary fields such as arts, commerce, science and technology, business administration and social work at undergraduate and post-graduate level. It is the only National Law University to offer integrated undergraduate law degree in five areas – B.A., LL.B. (Hons.); B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.); B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.); B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.); B.S.W., LL.B. (Hons.); full-time and part-time LL.M. and Ph. D. in laws and inter-disciplinary fields with prime focus in law as well as diploma/certificate courses in various areas.

The University is emerging as a strong Research-based-Teaching University with regular publication of books, journals and write-ups by faculty and students alike. GNLU has a rich blend of knowledge and expertise and hence has proved to be a converging place for professional and experts in various fields and thus enriching the knowledge database of the university creating a knowledge repository.

Understanding the real and holistic functions of a university in terms of teaching and research, GNLU has conceived an ambitious concept of Research based Teaching University (RbTU), and is working hard to become a true Research based Teaching University. Under this RbTU concept, each faculty member of GNLU prepares the detailed course outline, based on his/her first in-house research and consultation with subject experts across the country and the world. The course-outline and teaching of each course includes, *inter alia*, leading judgments, legislations, and pending bills at national and state levels. Even the non-law subject faculty-members refer the legal instruments in their teaching and research. This RbTU concept ensures that it is the ‘research-based-teaching’ that can serve the true purpose of university education

GNLU library resources, although quite impressive, consisting of 8747 – Print Books, 24,000 – Reference Books, 25 – E-books subscriptions, 115 – Journals subscriptions, 13 – periodicals subscriptions and 6 - electronic database subscription, needs to be substantially augmented on a regular basis. Library continues to add special collection on Science, Political science and Sociology i.e. Nano science, Petroleum science and technology, Space science, Satellite technology and other general science and literature books. Library acquired total number of more than 150 titles from Oxford University Press exhibition held at GNLU premises as well as 74 electronic books from Oxford and 65 electronic books from Cambridge University. GNLU library has special collection on foreign laws books and possesses basic law books of almost all important foreign jurisdictions. GNLU has various international and national law databases and information resources to cater the information needs of users. Under the UGC INFONET project, GNLU library has got access services of three law databases i.e. Manupatra,

Westlaw and Heinonline. These are in addition to regular subscription of JSTOR, SCC Online, World Bank E-Library and other E-journals of various publishers. The records show that GNLU library witnesses an average of 300 circulation transactions per day. Although the Commission has not made any comparison of collection and subscription of journals by other NLUs and foreign law schools, it believes that GNLU has an indeed a long way to go to become a good repository of library resource base. GNLU can attract a wide range of users and can further reap benefits of academic partnership, if it has latest collections and regular subscriptions of journals and databases on all issues of law and interdisciplinary fields.

A digital repository of research projects and papers prepared by faculty and student is must. With appropriate IT infrastructure, GNLU shall be able to create a valuable treasury of legal research projects and papers. The digital library shall be given access to members of judiciary, government, industrial houses, law firms, PSUs, NGOs and other like-minded institutions

University has state-of-the-art ICT infrastructure in the Campus. Computer Local Area Network with more than 200 numbers of Computer Systems and 10 numbers of Servers connects all the departments and building in the Campus. Computer Networks of various building are interconnected through Fiber optic cables. Computer Systems are installed at University Library, Class Rooms, ICT Division, GNLU Centers, Committees Offices and Administrative Offices. University has separate computer centre for access of students at academic block for study and research work. High end manageable network switches are installed for handling of the internal data traffic. University has Internet bandwidth connectivity of National Knowledge Network (NKN)-BSNL. Campus is WiFi enable. WiFi Network connectivity is available at Hostels, Admin/Library block, Class Room, Mess, Faculty cabin and in the Guest house for Internet and Intranet Access. University has high quality Video Conferencing Equipments for Video Conferencing Facility. Scanning and Printing facility is available in the Campus. All the Class Rooms are equipped with Multimedia Projector, Computer System and good audio system. Complete sets of AIR (SC/HC/Crilj), GLH-SC/HC, GLR are available in the Computer Systems of Library. Online Law Resources like Westlaw, JSTOR, Manupatra, Hein online, Taxmann, CLA are also available to the users through Internet in the Campus.

GNLU has four flagship Law Journals published in a range of specialized areas of Law on various themes and current & emerging issues. The Editorial Board of the journals comprises various legal luminaries across India and around the globe. The University also publishes books on research papers and conference proceedings.

GNLU is situated in the city of Gandhinagar – a safe, secure, green and soothing environment campus in the Knowledge Corridor of Gujarat. GNLU Campus is an Iconic Campus spread across 50 acres of land which is a matter of pride for the State and all Educational Institutions.

GNLU also includes excellent boarding & lodging (Guest House), Food Court, Gymnasium, Wi-fi facility, Library etc. The University has a world class campus with excellent conducive facilities to undertake research, teaching and training. These include among others library with rich print and online collection of books, journals and databases, comfortable guest house, food court, gymnasium, Wi-fi facility, etc. The campus also houses a vibrant student community and learned faculty and staff.

The University has collaboration with various national and international universities and organizations in terms of faculty & student exchange programmes and internships, semester abroad and Scholar-in-Residence programmes. GNLU has signed MoUs with International Universities for academic enhancement through visits and video-conferencing for the holistic growth of students and faculty alike.

The alumni of GNLU have been part of many important sectors, be it judiciary, corporate and academia. We have our stakeholders comprising of eminent judges (retired as well as sitting judges of High Courts and Supreme Court), eminent lawyers of India and abroad, businessmen & industrialists, academic professionals from the country as well as from foreign universities. The University has established an alumni association with the aim to support student scholarships, faculty research and programmes, to provide solid base for support and networking and connections, and to assist students in development of loan repayment plan. GNLU organizes an annual alumni meet to give opportunity for the old student to feel as part of the institution. Even after leaving the University, they continue to contribute to the overall development of the University through the provision of becoming lifetime members of the alumni association. The University also gives award for best alumni every year and invites best alumni to become the special invitee of the Academic Council to share their experience and expectation for the betterment of students and academic development.

The University, since its inception, has been striving towards excellence. The supportive management constantly exposes the faculty members to new teaching-learning pedagogies, assessment tools, planning techniques and leadership styles to equip them to face the challenges. Need-specific programmes are organized to update all the faculty members in their own areas of expertise.

Student Feedback on Teachers and assessment of faculty members has helped the individual to look at themselves critically, make necessary changes in their professional life and grow towards excellence.

International linkages have been strengthened, new ones forged. International scholars on campus interact with faculty and students through formal and informal sessions and conduct workshops on relevant themes.

The University has ensured that the physical infrastructural facilities are systematically updated to meet the new, supplementary and replacement demands of the community. The changes brought about include additional class rooms and laboratories, Hostel, Conference Hall with Videoconferencing facility, Language lab, Auditorium, parking lots, staff quarters, guest house and installation of CCTV cameras at strategic locations.

The University with its vision of empowering women through the light of knowledge has been serving generations with its unique and innovative ways of teaching, learning and reaching out to the society. The quest for excellence which has been the priority of the founders is still leading the University in its onward journey and to accordingly the Medium Term Plan was devised in the year 2009 considering organizational needs and future development plan for the period of 5 years. University has made necessary efforts to achieve these goals keeping in view the indicators of achievement.

SWOC Analysis

Strengths:

- Only Law University in the State of Gujarat which strives to provide world class legal education.
- Culturally diverse and vibrant Student community on campus.
- A fully residential Law University with state-of-the-art infrastructural facilities.
- University functions as nodal agency for the law colleges of Gujarat and provide them platform to communicate their concerns and needs to the Government.
- Innovative Interdisciplinary Courses are offered keeping in view the present trend of interdisciplinary approach in Higher education.
- Existing curriculum of the university is reviewed in consultation with various stakeholders and subject experts.
- The academic system and processes are audited annually by a team of Academic Audit Committee.
- Only Law University to offer 5-year integrated programmes at undergraduate level in five different streams with an inter-disciplinary approach, viz., B.A. LL.B. (Hons.), B.B.A. LL.B. (Hons.), B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.), B.Sc. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.S.W. LL.B. (Hons.)
- GNLU has an ambitious concept of Research based Teaching University (RbTU) to ensure quality and research based teaching.
- Learner centric teaching techniques such as field visits, Panel Discussions, Group Discussion, Seminars, Moot Courts etc. for making learning effective with teaching methods ensuring that the core competencies of students are developed which make them employable.
- Feedback on Curriculum is obtained from students, academic peers, parents and stakeholders to keep pace with the changing global scenario and ensure continuous growth.
- Gujarat National Law University initiated a creative academic programme being called ‘Academic Support Programme’ (ASP) with a view to help students to study more in classes other than regular and scheduled teaching sessions. The ASP provides platform for students to share their academic knowledge.
- Participatory Leadership approach is followed by the University at every level to promote the culture of excellence with a fair representation of all the faculty members of both Law and Non-Law in all committees.
- GNLU has set up various Centres of Excellence in niche areas of economy.
- Collaborations with various national and international universities and organizations for faculty-student exchange programmes, internships, Scholar-in-residence programmes etc.
- Establishment of the Legal Service Committee of the University to make efforts for awareness in the society about the legal rights of the citizens and provides free legal aid.
- University also offers its legal research and analytical services to the Government, PSUs and private sectors for all kind of projects.
- The university has formed an Equal Opportunity Cell for helping the society at large.
- Appointment of faculty members as honorary members in governmental and leading legal associations/committees/commission such as National Knowledge Commission, Planning Commission, Indian Society of International Law, Asian Society of International Law, National Human Rights Commission.

- GNLU has a well categorized internship programme for its students.
- The university regularly organizes various specialized programmes, MDPs, workshops, summer schools, winter schools etc. for the Executives from industry and corporate world and also its students and faculty for skill enhancement.
- It has a credit accumulation and transfer facility in student exchange programmes with various foreign universities.
- GNLU Legal Incubation Centre has been established to provide its students with a platform to make initiate, develop and make a successful organizational structure that would work towards achieving success in the legal fraternity.

Weaknesses:

- The University is still in its nascent phase of development.
- Need to inculcate more research oriented teaching learning culture among the faculty and students.
- More improved facilities for the students, faculty and staff is required in terms of accommodation, recreational facilities etc.
- Need to have more qualified faculty with Ph.D., M. Phil etc. and qualified administrative staff for the smooth functioning of the university.
- More opportunities for students from across the world so as to become a sought after destination of legal education.
- Need to provide new options for the students to have lateral and vertical mobility across the programmes offered by the university.
- Lack of integrated programmes at the postgraduate level such as LL.M.-Ph.D. MBA-LL.M., MCA-LL.M. programmes etc. which requires attention.
- Need for strengthening the research database of the university.

Opportunities:

- As it is the only Law University in the state, it can immensely help towards the development of Legal education in the state.
- GNLU can serve as the guiding university with the Government, other Law colleges and organizations in the state.
- The University has ample scope of developing the knowledge base through the appointment of qualified faculty and staff.
- It can be a destination of world class legal education of the Western India.
- It has immense opportunity of developing ties and collaboration with many more foreign universities for semester abroad programmes, joint degree programmes
- There is a good potential to commence a centre for training & development for faculty and staff.
- Location of the university makes it helpful to provide the surrounding villages with legal aid support, vocational training & education and develop the society in turn.
- With the commencement of distance mode learning of certificate courses, the university will be able to reach to a larger public.

Challenges:

- Coming up of other private law schools and universities in the vicinity.
- Competing with other Top Law Universities in India.
- Establishments of at least 2 full-time professors and 4 associate professors in major areas of laws, Public International Law, Private International Law, ADR, Criminal

law, Corporate, Finance and Securities Laws, Constitutional Law, Environment and Sustainable Development, SEZs, Human Rights, International Relations.

- To be the sought out destination for legal education in the world and in the state.
- Removing language and other barriers if any and thereby removing certain hardships for some of the students.
- Building a strong academic-culture where the students as a whole community can express themselves, their concerns and issues without any inhibitions relating to academics.
- Maintaining the quality of the faculty and staff and diversity of the students.
- Improve the standards more in this ever changing competitive world.
- Continuous improvement of curriculum as per the current trends, issues and demands.

Profile of the University

1. Name and Address of the University:

Name :	Gujarat National Law University	
Address :	Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor, Koba	
City : Gandhinagar	Pin : 382 007	State : Gujarat
Website :	http://www.gnlu.ac.in	

2. For Communication

Designation	Name	Telephone with STD Code	Mobile	Fax	Email
Vice Chancellor	Prof. (Dr.) Bimal N. Patel	O :079-23276611 R : 079-23261019	09878955221	7878186624 079-23276613	vc@gnlu.ac.in
Pro. Vice Chancellor	--	--	--	--	--
Registrar(I/C)	Dr. Thomas Mathew	O :079-23276611 R : 09909009179	08128650877 09909009179	7878186624 079-23276613	registrar@gnlu.ac.in
Steering Committee / IQAC Co-ordinator	Mr. Sushil Goswami	O :079-23276611 R : 08128650813	08128650813	7878186624 079-23276613	sgoswami@gnlu.ac.in

3. Status of the University: State University

4. Type of University :Unitary

5. Source of Funding:

Central Government

State Government

Self-financing

Any Other (Please Specify)

6. a. Date of establishment of the university: 12/03/2003

b. Prior to the establishment of the university, was it a/an

i) PG Centre: No

ii) Affiliated College: No

- ii) Constituent College: No
 iv) Autonomous College: No
 v) Any other (please specify): Not Applicable
 If yes, give the date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy)

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

Under Section	Dd	Mm	Yyyy	Remarks
i. 2f of UGC*	08	02	2007	
ii. 12B of UGC *	03	11	2009	-
iii. 3 of UGC #	Not Applicable			
iv. Any other ^ (specify)	Bar Council of India (BCI)			

8. Has the university been recognized

- a. By UGC as a University with Potential for Excellence?:** The report of the XI Plan Visiting Committee of the UGC has made an observation that GNLU has a unique and innovative model of legal education in the country.
- b. For its performance by any other governmental agency?:** Yes, Bar Council of India.

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. meter
i. Main campus area	Semi – Urban	50 acres and 60 guntha (1,82,115 sq. meter)	79,700 (Built) 3,254 (Under Construction)
ii. Other campuses in	Not Applicable		
iii. Campuses abroad	Not Applicable		

12. Provide information on the following:

- **Auditorium/seminar complex with infrastructural facilities:**
 Under Construction - F - Block – Academic Building, Auditorium and Moot Halls
 - Floor Area: 1800 sq. meter, Built-up Area: 3,254 sq. meter.
 - Auditorium with capacity of 800 persons
 - Multipurpose Conference/Moot Halls

• **Sports facilities**

* **playground:**

Sr. No.	Name of the Ground/field	No. of Ground / field	Measurement	Note
1.	Basketball	02	As per Basketball Federation of India norms 28*15 (L*W)	Under process of conversion to cemented courts in to synthetic court.
2.	Tennis	01	As per All India Tennis Association norms 24*11	Under process of conversion to cemented courts in
3.	Football	01	90 metre Length x 70 metre Width	Grassy
4.	Volleyball	02	As per Volleyball Federation of India norms	Clay
5.	Kabaddi	02	As per Armature kabaddi federation of India norms 13*10	Clay
6.	Kho-kho	01	As per Kho-Kho Federation of India 29*16 (L*W)	Clay
7.	Cricket	01	OVAL Medium field	Grassy
8.	200 metre Track	01	As Per Athletics Federation Of India Norms	Grassy
9.	Gym	01	288 Sq. feet	
10	Indoor Sports • Table Tennis • Carrom • Chess	01	Separate Rooms for each	

* **Swimming pool:**

–It is in the plan and under consideration.

* **Gymnasium:**

–Yes, separate for boys and girls.

*** Any other (please specify):**

GNLU Guest House:

GNLU has always kept in priority to provide the best hospitality to its Guests. Our Guest House is designed to provide comfort and relaxation to the guests.

Facilities provided at the Guest House:

- Fully Air-Conditioned
- Running Water 24 Hours
- LCD T.V. with Latest Dish Connection
- Wi-Fi Facility
- Doctor on Call
- 24 Hours Room Service
- In house Laundry Service
- Conference Room
- In Room Tea Coffee Maker

• Hostel:

*** Boys' Hostel**

I	Number of Hostel	01
ii	Number of inmates	443
iii	Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Occupancy • Double Occupancy • Reading Area • Cafeteria • Medical Facility • 24X7 Internet Facility • Television with cable connection in common lounge • Movie Screening

*** Girls' Hostel**

I	Number of Hostel	01
ii	Number of inmates	437
iii	Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Occupancy • Double Occupancy • Reading Area • Cafeteria • Medical Facility • 24X7 Internet Facility • Television with cable connection in common lounge • Movie Screening

*** Working Women's hostel**

- Not Applicable

• Residential facilities for faculty and non-teaching staff

- 36 Numbers of Staff Quarters constructed and ready to use.

- **Cafeteria**
 - 19 Hrs. Canteen with Hygienic food
- **Health centre, Nature of facilities available inpatient, outpatient, ambulance, emergency care facility, etc.**
 - University has health centre with basic medical facility.
 - Doctor is available during peak hours in the day while Resident Nurse during night hours.
 - Ambulance is available round the clock.
 - In case of severe emergency government facility of 108 Ambulance is available.
- **Facilities like banking, post office, book shops, etc.**
 - Service desk and ATM of Corporation Bank is available within the campus.
 - SBI branch is available nearby.
 - Pickup and Drop facility from Indian Post and Courier facility within the campus.
 - Provisional Store
 - Laundry facility.
 - Provision of Photo copy, printing, scanning and allied service.
 - Book Stalls of reputed book publishers are held at regular intervals. Reference section of the library contains handsome amount of books and journals.
- **Transport facilities to cater to the needs of the students and staff**
 - Weekly bus service for shopping on advance registration is made available for students.
 - State Transport facility is available.
 - Auto Stand is available near the campus.
 - University vehicle are provided as and when required for emergency or official work.
- **Facilities for persons with disabilities**
 - Disable friendly Campus
 - Ramps, rails and elevator are installed in academic and administrative wings.
- **Animal house**
 - Not Available
- **Incinerator for laboratories**

The University has three laboratories viz., Science laboratory, language laboratory and computer laboratory. None of these deals with such materials that Incinerator is required.
- **Power house**
 - 750 kVA Silent DG Set has been established to meet the power backup requirement.
 - Provision of 100 kVA solar power generation.
 - Solar Water Heater are installed at Hostel and Staff Quarters.
- **Waste management facility**
 - Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) has been installed for solid waste management.
 - 100% of Treated Waste water is used for gardening purpose.

13. Number of institutions affiliated to the university

- As unitary institution it is not applicable.

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

- Not Applicable

15. Furnish the following information:

Particulars	Number	Number of Students
a. University Departments		
Under-Graduate	04	855
Post-Graduate	01	39
Research centres on the campus	11	00
b. Constituent colleges	Not Applicable	
c. Affiliated colleges		
d. Colleges under 2(f)		
e. Colleges under 2(f) and 12B		
f. NAAC accredited colleges		
g. Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UGC)		
h. Autonomous colleges		
i. Colleges with Postgraduate Departments		
j. Colleges with Research Departments		

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)

Programmes	Number
UG	05
PG	01
Integrated Masters	00
M.Phil.	00
Ph.D.	01
Integrated Ph.D.	00
Certificate	04
Diploma	00
PG Diploma	05
Any other (please specify)	00
Total	07

Diploma and Certificate Courses offered.

Sr. No.	Certificate Courses	Post Graduate Diploma
1	Human Resource (Labour) Law	Environmental Law
2	Family Law	Alternative Dispute Resolution
3	Sports Law	Family Law
4	Food Security & Agro-economy	Security & Investment Law.
5		Criminology and Forensic Management

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

– 259 (inclusive of vacation)

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

2009 - 10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
180	180	180	180	180

(‘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, but hires the facilities of coaching by experts from Sports Authority of India under the supervision of Assistant Director of Sports, GNLU.

22. In the case of Private and Deemed Universities, please indicate whether professional programmes are being offered: Not Applicable.**23. Has the university been reviewed by any regulatory authority? If so, furnish a copy of the report and action taken there upon.**

Bar Council of India (BCI). (Report annexed at Annexure -I)

XI Plan Visiting Committee of UGC (Report annexed at Annexure- II)

24. Number of positions in the university

Position	Teaching Faculty			Non-Teaching Staff	Technical Staff
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor		
Sanctioned by the UGC / University / State Government	02	03	32	36	05
Recruited Yet to recruit					
Number of persons working on contract basis	01	00	03	07	03

25. Qualifications of the teaching staff

Highest Qualification	Professor		Associate Professor		Assistant Professor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent Teachers							
D.Sc./D.Litt.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ph.D.	00	02	02	01	07	04	17
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	03	02	05
PG	00	00	00	00	12	04	16
Temporary Teachers							
Ph.D.	01	00	00	00	01	00	02
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
PG	00	00	00	00	01	01	02
Part Time Teachers							
Ph.D.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
PG	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

26. Emeritus, Adjunct and Visiting Professors.

	Emeritus	Adjunct	Visiting
Number	00	00	10

27. Chairs instituted by the university:

	Chairs
School / Department	GNLU-Microsoft IPR Chair
	GNLU-GUJCOST IPR Center of Excellence

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

Students	UG		PG		M. Ph il.	Ph.D.				Certifi cate		Diplom a		PG Diplo ma	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
From the state Where the University is located	23	22	6	3	N A	N A	0	0	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A
From other states of India	53	59	6	21			0	0							
NRI students	7	4	0	3			0	0							
Foreign students	0	0	0	0			0	0							
Total	83	85	12	27			0	0							

29. 'Unit cost' of education

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

(a) including the salary component = ₹ 1,13,638/-

(b) excluding the salary component = ₹ 69,853/-

30. Academic Staff College

- Year of establishment: Not applicable
- Number of programmes conducted (with duration): Not applicable
 - * UGC Orientation
 - * UGC Refresher
 - * University's own programmes

31. Does the university offer Distance Education Programmes (DEP)?

GNLU offers three online Diploma Courses viz., Intellectual Property, Law, Management and Policy; Internet Law and Policy; and Entrepreneurship Management and Corporate laws with an external resource partner.

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 1

Re-Assessment: Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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. - Not Applicable**36. Date of establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and dates of submission of Annual Quality Assurance Reports (AQAR). -**

The University is in the first phase of accreditation and therefore has not yet formed IQAC. However, post accreditation it will be established and finalized.

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

GNLU in collaboration with external stake holders (PSUs/Law Firms, etc.) has initiated Fellowship programme in the following areas. (2013–14):

Sr.	Name of Fellowship	Sponsoring agency	Year	Grants Received	Grant received in
1	Microsoft India fellowship in IPR	Microsoft	2013	29,93,202	2014
2	GNLU-CCEL fellowship in Real Estate Law	CCEL	2013	10,00,000	2013
3	ONGC Fellowship in International Contracts	ONGC	2013	5,00,000	2013
4	Ministry of Earth Science Fellowship in Law of the sea and Maritime Law	MOES	2013	6,76,000	2014
5	GUVNL Fellowship in Energy Law and Policy	GUVNL	2014	15,00,000	2013
6	Khaitan & Co Fellowship in Mergers & Acquisition	Khaitan & Co.	2014	15,00,000	2013

7	Hydropower developments and Environment Laws	SJVNL	2014	5,00,000	
8	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Fellowship in Manual Scavenging Law and Policies	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Limited	2014	Funds yet to receive	

Criteria - Wise Inputs

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 of GNLU finds expression in section 5 of the GNLU Act 2003, which portrays the objects of GNLU in the following words –

‘to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law and legal processes and their role in national development; to develop in the students and the research scholars a sense of responsibility to serve society in the field of law by developing skills in regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation, parliamentary practice, law reforms and such other matters; to make law and legal processes efficient instruments of social development; and to promote inter-disciplinary study of law in relation to management, technology, international co-operation and development.’

In order to fulfil the above vision, GNLU offers following five-year integrated Law Programmes at the UG Level –

- (1) B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)
- (2) B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.)
- (3) B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.)
- (4) B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)
- (5) B.S.W., LL.B. (Hons.)

The above-mentioned programmes comprise of three kinds of papers namely– ‘compulsory’, ‘optional’ and ‘seminar’ papers. Besides UG programmes, GNLU offers One-Year LL.M. programme, Ph.D. programme, and some special programmes.

All the programmes are conceived keeping in mind to provide the stake holders with *rich academic orientation and career-needs of the students (stake holders)* so that, besides making them socially responsible, the programmes develop skills in regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation, parliamentary practice, law reforms and such other matters.

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, the university does follow a systematic process for the designing and development of the curriculum. The task of developing curriculum is entrusted to an internal committee called the ‘GNLU Academic Curriculum Committee’ (ACC). Its composition is as follows –

- Convenor
- Co-Convenor

- 03 Faculty Members
- Dean, Academic Affairs (*Ex-Officio*)
- Deputy Dean, Academic Affairs (*Ex-Officio*)
- Dean, Research Department (*Ex-Officio*)
- Dean, Department of Training and Extension (*Ex-Officio*)
- Registrar (*Ex-Officio*)
- Head, Department of Arts
- Head, Department of Science and Technology
- Head, Department of Commerce and Management
- Secretary to the ACC

Curriculum development is attached highest possible degree of importance at GNLU. Papers prepared by the faculty members through ACC with the knowledge of the Director are placed before the Academic Council (AC) of the University for its approval. Faculty members design the course outline (of the subjects allocated to them by the ACC) before the beginning of each semester. Curriculum is developed through a Ten-Point RbTU document, an initiative of the University to amalgamate teaching and research. RbTU (Research based Teaching University) document, *inter alia*, involves consultation with minimum two experts; best practices of syllabi prepared by leading law schools and institutions in the world; consultation and request for guidance from leading luminaries/Nobel laureates/Magsaysay awardees/national & international law firms and PSUs.

In this process, the faculty member concerned takes inputs from professors, advocates, law firms, industry, civil society organisations as well as the students. After so developing the course outline, he/she circulates the tentative course outline to the targeted students so as to get their inputs as well. Thereafter, he/she presents the course outline so designed, on a pre-scheduled date before the faculty body that further enriches the course outline by respective inter-disciplinary feedback/suggestions. Even alumni are encouraged to give their inputs on the course outlines on the basis of their field experience.

New courses/subjects on emerging areas are introduced taking into consideration the needs of the students.

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

▪ Employability

Curriculum developed at GNLU focuses on practical components of the subjects, besides being based upon the strong theoretical foundation. One of the main objectives is to orient and train the students to real court life experience, law firms practice, etc. Certain modules in every course are dedicated exclusively towards developing practical orientation amongst the students. Keeping 'employability' aspect in view, newer subjects are introduced, such as, 'Advanced Contracts (Evolving Jurisprudence in Contract Law)', 'Infrastructure Laws', 'Service Law', 'Advanced Legal Drafting', 'Social Entrepreneurship', to name a few.

▪Innovation

At GNLU, curricula are devised incorporating inter-disciplinary approach and are taught through the same approach. Newer subjects, having thorough inter-disciplinary basis, are developed by faculty members, for instance, ‘Law and Economics’. GNLU mandates each student to study one foreign language as a compulsory course.

▪Research

RbTU, *inter alia*, requires the faculty member to—

- Include latest/leading/landmark judgments, relevant Acts and Bills for reference
- Include a list of books/articles (minimum 10)
- Include observations on at least 5 books/articles in the course outline;
- Include Inputs/insights, as appropriate, from best practices of syllabi prepared by leading law schools in the world;
- Identify and enlist forthcoming international/national conferences/seminars/workshops in the respective subject; and
- Include any emerging issue/development/area of research, related to subject; establish contacts with faculty-members of leading universities/institutes for teaching and research.

Efforts by the faculty members from the perspective of the afore-stated RbTU points lead to well researched course outlines.

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?

Curricula of all the subjects offered at GNLU are developed after duly consulting the model syllabi given, for this purpose, by the regulatory bodies namely – the UGC and the BCI. However, over and above consulting the model syllabus, GNLU has developed its own unique mechanism wherein the course outline is the outcome of a well-designed process involving consultation with various stakeholders as mentioned above.

Understanding the real and holistic functions of a university in terms of teaching and research, GNLU has conceived an ambitious concept of Research based Teaching University (RbTU), and is working hard to become a true Research based Teaching University. Under this RbTU concept, each faculty member of GNLU prepares the detailed course outline, based on his/her first in-house research and consultation with subject experts across the country and the world. The course-outline and teaching of each course includes, *inter alia*, leading judgments, legislations, and pending bills at national and state levels. Even the non-law subject faculty-members refer the legal instruments in their teaching and research. This RbTU concept ensures that it is the ‘research-based-teaching’ that can serve the true purpose of university education.

RbTU, as a process, is also reviewed and has been streamlined further. It is well appreciated and adopted by various other colleges and universities in the State of Gujarat. They have accepted the curriculum development by GNLU as model

curriculum development process.

GNLU's efforts in this regard also find support from the National Knowledge Commission's ('NKC') recommendation. The NKC recommended that law teaching must be interwoven with related contemporary issues, including international and comparative law perspectives; and that the curricula and syllabi must be based in a multidisciplinary body of social science and scientific knowledge.

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?

Every semester, curriculum of all the courses is scrutinized and revised based on the need. Curriculum drafted for this purpose is sent, apart from external professors, to the law firms and (depending upon the subject requirement) the industry/research bodies as well. Course outlines of GNLU have been appreciated by recruiters of GNLU students. It has helped students in their recruitment. GNLU courses have got positive comments during the internship of students.

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

Being a unitary institution it is not applicable. However, being appointed as the nodal agency under the Gujarat Legal Education Programme (GLEP) it extends maximum possible assistance to all the law colleges in Gujarat for enhancing their curriculum.

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).

Since GNLU is a non-affiliating university, the question is not applicable. However, being the premier and the only National Law University in the State, it extends maximum possible assistance to all the law colleges in Gujarat for enhancing their curriculum.

1.2 Academic Flexibility

1.2.1 Furnish the inventory for the following:

■ Programmes taught on campus

GNLU offers undergraduate programmes, post-graduate programme (Master of Laws), Doctoral Programme (PhD), and Special Programmes (other degree, diploma and certificate programmes/courses).

GNLU offers 5-year integrated UG programmes in five different areas:

- B.A., LL.B. (Hons.);
- B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.);
- B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.);
- B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.); and
- B.S.W., LL.B. (Hons.)

GNLU offers PG programme in Law (One-year LL.M.) in four different specializations:

- Corporate and Business Laws
- Constitutional and Administrative Law
- Intellectual Property Rights
- International and Comparative Law

GNLU offers Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Law & inter-disciplinary areas.

GNLU offers and/or had offered following Special Programmes, besides the above core programmes:

- Part-Time LL.M. (Three-Year duration)
- PG Diploma in Environmental Law (One-Year duration)
- PG Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Management (One-Year duration)
- PG Diploma in Labour Law, Labour Welfare and Personal Management (One-Year duration)

GNLU offered the following online Diploma programmes with an external facilitator:

- Diploma in Internet Law and Policy
- Diploma programme in Entrepreneurship Management and Corporate laws.
- Diploma in Intellectual Property, Law, Management and Policy
- Summer School Certificate Programme in Cyber Law and Cyber Security (ten-day duration)

▪ **Overseas programmes offered on campus:**

The undergraduate programmes and the post graduate programmes has reservation for NRI and Foreign Nationals. Candidates can take admission under the NRI category after appearing in the Common Law Admission Test conducted jointly by all the National Law Schools across India. Foreign Nationals can directly take admission.

➤ GNLU Public International Law Academy:

GNLU in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland organized the Public International Law Academy for diplomats, scholars and teachers of international law from 3 to 8 Nov 2014, at GNLU. The main objective of the academy was to create awareness and familiarise Foreign Service officers on day to day nuances of international law while dealing with contemporary issues of international law — terrorism, collective security, international criminal law, human rights and humanitarian law. The participants were from developing countries and resource persons included members of the International Law Commission and professors of international law from India, US, Australia, Austria, South Africa, China and Switzerland.

- The Hague Academy of International Law: GNLU in collaboration with the Hague Academy of International Law, the Netherlands, organised the 2013 Edition of the External Programme of the Hague Academy of International Law on 1-8

November 2013. The 2013 edition, focused on the theme of ‘Stability and Change in the Law of the Sea and Challenges for the 21st Century’ with special focus on the Indian Ocean. A total of 27 participants from India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand participated in the said programme.

- Certified Mediation Training Programme: GNLU conducted ‘*Certified Mediation Training Programme*’ in collaboration with the Bridge Mediation USA in the year 2012. Bridge Mediation (USA) is an international cross-cultural communication and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) consulting company specialised in negotiation, problem solving, mediation and business development for domestic and international businesses and individuals. Alternative Dispute Resolution and Mediation is a comprehensive course designed for professionals who work in the international legal and business environment. This course demonstrated the importance of mediation as an alternative way to resolve conflicts with the particular angle of the importance of cross-cultural communication and the benefits of being sensitive and mindful of cultural differences in international business. Concepts of mediation, internationally and nationally, cultural differences and etiquettes, and conflict analysis were discussed at length. Students had an opportunity to practice these skills and concepts in training through mock negotiations, and also analysed case studies. This training provided an opportunity for an in-depth study and analysis of the roots of mediation alternative dispute resolution methods with the focus on the international and national aspects, cross-cultural negotiation theories in international business, and the importance of shared cultural values in businesses on a practical level.
- Six-day Intensive certificate course on Law and Practice of Marine Insurance: With an aim to providing an overview of the concepts of marine insurance law and practices pertaining to ships, marine transportation of cargoes, freight and marine liabilities, GNLU conducted a six-day Intensive certificate course on Law and Practice of Marine Insurance from 11-16 August 2014. This course was specially designed to cater to the needs of various industries, such as, insurance regulators, ship-owners, traders in cargo, port authorities, classification societies, reinsurers, marine insurers, insurance brokers, protection & indemnity insurers / P&I clubs and club correspondents, marine surveyors / loss assessors, average adjusters, marine risk management consultants etc. The Course was facilitated by Prof Anthony WJ Fernandez, risk management consultant & consulting average adjuster, mediator and adjudicator of Marine Insurance Claims, who has over 49 years of experience in the Shipping Industry of which more than 36 years have been spent in the Marine Insurance matte`
- The Center for Environmental Law of GNLU, along with the United Nations Environmental Programme, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Gujarat Biodiversity Board, National Biodiversity Authority and Global Environmental Facility organised a capacity-building workshop on ‘*Role of Legal Stakeholders in Strengthening and Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act with Special Focus on ABS Provisions*’ on 27th September 2014, at the University’s campus.

- The Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies of GNLU, in collaboration with the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, organised an international conference on ***‘India’s Foreign Relations - Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean: Strengthening the Political, Economic, Security and Cultural Prospects’*** from 12-13 September 2014.
- GNLU, in collaboration with Amarchand Mangaldas & Suresh A Shroff & Co. (AMSS), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), London Court of International Arbitration-India (LCIA-India), and Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) organised an ***International Arbitration Law Seminar*** on the 28th – 29th March 2014, ***for discussing a vast range of issues pertaining to the field of arbitration especially in the changing nature of international scenario.***
- GNLU organised a two-day ***Global Symposium on Contemporary IPR Issues and Sustainable Development: A Way Forward for Cooperation between Stakeholders of Developing and Developed Countries*** during 10 - 11 December 2012, at its campus in collaboration with the George Washington University Law School (oldest law school in Washington, DC, accredited by the American Bar Association and is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools) and US INDIA Business Council (the premier business advocacy organisation representing America’s top companies investing in India, joined by global Indian companies, with an aim to deepen trade and strengthen commercial ties). In this Symposium, the discussion focused on the contemporary issues in IPR related to new technological developments and the adequacy of the present IPR laws in light of the emerging technologies. It created awareness regarding how IPR laws could be used for the general welfare of public at large through fair terms of transfer of technology and the changes required owing to the unique socio-economic conditions of India. Tackling of IPR cases by the US and Indian Courts was also focused. The whole event was web-casted.

▪ **Programmes available for colleges to choose from**

Not applicable, as GNLU is a non-affiliating University.

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

a) Core / Elective options

Under-Graduate:

At GNLU, a student studies a total of 60 papers in the entire programme. Of the 60 papers, the number of Optional Papers, Clinical Papers and Seminar Papers offered is shown as below:

- **Optional Papers: 02** (a student selects 02 Optional papers from a list of 07 optional papers offered by the University)
- **Clinical Papers: 04** (compulsory papers)
- **Seminar Papers: 04** (a student selects 04 Seminar papers from a list of 18 seminar papers offered by the University)

Post-Graduate:

For One-year LLM (PG) programme, GNLU offers total 10 papers consisting of 9 theory papers and one dissertation in each of the specializations. Out of these, three (03) papers are compulsory papers, as recommended by the UGC. GNLU offers specialization in the following areas:

- Corporate and Business Laws
- Constitutional and Administrative Law
- Intellectual Property Rights
- International and Comparative Law

b)Enrichment courses**Internship Programme:**

The purpose of the Internship Programme is to provide a planned transition from the university curriculum to a personal and professional setting in a student's area of interest. During the internship experience, the student tests the practical application of academic learning in the professional setting under the guidance and supervision of both a professional expert and a university faculty advisor. As a part of the internship experience, the student is evaluated on his/her work attributes and contributions in the assigned work or community setting.

During the period of Internship, students are required to conduct legal research, draft pleadings, briefs, opinions or other legal documents as required by the host organisation/firm/body. Internships may also involve interviewing witnesses, assisting lawyers or Judges in court, and observing court proceedings, so on and so forth.

Brief objectives of internship:

- It helps the students gain first-hand experience of a particular place of work;
- It assists students in being more receptive to market needs, and in deciding their area of specialization in future;
- It assists students in developing professional skills and a broader understanding of the legal profession and legal processes;
- It enhances students' learning of a particular area of law;
- It enables students to participate more effectively in law school classes on account of the real world experience they bring back to the classroom; and
- It makes students aware of career alternatives.

One important facet of internship is the flow of information about the place of internship. The project work and related experiences of the intern eventually get communicated to the entire batch of students through informal as well as formal means. This gives the lawyers/firms/companies/PSUs/LPOs/Banks, an opportunity to create a good perception about students and the University. They can also identify potential students for their prospective recruitments. The

University has always enjoyed extensive support from the legal profession, with the result that internships have been diverse, challenging and intense learning experiences.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives and satisfy academic programme requirements, GNLU has categorized its Internship Programme on following basis:

First Year	Non-Government Organizations
Second Year	Trial Court
Third Year	High Court/Supreme Court/Law Firms/Corporate House
Fourth Year	High Court/Supreme Court/Law Firms/Corporate House
Fifth Year	High Court/Supreme Court/Law Firms/Corporate House

Special Programmes:

GNLU offers following Special Programmes, besides the above-stated core programmes:

- Part-Time LL.M. (three-year duration)
- PG Diploma in Environmental Law (one-year duration)
- PG Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Management (one-year duration)
- PG Diploma in Labour Law, Labour Welfare and Personal Management (one-year duration)
- GNLU offered the following online Diploma programmes with an external facilitator:
 - Diploma in Internet Law and Policy
 - Diploma programme in Entrepreneurship Management and Corporate laws.
 - Diploma in Intellectual Property, Law, Management and Policy
 - Summer School Certificate Programme in Cyber Law and Cyber Security (ten-day duration)

c) Courses offered in modular form

The syllabi of all the papers are offered in modular form, with all related topics included in a module. Thus, the entire course is divided into different modules, which paves the way for learning the subject better and in more convenient way.

- Continuous Refresher/Short - Term Intensive Courses in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Taxation from Winter Semester, 2014:

GNLU started offering tailor-made short term refresher intensive courses every semester in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Taxation, an academic initiative to benefit those students who want to pursue litigation career after their graduation by senior advocates and other advocates of Gujarat High Court.

These courses are open to GNLU and Non-GNLU students, however, preference is given to GNLU students.

d)Credit accumulation and transfer facility

The grades obtained at the Foreign Universities under such programme shall be considered for being reflected in the continuous evaluation of a particular subject and the student shall appear for the End-Term examination of these subjects.

Students (UG as well as PG) participating in the Student Exchange Programme have to obtain actual number of credits from the Host University/ institution, duly signed and certified by the Host University/ institution; and the grades or marks obtained under the Student Exchange Programme are separately reflected in the transcript. The results of the grades are not considered in calculating the overall grade point obtained by the students from the courses undertaken at the University.

The credits obtained and contact hours attended by the students, in courses other than under the GNLU student exchange programme, are duly reflected upon the receipt of the original documents from the Host University/ Institute. These are considered for the purposes of exemption or waiver from any mandatory attendance, examination or grade related requirements of the University. Students seeking credit transfer, submit their case to the Academic Curriculum Committee, within 15 days of completion of such participation, for its consideration and recommendation to the Dean of the Academic Affairs, whose decision is final and binding.

e) Lateral and vertical mobility within and across programmes, courses and discipline

Not applicable.

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

GNLU has adapted three tiered approach — State, National & International — to disseminate knowledge. GNLU is slowly and steadily marching towards opening international horizon for the students and faculty. Framing of explicit policy and strategy for attracting international students is under process. However, the University does receive international students for UG and PG programmes from partner universities/institutions under ‘students exchange programme’.

MoUs with International Institutes

GNLU has MoU with the following foreign institutions:

- Bond University, Australia
- IDSE Institute, Barcelona, Spain
- University of Malaya, Malaysia
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- World Trade Institute (WTI, Bern)
- University of Rome, La Sapienza (Italy)
- Haifa University (Israel)

- Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel)
- University of Mauritius (Mauritius)
- The Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen
- The Hague University of Applied Sciences, The Hague, The Netherlands

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

The increasing focus on internationalisation of higher education has made study abroad programme an essential part of a university learning process. This significant aspect of learning is made possible at GNLU through its study abroad - student exchange program. GNLU Student Exchange Programme (GNLUSEP) is designed for international students who wish to acquire the experience of living and studying in an Indian campus through a short-term study programme. It aims at fostering international understanding among students of different nationalities by providing an excellent learning environment. Through the programme, students from overseas can pursue studies through taught courses or research in their field of interest and gain broad perspectives on different cultures and background of their peers.

Categories of GNLUSEP are listed as follows:

Student Exchange Programme: GNLUSEP applies to students who are interested to spend at least one semester and not more than one academic year at GNLU. Students enrolling under this programme are permitted to register in courses or research areas of their choice (subject to the rules and regulations governing the programme). GNLUSEP is open to all undergraduate/post graduate students from foreign universities.

Visiting Student Programme: Visiting student programme is a short term study or attachment programme with a minimum period of at least four (4) weeks to expose students to the aspects of Indian culture and traditions. The programme carries equivalent credit hours for each course. Credits accumulated at GNLU are usually transferable to the student's home university as a part of the requirements for the graduation/post-graduation.

▪GNLU Public International Law Academy: GNLU in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland organized the public international law academy for diplomats, scholars and teachers of international law from 3 to 8 Nov 2014 at GNLU (Gujarat, India). The main objective was to create awareness and familiarise Foreign Service officers on day to day nuances of international law while dealing with contemporary issues of international law — terrorism, collective security, international criminal law, human rights and humanitarian law. The participants were from developing countries and resource persons included members of the International Law Commission and professors of international law from India, US, Australia, Austria, South Africa, China, Switzerland.

▪Six-day Intensive certificate course on Law and Practice of Marine Insurance: With an aim to providing an overview of the concepts of marine insurance law and practices pertaining to ships, marine transportation of cargoes, freight and

marine liabilities, GNLU conducted a six-day Intensive certificate course on Law and Practice of Marine Insurance from 11-16 August 2014. This course was specially designed to cater to the needs of various industries, such as, insurance regulators, ship-owners, traders in cargo, port authorities, classification societies, reinsurers, marine insurers, insurance brokers, protection & indemnity insurers / P&I clubs and club correspondents, marine surveyors / loss assessors, average adjusters, marine risk management consultants etc. The Course was facilitated by Prof Anthony WJ Fernandez, risk management consultant & consulting average adjuster, mediator and adjudicator of Marine Insurance Claims, who has over 49 years of experience in the Shipping Industry of which more than 36 years have been spent in the Marine Insurance matte`

▪GNLU in collaboration with the Hague Academy of International Law, the Netherlands, organised the 2013 Edition of the External Programme of the Hague Academy of International Law on 1-8 November 2013. This programme was organised for the first time in South Asia since its inception. The Hague Academy of International Law, one of the most prestigious international law academies of in the world, since its creation in 1923 with funding received from the Carnegie Foundation in Washington, has occupied premises at the Peace Palace, alongside the highest judicial institutions, such as, the International Court of Justice and the Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. It is a centre for research and teaching in public and private international law, with the aim of further scientific and advanced studies of the legal aspects of international relations.

The 2013 Edition focused on the theme of ‘Stability and Change in the Law of the Sea and Challenges for the 21st Century’ with special focus on the Indian Ocean. A total of 27 participants from India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand participated in the said programme.

▪To attract the enrolment of international students, certain programmes or courses are being developed by the University:

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

The University offers integrated programmes like B.A., LL.B.; B.Com. LL.B.; B.Sc., LL.B.; B.B.A., LL.B.; and B.S.W., LL.B.

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?

All the programmes offered by the University are ‘self-financing programmes’.

Admissions to these programmes are done through all India entrance examinations, i.e. Common Law Admission Test (CLAT), conducted by the different National Law Universities in the order of their establishment. Based on the merit list, admission is offered.

The fees structure of the UG and PG programmes are as follows:

Fee Structure for UG Programme¹:

Type of Fees	UG	
One Time		
Admission Fee		₹ 2000
General Security Deposit (Library, Hostel, Mess etc.)		₹ 20000
Total (one time)		₹ 22000
Per Annum		
Tuition Fee – General		₹ 80000
Tuition Fee – SC/ST/PC (PWD)		₹ 60000
Tuition Fee – NRI*		12000 USD
Tuition Fee – Foreign National*		15000 USD
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee		₹ 15000
Examination Fee		₹ 5000
Academic facility Fee (Library, Computer, Internet, Moot Court, training, learning through assistance etc.)		₹ 10000
Hall of residence, canteen and other related Fees** (facility provided only from July-Oct. & Jan.-April, rooms are provided on twin sharing basis)		₹ 40000
Extra-Curricular, Adventure, Sports and Gymnasium, social and cultural activities, welfare, fees		₹ 3000₹
Total for first year	General	₹ 1,75,000/-
	SC/ST/PC (PWD)	₹ 1,55,000/-
	NRI	₹95,000/- + 12,000 USD
	Foreign National	₹95,000/- + 15,000 USD

¹ The above fee structure is only for the Academic year 2014-15 and subject to revision from time to time by the University authorities.

* All fees and payable amounts shall be paid in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India/Government of India guidelines.

* NRI & Foreign National category students' needs to pay 2000 USD as one time Development Charges.

** ₹ 6,000/- needs to be paid extra to avail single room facility without sharing.

Fee Structure for PG Programme²:

Type of Fees		PG
One Time		
Admission Fee		₹ 2000
General Security Deposit (Library, Hostel, Mess etc.)		₹ 15000
Total (one time)		₹ 17000
Per Annum		
Tuition Fee – General/SC/ST/PC(PWD)		₹ 55000
Tuition Fee – NRI*		3000 USD
Tuition Fee – Foreign National*		5000 USD
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee		₹ 15000
Examination Fee		₹ 5000
Academic facility Fee (Library, Computer, Internet, Moot Court, training, learning through assistance etc.)		₹ 10000
Hall of residence, canteen and other related Fees** (facility provided only from July-Oct. & Jan.-April, rooms are provided on twin sharing basis)		₹ 10000
Extra-Curricular, Adventure, Sports and Gymnasium, social and cultural activities, welfare, fees		₹ 3000
Total for first year	General/SC/ST/PC(PWD)	₹ 1,55,000/-
	NRI	₹ 1,00,000/- + 3,000 USD
	Foreign National	₹ 1,00,000/- + 5,000 USD

Ph.D.:

The PhD programme is intended for those qualified and intellectually outstanding candidates who wish to pursue the research work after completion of their Post-Graduation in Law. In addition, interdisciplinary research in Social Sciences/Commerce/ Science and allied subjects is also encouraged.

The admission to Ph.D. programme is done through a written test to be conducted by the University. A candidate should qualify the GNLU admission test. The results of the admission test is restricted only for that academic year. However, those students who have cleared UGC NET/SLET, CSIR (TRF) Examination GATE / CAT or any entrance

² The above fee structure is only for the Academic year 2014-15 and subject to revision from time to time by the University authorities.

* All fees and payable amounts shall be paid in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India/Government of India guidelines.

* NRI & Foreign National category students' needs to pay 2000 USD as one time Development Charges.

** ₹ 6,000/- needs to be paid extra to avail single room facility without sharing.

exam held by any central / state / or any council/ and, Teacher fellowship holders are exempted from entrance test. Similarly, those students who are admitted through entrance examination in M. Phil. Programme and have successfully passed M. Phil. Programme are also exempted from Entrance Test.

Qualification and salary of teachers:

Qualification of teachers and their salary are in accordance with the UGC norms, as applicable to the central universities.

Fee Structure for PhD Programme:

Fee Structure for the Academic Year 2014- 2015

Fees Structure for Full Time Candidate:³

Description	Amount
Application fee	1,000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Registration fee (at the time of Enrolment)	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Term Fees (Per Semester)	5000/- (Rupees Five thousand)
Facility Fees:	
Computer Lab Fees	2500/- p.a. (Rupees two thousand five hundred per annum)
Library Fee	2500/- p.a. (Rupees two thousand five hundred)
Examination fee (at the time of submission of Thesis)	15000/- (Rupees fifteen Thousand)
Late fee	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Extension of registration fee	5000/- ((Rupees five thousand)
Second viva-voce	2000/- (Rupees two thousand)
Re-enrolment fee	2500/- (Rupees two thousand five hundred)
Re- submission fees	3000/- (Rupees three thousand)
Fee for Change of topic	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)

³Note: The fees structure is subject to change from time to time with the approval of the Executive Council.

In addition to the above hostel and mess charges will be charged to the candidate.

Candidate belonging to SC/ST/OBC may be granted scholarship as per the Government norms, on application and submission of relevant documents and progress report.

Fees Structure for Part-Time Candidate:⁴

Description	Amount
Application fee	1,000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Registration fee (at the time of Enrolment)	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Term Fees (Per Semester)	5000/- (Rupees Five thousand)
Facility Fees:	
Computer Lab Fees	1000/- p.a. (Rupees two thousand five hundred per annum)
Library Fee	1000/- p.a. (Rupees two thousand five hundred)
Examination fee (at the time of submission of Thesis)	15000/- (Rupees fifteen Thousand)
Late fee	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)
Extension of registration fee	5000/- (Rupees five thousand)
Second viva-voce	2000/- (Rupees two thousand)
Re-enrolment fee	2500/- (Rupees two thousand five hundred)
Re- submission fees	3000/- (Rupees three thousand)
Fee for Change of topic	1000/- (Rupees one thousand)

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.

The university has offered through external facilitator online courses only. No course has been offered in any other distance mode.

GNLU in order to provide seamless access to sustainable, specific need-based, learner-centric quality education and training opportunities for

⁴ Note: The fees structure is subject to change from time to time with the approval of the Executive Council.

In addition to the above hostel and mess charges will be charged to the candidate.

Candidate belonging to SC/ST/OBC may be granted scholarship as per the Government norms, on application and submission of relevant documents and progress report.

continuous professional development and skill up-gradation of all and in particular in-service professionals in the legal arena will offer various academic programmes that lead to certificates, diplomas and degrees, in distance education mode.

The GNLU Centre of Distance Education would be making academic policy decisions, structure new courses and restructure existing courses from time to time. The Centre would be offering the following courses:

- Certificate Courses: Human Resource (Labour) Law, Family Law, Sports Law and Food Security & Agro-economy.
- Post Graduate Diploma Courses: Environmental Law, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Family Law and Security & Investment Law.
- A team of faculty members has already been formed for preparing the various course syllabi.
- In addition, GNLU has also offered Part-time LLM in Business and Commercial Laws.

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?

Not applicable, as GNLU is a non-affiliating University.

1.2.9 What percentage of programmes offered by the university follow:

- Annual system
- Semester system
- Trimester system

All the programmes (except Certificate Courses) offered by the University are on ‘semester system’ pattern.

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

All the undergraduate programmes (except Certificate Courses) offered by the University are ‘inter-disciplinary’.

According to the NKC, Law teaching and the curriculum must be based on a multidisciplinary body of social science and scientific knowledge; and must also be interwoven with related contemporary issues, including international and comparative law perspectives. Curriculum development should include expanding the domain of optional courses, providing deeper understanding of professional ethics, modernizing clinic courses, mainstreaming legal aid programmes and developing innovative pedagogic methods. Legal education must also be socially engaged and sensitize students on issues of social justice.

GNLU ensures that -

- (a) Faculty members for running the entire course shall design the purpose, manner and the process of running the integrated courses semester-wise with clear objective criteria of integration.

- (b) There are all infrastructural facilities available for the courses, such as, faculty for teaching the subjects concerned, laboratories needed, and other class room fixtures and fittings including the computer support.
- (c) The double degree courses are planned by the University in order to suitably integrate the programmes meaningfully.
- (d) The University causes documentary evidences and records of the above requirements in (a), (b) and (c) to be submitted to the Bar Council of India, whose inspection committee reviews the programme from time to time and provide suggestions to the University, if any.

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?

At GNLU, the curriculum is reviewed and upgraded every year. The Academic Council of the University approves the courses to be taught at both UG and PG levels. The Academic Curriculum Committee (ACC) at the University allocates subjects to faculty members based on their preference and expertise. After the subject allocation, for the purpose of preparation of course outlines, the faculty members consult subject experts, practitioners, lawyers and judges from India and overseas and incorporate the suggestions made on the courses. The faculty members go through the model curriculum of the UGC and the BCI, leading international and national universities for inputs to make the courses comprehensive and ever relevant. The recent legal developments, enactments, Bills, policies, judgments, cases and issues are included during the curriculum up-gradation. Once the tentative curriculum is designed, it is placed for deliberation before the larger body of faculty members. Justification is sought for inclusion of any topic, case, reference books, articles mentioned in the outline. Constructive and critical inputs are taken to make the curriculum knowledge-intensive. Each course outline has to mention emerging areas of research, which makes the curriculum cutting-edge and socially relevant. The interactions with alumni placed in industry or carrying on their independent profession help in assessing the needs of the marketplace and designing courses to suit those needs. These courses are effectively imparted with the help of state-of-the-art learning resources, visiting and guest faculty members and assigning the emerging research areas to students for research.

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

- Inter-disciplinary

○ **At the UG level, following new programmes have been introduced:**

- B.B.A., LL.B. (From Academic Year: 2011-12)
- B.S.W., LL.B. (From Academic Year: 2011-12)

○ **At the PG level:**

One-Year LL.M:

The National Knowledge Commission while examining the quality of legal education and research in the country recommended several steps to revamp the system towards achieving academic and professional excellence. Following it, a Round Table on Legal Education set up by the Ministry of Human Resources Development asked the UGC to examine the reform of the LL.M. Degree programme and making it a One year course like in all developed countries. An Expert Committee appointed by the UGC in 2010 submitted a report proposing one-year LL.M. programme. These guidelines were therefore being circulated so that universities fulfilling the conditions therein may prepare themselves to change over to the revised One Year LL.M. Degree course from academic year 2013-14.

In pursuance of the UGC DO No.5- 1/99(CPP-II), GNLU decided to implement One year LL.M. degree programme from the academic session 2013-2014. The guidelines for the one-year LL.M. has been prepared in compliance with the UGC directives.

Accordingly, GNLU offers specialisations in following four distinct areas:

- Corporate and Business Laws
- Constitutional and Administrative Law
- Intellectual Property Rights
- International and Comparative Law

▪ Programmes in emerging areas

GNLU has started the following special programmes in some emerging areas:

Sr. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	Status
1	Part time LL M Programme	Three years	Started
2	Diploma in Environmental Law	One Year	Started
3	Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Management	One Year	Started
4	Diploma in Labour Law, Labour Welfare and Personnel Management	One Year	Will be started shortly

5	Diploma in Internet Law and Policy (GNLU Enhelion)	One Year	Started
6	Diploma in Intellectual Property, Law, Management and Policy (GNLU Enhelion)	One Year	Started
7	Diploma programme in Entrepreneurship Management and Corporate laws. (GNLU Enhelion)	One Year	Will be started shortly
8	Summer School Certificate Program of Cyber Law & Cyber Security-2013	10 Days	Started
9	Certificate (Short-Term Refresher) Intensive Courses in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Taxation	14 Hours	Will be started shortly

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

All the courses undergo strict revision every year as mentioned above. The University follows the RbTU points rigorously.

The feedback, which is obtained from different stakeholders (present students, alumni, employer, community, industry, etc.) is given due weightage in framing the curriculum. The feedback given by students and stakeholders is the fundamental parameter for identifying shortfalls in curricular content and reinforcements needed therein.

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?

The University offers advanced and career oriented courses to all the students. The following courses/programmes have been offered regularly:

- Language Courses
- Foreign Laws Programme
- Certificate Courses
- Civil Services Training Programme
- UGC-NET coaching programme

Continuous Refresher/ Short - Term Intensive Courses in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Taxation from Winter Semester, 2014:

Beginning with the Winter Semester 2014, GNLU started offering tailor-made short term refresher intensive courses every semester in criminal procedure code, civil procedure code and taxation. This academic initiative would immensely benefit those students who want to pursue litigation career after their graduation. While GNLU offers the above courses as a part of the regular curriculum scrupulously, the said short-term courses would be provided in close collaboration with

senior advocates/other advocates from Gujarat High Court focusing on specific modules or aspects of a broader subject. For example, the short-term course on Civil Procedure Code focuses on practical aspects of appeal, review, revision and reference at High Court. Similarly, a short-term course on Direct Taxes Planning and Practice focuses on corporate tax planning, tax management, tax jurisprudence.

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?

Yes. Over and above the classroom teaching and writing skills, the students are tested in their communication and research skills in the form of presenting papers in the seminar and clinical papers — as a part of their regular academic curriculum.

Moot Court is an extracurricular activity at many law schools in which participants take part in simulated court proceedings, usually to include drafting briefs and participating in oral argument. The basic structure of a moot court competition roughly parallels what would happen in actual appellate practice. Mooting is one of the prime academic exercises promoted in GNLU. It is the policy of the University to encourage its students to participate in as many national and international moot court competitions as possible.

Besides, diverse events are organised every year to stage literary, cultural and academic talents. In addition to these, soft skill development programmes by outside experts are also arranged.

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?

‘Assessment and feedback practices should be designed to enable students to become self-regulated learners, able to monitor and evaluate the quality and impact of their own work and that of others.’

David Nicol

The purpose of feedback is to help assess the quality and efficiency in education. Feedback has been a right tool for maintaining both the academic standards of taught courses and ensuring and enhancing the quality of the student-learning experience.

Status: Yes, GNLU has a formal mechanism to obtain feedback from students regarding all the aspects of curriculum.

Mechanism: Feedback from students is collected through electronic form by sending an e-mail before the commencement of the semester and also after the end of the semester. The Director (Vice-Chancellor) of the University calls Batch Meetings, as and when he deems appropriate, wherein the students are free to express their opinion and critical

appreciation before the Director (Vice-Chancellor), Dean Academic Affairs, Registrar and Deputy Dean. In conjunction with that, the Director also invites the top ten students of each Batch to interact on all the matters pertaining to academics.

Relevance: The feedback given by students helps in improving and enhancing the quality of the academics. GNLU practices assessment based on 360⁰ principle of management. Such a system has helped the faculty-members in designing the curriculum consistent with the changes and the demands of the future.

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.

Status: Yes, the University elicits feedback on the curriculum from national and international faculty.

Mechanism: GNLU's unique concept, i.e. Research based Teaching University (RbTU) necessitates the faculty-members to send their course-outline to distinguished scholars (national and/or international) to get their academic input and comments on the course design.

Seminars, conferences, workshops, etc. are the occasions when the subject experts (including overseas experts) are invited to participate and/or deliver lectures on various topics focusing the latest trends happening in their subject area(s). This also helps the faculty members interact with them and get expert inputs on their course design.

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. Not Applicable

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

- Every faculty-member gets feedback on his/her course-outline from the entire faculty body. This happens when every faculty member presents his/her course-outline before the entire faculty body. In such a full house discussion, critical views of the faculty body make the course-design all-comprehensive, including integration of law with other disciplines.
- With the opinion of the academics, present students, alumni, various stakeholders, there is a revision of curriculum every year by the University to make it more comprehensive and consistent with the present needs and in tune with the needs and demands of the area.

- GNLU designs its curricula in accordance with the UGC and the BCI mandates, and also along-with the syllabi of other prominent National Law Universities in India. The University does take a note of curriculum design of major foreign universities for further up-gradation of its own curricula. GNLU has always maintained that its faculty should get the latest information and, for that reason, the University always encourages them to attend various training and faculty development programmes.
- The Academic Curriculum Committee (ACC), which is the chief in-house body responsible for the academics and curriculum of the University, encourages faculty-members to choose their subjects by calling the expression of interests and allocating the courses/subjects taking into consideration important factors, such as, expertise of the subject, teaching experience, quality of delivery and also the feedback provided by the students on the same.
- The University encourages the faculty-members to gain experience in the subject concerned which will help the University in the long run by introducing various new and innovative academic programmes, such as, Human Resources (Labour) Law, Sports Law, Law and Social Policy (along with Centre for Civil Society), Food Security and Agro-Economy, Security and Investment Law, Maritime Law, Law of Sea, Real Estate Law, Management of NGOs, Internet Law and Policy (along with Enhelion), and so on.
- Visiting Foreign Professor Programme is a regular and grand feature of GNLU whereby faculty-members learn the educational practices of other nations and endeavour to incorporate those good practices compatible with the needs and requirements of the students.
- GNLU has set up various committees, such as, IPSD, Equal Opportunity Cell (set up by UGC), and Competitive Exam Guidance Committee which work on the recruitment and placement, assist the students for competitive examination, invite selected candidates in UPSC, judicial services to interact with the students and to share their experience, and to motivate them.

Any other information regarding Curricular Aspects which the university would like to include.

GNLU motto ‘*ano bhadraah kratavo yantu vishvatah*’ (1.89.1 Rig-Veda, Let good thoughts come from everywhere, from the entire world) is followed in letter and spirit. Since its inception, GNLU has always endeavoured to provide quality legal education and to excel in the field by developing innovative and futuristic curricula.

Since legal education has to be socially relevant by instilling the dynamics of the society, it is important to identify the trends of development by developing the curriculum which can enhance the legal

education; hence, the focus should be the amalgamation of Teaching, Research and Training & Extension programmes which can help the students and society at large.

GNLU is the only University in the country that offers integrated programmes in Law in five streams, namely, BA, LLB (Hons); BSc, LLB (Hons); BCom, LLB (Hons); BBA, LLB (Hons); and BSW, LLB (Hons).

‘Academic Support Programme’: GNLU has initiated a creative academic programme to help students to study more in classes other than regular and scheduled teaching sessions. Christened as ‘Academic Support Programme’ (ASP), it provides platform for students to share their academic knowledge and help each other in academics. GNLU ASP acknowledges the fact that students who join the University are not in a level-playing field because of inequality in the society as a result of different socio-economic aspects. As a result, each student has a different capacity, ability and interest in their level of commitment to academics. GNLU ASP gives them an opportunity where students create, build and realise their academic potential and emerge collectively to face modern challenges of society.

ASP creates a collective academic strength for the student community. A wide variety of problems (like language, communication skills and other barriers which affect academics), faced by the students, is adequately addressed by the ASP. It also promotes social values of mutual cooperation and exchange of knowledge.

The students, as teaching assistants, help their juniors and fellow batch-mates to increase knowledge and aspiration for academics. Whenever any subject needs informal discussions other than regular classes, ASP members arranged special sessions on that particular topic taking guidance and inputs from the faculty-member of that subject. Participating students have deeply appreciated the initiative as it helped them academically and also in establishing more academic/intellectual relations with their colleagues across the university.

The other different kinds of programme which are being offered at GNLU are:

- Advanced Legal Drafting
- Certificate Course on International Contracts
- Certificate Programme in Law and Economics
- Maritime Law
- Certificate Course on Contract and Procurement Management
- Management of NGOs
- Diploma in Internet Law and Privacy
- Post Graduate Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science
- Sports Law and Management
- Certificate Course on Food Security and Agro Economy

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 university ensures the publicity and transparency in the admission process through Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) Brochure.

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).

(iv) Common entrance test conducted by state agencies and national agencies:

The Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is an all India entrance examination conducted on rotational basis by member National Law Universities (NLUs) for admissions to their under-graduate and post-graduate degree programmes (LL.B & LL.M.). The fifteen member NLUs offer a number of five-year integrated under-graduate law courses leading to B.A. LL.B., B.Sc. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B., B.S.W. LL.B., B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) degrees. While B.A. LL.B. is offered by most of the universities, B.Sc. LL.B. Course is offered by WBNUJS (Kolkata), NLU (Jodhpur) and GNLU (Gandhinagar). B.B.A. LL.B. is offered by NLU (Jodhpur), GNLU (Gandhinagar), CNLU (Patna) and NLUO (Cuttack); whereas B.S.W. LL.B. and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) degree courses are offered by GNLU (Gandhinagar) alone.

Eligibility for UG Programme:

To be eligible to appear in CLAT, a candidate should have obtained a Higher Secondary School/Intermediate (10+2) or its equivalent certificate from a recognized Board with not less than 45% marks in aggregate (40% in case of SC and ST candidates) and should be below 20 years of age (22 years in case of SC/ST and Persons with Disability (PWD) candidates). Candidates who are appearing or have appeared in the 10+2 examination and are awaiting results are also eligible to appear in the test. However, such candidates are required to have passed the qualifying examination at the time of their admission and must be able to submit proofs in support of their claims. No provisional admission shall be provided to those candidates who are not submitting the result of the qualifying examination (i.e. 10+2) at the time of admission.

Eligibility for PG Programme:

To be eligible to appear in CLAT, a candidate should have obtained a LL.B./Five-Year Integrated LL.B. degree/any other equivalent degree

from a recognized University with not less than 55% marks in aggregate (50% marks in case of SC and ST category candidates).

The pattern of entrance test for UG Programme generally followed is as below:

- Total marks: 200
- Number of multiple-choice questions of one mark each
- Duration of examination: two hours.
- Subject areas: 1) English including Comprehension,
2) General Knowledge and Current Affairs,
3) Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability),
4) Legal Aptitude, Logical Reasoning.

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

As being a unitary institution, the university does not have affiliated colleges.

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?

As the admission process is through the CLAT process, the University does not have such a procedure.

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

- * SC/ST
- * OBC
- * Women
- * Economically weaker sections

The University has been entrusted with different phases of “Remedial Coaching Schemes” at Under Graduate level for SCs/STs students and students belonging to minority communities. All the students belonging to SCs/STs and other minority communities are being informed through Notice Board and electronic-mail about the “Remedial Coaching Schemes” and an overwhelming response is being received from time to time. The classes are held before and after the regular university class hours as per the convenience of the students as well as teachers. The students have been very much responsive. The course has been arranged in such a manner that the students get the maximum exposure to various books and journals. Class notes on different subjects are provided to them. Through various repeated class works, tutorials, work-assignments, followed by group discussions and interactive sessions, students get a scope to improve their academic skills and proficiencies on language. Periodical tests are held regularly. Attendance Registers are maintained both for the students and the teachers. Periodic evaluations of teachers are also done by the students as a feedback to improve the

teaching methods. Frequent meetings and discussions among the teachers and students are held to overcome the difficulties which are faced during conducting course.

*** Persons with varied disabilities**

The equal opportunity Cell also facilitate to the multiple disabilities by providing E-books to visually handicapped students as well as faculty members. The Cell also looks after disability friendly environment particularly tri-cycle and another mode of transport facility to the students.

*** Outstanding achievers in sports and other extracurricular activities:**

Prize money, Certificates and Medals are given to the winners. Special leave also granted for those who are outstanding sports person.

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

Categories	Year 1 2011		Year 2 2012		Year 3 2013		Year 4 2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SC	06	10	10	14	23	07	13	20
ST	04	05	05	06	10	03	10	08
OBC*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
General	53	47	40	35	43	47	34	50
Others	28	29	32	29	40	50	48	48

*Note: The University does not have reservation category for OBC students.

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.

Programmes	Number of applications	Number of students admitted	Demand Ratio
UG ¹			
PG ¹			
Integrated Masters*			

M.Phil.*			
Ph.D.	15	15	100%
Integrated Ph.D.*			
Certificate Course in			
Taxation	13	13	100%
Air and Space Law	28	28	100%
International Law	38	38	100%
Criminal Procedure Code	10	10	100%
Cyber Law and Internet Security	25	25	100%
IPR and Internet Law	103	103	100%
Law and Economics	112	112	100%
Diploma			
Forensic Science and Criminology	04	04	100%
Finance Marketing and Regulations	07	07	100%
PG Diploma*			
Any other (please specify)			
Part – time LL.M.		01	

¹ The admission to the UG and PG programme of the University an all India entrance examination i.e. Common Law Admission Test, hence it does not accept applications.

*The University does not offer such programme.

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

No.

2.2 Catering to Student Diversity

2.2.1 Does the university organize 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.

Every year, immediately after the admission process is completed, the University organizes orientation and induction programmes for the newly admitted students. As a part of the Induction programme, Director, Deans, and Head of the Department give a presentation on various aspects relating to academic and non-academic activities of the University like details about the departments, programmes, and courses, besides the academic calendar of the respective year, matters relating to examination, grading system, student amenities available in the University,

scholarships, international programmes, MoUs with foreign universities, Safety Insurance, Ragging Redressal Committee, Language Laboratories etc.

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 addressed?

The University has a mechanism through which the differential requirements of the student population are analysed after admission and before the commencement of classes. The orientation programme conducted at each subject before the commencement of the teaching programme helps in understanding and assessing the knowledge base and skills of the students. The performance of students in the first and second internal tests which are a part of continuous internal assessment also helps in getting an understanding of the requirements of the student population.

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

The University achieved 100% classes and completion of syllabus of respective papers and provided additional classes to students needing additional coaching in various subjects. Under the **Academic Support Program (ASP)** – a unique program anywhere to be found among universities in India, teachers, senior students undertake special coaching classes for needy students throughout the year.

To promote the culture of mediation and train professionals and practitioners, GNLU runs mediation training programs round-the-year with the collaboration of national and international institutions and individual mediators, like Bridge Mediation, San Diego, USA. Between July 2011 and October 2013, GNLU organized Bridge Mediation Training Programme (Cross Culture) and trained around 34 students and practitioners in mediation. The GNLU has organised its second Bridge Mediation Training Programme of 40 hours with the team of Bridge Mediation, USA and Italy including Ms. Alessandra Sgubini, Mr. Stefano Cardinale, Ms. Vanessa and Anuroop Omkar (alumni of GNLU) in the month of September 2012. The Professional trainers have given their International Training to fifteen students of GNLU at GNLU campus, from 1st to 10th of September, 2012. Since Mediation and Negotiation requires a certain kind of personality and skill, the students have been selected through a written test and interview. After this training, the students became certified Mediators in Mediation & Negotiation. The Certificate allows them to practice mediation.

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?

Recognizing the potential of law as an instrument of social change, the

Legal Service Committee (LSC) operates the Legal Service Cell which functions as a 'community legal clinic' and focuses on, inter alia, the deprivation of government benefits, eviction and issues of domestic violence. The birth of the Legal Services Committee in the year 2007 is a direct result of this feeling. It was inaugurated by Justice A. R. Dave, the then Chairman of State Legal Services Authority. The committee rides on the principles of empowering the society with legal awareness and legal aid. Thus, originates the committee's motto - "Awareness, Assertion, and Action". Activities like street plays, drama performances and community legal service programmes which promote legal awareness in areas akin to environment, consumer rights, human rights, right to information and labour laws are often organized by the LSC. The Legal Service Cell stands as an epitome of effective social responsibility demonstrated by young yet socially conscientious lawyers to-be. Keeping in view with its objectives, LSC aims to promote a litigation free environment and encourage it with alternate dispute resolution mechanism.

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

GNLU facilitates experiential training by various teaching, research, extension and training activities. During the period under review, GNLU Legal Service Committee organised awareness programs on legal and judicial system in India. GNLU has allocated sufficient fund for carrying out various research, training and awareness activities and has given a dedicated Teaching and Research Associate to the Committee. With the availability of bus, GNLU plans to organise more camps and training programs for needy people across the state of Gujarat.

To remain socially relevant and learn the functioning of institutions of governance and judiciary, internship is another method to impart training to students through undertaking assignments and practical assistance to government departments, PSUs, judiciary, NGOs.

Under Continuous Clinical Legal Education Program, many students worked at the above departments and institutions on a daily or week-end basis, on top of their internship during May-June and November-December.

Academic Support Programme (ASP): It is well known that teaching is the best exercise to remember and learn the maximum content of the subject. It is also easy for students to learn from and discuss their difficulties with the almost same age of senior students. With this particular idea GNLU is running Academic Support Programme (ASP) where senior students as teaching assistants help junior students to learn better.

Round-the-year extracurricular activities such as debates, quizzes, and cultural activities, organization of sports meet and representation in various sports competitions, monthly In-House Faculty Seminars for faculty members and Debate on Leading Judgments by students. The table shows the activities undertaken by the GNLU.

2.3 Teaching-Learning Process

2.3.1 How does the university plan and organize the teaching, learning and evaluation schedules (academic calendar, teaching plan, evaluation blue print, etc.)?

In order to regulate, monitor and enhance the quality of education, Academic Curriculum Committee has been established in Gujarat National University. The Academic Curriculum Committee, consisting of experienced faculty members, initiates academic activities by coming out with the Academic calendar for every year. The academic calendar lays out the dates for the curricular and co-curricular as well as extracurricular activities to be undertaken for the given year. The Academic calendars of 2014 and 2015 is attached herewith for reference.

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?

As mentioned above, the ACC, which takes complete care of the academics, offers subjects that are to be offered for the upcoming semester and invites expression of interest from the faculty body. The ACC after due deliberation with the faculty members allots subjects to the faculties. The faculty members are required to prepare the course outline before they leave for their vacations. Latter, the ACC examines the content of the course outline prepared by the concerned faculties. After returning from the vacations, the faculties are required to make a small presentation of their course outline and methods adopted to effectively teach the course, in the class room, in front of all the other faculty members. The Vice Chancellor always chairs these sessions. The faculty body would in turn provide their inputs. The University has also evolved an indigenous method to bring out qualitative content in the course outline called RBTU (Research Based Teaching University) model. In this method the faculties of respective subjects are required to send their course outline to well-known international and national academicians and request them to provide valuable inputs to the course outline to improvise.

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.

Since ACC prepares the Academic calendar, the number of teaching days are also calculated and accordingly the course outlines are prepared whereby specific number of days are provided for completing each modules. In most of the cases the faculties complete the course, failing which extra classes and special classes are taken to see that the course is completed on schedule. For those subjects which are divided into more than one part, if the faculties fail to complete in the first part then the left out would be taken up in the beginning of the next part. The ACC have active monitoring of the completion of the syllabus. Further, the faculties

are required to submit a report relating to their academic and scholarly performance, and one of the criteria is about completion of the syllabus. Thus there is effective monitoring of the completion of the syllabus in a semester.

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.

The faculties adopt different pedagogy to make the learning more student centric. Some of which include Student presentation, Group Discussion, Dialogue, Debate and Dialectical method, Case study, Documentaries and movies. Apart from this Moot court has been made compulsory in the first year to make them understand the intricacies of the law. The University has established Students Activities Cell to institutionalize the learning process in a more liberal manner by organizing academic events along with other events.

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

The University has a centralized policy for inviting experts in the respective areas of subject. For this purpose GEXTRA has been established. A senior faculty heads this particular department. The faculties at the time of making presentation of their respective course are mandated to identify experts in their field and are required to call them for delivering lectures. The names that are identified as experts are given to the GEXTRA for making all the necessary arrangement for their accommodation and travel. The university also invites distinguished scholars from institutions of repute to deliver lectures. The University also has MOU's with various universities that promotes Faculty Exchange and student's exchange. Faculty exchange brings in variety of scholars from foreign university and provides a platform for the students to expose to international standards.

The list of Faculties from foreign university are attached herewith.

The list of University with which MOU are signed have been attached herewith.

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

The university has an advanced e learning resources for the students. The University has subscribed to well-known e learning resources like JSTOR, Hein online, Westlaw, Manupatra, EPW, Oxford, Cambridge, SCC etc. for providing the best of the journals and e- learning material at the disposal of the students. The library also provides for remote access to all these facilities to its students and faculties to avail these facilities beyond the University campus. The university has one of the best ICT facilities for the e learning resources.

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?

As explained in the point 2.3.6., the faculties are given access to all the above mentioned e-resources to prepare for the class room teaching. The facilities like Skype is excellently used to receive lectures delivered by Prof's from foreign universities. The use of PDC is allowed to promote remote learning and the students are given access to it. Mobile though prohibited inside the class room but its use is well acknowledged for sending materials to the students. Open education resources though not developed by the institution as such but students are made available these resources. This university has the facility of virtual class/laboratories, e-learning, mobile education and facility of INFLIBNET to access free e-books and e-journals.

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?

The university has identified the importance of the open source in education process and would be taking step in the near future to establish a separate body.

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

The University being residential, it is mandated to provide Wi Fi facility all-round the campus for the students. The internet facilities are made available to the students in the academic block. Admin Block, Canteen and Hostels including the Library. The facility is 24x7 and moreover the students are allowed to contact the faculties at any time.

2.3.10 Is there a provision for the services of counsellors / 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.

Apart from teaching the faculties also act as counsellors and mentors and advisors. The mentoring is institutionalized and it is mandated to have a compulsory mentorship meeting with the students at least once in every month. Every faculty is given a specific number of students with whom he shall interact to provide guidance professionally and personally. The parents of the students are also informed about the mentorship meeting. Further, the students are allowed to interact with the faculties at any time for guidance.

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?

The faculties while making their course outline before the faculty body provide details of the various innovative methods to be adopted to make teaching and learning process simple. Some of the innovative methods used by the faculties are Power Point Presentation, Documentaries, Debate and Dialogue. Student's participation including presentation from them is also encouraged. The results have been very appreciated by the students.

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

The students, as part of their curricular activities, are allowed to prepare projects of their interest in respective subjects. Further, the students are encouraged to participate in national and international seminars and conferences to showcase their creativity. In order to instill scientific temper, the university, every year, conducts various activities which include sports, quizzing, dance and drama, debate etc. Since the students come from different regions of India, the hostel rooms are allotted in an impartial manner to encourage national integration rather regional alignment.

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?

As part of their continuous evaluation for all LL.B (Hons.) and LL.M. programme, it is compulsory for the students to submit a project in all the subjects.

- * 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:

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?

The University has well qualified Human resource to meet the requirement of curriculum.

23 Law Faculty
15 Non Law Faculty
5 Teaching research associates
4 Research Chairs
10 Visiting Faculty
7 Honorary Professor

Thus when compared to other National Law University, there are sufficient qualified Human Resource. In case of any exigencies there are possibilities of engaging guest faculty.

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?

The university has provided ICT facilities to students and faculties. There are qualified personal in the ICT who cater to the requirements of the faculty members. Over and above, every faculty has been provided with a desktop and internet facilities. They have access to e sources through PDC server and can prepare computer aided teaching material.

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?

Yes, The University has a mechanism to evaluate teachers by the students. Once the semester gets over, the students are given 5 point scale to evaluate the performance of the faculties. The question that the students are required to answer to evaluate the faculties are as follows;

1. *Do you think faculty member has organized the modules, course structure and evaluations appropriately?*
2. *Is the class-room environment interactive, and does the faculty member allow/encourage students to ask questions, and does he/she respond appropriately to questions asked?*
3. *Is the faculty member well prepared for the class, and delivers planned, organized, coherent and relevant contents during class-room teaching?*
4. *Does the faculty member communicate effectively, clearly and involve students of all capabilities and learning abilities, and creates an atmosphere conducive to learning?*
5. *Is the course content current, accurate, relevant and intellectually wide, deep and broad and contextually significant?*
6. *Does the faculty member stimulate students to think independently, creatively and encourage them to analyze and critically evaluate ideas, and is innovative in his/her approach in delivering the content?*
7. *Does the faculty member use teaching aids/technology effectively to enhance the learning process?*
8. *Does the faculty member provide practical, real life examples and draws inferences from models/examples, and brings useful analogies?*
9. *Does the faculty member give clear, specific instructions about his/her expectations for periodical evaluations/assignments/exams?*

10. *Is the faculty member able to manage the class room environment effectively, hold attention and control the momentum of class room proceedings?*
11. *Whether the faculty member is able to complete the syllabus properly?*
12. *Whether the faculty member designs the scheme of internal evaluation and prepare the Question Paper as per the requirement of the request?*
13. *Suggestion*

The inputs of the students are compiled and are given to the concerned faculties with the expert opinion of the Vice Chancellor. The inputs are seriously deliberated in order to improvise the teaching of the faculties.

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?

GNLU introduced performance management appraisal system in 2009. Since the inception, every year, faculty prepares and discusses their work plan with other colleagues and makes presentation on the achievement and development at the end of the year. This well-institutionalised system discusses, contributes, monitors and assesses the annual performance management appraisal and ensures accountability of the faculty towards the university as well as enables the University to learn and nurture their legitimate expectations and aspirations. The system also enables to provide recommendation on top performers in the faculty for the Annual GNLU Best Faculty Award and Annual GNLU Outstanding Research and other recognitions.

2.4.2 Furnish details of the faculty

Highest qualification	Professor		Associate Professor		Assistant Professor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent teachers							
D.Sc./D.Litt.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ph.D.	00	02	02	01	07	04	17
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	03	02	05
PG	00	00	00	00	12	04	16
Temporary teachers							
Ph.D.	01	00	00	00	01	00	02
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
PG	00	00	00	00	01	01	02
Part-time teachers							
Ph.D.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
M.Phil.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
PG	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

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

The University encourages diversity in its faculty recruitment. New faculty recruitment is advertised on University website, national Newspapers etc. The recruitment is done as per the UGC norms which are highly encouraged to join the university, so that the university has rich and diversified pool of expertise.

Department / School	% of faculty from the same university	% of faculty from other universities within the State	% of faculty from other universities outside the State	% of faculty from other countries
Law	3.85	23.08	73.08	0.00
Arts	0.00	62.50	37.50	0.00
Commerce & Management	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Science & Technology	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

2.4.4 How does the university ensure that qualified faculty are appointed for new programmes/emerging areas of study (Bio-technology, Bio-informatics, 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?

The vacant faculty positions are given wide publicity through advertisement in leading national newspapers. The same is also put on the university website. Selections are made strictly in accordance with UGC norms and qualifications by Selection Committees, constituted as per guidelines prescribed by these Executive Council.

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

- Visiting Faculty : 30 (approximately).
- Honorary Professors: 7

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.)?

The academic department carried out extensive planning and developed teaching, research, extension and training activities in consultation with other departments and external institutions, as required, to deliver quality and effective public and private services of the GNLU and achieve the GNLU vision. The University continued to promote faculty activities nationally and internationally by exchange program, participation in

conferences and research seminars. GNLU faculty provided input to academic and research deliverables in various accreditation processes, requested by the Bar Council of India, the University Grants Commission, among others.

2.4.7 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.)?

The academic department carried out extensive planning and developed teaching, research, extension and training activities in consultation with other departments and external institutions, as required, to deliver quality and effective public and private services of the GNLU and achieve the GNLU vision. The University continued to promote faculty activities nationally and internationally by exchange program, participation in conferences and research seminars. GNLU faculty provided input to academic and research deliverables in various accreditation processes, requested by the Bar Council of India, the University Grants Commission, among others.

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

To promote, recognize and reward excellence in academic and administrative activities, GNLU has awarded following employees as the best teaching and the best nonteaching Staff award of the year 2011 on 8th foundation day of the GNLU;

Best Teaching Staff Award

- Dr. Mamata Biswal, Professor of Law
- Dr. Thomas Mathew, Associate Professor of Science and Technology.
- Dr Ravindra Kumar Singh, Assistant Professor of Law.
- Mr. Viral Pandya, Asst. Professor of Commerce and Management.
- Dr William Nunes, Assistant Professor of Political Science.
- Mr Girish R., Assistant Professor of Law
- Dr Bindu Vijay, Assistant Professor of Science and Technology

2.4.9 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
Refresher courses	07
HRD programmes	00
Orientation programmes	10
Staff training conducted by the university	19
Staff training conducted by other institutions	16
Summer / Winter schools, workshops, etc.	31

2.4.10 What percentage of the faculty have

- * been invited as resource persons in Workshops/Seminars/ Conferences organized by External professional agencies? - 100%
- * participated in external Workshops / Seminars / Conferences recognized by national /international professional bodies? - 100%
- * presented papers in Workshops / Seminars / Conferences conducted or recognized by professional agencies? - - 100%
- * teaching experience in other universities / national institutions and other institutions? – 100%
- * industrial engagement? – 70%
- * international experience in teaching? – 40%

2.4.11 How often does the university organize 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?

GNLU introduced performance management appraisal system in 2009. Since the inception, every year, faculty prepares and discusses their work plan with other colleagues and makes presentation on the achievement and development at the end of the year. This well-institutionalized system discusses, contributes, monitors and assesses the annual performance management appraisal and ensures accountability of the faculty towards the university as well as enables the University to learn and nurture their legitimate expectations and aspirations. The system also enables to provide recommendation on top performers in the faculty for the Annual GNLU Best Faculty Award and Annual GNLU Outstanding Research and other recognitions.

The Dean and the Deputy Dean of the Academic Department acted as Chief and Deputy Planners and provided guidance and monitored the resource mobilization policy and output to carry out various research, extension and training programmes. Faculty members are encouraged to undertake training and extension activity as part of their overall responsibility, although the core emphasis remains on teaching. With the assistance of Teaching and Research Associates and Student Research Associates, GNLU undertook the following training and extension activities during 2012. All these activities are funded from the regular budget, external funding and registration fees.

2.4.11 Does the university have a mechanism to encourage

*** Mobility of faculty between universities for teaching?**

Many faculty delivered lectures at various universities and institutions in Gujarat and the country as a whole, under the **External Engagement Program**. Under this Program, faculty are encouraged to participate in teaching, research and extension activities outside the GNLU. The list of participation provided hereunder shows impressive achievements of the faculty. GNLU provides financial, special leave and such other incentives

or facilities to encourage faculty development through such programs.

*** Faculty exchange programmes with national and international bodies?**

The University continued to promote faculty activities nationally and internationally by exchange program, participation in conferences and research seminars. GNLU faculty provided input to academic and research deliverables in various accreditation processes, requested by the Bar Council of India, the University Grants Commission, among others.

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

GNLU is in the process of finalising MoUs with Université Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV, Bordeaux, France and University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, U.S. GNLU also actively collaborates with the various Universities/institutions in and around Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad for exchange of faculty, research and joint Diploma courses. NLU exchange programme is also initiated and approved by Executive Council.

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?

In our University, at the beginning of the each semester the students and parents are informed about the evaluation process, the examination patterns, etc. through Orientation session. All such information is also available on the university website. The exam division very proactively responds to queries from all stakeholders either through emails, telephones or other means.

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.

The University follows a semester pattern for both UG as well as PG courses. There are mainly two components of evaluation viz. Periodical evaluations spread throughout the semester and end semester exams at the end of each semester and each component has max. 50 marks. The periodical evaluations help all stakeholders to have a clear understanding of the academic progress of the student.

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.).

The University declares the dates of the examination and declaration of results before the commencement of the year, and strictly adheres to that date. The results are usually declared within 25 working days from the completion of the last exam. All university results are published on our website and students can access them by logging in their registration numbers. The exam division is working towards making all results also

available via SMS for those students and parents who do not have access to IT services.

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?

The University has implemented the bar-coding system on each answer script.

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 Examination and Evaluation Management Division of the university performs the tasks of generating attendance sheet, examination result, certification, managing logistics and examination material etc. The Exam Committee performs flying squad duties during exams to ensure a fair examination process.

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

University believes in continuous self-assessment of its programs including Ph.D. program and hence depending upon the need and the guidelines specified by the UGC from time to time reforms are being made.

2.5.7 Has the university created any provision for including the name of the college in the degree certificate? Not Applicable

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

The exam committee of the University constituted by the Director looks after the cases of grievances with reference to examinations.

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 a dedicated head for the exam division along with the required number of qualified staff in different cadre.

There is also an exam committee comprising of senior faculty members along with the Registrar and Dean who work in close collaboration with the division and give recommendations from time to time to improvise functioning of the division.

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 students are not only made to learn the law but are also taught attribute that make them socially responsible, professionally efficient and intellectually competent. During their 5 year programme they are made to participate in various social service activities. The university has a Legal Service Cell which organizes programmes to make the public aware of the law. In all these activities students actively participate in it. Further, the progress of it are monitored by the faculties and other staff. The University also has Internship and Placement Department that monitors the progress of the students in their firms. The Alumni association also has developed a strong bond with the students and monitors their progress.

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?

The outcomes of the academic programme are clearly stated at the time of the admission. It is further carried on in the day to day course that are taught in the class. The faculty make it a point to mention the significance of learning a concerned subject and its probable use in the future. The course outline and the Research Based Teaching University presentation provides for the outcome. Further, the university provides for certificate course on certain subjects that are useful for the students once they pass out. The University also arranges orientation programme for the student and staff to make them aware of academic programme.

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

The faculties are very much aware of the outcomes of the concerned subjects. Firstly, they undertake the task of accomplishing for a strong theoretical understanding of the subjects. Secondly, the courses are taught through different methods, that suits the subject, and most of the faculties undertake case study methods to make the students aware of the intricacies in the law and the way it is implemented. Lastly, the University has, in recent years, taken a proactive step in understanding the subject's not in isolation but through interdisciplinary approach like for e.g. Law and Economics, Sociology and Law, Politics and Law, Accountings and Law, Science and Law. The students are prepared in such a way to make the best of the market driven subjects.

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

The University has in place a proper system to collect and analyses the data on students learning outcomes. The system is somewhat like this, the evaluation of student learning outcomes are divided into continuous evaluation and end term exams. The continuous evaluation is through

Projects, Group Discussion, Internal Test and presentation and the end term evaluation is through an end term exam. The students are provided with score sheets and a Student Performance Appraisal report is sent to the parents of all the students. The University provides all round support to the students for overcoming the barriers of learning and also institutionalized an innovative mechanism called as Academic Support Programme to students who need special attention.

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?

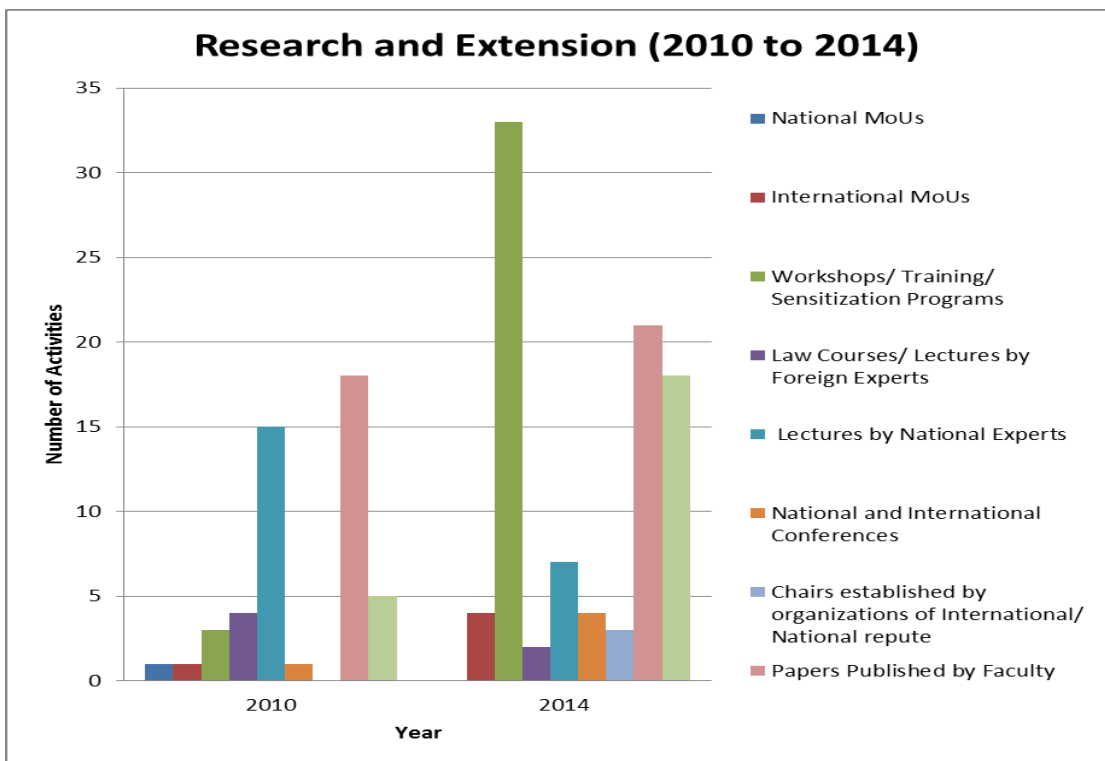
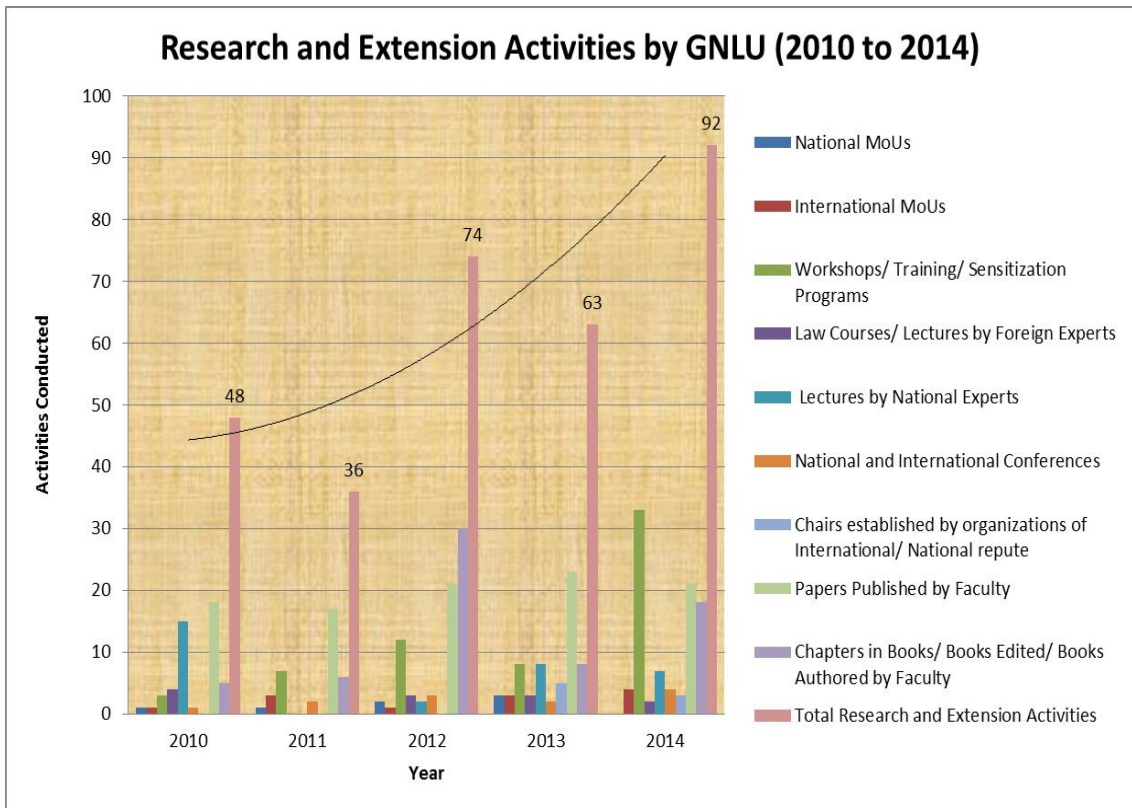
Other than traditional method of class room teaching, firstly, the students are enrolled for Academic support programme, secondly, the students are provided by online resources 24x7, thirdly thirdly, the students are provided with faculty mentors for overall enhancement of their personality fourthly, the students are given opportunity twice before being detained for the purpose of clearing the papers. lastly, Student exchange programmes are promoted so that the students are exposed to the rigours of international standards of legal education and to compete globally with the best of the institutions.

Any other information regarding Teaching, Learning and Evaluation which the university would like to include.

The university is building smart class rooms and would be fully functional in a couple of months. More and more student centric learning methods are being deliberated to make the student accessible to the knowledge. The university is mooted innovative evaluation method to make the academic process more rigorous to maintain the standards of a quality education.

CRITERION III: RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

SUMMARY REPORT



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.

Yes, the University has the research Council.

The Composition is as under

- (1) Chair-Dr. Ranita Nagar
- (2) Member -Prof. Shobhalata V Udupudi
- (3) Member-Dr Ambati Nageswara Rao
- (4) Member-Dr Joshua Aston

A few recommendations implemented and their impacts are:

- National and International Experts on GNLU Research Advisory Board.
- National and International institutional collaboration. (See 3.16)

3.1.2 Following are the impacts of the above:

- Development of niche disciplines of specialization.
- Specialised knowledge of students' helps them in acquiring internships and placements.
- Enriches research and publications.
- Helps the students to acquire admission for Post-graduate studies at the best global Law Universities

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

Being a unitary institution there are no affiliated colleges.

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

- Faculty is encouraged to organise and attend important Conferences and Seminars so that the best exposure with regard to the most relevant academic debates are understood.
- University has established following Centres of excellence (mention) where independent relevant research or research in collaboration with external bodies can be undertaken.
 - a) Centre for Food Security and Agro Economy
 - b) Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies
 - c) Centre for Sports Law
 - d) Centre for Private International Law
 - e) Centre for Environmental Law
 - f) Centre for Banking Investment and Taxation
 - g) Centre for Public International Law

- h) Centre for Business and Public Policy
- i) Centre for Constitutional & Administrative Law
- j) Centre for Corporate and Competition Law
 - University facilitates the research by appointing TRA's and fellows who contribute to the research being undertaken by the faculty. The University initiates and develops liaison with ministries, Universities and research organisations so that faculty have a ready access to resources in order to enrich their research.

***advancing funds for sanctioned projects**

Yes, the University does advance funds in case of requirement.

***providing seed money:**

Yes, the University provides seed money for various teaching, research, training and extension activities expected to be carried out in preceding year through budgeting.

***simplification of procedures related to sanctions /**

purchases to be made by the investigators :

The University has full functioning Budget, accounts and Finance department which ensures smooth functioning of all financial transactions / procedures/ sanctions etc. duly monitored by University officials and Finance Committee.

***autonomy to the principal investigator/coordinator for utilizing overhead charges**

Yes the Principle Coordinator is fully empowered in terms of research and implementation of the scheme.

***timely release of grants: Yes.**

*** timely auditing :**

Yes, the University follows three layered audit system i.e.

(1)Quality Audit:

1.Finance Audit: S. Mishra (Chair), L. Rabari, P. Khatri (Secretary)

2.Exam Audit: A. Tomar (Chair), M. Biswal, R. Nagar, R. Panth (Secretary)

3.Procurement: R. Singh (Chair), V. Vaghela, K. Thaker, N. Vyas (Secretary)

4.Recruitment, Appointments, Benefits and Entitlements: V.Pandya (Chair), R. Dave, D. Tyagi, A. Dave (Secretary)

5.Hostel Administration: F. Sakkarnikar (Chair), S. Jadav, P. Vyas (Secretary)

6.Security: P. Dube (Chair), S. Chudasama, S. Sivamanithan, B. Chawda (Secretary)

7.Mess: D. Patel (Chair), Girish R, N. Buch, P. Champavat (Secretary)

8.Housekeeping: T. Sebastian (Chair), J. Chandra, M. Buch, K.

Swaminadhan (Secretary)
9.Academic Audit: R. Singh (Chair), A. Verma, V. Pandya

(2) Statutory Audit:

The University auditor conducts the Statutory Audit on regular basis

(3) CAG Audit: Government agency audits books of account of University on yearly basis

***submission of utilization certificate to the funding authorities**

Yes, University strictly adheres to submission guidelines of fund utilization certificate to the funding authorities like Central agencies (UGC, NCPCR, ONGC etc.), State agencies (Govt. Departments), PSUs (GUVNL, GIDC, GMDC etc.) on completion of sponsored activity.

3.1.4 How is interdisciplinary research promoted?

***Between/among different departments /schools of the University and – Among the different faculty members of the University.**

The interdisciplinary research is promoted in the following way between different departments/schools and amongst faculty members and students.

- Students from first year onwards have to carry out research work as a part of their curriculum (seminar paper / continuous evaluation, research projects etc.).Furthermore, students are offered internal credit for various researches carried out by them during their academic stay in the University (Law, Science, Commerce, Management, Arts, sociology etc.)
- Faculty members are encouraged to attend and organise conferences and seminars on interdisciplinary areas publish papers on Interdisciplinary research.
- Faculty members are encouraged to conduct specialised courses on interdisciplinary studies.
- Students are also encouraged to attend the special courses as credit programs on interdisciplinary studies and to write and publish papers on Interdisciplinary research.
- Faculty and students are facilitated to attend interdisciplinary courses at Universities, both at the national as well as international level.
- **Interdepartmental:** Law and Economics, Law and Sociology, Legal History, Law and Science and Technology, Law and Social work, Law and Commerce, Law and Management.

*** Collaboration with national/international institutes / industries.**

University encourages students and teachers of University to participate in student / faculty exchange programme in both ways i.e. sponsored by UGC as well as sponsored by University as per the terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with various national international institutes / industries. The details of MoUs are as under:

National MoUs• **Institution**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar	2009
2	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar	2010
3	CUTs Institute for Regulation and Competition (CIRC), New Delhi	2011
4	Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	2012
5	Indian Institute of Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	2012
6	H.K.School of Foreign Languages(HSF), Ahmedabad	2013

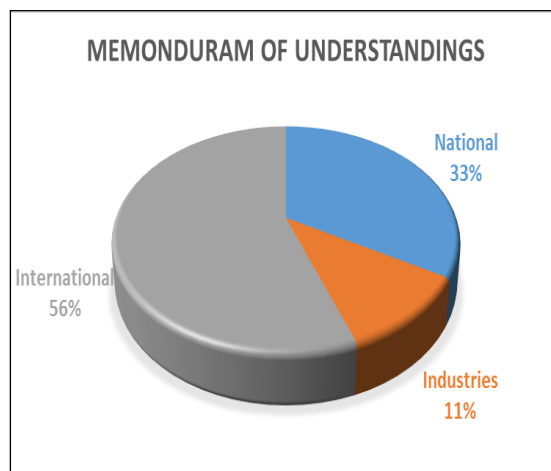
• **Industries**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Sports Law India, New Delhi (for Hague International Sports Academy)	2013
2	Enhelion Knowledge Ventures Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2013

International MoUs:• **Institutions**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Bond University, Australia	2006
2	The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Switzerland	2010
3	The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands	2011
4	University of Mauritius	2011
5	The University of Copenhagen	2011
6	University of Cologne, Germany	2012
7	University of Montesquieu, France	2013
8	Vietnam National University of Ho Chi Minh City	2013
9	University Paris Ouest Nanterrela Defense	2013
10	Osaka University, Japan	2014

Year	No. of National MoUs	No. of MoUs with Industry partners	No. of International MoUs
2009	1	-	1
2010	1	-	1
2011	1	-	3
2012	2	-	1
2013	1	2	3
2014	-	-	1
Total	6	2	10



Student exchange programme:

The following students have visited abroad under the student exchange programme;

1. Ms. Suparna Das (University of Copenhagen) (2011)
2. Mr. Kapil Choudhary (University of Copenhagen) (2011)
3. Mr. Ratnesh Kumar Srivastava (University of Cologne) (2012)
4. Mr. Brajesh Gupta (University of Cologne) (2012)
5. Ms. Khushboo Katurka (University of Copenhagen) (2013)
6. Ms. Krittika Singh (University of Copenhagen) (2013)

Year	No. of students under Exchange Program
2011	2
2012	2
2013	2
Total	6

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

The University follows a three tier pattern i.e. Teaching, Research, and Training & Extension as a part of Research. The University on timely basis organizes Conference / Seminars / Workshops / Training Programme.

Following are the workshops/training/sensitization programmes conducted by the University:

Sr. No.	Year	Name of the workshops/training/sensitization programmes
1	2010	National Seminar on the Emerging Issues in the Indian Legal Industry: The Road Ahead on 5th September 2010
2		Legislative Drafting Training Workshop for Western States of India from 29th September to 3rd October 2010
3		Teacher Training Program on 29th December 2010
4	2011	“Media and Law Training Programme (MLTP)” for journalists and media people
5		Mediation Training Programme (MTP)” for the mediators and advocates
6		Legislative Drafting Training Programme (LDTW)” for the draftsmen of the Legislative Assemblies of various states of India
7		Bar Council of Gujarat Advocates Academy Training” for advocates
8		Training Programmes for the IGP and the DSP level officers in collaboration with the Home Department, Government of India.
9		Training Programmes for the Prison Officers in collaboration with IG, Prison and BPRD from 9 th to 11 th September and 12 th to 15 th September 2011
10		The third and final Training program for Prison Officers on Human Rights in Prison Management from 15 th to 17 th October 2011
11	2012	Legislative Drafting Training Programme (LDTW) from 25 th to 29 th January 2012
12		International Seminar on “Journey of Women Empowerment: Miles to go” on 24 th and 25 th March 2012
13		Workshop on “Managing Intellectual Property: Concept To Commercialization!” on 9 th April 2012
14		Training workshop on "Investment in Financial Market" on 13 th April 2012
15		GNLU-IIFS Summer School - Insurance Laws and Practice from 16 th to 30 th June 2012

16		Alternative Dispute Resolution (Mediation) Course from 1 st to 10 th September 2012
17		National Workshop on Research Methodology from 5 th to 9 th September 2012
18		Six Days “Vertical Interaction Programme for Prison Officers” in collaboration with BPRD from 18 th to 23 rd September 2012
19		Two day State Level Training Programme for Civil Service and Judiciary Exam on 15 th and 16 th September 2012
20		One Day Inter NLU Seminar On “Corporate Laws: Contemporary Issues & Challenges”- Scrutinizing the Investor’s Protection in the Indian Perspective on 13 th October 2012
21		Winter School Certificate Program on Cyber Law and Cyber Security from 6 th to 15 th December 2012
22		Global Symposium on "Contemporary IPR Issues and Sustainable Development: A Way Forward for Cooperation between Stakeholders of Developing and Developed Countries on 10 th and 11 th December 2012
23	2013	Half Day Training Programme on “A Supervisable Template for Responding to Prior Art Rejections before the United States Patent and Trademark Office” on 28 th January 2013
24		2 days State Level Training Programme The Fundamentals of Criminal law on 16 th and 17 th March 2013
25		Certificate Course on Advance Issues and Practices of Law of Seas and Maritime Laws from 25 th March to 8 th April 2013
26		Certificate Course on Law and Economics from 15 th to 24 th February 2013
27		Certificate Course Issues of International Law for Foreign Service Officers of Developing Nations from 10 th to 15 th March 2013
28		GNLU Certificate Course on "Corporate Governance" from 5 th to 10 th August
29		Legal Department Training for Assistant Public Prosecutors from 18 th to 21 st December 2014
30	2014	Legal Department Training for Assistant Public Prosecutors from 7 th to 10 th January 2014
31		Intensive Certificate Course on Maritime Security Laws from 19 th to 21 st January 2014
32		Legal Department Training for Assistant Public Prosecutors from 20 th to 23 rd January 2014
33		Advance Certificate Course on Law and Economics on 20 th and 21 st January 2014

34	2014	Seminar on International Arbitration Law from 10th to 16th February 2014
35		Legal Department Training for Assistant Public Prosecutors from 18th to 21st February
36		Seminar on Real Estate Laws on 1st March 2014
37		"Two Days State Level Training Programme for Civil Services Examinations on General Studies (Economics)" on 1st and 2nd March 2014
38		Legal Department Training for Assistant Public Prosecutors from 3rd to 6th March 2014
39		Seminar on International Arbitration Law on 28th and 29th March 2014
40		GNLU-INTEL Training Workshop on "Innovation, Patents, and Trade Secrets for MSMEs in IT/ITES Sector in Gujarat"-05 April, 2014
41		Seminar on "Legal Careers in Financial Markets" In association with BSE, Mumbai & IIFS, Ahmadabad on 21st July 2014
42		Fishermen Legal Regulatory Framework Awareness Workshop"-08 August, 2014
43		Certificate Course on Law & Practice of Marine Insurance from 11th to 16th August 2014
44		Certificate Courses in "International Humanitarian Law from 25th August to 4th September 2014
45		Half day Capacity Building Workshop on 'Role of Legal stakeholders in Strengthening and Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act with Special Focus on ABS Provisions'-27 September, 2014
46		Management Training Programme for executives of Power Grid Corporation from 23rd to 25th September 2014
47		Half day Capacity Building Workshop on 'Role of Legal stakeholders in Strengthening and Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act with Special Focus on ABS Provisions' on 27th September 2014
48		2014
49	Certificate course in "An Introduction to International Investment Law" from 1st to 29th September 2014	
50	Certificate Course on "Sports Law and Management on 6th, 7th and 8th September 2014.	
51	Certificate course on "International Air & Space Law" from 12th to 24th September 2014	
52	"India's Foreign Relations - Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean: Strengthening the Political, Economic, Security and Cultural Prospects" seminar on India's Foreign Relations South East Asia on	

		13th and 14th September 2014
53		Half Day Workshop "Ancient Legal heritage and its Relevance in present time" on 18th September 2014
54		One Day training programme For G.S (Geography) on 21st September 2014
55		Capsule Course on Practical Aspects of M&A Deal –making on 26th and 27th September 2014.
56	2014	Half day Capacity Building Workshop on 'Role of Legal stakeholders in Strengthening and Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act with Special Focus on ABS Provisions' on 27th September 2014.
57		One Day training programme For G.S (Geography) on 28th September 2014
58		Certificate Course on Dispute Settlement Mechanism under the ID Act 1947- Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Labour Courts and Tribunals from 29 th September to 1 st October 2014.
59		Certificate course on Contract and Procurement Management on 10 th and 11 th October 2014
60		Certificate course on International contracts from 23 rd to 25 th November 2014
61		Training Program on "Enhancement of Skill of Assistant Public Prosecutors on procedural laws as well as on Medical Jurisprudence" organized by the Legal Department, Government of Gujarat from 3 rd to 5 th December 2014
62		International Seminar On "National Symposium on Legal and Policy Framework of Indian Coastal Security - Post Lustrum of the Mumbai Attack" on 13 th December 2014

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?

GNLU invites faculties from abroad under Foreign Law Course Programme. They have conducted short-term credit courses and have taken lectures in their respective subjects.

The impacts of the visit of the eminent professors are:

- Development of niche disciplines of specialization.
- Specialised knowledge of students' helps them in acquiring internships and placements.
- Enriches research and publications.
- Helps the students to acquire admission for Post-graduate studies at the best global Law Universities
- Facilitates collaboration with foreign Universities.
- Broadens the possibilities of students for exploring LLM possibilities.

- Facilitates faculty collaborative research.

Under the scheme of faculty exchange programme and visiting foreign professor, the University invites adjunct professors of various international universities. Following are the Foreign Law Faculty Members who visited GNLU:

"Administration of Law in a Plural Legal System: The Malaysian Legal System"

Dr. Ramy Bulan, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya has dealt with the concept of 'Administration of law in Plural Legal System in context with the Malaysian Legal System' as a part of Foreign Law Course initiative at GNLU. Dr. Ramy Bulan is the first of the invitee professors from Malaysia in Foreign Law Course Program.

"Italian legal and judiciary system"

Dr. Astrid Zei, Assistant Professor at University of Rome "La Sapienza" has discussed the fundamentals of 'Italian Legal and judiciary system' to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.

"Dispute Settlement in International Trade Agreements"

Prof. Tomar Brude, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law and Department of International Relations at Hebrew University of Jerusalem – Israel, has conducted a short term course on "Dispute Settlement in International Trade Agreements" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.

"International Conflict Resolution"

Prof. Stefano Cardinale, Partner, Bridge Mediation – Spain, visited GNLU as a part of Foreign Law Course Program. He has dealt with a course on "Dispute Settlement in International Trade Agreements" to the final year students.

"Constitution of France, and legal and judicial system"

Dr. Anne Thida Norodom, Professor of Public International Law, University of Rouen Assas University (Paris II), Paris, France, has conducted a short term course on "Constitution of France, and legal and judicial system" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.

"Taxation and investment law of Mauritius"

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Gunpath, Department of Law, University of Mauritius, Mauritius has conducted a short term course on "Taxation and investment law of Mauritius" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.

"An overview of US legal and judicial system"

<p>Prof. Peter Crook, Faculty of Law USA, has conducted a short term course on "An overview of US legal and judicial system" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.</p>
<p>"East Asian Jurisprudence and Korean Law"</p> <p>Prof. Chongko Choi, Seoul National University, Korea has conducted a short term course on "East Asian Jurisprudence and Korean Law" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.</p>
<p>"An Introduction to German Constitutional Law"</p> <p>Prof. Michael Riegner, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Germany has conducted a short term course on "An Introduction to German Constitutional Law" to the final year students as a part of Foreign Law Course Program.</p>
<p>"Negotiation, Mediation and Creativity"</p> <p>Prof. Kandarp Mehta, Lecturer and Research Collaborator, Negotiation Unit IESE Business School has dealt with the concept of 'Negotiation, Mediation and Creativity' as a part of Foreign Law Course initiative at GNLU.</p>
<p>"French Legal and Judicial System"</p> <p>Prof. Sébastien Platon, Professor in Public Law, La Rochelle University, France has dealt with the concept of 'French Legal and Judicial System' as a part of Foreign Law Course initiative at GNLU.</p>
<p>"An Introduction to International Investment Law"</p> <p>Dr. Panayotis M. Protopsaltis, Attorney-at-Law, Athens (Greece) specializes in public international law and has given lectures at universities, conducted research and contributed to relevant publications. He has offered a certificate course on International Investment Law from September 1st 2014 – September 29, 2014.</p>
<p>"Management of NGO"</p> <p>Mr. Srinath Venugopal, Senior Unit Manager, External Relations & Media World Scout Bureau Central Office (Geneva): He conducted certificate course on Management of NGO From 10 to 14 September, 2013.</p>
<p>"World Trade Organization, Dispute settlement and Water dispute & Climate change"</p> <p>Dr. Makane Moïse MBENGUE: He holds a Ph.D. in Public International Law, summa cum laudae, from the Geneva University Law School (Switzerland). He discussed about World Trade Organization, Dispute settlement and Water dispute & Climate change at the GNLU during his stay from 24th July, 12 to 3rd August 2012. And also delivered special lecture on "The Baglihar Dam Dispute (Pakistan v. India): Involving International Lawyers in Non-Legal Disputes".</p>
<p>"Air and Space Law"</p> <p>Professor Dr. Stephan Hobe Director of the Institute of Air and Space Law, University of Cologne, Germany undertook the course on Air and</p>

Space Law at GNLU from 12th September 2014 to 24th September 2014 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.

Following are the expert lectures conducted by the University:

2010

Foreign Law Courses/Lectures

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Subject/Topic
1	Dr. Astrid Zei, Assistant Professor, P.zzale aldo Moro, Rome/Italy	Italian Legal and Judiciary System
2	Prof. Stefano Cardinale, Bridge Mediation Spain,	International Conflict Resolution
3	Dr. Tomer Broude, Faculty of Law and Department of International Relations, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem 91905	Dispute Settlement in International Trade
4	Prof. Anne-Thida Norodom, University of Rouen, France	French Law Course

National expert lectures

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Subject/Topic
1	Mr. Harshad Thaker, Retired Professor, C.U. Shah Commerce College, Ahmedabad	Public Finance
2	Mr. Pranit Nanavati, Advocate & Partner, Nanavati Associates, Ahmedabad	Intellectual Property Rights and International Trade and Business Law
3	Mr. Jigar Patel, Tax Consultant, Ahmedabad	Law of Taxation
4	Mr. Vijay Ranjan, IAS (Retd.), Retired Income Tax Commissioner, Ahmedabad	Securities & Investment Law
5	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Gunput, University of Mauritius	Mauritius Law
6	Dr. Devvarta Kumar, Associate Professor, Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar	Criminology & Penology
7	Mr. Mehul Shah, Advocate, High Court of Gujarat	Criminal Procedure Code
8	Mr. Chandrasekhar, Retired IAS Officer	Marketing Management
9	Dr. Harish Chandra Rathod, Asst. Professor of Management, Shri Jairambhai Patel Institute	Marketing Management

	of Business Management, Gandhinagar	
10	Prof. K.K Khakhar, Former HOD, Dept. of Economics, Saurashtra University	Economics and Political Science
11	Prof. Hemantkumar Shah, HoD, Shri H.K. Arts College, Ahmedabad	Economics
12	Prof. N.K. Pathak, Retired HoD, School of Law, Gujarat University	Law & Social Transformation
13	Ms. Dharmishta Raval, Advocate, Gujarat High Court	Banking Law and Corporate Law
14	Mr.Himanshu Vyas, Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Gujarat State.	Annual Seminar on “Indian Parliamentary and Gujarat Legislative Proceedings”
15	Mr. Harin Pathak, Member of Parliament	Overview of the recently concluded 15 th Lok Sabha.

2012

International Law Courses/Lectures

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Subject/Topic
1	Mr. Stefano Cardinale from Bridge Mediation Centre, Rome	Italian Legal and Judiciary System
2	Prof. Michael Riegner, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Germany	Introduction to German Constitutional Law
3	Mr. Umakanth Varottil, Asst. Professor of Law, National University of Singapore	Corporate Law II

National Expert Lectures

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Subject/Topic
1	Prof. Shailesh Gandhi, IIM Ahmedabad	Budgeting and Prestige Tele. Co. Case study
2	Mr. Pankaj Jain, Partner, Impact Law Ventures, Mumbai	Private Equity and Venture Capital Investment

2013

Foreign Law Course/Lecture

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Subject/topic
1	H. E. Mr Alon Ushpiz, Ambassador of Israel to India: H. E. Mr Alon Ushpiz, Ambassador of Israel to India, Ms. Orna Sagiv, Consul General of Israel in Mumbai,	“Political Development in Israel and West Asia” to the GNLU community, under the auspices of the GNLU Centre for

	Shimon Mercer-Wood Second Secretary - Political Affairs and Mr. Uri Rubinstein, Agriculture & Science (MASHAV) Counselor visited GNLU on 31st January 2013	Foreign Policy and Security Studies (GCFPSS).
2	H. E. Ms. Orna Sagiv, Consul General, Cosulate General of Israel, Mumbai: visited GNLU on 14th March, 2013	“Israel: A Land of Innovations” to the GNLU community, under the auspices of the GNLU Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies on 14th March 2013.
3	Mr. Umakanth Varottil, Asst. Professor of Law, National University of Singapore	Corporate Law II

National Expert Lecture

1	Mr. Devdas, LLM, Sports Law, Treasury Dept, Govt. of Kerala:	The centre (GCSL) had organized special lecture on one of the very important contemporary issue “Need for a Comprehensive Sports Legislation in India” on 5 April 2013.
2	Mr. Amitabh Kumar (Partner, JSagar): Mr. Amitabh Kumar (Partner, JSagar)	“How the CCI and other agencies detect the Cartels?” on 2nd March, 2013. Mr. Amitabh Kumar elucidated the practical way of understanding the formation of cartel and parameter of its recognition for any action by the concerned authority.
3	Mr. Ratneswar Prasad (Member, CCI, New Delhi)	“Role of CCI in implementation of the Competition Act, 2002,” on 1st March, 2013.
4	Mr. Manas K. Chaudhury (Partner, Khaitan & Co.)	“Evolution of Competition Law since repeal of MRTP” on 4th March, 2013.
5	Prof. Anand Teltumbde, Professor, Vinod Gupta School of Management, IIT, Kharagpur	“Marx and Ambedkar: Perspectives of Human Emancipation” on 28th March, 2013.
6	Ms. Manjula Pradeep, Executive Director, Navsarjan Trust, India	“Social Discrimination in Gujarat” on 20th March, 2013.

7	Prof. Ghanshyam Shah, National fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	“Legal Education & Equality” on 1st March, 2013.
8	Mr. Chandrasekhar (Retired IAS)	Labour Law – II
2014		
Foreign Law Course/Lecture		
	Name of Faculty	Subject
	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Gunput, University of Mauritius	International Humanitarian Law Course
	Prof. Stefano Hobe, Director of the Institute of Air and Space Law, University of Cologne, Germany	Air & Space Law

National Expert Lecture		
1	Dr. Satyabrata Maiti, former Director	DMAPR, Anand
2	Dr. Anju Pappachan, Asst. Professor	Indian Institute of Advanced Research(IAR),
3	Prof Pavan Mamidi, IIMA	"Law and Economics of Aggregation of Land: The Hold-Out Problem"
4	Mr. Jigar Patel, Tax Consultant	"The Special Session on Budget Analysis 2014"
5	By Padma Shri Dr. Ravindra Kumar	Special Lecture Series "The Gandhian Way to Structure Future Human Society & World in Crisis: Gandhian Alternative"
6	Dr. Ram Puniyani Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	"Special Lecture Series" on Contemporary Issues.
7	R. Muralidharan, Sr. Partner in Krishna & Saurastri Associates, Mediator & former Professor in NLSIU, Bangalore	"Inter-State Water Dispute"

Also GNLU has Honorary Professors on its Board, they are:

1. Prof. Biswas Urmi Nanda
2. Prof. Dholakia H.C.
3. Prof. Gandhi M.
4. Prof. Hobe Stephan
5. Prof. Jambholkar Lakshmi

6.Prof. Mehta Yogesh

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

During last year (2013-14) the University allocated Rs.35, 50,000/- which is equal to 04% of the total budget expenditure of University.

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

Being unitary institution, can be read as "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.

University offers Research Associateships to the passed out LLM students every year as well as from other discipline as well. The associates are provided environment of carrying out research in their respective area of specialization. Associates are also provided the opportunity to get familiar with actual classroom teaching environment by means of assisting core subject teacher and also assisting the faculty members in research activities.

Year-wise no. of TRAs is as follows:

Sr. No.	Year	No. of TRAs
1	2011	6
2	2012	11
3	2013	6
4	2014	4

Previously the University had only faculty in Law, Arts, Management, Sociology, and Science & Technology. Now, The University has also initiated the recruitment of Teaching and Research Associates in Law, Management and Social Work in order to provide research assistance to the faculty members.

3.1.10 What percentage of faculty have 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?

Being a new University, no teacher is eligible for the said leave.

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.

During last 5 years the University has organized various **National and International conferences**. Following are the conferences organized:

2010

Sr.	Name of Conference	Eminent Scholars/Scientist participated in the conference
1	A one-day national law University students conference on “ <i>International Courts and Tribunals: Indian/Asian Perspectives</i> ” organized by GNLU Centre for Private International Law	1.Mr Bipin Kumar, Assistant Professor, IIFT, New Delhi 2.Dr V.S. Shashtri, WTO consultant
2	Global Maritime Security and Anti-piracy Conference 2011	1. Dr. Sead Avdic Ambassador Embassy of Bosnia & Herzegovina 2. Ambassador Thomas Winkler, Chairman, Contact group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia 3. H. E. Freddie Svane Ambassador of Denmark. 4. H. E. Abdul Azeez Yoosef High Commissioner of Maldives, New Delhi
3	Conference on Surrogacy: Breaking the Silence of law : Surrogacy - Issues & Challenges	1. Hon’ble Mr. Justice A. L. Dave, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad 2. Hon’ble M`Justice Gyan Sudha Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi 3. Dr. Akhilesh Agarwal Head of Forensic Medical Department & Dr. Sudhil Kumar Professor Forensic Medicine Department, GSVM Medical College, Kanpur. 4. Hon’able Mr. Justice Mukesh R. Shah,

		<p>Judge, High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad</p> <p>5. Mr. Dr. Sripada Venkata Joga Rao, Professor of Law, National Law, School of India University, Bengaluru</p> <p>6. Ms. Fatima Ansari, Associate, ALMT Legal Advocates and Solicitors, Mumbai</p> <p>7. Mr. Rajesh Rathod, Partner UR Legal, Mumbai</p> <p>8. Ms. Urvi Rathod, Partner UR Legal, Mumbai</p> <p>9. Mr. G. R. Hari , Partner ISLC, Chennai</p> <p>10. Mr. Anshin H. Desai, Lawyer, High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad</p> <p>11. Mr. Dhaval C. Dave, Lawyer, High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad</p> <p>12. Dr. Amrapali Merchant, Professor of Sociology & Ex-Vice Chancellor, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Open University.</p>
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2012

1	Half Day Conference on Child Mal-nutrition issues	<p>1. Mr. P.K. Taneja, Principal Secretary and Commissioner (PH), Govt of Gujarat</p> <p>2. Dr. A Ganesh Kumar, Associate Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Developmental Research, Mumbai.</p> <p>3. Mr. Parshuram Ray,</p>
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		<p>Founder Director, Centre for Environment and Food Security, New Delhi.</p> <p>4. Dr. Sirimavo Nair, Foods and Nutrition department, WHO-Coordinating Centre (South East Asia), M.S. University, Vadodara.</p>
2	Banking Conference	
3	2nd GNLU International Conference on Trade and Competition Law 2012	<p>1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi R. Tripathi, Judge, High Court of Gujarat</p> <p>2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi</p> <p>3. Mr. Bipin Kumar, Consultant (Law) Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi</p> <p>4. Dr. Navneet Sharma, Director, CUTS Institute of Regulation and Competition</p> <p>5. Mr. Mohammad Samir Hussain, Reseach Schloar, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, University of Pune</p> <p>6. Prof. Dr. T.R. Subramanya, Registrar (Evaluation), Bangalore University, Bangalore</p> <p>7. Mr. Shreyas Jayasimha, Partner, AZB & Partners, Bangalore</p> <p>8. Dr. N. Lalitha, Associate Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development</p>

		<p>Research</p> <p>9.Ms. Gargi Chakrabarti, Researcher, MHRD Chair on IPR, National Law, School of University, Bangalore</p> <p>10.Dr. Harsh Pathak, Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi</p>
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2013

1	GNLU International Conference on Trade & Competition Law (GICTCL) – 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ratneshwar Prasad, Member, Competition Commission of India, New Delhi 2. Prof. Abhijit Das, Professor & Head, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi 3. Dr. K.D. Raju, Assistant Professor, Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur 4. Dr. S Chakravarthy, Advisor/Consultant on Competition Policy and Law 5. Ms. Simran Dhir, Senior Associate, S&R Associates, New Delhi 6. Mr. Manas Kumar Chaudhuri, Partner, Khaitan & Co., New Delhi. 7. Prof. Aditya Bhattacharjea, Professor, Delhi School of Economics 8. Mr. Amitabh Kumar, Partner, J. Sagar Associates, New
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		<p>Delhi.</p> <p>9. Ms. Nisha Kaur Oberoi, Partner, Amarchand & Mangaldas, Mumbai.</p> <p>10. Mr. P. Ram Kumar, Senior Associate, Dhall Law Chambers, New Delhi</p> <p>11. Mr. G.R. Bhatia, Partner and Head of Competition Law and Practice, Luthra & Luthra Law Offices, New Delhi</p> <p>12. Mr. M.M. Sharma, Partner & Head Competition Law & Policy, Vaish Associates New Delhi.</p>
2	GNLU International Conference on “Modern Corporate Laws: Understanding the Dynamism” – Within & Beyond the Legal Boundaries on 5th & 6th October, 2013.	<p>1. Mr. Ratneshwar Prasad, Ex-Member, Competition Commission of India</p> <p>2. Prof. Abhijit Das, Professor and Head, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi</p> <p>3. Mr. K.D. Raju who is Assistant Professor, Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur</p> <p>4. Dr. S Chakravarthy, Advisor/Consultant on Competition Policy and Law</p> <p>5. Ms. Simran Dhir, Senior Associate, S&R Associates, New Delhi</p> <p>6. Mr. Manas Kumar Chaudhuri, Partner, Khaitan & Co., New</p>

		<p>Delhi.</p> <p>7. Prof. Aditya Bhattacharjea, Professor, Delhi School of Economics</p> <p>8. Mr. Amitabh Kumar, Partner, J Sagar Associates, Delhi</p> <p>9. Ms. Nisha Kaur Oberoi, Partner, Amarchand Mangaldas, Mumbai</p> <p>10. Mr. P Ramkumar, Senior Associate, Dhall Law Chamber</p> <p>11. Mr. G.R. Bhatia, Partner and Head of Competition Law and Practice, Luthra and Luthra Law Offices, New Delhi</p> <p>12. Mr. M.M. Sharma, Partner and Head of Competition Law and Policy, Vaish Associates Advocates, New Delhi</p>
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2014

1	National Conference on "Strengthening Participatory Democracy and Good Governance"	<p>1. Shri Bhupendra Manubha Chudasma, Hon'ble Minister, Government of Gujarat</p> <p>2. Dr. S.Y. Quraishi, Former Chief Election Commissioner</p> <p>3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Thakker, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>4. Hon'ble M`Justice M`Ruma Pal, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>5. Prof. Gangotri</p>
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		<p>Chakraborty, Professor of Law, University of North Bengal</p> <p>6. Ms. Anita Karwal, IAS, Chief Electoral Officer, Gujarat</p> <p>7. Prof. Yogesh Mehta, Former Dean & Head, Department of Law, Suarashtra University, Rajkot</p> <p>8. Prof. N.K.Pathak, Former Director, University School of Law, Gujarat University & Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad</p> <p>9. Mr. DNNS Yadav, Director, Legal Cell, University of Lucknow,</p>
2	Technical Conference cum Workshop on Digital Library Using D Space--21 – 23 March 2014	<p>1. Mr. Ryan Harrington, Librarian, Yale Law School, USA</p> <p>2. Dr. H. Anil Kumar, Chief Librarian and Head, NICMAN, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad</p> <p>3. Dr. Mayank Trivedi, Chief Librarian, M S University of Baroda, Vadodara</p> <p>4. Dr. Priya Rai, Deputy Librarian, National Law University, Delhi</p> <p>5. Dr. Geeta Gadhavi, Head, Department of LIS, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad</p> <p>6. Mr. Shravan Kumar, Librarian, Institute for Plasma Research,</p>

		<p>Ahmedabad</p> <p>7. Mr. Yatrik Patel, Scientist-D, INFLIBNET (UGC) Centre, Ahmedabad</p> <p>8. Dr. Gayatri Doctor, Associate Professor, CEPT University, Ahmedabad</p> <p>9. Dr. Achala Munigal, Asst. Professor, Osmania University, Hyderabad</p> <p>10. Shri P.C. Shah, President, Gujarat Granthalay Seva Sangh, Ahmedabad</p>
3	One-day Conference on "International Trade Implications of National Food Security Act, 2013"-09 August, 2014.	<p>1. Dr. Sachin Kumar Sharma, Centre for WTO Studies</p> <p>2. Prof. Vijay Paul Sharma, IIM-A</p> <p>3. Dr. G. Mythili, IGIDR</p>
4	GNLU Public International Law Academy Conference November 3-8, 2014	<p>1. Mr. Gilles Rodutt, Hon'ble Minister & Deputy Head of Mission, Switzerland Embassy in India</p> <p>2. Shri Pradeepsinh Jadeja, Hon'ble Minister for Law & Justice, Government of Gujarat</p> <p>3. Justice Shri Ravi R Tripathi, Hon'ble Judge, The High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Gujarat</p>

3.2 Resource Mobilization for Research

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

The University encourages research activities and it has an established dedicated Research Department, Research Council and has constituted Student Research Development Council (SRDC). The Tentative initial

budget for the SRDC allotted is 5 lakh rupees. Research Budget is Rs.35,00,000)

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?

As on date, the University has not registered for any patents yet, but in future, University is most likely to take initiative for the patent registration.

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

The University has the following on-going research projects.

Type of Project	Year	Number	Name of the Project	Name of the funding agency	Total grant received
Major Project	2013	1	Regulatory framework for the Exploration and Exploitation of the Indian Ocean Resources	Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India.	Fund yet to receive
Minor Projects	2013	1	“Project to prepare compendium of Terrorism Related Cases”	National Investigation Agency	₹1,00,000/
Major Projects	2013	1	Violence against Dalit women – Special reference to western India	National commission for women	Total project amount is ₹5,32,000 (The amount is yet to receive)
Major Project	2014	1	conduct Compilation, Categorization and Analysis of Supreme Court and High Court Cases concerning the Right to Education of Children as envisaged under RTE Act, 2009	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	This project is awarded recently. As on today, 30% of the total project cost is received. The total cost of the project is ₹18,30,000
“	2014	1	Antarctica Act of India		Fund yet to receive
“	2014	1	Maritime Security Threats:		Fund yet to receive

			Comparative Analysis of Legal and Regulatory Provisions of India, South Africa, Singapore and Australia		
“	2014	1	National Investigative Agency	ILI	₹1,00,000
“	2014	1	Women Research Studies	NCW	Fund yet to receive

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.

GNLU has initiated the Fellowship programme from 2013 – 14 in various fields as follows

Sr	Name of Fellowship	Sponsoring agency	Year of Fellowship	Grants Received	Grant received in
1	Microsoft India fellowship in IPR	Microsoft	2013	29,93,202	2014
2	GNLU-CCEL fellowship in Real Estate Law	CCEL	2013	10,00,000	2013
3	ONGC Fellowship in International Contracts	ONGC	2013	5,00,000	2013
4	Ministry of Earth Science Fellowship in Law of the sea and Maritime Law	MOES	2013	6,76,000	2014
5	GUVNL Fellowship in Energy Law and Policy	GUVNL	2014	15,00,000	2013
6	Khaitan & Co Fellowship in Mergers & Acquisition	Khaitan & Co.	2014	15,00,000	2013
7	Hydropower developments and Environment	SJVNL	2014	5,00,000	

	Laws				
8	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Fellowship in Manual Scavenging Law and Policies	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Limited	2014	0	

Grants Received in the year:2013: ₹ 45,00,000/-

2014: ₹ 41,69,202/-

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.

Being unitary institution offering integrated degree programme, the following agencies have recognized courses of the University

- (1) Bar Council of India (Latest Recognition Certificate) (Annexure - I)
- (2) University Grants Commission (12B & 2F) – Annexure- III
- (3) Association of Indian Universities (Membership letter) - Annexure- IV

Any two significant outcomes or breakthroughs achieved by this recognition

GNLU successfully organised The National Moot Court Competition of the Bar Council of India. GNLU was the first National Law University, which was recognised by the BCI for this moot court.

3.2.6 List details of

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

The list of the details of the research projects completed and grants received are:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Amount received	Year
1	Swarnim Gujarat	₹ 5,05,000/-	2009
2	Kalpasar Project, Ministry Of Water Resources and Development and Narmada, Government of Gujarat	₹ 62,500/-	2011
3	Reducing the backlog of court cases	₹ 14,11,000/-	2012
4	Gujarat Legal Education Project	₹ 30,00,000/-	2012
5	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (BaLA)	₹ 4,50,000/-	2012
6	Project on Protection of Children from sexual offenses Bill 2010,	₹ 2,30,625/-	2012

	funded by National Commission for Protection of Children Rights, New Delhi		
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b. Inter-institutional collaborative projects and grants received

- i) All India collaboration
- ii) International

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?

The University has state-of-the-art library and subscription to e-library. Full-fledged computer lab, opened for faculty members and students.

- Library subscribes more than 2000 electronic and 150 print journals.
- The total library collection is more than 35000 volumes.
- Some of the main publishers of our electronic collections are Kluwer Publication, Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press, Taylor & Francis Publication and Hart Publications
- Under the UGC INFONET project library is having access to three law databases, such as, Manupatra, Westlaw and Heinonline.
- In addition to above three, library subscribes JSTOR, World Bank E Library, Taxmann online, Corporate Law adviser, CMIE and LexisNexis online databases.
- Dedicated space and office set up is provided for the functioning of following research Centres. TRA, SRA
 - 1) Centre for Food Security and Agro Economy
 - 2) Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies
 - 3) Centre for Sports Law
 - 4) Centre for Private International Law
 - 5) Centre for Environmental Law
 - 6) Centre for Banking Investment and Taxation
 - 7) Centre for Public International Law
 - 8) Centre for Business and Public Policy
 - 9) Centre for Constitutional & Administrative Law
 - 10) Centre for Corporate and Competition Law
- Under faculty development program, faculty members are facilitated to attend interdisciplinary and emerging courses at Universities, both at the national as well as international level.

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, to cater the need of vital Information required for research, University provides following facilities.

Sr.	Description	Remark
1	Library Resources : Rich	Researchers can avail facility

	reference section available in library	of reference section of library during library hours
2	Online resources	University acquired subscription to various online journals
3	ICT resources	Wi-Fi facility (within campus 1GBPS NKN connection)
4	Infrastructural Resources	Computer lab is available for Faculty members and students during Lab hours.

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?

Currently, the University does not have University Science Instrumentation Centre (USIC), but if the University will get the funding, it is keen to start USIC on a priority basis for the research scholars.

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.

- Being a residential University, the University provides state-of-the-art hostel facilities. The University has separate buildings for boys and girls hostel. The entire University campus is Wi-Fi enabled. In addition to that, there is a full-fledged computer lab, opened for faculty members and students during lab hours to carry out teaching and research activities successfully.
- There are state-of-art residential facilities for Research Scholars, Post-doctoral Fellows, Research Associates, Summer Fellows of various Academics and Visiting Scientists.

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

The University has Research department headed by a senior faculty member who is assisted by a research council. The Research Department has national and international experts on its Advisory Board.

3.5.1 Physical centre / work station?

Being a unitary institution, currently the University does not have any off-campus research centre.

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.

The following organizations of national / international repute have established their chair(s) in the University, like

1. **Microsoft India** has established its chair in Intellectual Property Rights in the University (2013)
2. **ONGC** has established its chair in International Contracts in the University (2013)
3. **Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.** has established a Chair on Energy Law and Policy (2013)
4. **Cube Construction Company Ltd., Ahmedabad** has established a Chair on Real Estate Laws- Policy and Practice (2013)
5. **Ministry of Earth Sciences, New Delhi** has established a Chair on Law of the Sea and Maritime Laws, Policy and Practice (2013).
6. **Satluj Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Shimla** established a Chair on Hydropower Developments and Environment Laws (2014)
7. **Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation, Gandhinagar** has established a Chair on in Manual Scavenging Law and Policies (2014)
8. **Khaitan & Co.** has Established their Chair in Mergers and Acquisition (2014)

- Each of the Fellowship carries the mandate of publishing research paper, organizing conferences/seminar and credit courses. All these components are open to the stake holders who are regularly invited to participate in the events.

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.

Yes, the University is publishing four journals and the composition of editorial board is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Journal (2008)	Editorial Board
1	GNLU Law Review	Shubhang Setlur Editor-in-Chief Sanjay Khan Executive Editor Karan Sachdev Prashant Mishra Managing Editors Anjali Vishwamohanan Deep Chaudhuri

		<p>Nikita Appaswami Editors</p> <p>Tanushree Bhuwalka Assistant Editors</p> <p>Ch. Ramesh Kumar Jagadeesh Chandra T.G. Faculty Advisor</p> <p>Nisarg Desai Vinay Mishara Alumni Advisors</p>
2	GNLU Journal on Law, Development and Politics (2009)	<p>Board of Advisors</p> <p>Justice (Dr.) B.S.Chauhan Judge, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>Justice Dilip Gupta Judge, Allahabad High Court</p> <p>Dr Abhishek M. Singhvi Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>Krishnan Venugopal Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>P. P. Rao Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>Prof. (Dr.) Anil K. Gupta IIM, Ahmedabad</p> <p>Prof. (Dr.) Srikrishna Deva Rao Registrar, NLU, New Delhi</p> <p>James A. Larson Partner, Hamre, Schumann, Mueller & Larson, P.C., USA</p> <p>Dr. Martin Schnieder Partner, Wadia Ghandy & Co., A. G., Switzerland</p> <p>Rodney D. Ryder Partner, Scriboard Advocates and Legal Consultants</p>

		Tanvish Bhatt Partner, Wadia Ghandy & Co., Ahmedabad
3	Gujarat Law Journal (2010)	Dr. Kamlesh Joshipura Vice-Chancellor, IITE, Gandhinagar Dr. B. L Sharma Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University, Jaipur Dr. J. U. Nanavaty Principal, Sheth M. N. Law College, Patan Dr. Mayuri Pandya Faculty, Sir L. A. Shah College, Ahmedabad Dr. Vikram Desai Principal, Siddharth Laws College, Surat Mr. Apoorv Pathak Principal, Anand Law College, Anand Prof. N. K. Pathak Former Director, Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad Mr. Manoj Upadhyay Principal, Government Law College, Maninagar (East), Ahmedabad
4	Developing World Review on Trade & Competition (2011)	<u>Editor-In-Chief:</u> Dr. Bimal N. Patel Director, Gujarat National Law University <u>Faculty Editors:</u> Dr. Mamata Biswal Dr. Udayakumara Ramakrishna B.N.

		<p><u>Advisory Panel:</u></p> <p>Florentino P. Feliciano (Former Chairman, Appellate Body, WTO)</p> <p>Prof. Donald McRae (Professor, University of Ottawa)</p> <p>Prof. Frank Emmert (Professor, Indiana University School of Law, USA)</p> <p>Prof. Mitsuo Matsushita (Former Member, WTO Appellate Body)</p> <p>Prof. Thomas Cottier (Managing Director, WTI, Switzerland)</p> <p>Suhail Nathani (Partner, Economic Law Practice)</p> <p>V. Lakshmikumaran (Managing Partner, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan)</p> <p>Vinod Dhall (Partner, Dhall Law Chambers)</p>
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3.4.2 Give details of publications by the faculty:

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

Following are the papers published in the peer reviewed journals:

1. Rao, [Ambati Nageswara. 2013.](#) “University Teacher's Attitudes and Experiences of Teaching Students with Visual Impairments (SVIs).” *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities* 3 (3): page no. 69-78
2. Rao, [Ambati Nageswara. 2013.](#) “Paradigm shift in German disability policy and its impact on students with disabilities in higher education.” *International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research* Vol. (2), Issue. (4): page no. 22-42.
3. Rao, [Ambati Nageswara. 2010.](#) “Policy and Provisional Services for Supporting Student with Disabilities in Higher Education Institution in Andhra Pradesh, India.” *Indian Journal of Social Development* 10 (1): page no. 69-88.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Rao, Ambati Nageswara. 2009. “Poverty and Disability in India.” <i>Social Change, Journal of Council for Social Development</i> Vol. (39), Issues (1): page no. 29-45. 5. Rao, Ambati Nageswara. 2009. “Issues Encountered by Students with Disabilities at Higher Education,” <i>Journal of World Universities Forum 2</i> Vol. (2), Issues (4), page no. 57-68.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anand, Saurabh. 2014. “Scripting Women in Modern Political System in India: Roots and Routes” GNLU Journal of Law, <i>Development and Politics</i> by Eastern Book Company, Vol. 4, Issue 1 (ISSN-0975-0193). (Pg No. 91-99) 2. Anand, Saurabh. 2014. “The Role of ICT for Access to Education among Disabled Students- Disabled but not Disqualified” <i>Research Matrix, International Multidisciplinary Journal for Applied Research</i>, Vol. 1, Issue 8 (ISSN- 2321-7073). (Pg No. 83-93) 3. Anand, Saurabh. 2014. “Socially Responsible Investment: Lessons from leading Environment Funds' published in Second International Conference on Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment', <i>Gujarat Technological University, Gandhinagar</i>, ISBN- 978-93-5122-000-8. (Pg. No. 490-498) 4. Anand, Saurabh. 2014. "Dimensions in Sustainable Development- An Indian Futuristic Approach", in <i>Environment Sustainability and Social Change</i>” with ISBN: 978-93-5030-094-7 (Pg. No 256-270) 5. Anand, Saurabh. 2014. “Social Transformation of an Island Nation: Development Wonders in Mauritius' by Shiv R Mehta and Rani Mehta, <i>Research Journal Social Sciences</i>, Volume 17, Number 1, 2009 (ISSN 0251-348X) 6. Anand, Saurabh. 2007. “Are our Lives being governed by the Market Forces?” In <i>Studies in Sociology XI</i>. Jaipur: Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan. (Pg. No. 49-58) 7. Anand, Saurabh. 2007. “Regional Disparities in Health Sector: A time to review.” In <i>Studies in Sociology XII</i>, Jaipur: Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aston, Joshua N. 2014. “Supreme Court to the Rescue of Husbands Family.” <i>FLAIR TALK</i> 1 (7). ISSN 23496649. 2. Aston, Joshua N. 2014. “Need for Piracy Legislation in India' in the 'Lighthouse.’” <i>Journal of OSI</i> 7. 3. Aston, Joshua N. 2014. “A Continuing Maritime Boundary Dispute: India and Bangladesh in 'Seagull'.” <i>Journal of the Indian Maritime Foundation</i> 18 (76). 4. Aston, Joshua N. 2014. “The Dilemma of Enforceability of the Armed Conflict Laws.” Available at SSRN. 5. Aston, Joshua N. 2013. “Women, Violence and Gender Justice: A Human Rights Perspective.” Available at SSRN. 6. Aston, Joshua N. 2013. "Victims of Human Trafficking: A Human Rights Perspective." Available at SSRN 7. Aston, Joshua N. 2013. "Admissibility and the International Criminal Court.” Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

<p>8. Aston, Joshua N. 2013. "Human Trafficking and its Prosecution: Challenges of the ICC." Available at SSRN Aston, Joshua N. 2013. "Narco-Terrorism - A Critical Study." Available at SSRN</p> <p>9. Aston, Joshua N. 2012. "Abolishment of Human Trafficking: A Distant Dream." Available at SSRN</p> <p>10. Aston, Joshua N. 2012. "Nuremberg Trials in the Development of International Criminal Law." <i>Symbiosis Contemporary Law Journal</i> 1(1): 145 - 154. (ISBN 978-81-8038-840-8).</p> <p>11. Aston, Joshua N. 2012. "Nuclear Applications- Law on Civil Liability for Damage." <i>All India Reporter</i> 99 (1182): page no. 1182.</p> <p>12. Aston, Joshua N. 2012. "Indian Police System", <i>Nirma University Law Journal</i> 1 (2): page no. 54 – 60 (ISSN 2249-1430).</p> <p>13. Aston, Joshua N. 2011. "Genesis of International Criminal Law." Available at SSRN</p> <p>14. Aston, Joshua Nathan. 2011. "Jewish Criminal Justice in Ancient Israel." <i>Criminal Law Journal All India Reporter CrLJ</i> page no. 26.</p>
<p>1. Biswal, Mamata. 2014. "Corporate Governance Norms for the listed companies in acquiescence with the Companies Act, 2013 - An Analytical approach". <i>MAIMS Journal of Management (Special Issue on Corporate Governance)</i>, New Delhi. Vol.9. Issue 2. (ISSN number-22490116). Page No.1-14.</p> <p>2. Biswal, Mamata. 2012. "Prevention and Oppression and Mismanagement in the Corporate Houses: Conceptual Analysis in the Indian Context." <i>Gujarat Law Journal</i> 2 (2) Vol. 2, Issue II (ISSN No-2249-9644)</p> <p>3. Biswal, Mamata. 2011. "Good Governance V Right to Information Law in India: An Efficacious Contrivance for a Better Democracy-Problems and Prospects." <i>International Refereed Research Journal</i> Vol.1, Issue 3. Page no.28-33. (ISSN No-2231-413X)</p> <p>4. Biswal, Mamata. 2010. "Women in the Sphere of Law-National and International Perspectives." <i>National Law News</i> Vol. 13-14 (NAT LN 2010) ISSN: 0976-4305.</p> <p>5. Biswal, Mamata. 2010. "An Attempt to look into the Future of Competition Laws in India Soliciting Changes." <i>Selected Civil Decisions</i> Vol.1. Issue 3: page no. 16-20.</p>
<p>1. Buch, Nidhi. 2014. Editorial note on "Issues of Jurisdiction in Intellectual Property Violations." <i>Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access</i> 2(2): e105, doi:10.4172/ipr.1000e105</p> <p>2. Buch, Nidhi. 2010. "Protection of Domain Names in the Indian IPR regime." <i>Gujarat Law Journal</i> Vol I: page no. 76.</p>
<p>1. Deogaonkar Anant. 2008. "Issues and Challenges vis-vis Cyber Crime" In <i>Souvenir of Nehru Memorial P.G. Law College Rajasthan</i>. Hanumangarh Town (Rajasthan): N.M. Law P.G. College, Hanumangarh Town, Rajasthan</p>
<p>1. Gandhi, Vikas. 2009. "Conversation: Sense of Human Rights." <i>Gujarat Law Herald</i> 1 (3):</p> <p>2. Gandhi, Vikas. 2008. "Alternative Dispute Resolution: An overview." <i>Gujarat Law Reporter</i>, Vol. 2008(3)-xlix (3) (12):</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gori, Saira. 2014. "Health and Sustainable Development- Need for Inter Sectoral Action." <i>Journal of Development Management and Communication</i> 1 (3): page no.241-249. (ISSN: 2348-7739) 2. Gori Saira. 2014. "The National Action Plan of Climate Change and Sustainable Water Resources Management". <i>International Journal of Development Research</i> (ISSN: 2230-9926), Vol. 4, Issue, 12, pp. 2821-2827.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goswami, Heena, Alok Pandya, Anand Lodha and Shobhana K. Menon. 2012. "A novel nanoaggregation detection technique of TNT using selective and ultrasensitive nanocurcumin as a probe" <i>Analyst</i> (8):1771-1774. DOI: 10.1039/C2AN35131E.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malik, Aruna Kumar. 2013. "Emerging Golden Era of Indo-Japanese Bilateral Relations" GNLU Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies, Working Paper No.1, October, 2013 2. Malik, Aruna Kumar. 2010. "Issues of Justiciability and Inequality: Rethinking of Human Rights with Special Reference to Right to Health." <i>Indian Journal of Political Science</i> 71(4): Page No 1311-1323. 3. Malik, Aruna Kumar. 2010. "Human Rights: Theoretical Prospective of Right to Health." <i>Orissa Political Science Journal</i> 4 (1&2): Page no. 307-319. 4. Malik, Aruna Kumar. 2009. "Gender and Human Rights: Sonia Cardenas, Conflict and Compliance: State Responses to International Human Rights Pressure." <i>Millennium - Journal of International Studies</i> Vol.38 Number: 2 Page no.477-47. 5. Malik, Aruna Kumar. 2008. "Right to Health." <i>Indian Journal of Human Rights</i> 8 (1-2): Page 127-147.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marisport A. 2013. "Health insurance portability - A critical analyse." <i>International Journal of Business, Management and Social Science</i> 2 (7): 42-51 (ISSN: 2249-7463).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nagar, Ranita and Thakkar, Hitesh. 2014. "Sarada Chit Fund, Ponzi Scam: A warning signal for under regulated non-banking companies (NBFCs) in Gujarat." <i>Gujarat Law Journal</i> 3 (1): 28-56. (ISSN 2249-9644). 2. Nagar, Ranita. Thakkar, Hitesh. Srirang Sanjay Sapre and Udit Nikhil Vyas. 2013. "Enterprising a Greener Tomorrow: Role of Ecopreneurs." <i>Asian Resonance</i> 2 (3): 216-221. (ISSN No. 0976-8602). 3. Nagar, Ranita. 2010. "Food Security; The attendant dynamics of climate change and the international perspective." In <i>Indian Bar Review</i>, edited by Ashok Kumar Deb, 109-124, Bar council of India Trust, New Delhi
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bindu, Vijay. 2011. "Allelopathic Effect of <i>Digera muricatta</i> (L) mart on in vitro seed germination of <i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>." <i>International Journal of Plant Science</i> 6 (2): 333 - 334. (ISSN: 0973-1547). 2. Bindu, Vijay. 2010. "Allelopathic effect of <i>Lantana camara</i> on in vitro seed germination and seedling growth of <i>Phaseolus mungo</i>." <i>International Journal of Plant Science</i> 5(1): 43-45.

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<p>Akshai Aggarwal, Hitesh Gujarati and Vikrant Vala, 147-157. Ahmedabad: Gujarat Technological University. (ISBN: 978-81-9237-874-9).</p> <p>2. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2014. "The global financial crisis in the backdrop of major economic crises: The role of global financial integration." In <i>Dynamics of International Finance in Global South</i>, edited by Dr. Taufeeque Ahmad Siddiqui and Dr. S. Veeramani, 315-325. New Delhi. Excel India Publishers. (ISBN: 978-93-83842-81-0).</p> <p>3. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2013 (co-author). "The recent economic crisis: Unleashing the creative economic revolution & the paradigm shift towards a new economic order." In <i>Recent Advances in Management</i> edited by Krishn A Goyal and Amiya K Mohapatra, 188-197. Jaipur: Prateeksha Publications. (ISBN: 978-93-80626-73-4).</p> <p>4. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2012. "Good and Services Tax (GST): An integration of Indian Economy with World Economy." In <i>Law Development and Socio Economic Policy (Challenges in the 21st Century India)</i>, edited by Dr Bimal Patel and Dr. Mamta Biswal, 151-161. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company. (ISBN: 93-5028-723-4).</p> <p>5. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2012 (co-author). "The hidden facets of Somalian Piracy." In <i>Maritime Security and Piracy (Global Issues, Challenges and Solutions)</i>, 127-133. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company. (ISBN: 93-5028-708-0).</p> <p>6. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2012. "Regulatory reforms in Global Economic System." In <i>Management Issue & Options</i>, edited by Dr. Sunil Karve, 21-30. Mumbai: Maratha Mandir's. (ISBN: 978-93-5067-056-9).</p> <p>7. Thakkar, Hiteshkumar. 2010. "Indian PSEs: An Innovative March Towards Attaining Global Commanding Heights." In <i>Innovation Management and Entrepreneurship</i> edited by Snehalkumar H Mistry, 203-212. New Delhi: Excel Books. (ISBN: 978-81-7446-877-2).</p>
<p>1. Udupudi, Shobhalata V and F.S. Sakkarnaikar. 2012. "Environmental Pollution, Occupation Hazards and Health Safety." In <i>Law Development and Socio Economic Policy (Challenges in the 21st Century India)</i>, edited by Bimal N Patel and Mamta Biswal, 3-20. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company. (ISBN: 93-5028-723-4).</p>

• **Books edited**

Following are the books edited by GNLU faculty:

<p>1. Buch, Nidhi ed. 2009. <i>Media and Law: 1st GNLU Media and Law Training Programme</i>, Gandhinagar, 11-13 September 2009. Gandhinagar: Gujarat National Law University</p>
<p>1. Goswami, Sushil, ed. 2012. <i>Explaining and Understanding Legal and Interdisciplinary Research Methodology in India</i>. Gandhinagar: Gujarat National Law University (ISBN 978-81-910389-8-9)</p> <p>2. Goswami, Sushil, ed. 2012. <i>Contemporary Challenges and prospects for Strengthening the Rule of Law and Democracy in the Midst of</i></p>

<p><i>Anarchy and Chaos in the Indian State - Separation of Powers , Judicial Accountability and Relevant Provisions of the Indian Constitution Revisited.</i> Gandhinagar: Gujarat National Law University (ISBN No 978-81-910389-3-4)</p> <p>3. Goswami, Sushil, ed. 2012. <i>Journey of women Empowerment: Miles to go.</i> Gandhinagar: Gujarat National Law University (ISBN No 978-81-910389-5-8)</p> <p>4. Goswami, Sushil, ed. 2012. <i>Live-in Relationship and Surrogacy: legal Implication and Social Issues.</i> Gandhinagar: Gujarat National Law University (ISBN No 978-81-910389-6-5)</p>
<p>1. Nagar, Ranita, ed. 2014. <i>Economic Analysis of Law: An Indian Perspective.</i> Haryana: LexisNexis. (ISBN 978-93-5143-027-8).</p> <p>2. Nagar, Ranita, ed. 2014. <i>Food Security Law Interdisciplinary Perspectives.</i> Greater Noida: Eastern Book Company. (ISBN 93-5145-026-0).</p> <p>3. Nagar, Ranita, ed. 2012. <i>Maritime Security and Piracy (Global Issues, Challenges and Solutions).</i> Lucknow: Eastern Book Company. (ISBN: 93-5028-708-0).</p>
<p>1. Patel, B. N.; Thakkar, H.; Mathew, T.; Nagar, R; Verma, A. and Bhagi, A. Ed. 2012: <i>Maritime Security and Piracy (Global Issues, Challenges and Solutions),</i> Gujarat National Law University, Eastern Book Company Publishing (P) Ltd., Lucknow, First Edition. (ISBN: 93-5028-708-0).</p>

Books with ISBN with details of publishers.

Following are the books with ISBN and details of publishers:

<p><u>Aston, Joshua Nathan.</u> 2011. <i>Restructuring The Indian Police System: Need For Accountability and Efficiency.</i> Germany: Lambert Academic Publishers. (ISBN-13: 978-3847313991)</p>
<p>Girish, R. 2002. Contributor: <i>Criminal Justice India Series Volume 6 Kerala 2001.</i> New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited in collaboration with National University of Juridical Science Kolkata. (ISBN: 81-7764-391-6).</p>
<p><u>Malik, Aruna Kumar.</u> 2012. <i>Human Rights Standard for Right to Health.</i> New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. (ISBN-978-81-8069-854-5).</p>
<p>Nagar, Ranita. 2010. <i>Disaster Management.</i> New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.</p>
<p>Nunes, William. 2013. <i>Security Dilemma of Sri Lanka: A Conceptual Analysis.</i> New Delhi: Ruby Press. (ISBN: 978-93-82395-02-7)</p>
<p>Singh, Ravindra Kumar. 2014. <i>Law Relating to Electronic Contracts.</i> Gurgaon: LexisNexis. (ISBN: 978-93-5143-057-5)</p>
<p><u>Tomar, Anjani Singh.</u> 2013. <i>IPR.</i> Place of Publication: MG University of Kottayam. (ISBN 978-93-259-7328-2)</p> <p>Tomar, Anjani Singh and Amit K Kashyap. 2014 <i>Medical Ethics.</i> Place of Publication: MG University of Kottayam. (ISBN 978-3-25-7910-9).</p>

- Number listed in International Database (For e.g. Web of Science, Scopus, Humanities International Complete, EBSCO host, etc.) : 04
- Citation Index – range / average : Nil
- SNIP : Nil
- SJR : Nil
- Impact Factor – range / average : Most of the publications are in non-scientific journals being a National Law University
- h-index : Nil

3.4.3 Give details of

- **Faculty members serving on the editorial boards of national and international journals**
The following are the faculty members serving on the editorial board of national and international journals.

- 1) Prof. Bimal N. Patel
- 2) Prof. Shobhalata Udupudi (for 3 International Journals)
- 3) Prof. Mamata Biswal
- 4) Dr. William Nunes
- 5) Dr. Arunakumar Malik
- 6) Ms. Nidhi Buch

- **Faculty Members serving as members of steering committees of international conferences recognized by reputed organizations / societies.**

Following are the faculty members serving as members of steering committee of international conferences recognized by reputed organizations:

- Dr Shobhalata Udupudi (Reviewer of LRPP, Singapore, Member of the International Law Association, London (Indian Chapter) and Member to Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi)
- Prof. Mamata Biswal, Reviewer of LRPP, Singapore.

3.4.4 Provide details of

- **Research awards received by the faculty and students**

The following are the students who have received research awards:

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Batch	Name of the Research Award	Year
1	Mr. Neeraj Mandaiya	2010-15	Best Research Paper at National Conference on Law, Science & Society:	2012

			Dynamics, Dilemmas, Disparities, 2012	
2	Mr. Pandya Jay Satish Kumar	LLM 2011	NHRC Research Project on "Review of Human Rights Component in the U.N. System"	2012
3	Ms. Mitsu Parikh	LLM 2013	ACPEL 2013 Most Innovative Research Paper Award	2013
4	Mr. Divanshu Gupta	2010-15	GNLU Best Research Paper Award	2013
5	Ms. Anindya Gupta	2012-17	2nd ILNU International Moot Court Competition, 2013 organized by Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad	2013
6	Ms. Anindya Gupta	2012-17	3rd BCWCLC National Moot Court Competition, 2014 organized by Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, Bengaluru.	2014
7	Ms. Akarshita Dhawan	2012-17	RTI on Political Parties – Towards a more democratic democracy - Publication in Nirma University Law Journal- Volume III, Issue II	2014
8	Ms. Saumyata Panwar	2012-17	Best Research Paper in Media Law	2014

- **National and international recognition received by the faculty from reputed professional bodies and agencies.**

Following faculty members were selected as exchange faculty member:

1. Dr. Vikas Gandhi (University of GIESSEN, Germany) (2012)
2. Dr. Vikas Gandhi University of Mauritius) (2012)
3. Dr. Ravindra Kumar Singh (University of Cologne, Germany) (2013)
4. Dr. Thomas Mathew (University of Cologne, Germany) (2013)
5. Mr. Avinash Bhagi (University of Cologne, Germany) (2014)
6. Mr. Hitesh Thakkar (University of Cologne, Germany) (2014)
7. Dr. Richa Sharma (Osaka University, Japan) (2014)

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?

Ph.D. Students registered

Ph.D. Programme

The Ph.D. Programme commenced in 2010.

The programme offers Ph.D. in Law and interdisciplinary subjects, i.e. Social Science, Management and Science & Technology.

Total registered students – 14

Out of these 14 students, 3 of them are pursuing Ph.D. in interdisciplinary subjects.

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.

- The University is using manual as well as plagiarism check software i.e. Turnitin to check the plagiarism.
- In case of malpractice or high plagiarism reported, the University reserves the right to accept/reject the papers/Dissertation/Thesis.
- The University also takes the Copyright Declaration / Academic Integrity Form by the author.

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, GNLU is encouraging interdisciplinary research for both faculty and student. The following is the list of research projects carried out by students as a part of LLB BSW Course.

- Changes in occupational patterns and its impact on health seeking behaviour of tribal women
- Implementation of right to education act
- Educational status of de-notified tribal children's
- Drug addiction among college students and its impact of their social and educational experiences
- Voting behaviour of college students at GNLU.

Faculty Research projects:

- Legal awareness among rural youth in the state of Gujarat (funded by Ministry of Social Justice) (2013)
- Compilation and categorization of Supreme Court judgments (Just got selection letter from NCPCR) (2014)

These projects are conducted as a part legal service committee at GNLU.

The classification of interdisciplinary research department wise is as follows:

- **Department of Social Sciences**

Economics:

As a part of interdisciplinary course in Economics, the following academic courses have been conducted.

- 1) Two Certificate courses on Law and Economics were conducted by resource persons from Delhi School of Economics, CDS etc.
- 2) Advanced Course in Law and Economics from 20th January to 24th January, 2014. The faculty of the said course was Prof (Dr) Ariel Porat, Professor of Law at Tel Aviv University (Israel) and Fischel-Neil Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Chicago (United States of America). Prof Porat has contributed numerous papers and books in this field, many of which are in co-authorship with the pioneers of this field like Prof (Dr) Robert Cooter.
- 3) Publication on Law and Economics, Lexis Nexis.

History

As a part of interdisciplinary course in History, the following activities were conducted:

1. Study on impact of BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) in state of Gujarat, sponsored by Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, undertaken by Dr Richa Sharma, Assistant Prof. of History. She has been doing so much of research in Primary Education since 2006.
2. Legal History is taught in at UG level.

Sociology

1. Conducted certificate course in 'I' Policy.
2. Conducted awareness programme on Manual Scavenging in Gujarat.

Department of Science and Technology

As a part of interdisciplinary course in Science & Technology, the following activities were conducted:

GNLU offers integrated course of BSc. LLB. The course curriculum covers Information Technology, Forensic Sciences, Biotechnology, Space Sciences amongst others. Inter disciplinary efforts are taken to ensure that the cause of judicial teaching and research is advanced by Science and Technology.

The Science and Technology Department organizes visits to various scientific institutions like Gujarat Forensic Science Laboratory (GFSL), Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Boriavi, Anand and to Zydus Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Sanand, Ahmedabad. This helps the students to understand and observe the latest technological developments thus integrating with their Legal knowledge.

Various expert lectures on interface of Law Science and Technology are also organized from time to time.

Interdepartmental: Law and Economics, Law and Sociology, Legal History, Law and Science and Technology, Law and Social work, Law and Commerce, Law and Management.

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

Yes, the University has instituted research awards. Following are the awardee of the research awards for the year 2013 and 2014.

2013

- Divanshu Gupta: Best Research Paper Award, 2013 for his research paper on '*Pardoning power of the President & the Governor - Arguing the need for guidelines of its exercise*'.

2014

- Mr Shubham Kaushal (Batch: 2009-14), Best Research Paper in the subject of ADR for his paper on '*Regulatory Expropriation in International Investment Arbitration*'.
- Ms Varsha Rajora (Batch: 2012-14 LL.M.), Best Research Paper in the subject of IPR for her paper on '*IP Rights and Competition Law: Resolving Dichotomy*'.
- Mr Sayan Mukherjee & Nikhil Varshney (Batch: 2009-14), Best Research Paper in the subject of Constitutional Law for their paper on '*The Doctrine of Eminent Domain: A comparative Analysis across the Indian and the US Constitution*'.
- Ms Saumyata Panwar (Batch: 2012-17), Best Research Paper in the subject of Media Law for her paper on '*Trial by Media: Hampering Administration of Justice*'.
- Mr Kunal Chaturvedi (Batch: 2010-15), Best Research Paper in Commercial Law for his paper on '*Critical Analysis of Proposed Infrastructure Investment Trusts: Pitfalls and South Asian Comparative*'.

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

The University enters into collaboration, both with industry and Universities so that faculty members can enhance their research exposure.

- The University sends the faculty members to Foreign Universities through Faculty Exchange programme.
- The University reimburses the TA / Registration fees towards the Research contribution made at National / international seminar Publication / Conference / Seminar etc.
- The University provides Financial Incentives for paper publication.

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.

The faculty members are encouraged to accept consultancy projects. Some of the consultancies undertaken by the University during the last four years are:

Year	Project	Amount in Rs.
2011	Kalpsar Project	62500
2011	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	450000
2009	Swarnim Gujarat	505000
2013	NCPCR	549000
2011	Police Training	161200
	Total	1727700

3.5.2 Does the University have a University-industry cell? If yes, what is its scope and range of activities?

Yes

- **GNLU Legal Incubation Centre.**

GNLU Legal Incubation Centre is established in 2014 to provide its students with a platform to make initiate, develop and make a successful organizational structure that would work towards achieving success in the legal fraternity. It will facilitate resources on intellectual, infrastructural and financial level.

- **Placement Cell**

The Placement ensures maximum placement opportunities to the students. Following are the year-wise placement details:

Sr.	Year	Percentage
1	2009-10	70
2	2010-11	84
3	2011-12	81
4	2012-13	82
5	2013-14	80

3.5.3 What is the mode of publicizing the expertise of the University for Consultancy Services? Which are the departments from whom consultancy has been sought?

GNLU regularly sends research proposals to the Government Department, PSUs, Corporates, NGOs etc., expressing its willingness to accept consultancy projects.

Following are the Consultancy Projects received by GNLU.

Year	Project	Amount in Rs.
2011	Kalpsar Project	62500
2011	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	450000

2009	Swarnim Gujarat	505000
2013	NCPCR	549000
2011	Police Training	161200
	Total	1727700

3.5.4 How does the University utilize the expertise of its faculty with regard to consultancy services?

- The University provides liaison with Industry, both PSU and the Private sector and Government departments through which faculty can render consultancy.
- The University encourages consultancy by making dedicated research infrastructure available to faculty members.
- The University facilitates by providing research assistants to faculties undertaking consultancy.

3.5.5 List the broad areas of consultancy services provided by the University and the revenue generated during the last four years.

GNLU is a nodal agency for the Legal Education of Gujarat. Under this programme, GNLU conducts various entrance/selection examinations; conduct legal education awareness programmes etc. in the State of Gujarat. Following are the broad areas of consultancy services provided:

Year	Project	Amount in Rs.
2011	Kalpsar Project	62500
2011	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	450000
2009	Swarnim Gujarat	505000
2013	NCPCR	549000
2011	Police Training	161200
	Total	1727700

3.6 Extension Activities and Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR)

3.6.1 How does the University sensitize 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.

The University sensitizes its faculty and students on its ISR through the following programmes:

- Organized training programme on i-policy in collaboration with Centre for Social Justice at GNLU.
- Conducted 'Quiz programme on legal awareness among school children's in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar cities.
- Organized blood donation camps at GNLU
- Gender Sensitisation program
- Awareness regarding drug abuse among youth organised by GNLU on collaboration with NCB.

- Relief drive for Kashmir flood victim.

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?

The University promote neighbourhood network and student engagement through the following programmes:

- Free Legal Aid Clinics in Villages
- Awareness Camps and educational Programs
- Need Based Assessment Surveys

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?

NSS Unit settlement is under progress.

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?

As a part of interdisciplinary courses offered in GNLU, the following academic activities were conducted:

- Legal awareness among rural youth in Gujarat funded by Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India
- Major research project on ‘Right to Education Act, 2009’, funded by National Centre for Protection of Child Rights, Government of India.
- Conducted study on ‘Changes in occupational patterns of De-notified tribes and its impact on their health seeking behavior funded by Gujarat National Law University
- Conducted study on ‘Implementation of Right to Education Act: Issues and challenges in Kalol District, Gandhinagar’
- Need Based Assessment Survey in four Villages (Kudasan, Raysan, Koba & Shahpur) of Gandhinagar District, Gujarat
- Research Work on Conditions of Manual Scavengers
- Data Collection Work for the RTE Project in collaboration with IIM-A.
- Survey on the efficacy of Aanganwadi’s in Gujarat.

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

Involvements are done through Para-Legal training through Centre for Social Justice (NGO), Ahmedabad.

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

- Building a socially responsible citizen

- Creating an awareness about the complex socio economic issues.
- Sensitizing with local concerns and participation in Community Problem Solution
- Develops group process skills, information gathering, analysis & decision making
- Helps the students to appreciate their own position of advantage in society.
- Helps the students to experience compassion for the less advantaged.

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.

- Through Need Based Surveys
- Legal Clinics
- Paralegal Services

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.

Following are the awards received by the institution for extension activities/contribution to social/community development:

- 1) Minor research award received from Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India
- 2) Major research award received from National Centre for Protection of Child Rights, Government of India.

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?

The University has collaboration with the following agencies of repute:

Sr.	Name of Fellowship	Sponsoring agency	Year of Fellowship	Grants Received	Grant received in
1	Microsoft India fellowship in IPR	Microsoft	2013	29,93,202	2014
2	GNLU-CCEL fellowship in Real Estate Law	CCEL	2013	10,00,000	2013
3	ONGC Fellowship in International Contracts	ONGC	2013	5,00,000	2013
4	Ministry of	MOES	2013	6,76,000	2014

	Earth Science Fellowship in Law of the sea and Maritime Law				
5	GUVNL Fellowship in Energy Law and Policy	GUVNL	2014	15,00,000	2013
6	Khaitan & Co Fellowship in Mergers & Acquisition	Khaitan & Co.	2014	15,00,000	2013
7	Hydropower developments and Environment Laws	SJVNL	2014	5,00,000	
8	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Fellowship in Manual Scavenging Law and Policies	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Limited	2014	0	

Grants Received in the year:

2013: ₹ 45,00,000/-

2014: ₹ 41,69,202/-

3.7.2 Mention specific examples of how these linkages promote

- **Curriculum development**

University has developed niche disciplines of specialisation in the areas of Energy Laws, Infrastructural Law and International Contracts, Law and Economics etc.

- **Internship**

GNLU students are getting internship with ONGC and UGUVNL.

- **On-the-job training**

All the internship contributes to on-the-job training.

- **Faculty exchange and development**

Faculty members have visited the sponsoring agencies to deliver lectures and attend training programmes.

- **Research**

Research Fellows are appointed under the Fellowship and are doing research as per the contract.

- **Publication**

Jointly published newsletter with ONGC.

- **Consultancy**
The University is offering Consultancy Services to the Companies, few companies have already approached the University for this purpose.
- **Extension**
Conducted workshops/seminar/conferences/certificate course by building string networks between important stakeholders.
- **Student placement**
The organizations are directly and indirectly supporting to the placement of the students.
- **Any other (please specify)**
It helps student exchange and admissions in reputed foreign Universities.

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?

The University has signed MoU with the followings 18 Universities (national and international). Under the MoU, student exchange, faculty exchange, research collaboration, foreign law course, foreign language course, internship & placements, seminar & conferences were held.

- **Institution**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar	2009
2	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar	2010
3	CUTs Institute for Regulation and Competition (CIRC), New Delhi	2011
4	Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	2012
6	Indian Institute of Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	2012
	H.K.School of Foreign Languages (HSF), Ahmedabad	2013

- **Industries**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Sports Law India, New Delhi (for Hague International Sports Academy)	2013
2	Enhelion Knowledge Ventures Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2013

**International MoUs with:
Institutions**

Sr. No.	Name of University/Institute	Year of Execution
1	Bond University, Australia	2006
2	The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Switzerland.	2010
3	The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands	2011
4	University of Mauritius	2011
5	The University of Copenhagen	2011
6	University of Cologne, Germany	2012
7	University of Montesquieu, France	2013
8	Vietnam National University of Ho Chi Minh City	2013
9	University Paris Ouest Nanterrela Defense	2013
10	Osaka University, Japan	2014

The MoUs enhanced the constitution of Research Advisory Board with experts. Following are the Research Advisory Board Panel:

Sr.	Name of the Expert	Description
1	Dr. Barak Ariel	Assistant Professor (Lecturer) – Institute of Criminology The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Faculty of Law
2	Prof. Marie-Claire Ponthoreau	Agrégée de Droit Public Professeur à l'Université Montesquieu-Bordeaux IV Professor of Constitutional law and Comparative Law
3	Dr Ramy Bulan	Associate Professor Faculty of Law, University Malaya Head, Centre for Malaysian Indigenous Studies University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
4	Prof. Dr. Philipp Dann	Professor at the Justus-Liebig-University, Gießen / Germany
5.	Dr. Panayotis M. Protopsaltis	Practicing Lawyer and Member of the Athens Bar Association.
6	Prof. Stephan Hobe	Director of the Institute of Air and Space Law, University of Cologne
7	Dr. Michael Reigner	Consultant and external expert for German development cooperation agency GIZ in Pristina/Kosovo

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

Yes, under the University-industry interactions highly specialised courses/seminar/conferences are conducted.

Following are the important areas of ongoing research:

Sr.	Name of Fellowship	Sponsoring agency	Year of Fellowship
1	Microsoft India fellowship in IPR	Microsoft	2013
2	GNLU-CCEL fellowship in Real Estate Law	CCEL	2013
3	ONGC Fellowship in International Contracts	ONGC	2013
4	Ministry of Earth Science Fellowship in Law of the sea and Maritime Law	MOES	2013
5	GUVNL Fellowship in Energy Law and Policy	GUVNL	2013
6	Khaitan & Co Fellowship in Mergers & Acquisition	Khaitan & Co.	2014
7	Hydropower developments and Environment Laws	SJVNL	2014
8	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Fellowship in Manual Scavenging Law and Policies	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Corporation Limited	2014

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?

Attalika – Nest of knowledge light, a highly specialized state-of-the-art modern weaving of concrete and steel nest – a unique model of its kind in the world. Campus of the university is spread over 50 acres and 60 guntha (1, 82,115 sq. meter) of land allotted by the State Government. Government of Gujarat has extended all possible support to make the campus a world class physical and IT enabled one with unique features. The University campus is located in Gandhinagar – a safe, secure, green and soothing environment campus in the Knowledge Corridor of Gujarat. GNLU Campus is an Iconic Campus– a matter of pride for the State and all Educational Institutions.

Depending on the needs and the requirements, the University plans out from time to time the infrastructural facilities to be incorporated in its campus and accordingly the following major facilities have been developed:

- 1) Centralized Air conditioned Library and Administrative Building
- 2) Centralized Air conditioned East side Class room Building
- 3) Canteen and cafeteria Building
- 4) Halls of residence (Boys) with overhead Solar Water Heater Plant
- 5) Halls of residence (Girls) with overhead Solar Water Heater Plant
- 6) Sports Grounds & Yoga Centre
- 7) Training Residency for participants in various programs with overhead Solar Water Heater Plant
- 8) Staff Quarters
- 9) A.C. VIP and VVIP Residency with overhead Solar Water Heater Plant
- 10) Air conditioned Medical Centre
- 11) Provisional Store
- 12) Laundry Facility
- 13) Photocopy and Printing facility
- 14) Bank counter and ATM Facility
- 15) Air conditioned Gym with modern equipment
- 16) Air conditioned Hobby Halls (Music room, Practice rooms with instruments)
- 17) Parking space for staff and visitors
- 18) Electrical room with DG Set
- 19) STP plant
- 20) Air conditioned Language Laboratory
- 21) Air conditioned Computer Laboratory
- 22) Canteen

- 23) Air conditioned Legal History Museum
- 24) In-house Air conditioned saloon

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.

The University reviews the requirements and accordingly plans out the infrastructure to promote conducive teaching and learning environment. Accordingly on the West side building is being constructed which will encompass the Auditorium (Capacity of 800), class rooms and moot court halls. The building will also have space for various centres of GNLU.

Apart from this to beautify the campus and to provide a cool atmosphere especially during the summer season artificial fountain has been constructed.

As being planned to have Swimming pool complex along with indoor games facilities.

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 University has established necessary facilities for carrying out practical for Science Stream, Up-to date language laboratory to cater the needs of English language learners.

Each Faculty has been given separate Computer System in their cabin for academic and research work. University has separate Computer Centre with 40 Computers, Printer, and Scanner for academic, training and research work. Fully air conditioned, three floored rich library containing resource material from the field of Law, other subjects and other interdisciplinary areas.

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?

Being unitary University the facility of individual office room (82 offices with central A.C Systems) has been developed for all the faculty members and Staff. The common room as well as the Crèche facility has been provided to the university employees.

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

Entire campus has been designed with the principle of barrier free architecture so that a differently abled person can move within the campus without any help. University provides accommodation to the differently abled person on the ground floor in the hostel. Adequate number of special disabled friendly toilets are available in various buildings of the university. Lift facility is available to commute to higher floors in any building/section.

Library offers special assistance to differently abled persons for searching books, journals or any other material. Library provides wide space between the racks to have free movement even with the wheel chairs.

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

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

Capacity of the hostels and occupancy (Girls)

	Single	Double	Total
Rooms	213	155	368
Occupancy	207	230	437
Total Girls	437		

Capacity of the hostels and occupancy (Boys)

	Single	Double
Rooms	--	250
Occupancy	--	443
Total Boys	443	

- * **Recreational facilities in hostel/s like gymnasium, yoga centre, etc. :**

University believes in overall development of students and so has created gymnasium with modern equipments, Hobby Halls (04), cemented basketball courts (02), cemented Tennis court (01), Grassy football field (01), volleyball court (02), jumping pit (01), kabaddi arena (02), cemented cricket practice pitch (01), cricket field (01) with lighting, 200 m track, badminton courts (02) and indoor games facility for chess, carom and table tennis.

- * **Broadband connectivity / Wi-Fi facility in hostels:**

Entire Girls and Boys Hostels are Wi-Fi Enabled. Student can access Internet, Intranet facility in any area of the hostels.

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

University has developed a Medical Center in the Halls of Residence, with visiting doctors and fulltime nurse available in the Campus. Apart from this the facility of medical store will be developed in the future.

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

Please refer 4.1.6

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, the Library has an Advisory Committee. The committee comprises of faculty members and staff. Library committee meets on regular basis to discuss on various library related issues. Initiation of implementation of new technologies like RFID, Library automation software, addition of new e-resources like CLA, CMIE, JSTOR, Oxford and Cambridge e-books, apart from guiding on infrastructure development of library.

4.2.2 Provides details of the following;

Total area of the library (in Sq. Mts.):2760 Square Meter

Total seating capacity:300

Working hours (on working days, on holidays, before examination, during examination, during vacation):

On working days:8.00 am to 12 am

On holidays:10.00 am to 8 pm

During vacation :8.30 am to 6 pm

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

The library has separate reading rooms, group discussion rooms, and e-resources are made accessible in the laptops of individual students apart from the PCs on every floor for student's e resource access. Also separate computer labs for e-resource access is there in the academic block.

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

Yes, sign boards are there for each section. With regard to the facilities being disabled- friendly kindly refer to the reply in question no 4.1.5. The library materials are being collected and the wellbeing of the materials is done through IT enabled device.

4.2.3 Give details of the library holdings:

a)	Print (books, back volumes and theses)	37000
b)	Average number of books added during the last three years	4500
c)	Non Print (Microfiche, AV)	60
d)	Electronic (e-books, e-journals)	2500
e)	Special collections (e.g. text books, reference books, standards, patents)	12300
f)	Book Banks	NO
g)	Question Banks	YES

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

* **OPAC**

Yes, OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) has been deployed for access to the collection.

* **Electronic Resource Management package for e-journals:**

Yes, our PDC server, university Website and Library Management Software support for ERM services.

* **Federated searching tools to search articles in multiple databases:**

University do not have such system or tool as it is not working perfectly for the law libraries.

* **Library website:**

We have separate section of library on the University web site.

* **In-house/remote access to e-publications:**

Yes, all resources are accessible in-house anywhere within the campus including hostels and also from outside campus through remote authentication software EZPROXY.

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

* **Library automation:**

Yes, we use LIBSYS LMS software on RFID/EM hardware platform

* **Total number of computers for general access:**

25. Apart from this each student has his/her own laptop.

* **Total numbers of printers for general access:**

Two. Apart from this printing/photocopy facility is provided through service providers.

* **Internet band width speed 2mbps 10 mbps 1 GB:**

1 GBPS NME ICT/NKN connectivity

* **Institution repository:**

Yes, Institution repository is available on DSPACE and PDC server.

* **Content management system for e-learning:**

No

* **Participation in resource sharing networks/consortia (like INFLIBNET):**

Yes. We access Manupatra, Heinonline, JSTOR and Westlaw database under INFLIBNET UGC-INFONET consortium participation

4.2.6 Provide details (per month) with regard to

Average number of walk-ins	300-350 (Per day)
Average number of books issued/returned (Per day)	During Exam time about 250- 300 books issued and returned per day and before that issue return- Round about 170 to 200 books
Ratio of library books to students enrolled	35 : 1
Average number of books added during the last four years	5437
Average number of login to OPAC	-----
Average number of login to e-resources	3500 (Per day)
Average number of e-resources downloaded/printed	125 MB (Per day)
Number of IT (Information Technology) literacy trainings organized	Depending upon the need constant training is being provided.

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

Manuscripts	
Reference	Yes library user can consult the staff at the reference section or circulation cum help desk for finding/compilation of library resources/information.
Reprography/Scanning:	Yes, Xerox machine with scanning and printing facility
Inter-library Loan Service	Yes, interlibrary loan service is available with NLUs and nearest institutions like IIT, IIM, and PDPU for this service.
Information Deployment and Notification	Library circulates new arrivals, and books under acquisition list to all the students and staff members apart from updating/informing students/faculty members through email about the online databases, E-books, E journals etc.
OPACS	Yes
Internet access	Lease line access in entire campus and is wi-fi enabled.
Downloads	As per the policy of E content providers students can download content from E-database, E-Journals and E-Books

Printers	Library has its own printing service apart from through external Service Provider.
Reading list/ Bibliography compilation	Reading list/ Bibliography compilation is available and on demand also through Email. The circulation via Email is done every month.
In-house/remote access to e-resources:	All e-resources are accessible anywhere from campus and remotely also through remote authentication software.
User orientation	In the beginning of the semester, orientation program is organized for new users.
Assistance in searching Databases	Library professionals from circulation desk and reference sections provide assistance in database searching. Also Westlaw has appointed one student representative who is available in library for two hrs for two days in a week.
INFLIBNET/IUC facilities	Yes, and we access Manupatra, Heinonline, JSTOR and Westlaw database under INFLIBNET consortium participation.

4.2.8 Provide details of the annual library budget and the amount for purchasing new books and journals:
₹ 82,00,000.00 (Approx.)

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

- Well designed, structured and centrally air conditioned building.
- Open for students' till 12 AM on working days and till 8 PM on off days and Saturdays.
- Hub of world legal literature
- Latest ICT application for library services and system

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?

Our circulation desk is in continuous touch with the students/users and get feedback from them. Also while providing reference services, bibliographic services and ILL services students give feedback. The feedback is also collected every semester during the batch meeting with the Director. Frequently library user's survey is being done by the Student Research Associate.

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

- Library furnished the three floored building in new campus

- Entire library is fully air-conditioned
- Developed sufficient reading room infrastructure with group discussion facilities
- Installed 25 computers for students e-resources access
- Wi-Fi facility
- Installed latest LMS library automation software with RFID/EM technology

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

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

- Number of systems with individual configurations**
Kindly refer Annexure - V
- **Computer-student ratio: 0.076. This ratio is maintained as all the students have their own laptops**
- Dedicated computing facilities:**
Computer Centre with 40 computer systems. 25 computer systems are also installed in Library.
- LAN facility:**
All the Computer Systems are connected through LAN with Fiber optics Cable connectivity between the Department/Buildings. Campus is also fully Wi-Fi enabled for Internet and Intranet Access.
- **Proprietary software : No**
- **Number of nodes/ computers with internet facility:**
203 Nodes/Computers

- Any other (please specify)

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

University has a plan to procure New ICT infrastructure, Multimedia Projectors and Sound Systems for New Auditorium and New Class Rooms. Also Old IT infrastructure and computer system will be upgraded in the coming year depending upon the requirement.

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.

Complete sets of AIR (SC/HC/Crilj), GLR are available in the Computer Systems of Library. Online Law Resources like Westlaw, Jstor, Manupatra, Heinonline, Taxmann, CLA, LexisNexis, Kluwer Arbitration, CMIE, World Bank E Library, SCC online, and GLHEL-Supreme Court Web Version are also available to the users through Internet in the Campus. The University is also planning to have its own LMS system to initiate online courses.

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?

Entire Campus is WiFi enabled with Internet access of 1Gbps NMEICT/NKN connectivity. Installation of new computer systems, printers and scanners have been made. Remote Access of Legal resources is provided. Computer Center for Academic, Research, training, Software and Website development and updating related work has been established. Email Services and Group email Services have been implemented. Official email Ids have been provided to all the faculty/staff members. University has website www.gnlu.ac.in with latest updated information.

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

All the Faculty members have been provided individual Desktop PC in their cabins for academic and research related work. Computer Centre is open for the faculty members for printing, scanning and learning IT and educational applications.

4.3.7 Give details of ICT-enabled classrooms/learning spaces available within the university? How are they utilized for enhancing the quality of teaching and learning?

Total 21 number of Class Rooms are ICT enabled with following features:

- Internet/WiFi Connectivity
- PC installed on podium
- Multimedia Projector
- Sound system installed with Caller Mike

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?

University has made accessible the e-resources and provided high speed internet connectivity apart from technical assistance from the IT department in preparing computer- aided teaching-learning materials.

4.3.9 How are the computers and their accessories maintained?

University has enough technical staff for regular maintenance, troubleshooting work and related follow-ups of Computer Hardware and peripherals. University is also outsourcing for Annual Maintenance for IT Hardware/Software. Assets numbers are given to each and every IT equipment.

4.3.10 Does the university avail of the National Knowledge Network connectivity? If so, what are the services availed of?

University avails of the National Knowledge Network Connectivity. University has 1 Gbps NME connectivity.

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?

Yes, University has access of various online web resources and as per the policy mentioned above.

4.3.12 Provide details on the provision made in the annual budget for the update, deployment and maintenance of computers in the university.

₹ 36,50,000.00 (approx.)

4.3.13 What plans have been envisioned for the gradual transfer of teaching and learning from closed university information network to open environment?

- Online lectures through video conferencing/Skype
- Recording of Lectures and keep on web/server
- Development of Online Courses through Learning Management system

4.4 Maintenance of Campus Facilities

4.4.1 Does the university have an estate office / designated officer for overseeing the maintenance of buildings, class-rooms and laboratories? If yes, mention a few campus specific initiatives undertaken to improve the physical ambience.

University has Campus Management Services Division responsible for overseeing the maintenance of buildings, class-rooms and laboratories, halls of residence, guest house with fully dedicated staff members. Fully designated Campus Facility Manger, Project and Maintenance Engineer, Electrical Engineers, Technicians and Operators are available full time in the university. STP Plant has been installed with proper drainage system.

4.4.2 How are the infrastructure facilities, services and equipments maintained? Give details.

Electrical; HVAC(Air conditioning plants) plumbing water coolers, CCTV, housekeeping etc. are maintained by annual maintenance contract system.

Most of the installed ICT network infrastructure/equipment has onsite support with 5 years warranty.

University has Annual maintenance contract system for the services mentioned in the query.

Any other information regarding Infrastructure and Learning Resources which the university would like to include.

- Video Conferencing Facility for online meetings, lectures, interviews and other academic purposes
- CCTV cameras are installed at various important locations in the campus for security and safety purpose
- State-of-the-art ICT infrastructure including Server Room. Computer Local Area Network with more than 200 number of Computer Systems and 13 number of Servers connecting all the departments and building in the Campus through Fibre optic cables
- Additional 88 rooms for trainee participants are available
- 52 rooms for VIP and VVIP residency are available in guest house
- Tree Plantation in more than 2000 Sq. Mt. (Banyan, Gulmahor, Aonla, Peepal, Neem, Fruit Trees, Tikoma, Ancient Indian trees, Nakshtra Van)
- Plantation of more than 1,000 trees outside the GNLU Campus
- Use of natural construction material like fly ash stones, natural kotahstones
- Recycling of waste water through sewage treatment plant
- Water harvesting through 60 percolation wells
- 75,000 litre water storage through 3 underground tanks
- Differently abled friendly campus – ramps, lifts, washrooms. Once a differently able person enters the main gate, he/she can move virtually within the whole campus without any aide
- Entire campus connected with hydro pneumatic water supply system
- RFID entry-exit system facility

Academic Block:

- Elevation with slits column for ease of air / light ventilation
- Distinct RCC structure with strength and reliability
- 4 OTS covered with green lawn
- Exposed RCC Work
- 80 toilets with EWC + 12 toilets for Differently Abled Users
- Academic block is equipped with 2 lifts, administrative block with one, Library with one and Museum one lift.

- Each class room has false ceiling in order to maintain the cooling and also to help in the use of audio system.
- Campus is fully equipped with Fire Protection/Fire Sprinkler.

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 Student mentoring Scheme, under which each faculty is allotted, on an average, 20 students from their respective batches. The faculties conduct, on an average, 3 mentorship meetings per semester. Besides, this students are also free to contact the faculty during the contact hours/or at the convenience of the faculty to discuss their personal/academic/ administrative issues.

5.1.2 Apart from classroom interaction, what are the provisions available for academic mentoring?

Every faculty has fixed assigned contact hours. Tutorial are conducted on regular basis by the faculties for the slow learners.

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.

Orientation programme for every subject is held at the beginning of each semester.

Internship and placement department is established to cater the career needs of the students. Regular career counselling programme are being conducted especially for the fourth and fifth year students.

Students alumni's both who have pursued LLM or higher studies in foreign universities and also those working in corporate and judiciary are invited to interact with the students so as to give them a better understanding of the prospective future opportunities and also prepare accordingly.

5.1.4 Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

Assistance in term of guidance is provided and the university assist students in preparing the documents.

5.1.5 Does the university publish its updated prospectus and handbook annually?

Yes

5.1.6 If yes, what are the main issues/activities/information included/provided to students through these documents? Is there a provision for online access?

Prospectus: The prospectus outlines our mission, our vision, our values and our ethos.

Recruitment Brochure: To provide information to prospective recruiters the University also prepare and publish a recruitment brochure. It provides details of the course, students-achievements, internships and previous placements. This enables the university to provide information to the prospective recruiters to discover GNLU and its students.

5.1.7 Specify the type and number of university scholarships / free ships 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).

The University offers scholarships to meritorious students, for participation at national and international events, for best research papers, partial tuition fee waiver for student researchers, 22 gold medals for securing highest marks in different subjects.

Scholarships, Financial Assistance and Awards:

- Scholarship based on CLAT Rank:
50 Scholarships for first 40 & 10 students of CLAT merit for LL.B. & LL.M. courses respectively (Total Approx. INR -24 lakh)

Scholarship in order of merit to CLAT meritorious candidates				
Scholarship for each category	UG		PG	
CLAT Rank	1-20	21-40	1-5	5-10
Tuition Fee Waiver	100 %	50 %	100 %	50 %

Note: The above scholarship is for the first year only. In case of issue arising out of interpretation or application of the first year scholarships, the decision of the Scholarship Committee shall be final and binding.

- Scholarships for participation in national and international Moots - Total Approx. ₹ 15 lakh.
- Scholarships for Conferences, Workshops, Seminars - Total Approx. ₹ 5 lakh
- Scholarships for Best Research Papers - Total Approx. ₹ 25,000/-
- Scholarships for International Internships (International Law Commission, UN Missions of India abroad) and Student Exchange - Total Approx. ₹ 7.5 lakh
- Scholarships for Student Research Associates (11 – full or partial tuition fee waiver – Total Approx. ₹ 3.5 lakhs)

Scholarship information year wise in tabular form:

Under Graduate

Academic Year	Central Sector Scholarship for Top Class Education	State Scholarships (Social Welfare Department)	ST Scholarship	Student Research Associate	OBC	Aditya Birla
2010-11	5	1	-	-	1	-

2011-12	9	1	-	-	1	-
2012-13	8	1	1	10	1	-
2013-14	04	1	2	09	-	2
2014-15	-	-	-	10	-	3

Post Graduate

Academic Year	Central Sector Scholarship for Top Class Education	State Scholarships (Social Welfare Department)	Student Research Associate	OBC
2010-11	-	-		
2011-12	-	-		
2012-13	-	-	5	1
2013-14	-	-	3	1
2014-15	-	-	2	-

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.)?

Percentage wise details of government scholarships:

UG

Academic Year	Central Sector Scholarship for Top Class Education	State Scholarships (Social Welfare Department)	ST Scholarships	Student Research Associate	OBC
2010-11	8%	1.6%	-	-	1.6%
2011-12	14.4%	1.6%	-	-	1.6%
2012-13	12.8%	1.6%	1.6%	16%	1.6%
2013-14	7.2%	1.8%	3.6%	16.2%	-
2014-15	-	-	-	18%	-

PG

Academic Year	Central Sector Scholarship for Top Class Education	State Scholarships (Social Welfare Department)	OBC
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-

2012-13	-	-	0.2 %
2013-14	-	-	0.8 %
2014-15	-	-	-

Note: -We do not have schemes such as Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), SN Bose Fellow, etc.

5.1.8 Does the university have an International Student Cell to attract foreign students and cater to their needs?

The increasing focus on internationalization of higher education has made study abroad program an essential part of a university learning process. This significant aspect of learning is made possible at the Gujarat national law university through its study abroad - student exchange program. GNLU student exchange program (gnlusep) is designed for international students who wish to acquire the experience of living and studying in an Indian campus through a short-term study program. It aims at fostering international understanding among students of different nationalities by providing an excellent learning environment.

Through the program, students from overseas can pursue studies through taught courses or research in their field of interest and gain broad perspectives on different cultures and background of their peers

GNLU has established the Global Outreach Programme and has a full time dedicated staff to cater to the need of the University and students. Two major activities is being carried out by the university through the Global outreach department:

- **Student Exchange**
- **Study Tour**

MoUs International

- University of Mauritius, Mauritius
- University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Law, Denmark
- The Hague University of Applied Science, Netherlands
- Hague Law School, Hague University of Netherlands.
- Université Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV, France
- University of Cologne Germany
- Osaka University, Japan
- University of Malaya, Malaysia
- Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense
- Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- Haifa University, Israel
- Hebrew University, Israel
- University of Barcelona, IDSE, Spain
- University of Rome, La Sapienza, Rome, Italy

GNLU has adapted three tiered approach i.e. State, National & International in attempting to widen the horizon for its students and faculty. Four major activities is being carried out by the university through the Global outreach department:

- Study Tour/Student Exchange
- Faculty Exchange
- Joint Research
- Lecture Series

Particulars	University	No. of Students
Student Exchange programme	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	02
	Hague Law School, Hague University of Netherlands.	03
	Hague Academy of International Law	02
	The Hague University of Applied Sciences, The Hague, The Netherlands	04
	University of Mauritius	01
	University of Malaya, Malaysia:	03
	Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel	01
Exchange Programme:	University of Cologne, Germany	01
	Hague Law School, The Hague University, the Netherlands	01
Faculty Exchange programme	University of Mauritius	01
	University of Cologne, Germany	03

5.1.9 Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

For details see 5.1.4

5.1.10 What types of support services are available for

*** overseas students:**

For details see 5.1.8

*** physically challenged / differently-abled students**

*** SC/ST, OBC and economically weaker sections**

GNLU established the Equal Opportunity Cell under the UGC Grant XI Plan Development Scheme (Merge Scheme)

***students participating in various competitions/conferences in**

India and abroad.

- Travel grant
- Extension for project/assignment submission
- Condonation of attendance (as approved by the concern authority)

* **Health centre, health insurance etc.**

All the students are covered under the Health Insurance Policy. University Doctor is available for consultation and a residential nurse is available round the clock. Health Care Centre with basic medical facilities.

* **skill development (spoken English, computer literacy, etc.)**

- Language Lab has been established in 2013.
- Computer Lab with an assistance has been established and functioning since 2004.

* **performance enhancement for slow learners**

- Remedial and extra classes are being conducted on need and demand basis.
- Academic Support Programme is student run programme with the guidance of faculty members, where tutorial classes are being conducted on need base.

* **Exposure of students to other institutions of higher learning/ corporates/business houses, etc.**

Internship are arranged for students during the semester break with NGOs, corporate house, lower court, high court, senior advocates and PSUs.

For details see recruitment brochure.

* **publication of student magazines**

GNLU Herald (GNLU News Letter)

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?

Competitive Examination Guidance Committee

The University established the Committee for Competitive Examination Guidance to enable student start preparing for examination at various levels, especially Civil Services and Judiciary. It also aims to generate mass awareness amongst students at the early stage and help realize their endeavor. The committee is composed of faculty members and students representing the various batches. The role of the committee is to assess the needs of the students and prepare schedule and invite experts for coaching.

The objective of the committee is as follows:

- To provide foundation training to the students aspiring to appear in competitive examination like Civil Service and Judiciary
- To assess needs of the students for preparation for competitive examinations and devise course structures and lectures
- To organize seminars, discussions, workshops etc. on issues relevant to for competitive examinations.

Activities:

Regular Coaching through expert faculties for the General studies and Optional Subjects. Series of group discussions and presentations by the candidates on current events are regularly organized. Frequently test on General Studies and Optional subjects Papers and Essay Writing are conducted to check the performance of the candidates on regular basis. University also conducts lecture by alumni who shares their experiences of UPSC interview/ coaching.

Academic year	Name of the event	Date
2010-2011	A special awareness programme on civil services examination	23-7-2010
	The changing patterns in civil services examination	16- 17 March 2011
2012-13	CSAT Classes	26 - 27, July, 2012
	Roadmap to clear IAS/IPS/IFS	31st July, 2012
	CSAT Classes	21st August, 2012
	CSAT Classes	11 September , 2012
	Two day training program (UPSC coaching)	15th – 16th September, 2012
2013-14	Interactive session on " Experience sharing by Komal Ganatra (591 rank holder in civil servicesexam2012/13)	5 August, 2013
	CSAT Classes	17/24/29/31 January,2014 5/7/12/14 February 2014
	General Studies (Economics)	01-012 March ,2014
	CSAT Classes	22 July 2014 1/5/12/19/26/28/29 August 2014 2/4september 2014
	Special Lecture Series	7-8, 20-21 August 2014 21/28 September 2014

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**
 - Extension of submission of project.
 - Special test for those who missed out due to participation.
 - Condonation of attendance
 - Travel Grant.
- * **special dietary requirements, sports uniform and materials**
 - The mess menu consists of food item which takes care of the nutritional needs of the students.
 - Breakfast consist of Pulses, dalia (Porridge), Eggs besides other regular items.
 - Snacks also consist of eggs and once in a week non-vegetarian food is served during dinner.
 - Mess department regularly arrange Lemon/Orange juice, sometimes glucose powder and other supplements during matches and practices.
 - Sports Uniform is include in sports board rules, from this year,
 - And all equipment are standardise, according to respective Federation and Association rules.
- * **any other (please specify)**

5.1.13 Does the university have an institutionalized mechanism for students' placement? What are the services provided to help students identify job opportunities, prepare themselves for interview, and develop entrepreneurship skills?

Since its inception the University established the Committee on Recruitment Affairs (CRA). The main function of the CRA is to assist in the recruitment process. It continues to facilitate the students and the recruiters year round, on a rolling basis for on-campus as well as off campus recruitment. The Committee has a full time Placement coordinator and is assisted by two full time staff. Besides the committee is a composition of faculty advisor and students members.

Apart from managing the recruitment process, the CRA has organized lectures by experts from different industries, so as to give the students of GNLU an insight into the professional world of which they will be a part in the future. Yearly workshops are also conducted to hone in the soft skills and interview techniques of the students

The recruitment program has been structured into several stages which include pre-placement talks, pre-interview screening process, interviews and final placements.

5.1.14 Give the number of students selected during campus interviews by different employers (list the employers and the number of companies who visited the campus during the last four years).

RECRUITMENT STATISTICS

LL.B BATCH 2009-2014/LL.M Batch 2012-14 & 2013-14 is as follows

Gujarat National Law University has completed yet another year of its illustrious being and service to the legal fraternity. The recently graduated Batch of 2014 has set its sails into the vast sea of possibilities and opportunities in the legal arena.

The Internship and Placement Division (IPD) at the University continues to make incessant efforts towards exploring various avenues of internship and recruitment for its students so that they are provided with the requisite exposure to gather the necessary practical experience for developing a holistic understanding of the field.

An academic year at the University comprises of two semesters separated by internship breaks for the months of November-December and May-June respectively during which the IPD provides the students with internship opportunities. The recruitment process begins towards the end of the penultimate year of study and stretches till the end of the final year. The Division also aids the students who have already graduated from the University depending upon the need of the students and recruiters.

Selected statistics for recently concluded year are provided below;

Law Firms and LPOs

Name of Employer	No. of Students Recruited
Amarchand&Mangaldas& Suresh A. Shroff & Co.	6 (1 PPO)
Khaitan& Co., LLP	3 (2 PPO)
Lakshmikumaran&Shridharan	3
Trilegal	3
INDIALAW	2
InttlAdvocare	2
Pangea3	2
Pefexio Legal	2
Satyapon& Partners	2
Anup S. Shah Law Firm	1
WadiaGhandy& Co.	1
HSA Advocates	1 PPO
Bharucha& Partners	1 PPO
BMR Legal	1 PPO
DSK Legal	1 PPO
JyotiSagar Associates	1 PPO
Kachwaha& Partners	1 PPO
MalavikaRajkotia& Associates	1 PPO
MullaMulla& Craig Blunt Caroe& Co.	1 PPO
Pheonix Legal	1 PPO
Platinum Partners	1 PPO

AR Gupta & Associates	1 (OC)
Axon Partners LLP	1 (OC)
Chitale&Chitale Partners	1 (OC)
Dhir&Dhir Associates	1 (OC)
JS Law	1 (OC)
Kapil Sabra & Associates	1 (OC)
Lex Arbitri	1 (OC)
MV Kini	1 (OC)
Nailk&Naik& Co.	1(OC)
PSA Legal	1 (OC)

Corporate and PSUs

Name of Recruiter	No. of Students Recruited
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers	2
Edelweiss ARC	2
Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd	1
Gujarat State Financial Corporation	1
Torrent Group	2

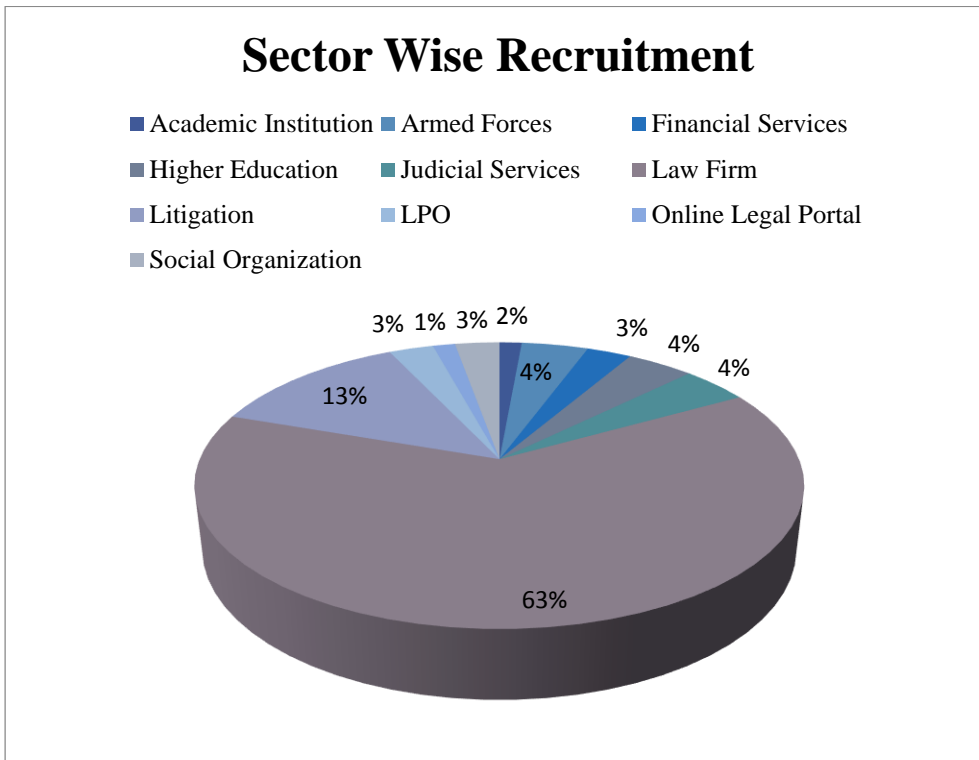
Judicial Clerkships

Supreme Court	2
High Court (s)	1

Other Recruiters

Name of Recruiter	No. of Students Recruited
AIIESEC Ahmedabad	1 (OC)
Career Launcher	1 (OC)
CDS (Indian Army)	3
Legal Desire	1 (OC)
Legal Moksha	1 (OC)
Supreme Court and High Court Lawyers	9
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	1

Sector-Wise Recruitment

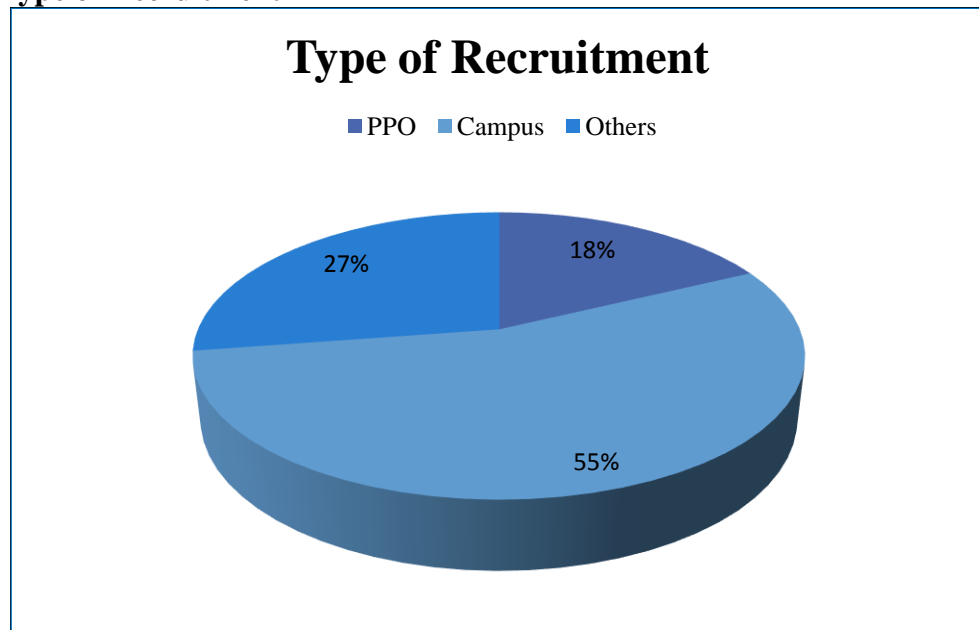


Key: PPO- Pre Placement Offers

OC- Off Campus

**The Batch of 2009-2014 comprised of 140 students at the time of recruitment out of which 100 students were registered with the Committee of Recruitment Affairs.

Type of Recruitment

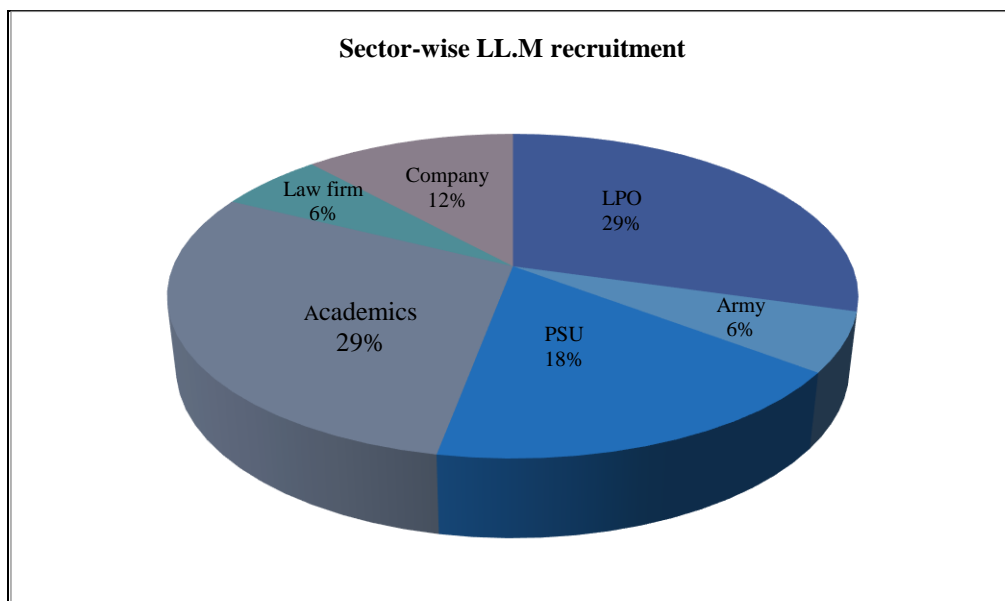
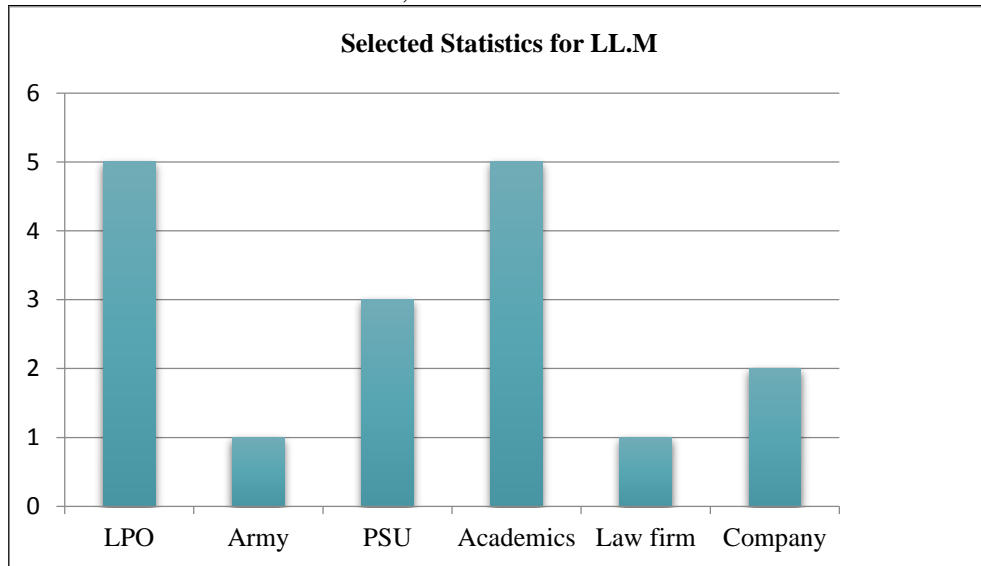


The PPOs shown in the figures are earned through internships procured through the IPD

**The Batch of 2009-2014 comprised of 140 students at the time of recruitment out of which 100 students were registered with the Committee of Recruitment Affairs.

LLM Recruitments:

Around 30 students from LLM 2012-14 and LLM 2013-14 batches have registered to CRA out of total batch size 56 of both batches. Selected statistics recruitment details are as under;



Law Firms:

AMSS
AZB & Partners
Bharucha & Partners
Crawford Bayley and Co.
Dave & Girish & Co.
Dhall Law Chambers

Vaish Associates

WadiaGhandy & Co.
Y.J. Trivedi & Co.

Public Sector Undertakings:

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Coal India Limited

D. M. Harish & Co.	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission
DSK Legal	
Economic Law Practices	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
G.C. Garg & Co.	
HSA Advocates	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation
India Law Partners	
India Law Services	Gujarat State Financial Corporation
INDUSLAW	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
J. Sagar Associates	Gujarat State Power Corporation
JurisCorp	Union Bank of India
Kanga & Co.	Companies & Financial Institutions
Khaitan & Co.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance
Kings & Partridge	Ernst & Young
Kochhar & Co.	HDFC Bank Ltd.
Krishnamurthy & Co.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan	KPMG
Lal Lahiri & Salhotra	OSC Knowledge Partners
Lexygen	Pangea 3
Little & Co.	Quislex Legal Services
Majmudar & Partners	SBICAP
MD & T Partners	SEBI
Nishith Desai Associates	Torrent Pharma
Paras Kuhad & Associates	Torrent Power
Phoenix Legal	Union Bank of India
PKA Advocates	
PXV Law Partners	
Rajinder Narain & Co.	
RDA Legal	
Samvad Partners	
Seth Dua & Associates	
Shah & Kishore Law Offices	
Singhi & Co.	
SJ Law	
Thakker & Thakker	
Trilegal	
Udwadia Udeshi & Argus Partners	

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?

The GNLU Alumni Association was established with the mission to promote and foster mutually beneficial interaction between the Alumni and the present students and also between the Alumni themselves. The aim is to encourage the Alumni to take an active interest in the work and progress of the university and to contribute towards enhancement of the social utility of their Alma Mater. It is also to create a platform where all students can meet, remain connected and build a strong network and create opportunities to renew social ties.

The association has instituted two awards per year from an endowment created especially for this purpose.

1. Best Alumni Award (Academic)
2. Best Alumni Award (Contribution to GNLU)

The Awards are announced on the Foundation Day of the University i.e, 17th July of every year. The criteria for the award are based on the merit, contributions and achievements of the students over a period of five years.

Annual Alumni Meet: Alumni Meet is held in the evening of Convocation every year

5.1.16 Does the university have a student grievance redressal cell? Give details of the nature of grievances reported. How were they redressed?

A Law University, in keeping with the nature of its discipline, must ensure sound student governance, welfare and representation. Acknowledging this reality, GNLU provides for an efficient representative body called the Student Welfare and Grievance Redressal Committee.

The Committee, which is governed by its Constitution and is of perpetual succession, comprises elected representatives (Male and Female) from each of the five classes in the University and thereafter the office-bearers are elected by the members of the Committee.

While the basic mandate of the Committee is to liaise between the student community, the faculty, administration and alumni and to address the grievances of the student community, the Committee in addition, aims to develop community life in the college to ensure holistic growth, an inclusive atmosphere and general welfare of the students.

Amongst its various roles, it envisages engagement and overseeing of the various committees of the University, to be a prominent one, so as to ensure mediation of any conflicts and remove duplication of activities.

Staff Body

Director:	Dr. Bimal.N.Patel
Dean Academic Affairs:	Dr. Mamta Biswal
Dean Students' Welfare:	Dr. Richa Sharma

<u>Student Office Bearers:</u>	<u>Student Members</u>
Convenor: Nimisha Mund Co Convenor: Tridib Bose Secretary: Achintya Arora Treasurer: Vir Britto	Nuhar Bansal Gagan Narang Juhi Nainani Nirja Shah Aditya Joshi Nancy Joshi

In addition the university have also established various committees like mess committee, sports committee, academic curriculum committee etc., consisting of students representative, administrative and teaching staff. The committee is headed by the faculty members. All grievances can be addressed by the students to the committee through the student's representative or directly to the convenor of the committee. All issues are discussed and dealt in a democratic manner.

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.

The university has established a Gender-Sensitisation committee since 2006 is committed to provide a place of work and study free of sexual harassment, intimidation or exploitation. This committee function aimed at implementing the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India, in its ruling on the Writ Petition (Criminal) Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan on 13 August 1997, on the prevention and deterrence of sexual harassment in the workplace. The committee conducts awareness programme for women students, staff and services providers like lady wardens, house-keepers, lady guards etc.

- The committee, since 2008, organise an annual event called “*AHWAAN*” to spread gender awareness amongst students and all employees of the university. It also conduct's awareness programme amongst different colleges of Gandhinagar.
- The committee also organised an 339International Seminar entiled, '*Journey of Women Empowerment : Miles to Go*', from 24th to 25th March 2012. The proceeding of the Seminar was also published as a book to provide wider publicity to the cause of gender issue and awareness.

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?

At the beginning of every academic year a anti-ragging committee is constituted. Faculty and staff members are assigned anti-ragging duties for almost a month duration, especially in the hostel blocks to monitor the movements of the students and prevent any untoward incidents. This system has been in practice since 2004 and continues as it has yield successful result.

There have been no cases of ragging being reported.

5.1.19 How does the university elicit the cooperation of all its stakeholders to ensure the overall development of its students?

The University makes conscious efforts to build a healthy relationship with all its stake holder's namely-Students, parents, alumni, industry and society at large. The initiatives taken up by the University are as follows;

I. With students;

1. Counselling at the time of admission

2. Organizes orientation programme at the start of the semester
3. Curricular co-curricular activities are undertaken by the university
4. Faculty and administration are open to students' opinions and suggestions

II. With the alumnae:

1. University maintains a continuing relationship with all the alumnae
2. Alumnae are rewarded for their contribution in the institution building
3. Annual alumnae meet is organized throughout the year
4. With the parents:
5. Importance of the parents and the guardians in building the institution is recognized
6. University organizes parents meet every semester
7. Parent's opinions and suggestion relating to various matters are considered in decision making

III. With the Industry:

1. Course curriculum are designed to meet the industry demand
2. Expert in the industry are invited to provide inputs in structuring the course
3. Industry experts are invited to deliver special lecturer on the emerging issues

IV. With the society:

1. The university organizes legal awareness camps
2. Organizes surveys in the villages, slums and in industrial areas to assess the issues of the downtrodden and suggests probable solutions

V. Towards other institutions:

The university organizes seminars conferences workshops for the improvement of legal education in the state of Gujarat.

5.1.20 How does the university ensure the participation of women students in intra- and inter-institutional sports competitions and cultural activities? Provide details of sports and cultural activities where such efforts were made.

Sports and cultural activities are open to all students irrespective of gender. The committees for sports and cultural activities ensure that women students are equally represented. In year 2013 -14 to encourage women participation in sports along with sports training attendance exemption to Sports person were given to promote sports. Ms. Devanshi Dalal was given special attendance as she was selected in Asian Championship. She secured 4th position representing the Indian Tricolour at the 16th Asian Roller Skating Championship held in September 2014 at Haining China.

Details of sports and cultural activities is stated in 5.3

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.

Student Progression	%
UG to PG	6.5%
PG to M. Phil	Not Applicable
PG to Ph.D.	2.5%
Ph.D. to Post-Doctoral	Not Applicable
Employed	Year – 2014- LL. B.
Campus Selection	55% Students are through campus selection.
Other than Campus Selection	27% Pre Placement Offer through University facilitated internships opportunities.
	18% Other than campus
	Year – 2014- LLM
	53% students through campus selection

Note: These statistic is based on the information available. Most of the students who passes out do not update their profile. Moreover, after working for a couple of years they decide to pursue further studies. Hence the data may not reflect the exact trends they are approximation of the trends available as on 30th September, 2013

Level of Courses	Year	Number of students(Enrolled)									
		Total Students		Out of total students in col(3) & col(4) Number of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ Handicapped/ Minority							
				SC		ST		OBC		PWD	
		Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) Undergraduate Courses (UG) (All courses combined)	1 st yr	160	79	23	12	11	06			04	01
	2 nd yr	160	79	23	11	11	06			04	01
	3 rd yr	167	87	08	01	03	01	04	00	01	00
	4 th yr	164	71	16	07	06	03	01	01	03	00
	5 th yr	149	68	20	07	08	05	04	00	04	02
	Total(a)	800	384	90	38	39	21	09	01	16	04
(b) Post-Graduate Courses (PG) (All courses combined)	1 st yr	20	12	04	01	01	01	00	00	01	00
	2 nd yr	20	12	04	01	01	01	00	00	01	00
	Total(b)	40	24	08	02	02	02	00	00	02	00
(c) M.Phil.	Total(c)										

(d)Ph.D.	Total (d)	11	04								
Grand Total	Total(a+b+c+d)	851	412	98	40	41	23	09	01	18	04

5.2.2 What is the programme-wise completion rate during the time span stipulated by the university?

Programme/Course	Stipulated time Span	Completion Rate
UG	5 years	99%
PG (LLM – 2 year)	2 years	99%
PG (LLM -1 Year, since 2013)	1 Year	First Batch
Ph.D.	Minimum 3 Years	No thesis has yet been submitted (Programme commence in 2010)

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.

SPORTS:

Student Activities Committee (SAC):

The Student Activities Committee, popularly known as SAC, works to promote extra-curricular activities in the University. Gujarat National Law University (GNLU)'s Annual Cultural Festival is called 'Pentagram'. The objective of organising the cultural festival is enhance the creativity and involvement of the students to develop their personality as well as the competitiveness in their attitude. It is also to create an unparalleled forum and platform for students to share their skills and talent while exhibiting the rich cultural tradition of India.

Initially, Pentagram was a small scale affair restricted to the students of the college but nonetheless was a success as it not only provided space for cultural talents but also enable them to improve their capabilities to work as a team while also enabling them to raise their level of self-confidence in interacting with fellow students and peers and working in a team.

The next step was to open the fest to all colleges in Gujarat including IIMA, National Institute of Design; The Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology; Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar and the National Institute of Fashion Technology to name a few which participated in a myriad of events ranging from dance competitions to the debating tournament. Their continued and keen participation has motivated us to make Pentagram a national level extravaganza, this time around.

Events which were in the list and held during Pentagram 2013 are as under:-

MUSIC CLUB EVENTS:

- Indian Solo (Individual Event)
- Western Solo (Individual Event)
- Indian Group (Members: 5 to 6)
- Western Group (Members: 5 to 6)
- Instrumental (Solo/Group)
- Mash-Ups (Members: 5 to 6)
- Junk Music (Members: 5 to 6)
- Bolly Rock (Members: 5 to 6)
- Live Estra (Members: Maximum 10)

DANCE CLUB EVENTS:

- Western Group (Members: 8 to 10)
- Western Solo (Individual Event)
- Indian Group Classical & Solo (Members: Maximum 10 or Individual)
- Rampage (Members: 8 to 10)

THEATRE CLUB EVENTS:

- Day in the light of (Members: 2 to 3)
- Short Skit (Members: 3 to 5)
- Long Play (Members: 5 to 10) (Teams will be shortlisted on the basis of scripts submitted beforehand)
- Mad Ads (Members: 4)
- Dialogue Delivery English (Individual Event)
- Dialogue Delivery Hindi (Individual Event)

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB EVENTS

- Portrait Photography
- Photo Story
- Product Photography
- Theme Based Photography

FILM CLUB EVENTS:

- National Short Film Making Competition (Members: Unlimited)
- Movie Review Competition (Individual)

QUIZ CLUB EVENTS

- General Quiz
- Sports Quiz
- Entertainment Quiz
- Business Quiz

DEBATE CLUB EVENTS

- Conventional Debate
- Turncoat

Besides, the various activities by the various clubs under the umbrella of the SAC, in the year 2012-2013 SAC organised “Comedy Night” with reputed comedians and the finale was Musical Evening performed by “Euphoria”, one of India’s oldest and most commercially successful music group in the country. In the year 2013-14 the renowned Bollywood playback singer Mr K. K. performed on Musical Evening.

5.3.2 Give details of the achievements of students in co-curricular, extracurricular and cultural activities at different levels: University / State / Zonal / National / International, etc. during the last four years.

Recently Ms. Raktima Raval (Batch 2010-15) has been shortlisted for Miss India Competition. She is already the winner of Miss Gujarat title.

Participation in Sports

The details of the above mention head is as follows;

YEAR 2013-2014 - PDPU CUP 2013

- Total 13 team were participated in PDPU cup
- 2nd Place in PDPU Cup 2013.

Individual Events.

1. Gold in High Jump
2. Silver in 100mtr. Boys
3. Bronze in 100mtr. Girls

Team Event

1. Gold in Basket Ball—Girls
2. Silver in Volleyball - (Girls)
3. Silver in Football - (Girls)

Yuvartha 2013: NLU Jodhpur

A Team of 55 students representing various individual and team events participated at Yuvartha organized by NLU Jodhpur, Rajasthan

YEAR 2014-2015 - PDPU CUP 2014

SR. NO.	Name of the Students	Name of the tournaments	Name of the Event	Position Secured
1.	Anmol Mehta /VaibhavAdhiya	Virudh Bangalore	Tennis	Gold
2.	Aishvrya Ekka	Petro Cup 2014	100. Mtr.	Gold
3.	Aishvrya Ekka		Long jump	Gold
4.	Aishvrya Ekka		High jump	Gold
5.	Aishvrya Ekka		Triple Jump	Gold
6.	AnujTivari		High Jump	Gold
7.	Boys team		Basket Ball	Gold

8.	Girls Team		Foot Ball	Gold
9.	Boys Team		Tennis	Gold
10.	Girls Team		Tennis	Gold
11.	Boys team		Table Tennis	Gold
12.	Girls team		Volley Ball	Gold
13.	AayushiVhaudhary		100 Mtr	Silver
14.	ChandanMalav		100 Mtr	Silver
15.	VrunaliMalani		High Jump	Silver
16.	Girls team		Basketball	Silver
17.	AnujTivari		Triple Jump	Bronze
18.	AnujTivari		Javeline Throw	Bronze
19.	Nilesh		Shot	Bronze
20.	Suresh		Discus Throw	Bronze
21.	Dipika Prasad		Discus Throw	Bronze
22.	PratikshaAgarval		High Jump	Bronze
23.	PratikshaAgarval		Javelin Throw	Bronze

Justice League'14 Total 22 teams were participated.

SR. NO.	Name of the Students	Name of the tournaments	Name of the Event	Position Secured
1.	AnujTivari	Justice League 2014 GNLU	Javelin Throw	Gold
2.	AnujTivari		Long Jump	Gold
3.	AnujTivari		High Jump	Gold
4.	AnujTivari		Triple jump	Gold
5.	Aishvrya Ekka		Triple Jump	Gold
6.	Aishvrya Ekka		200 Mtr	Gold
7.	ChandanMalav		100 Mtr	Gold
8.	Dipika Prasad		Javelin Throw	Gold
9.	Suresh kumar		Discus throw	Gold
10.	Boys Team		Basket Ball	Gold
11.	Boys Team		Tennis	Gold
12.	Boys Team		Table Tennis	Gold
13.	Aayushi Chaudhary		100 Mtr	Gold
14.	Rishabhparikf		200 Mtr	Gold
15.	Girls Team		Tennis	Gold
16.	Rishabh Parikh		1600 Mtr	Gold

17.	SomyataKakar		Breast Stroke Girls	Gold
18.	NimishaMund.		Backstroke Girls:	Gold
19.	NimishaMund.		Freestyle Girls:	Gold
20.	Rishabh Parikh.		Freestyle Boys:	Silver
21.	Shweta Sharma.		Freestyle Girls:	Silver
22.	Siddhantparikh		Sidhant Parikh.	Silver
23.	Sanyukta Biswas		Backstroke Girls:	Silver
24.	Rishabh Parikh		400 Mtr	Silver
25.	Dipika Prasad		Discus Throw	Silver
26.	Girls Team		Volley Ball	Silver
27.	Girls Team		Basketball	Silver
28.	Girls team		Foot Ball	Silver
29.	PratikshaAgarval		Shot	Silver
30.	Shweta Sharma		High jump	Silver
31.	Mixed Team		4*100 Relay	Silver
32.	Rishabh Parikh		Breast Stroke Boys	Silver
33.	Aishvrya Ekka		Long jump	Silver
34.	SuneetMondal		Shot	Silver
35.	NimishaMund		Breast Stroke Girls	Silver
36.	Aayushi Chaudhary		200 Mtr	Silver
37.	Team GNLU		Badminton	Silver
38.	Girls Team		Cricket	Silver
39.	Sanyukta Biswas		Freestyle Girls:	Bronze
40.	Nilesh Udernani.		Discus Throw	Bronze
41.	ShalinJani.		Freestyle Boys	Bronze
42.	Abjishek		400 Mtr	Bronze
43.	Mohit		200 Mtr	Bronze
44.	Deepika Prasad		Shot	Bronze
45.	Nilesh Udernani.		Shot	Bronze
46.	Abhilash Chaudhary		1600 Mtr	Bronze
47.	Varun Chauhan		Breast Stroke Boys	Bronze
48.	Shweta Sharma		400 Mtr	Bronze

5.3.3 Does the university conduct special drives / campaigns for students to promote heritage consciousness?

- Yes students in the first year study compulsory paper in Indian History and Indian Legal History.
- Every year study tours are conducted to promote heritage consciousness.
- GNLU have also establish Legal History Museum.

5.3.4 How does the university involve and encourage its students to 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 university publishes four journals:

- The GNLU Law Review' (TGLR) 2008,
- The GNLU Journal of law, Development and Politics (GJLDP), 2009
- Developing World Review on Trade and Competition (DWRTC), 2011,
- Gujarat Law Journal, 2011
- GNLU Herald, 2010 (GNLU News Letter - (Bi-Annual))

The journals has student member as editors who supervise, edit the process of publication. Students also contributes to the journals in forms of articles, etc.

5.3.5 Does the university have a Student Council or any other similar body? Give details on its constitution, activities and funding.

- For details see: 5.1.16

5.3.6 Give details of various academic and administrative bodies that have student representatives on them. Also provide details of their activities.

All the committees established by GNLU have students members representation. Students from across the batch form the membership. The most important committee is Student welfare grievance redressal committee under the office of Dean Students' Welfare in addition other committees are: Mess Committee, Sports Committee, Library Committee, Curriculum Committee, Legal Service and Legal Aid Committee, Committee for Recruitment Affairs, Publication (Journals). Students are also members of the various Centres established by GNLU.

Any other information regarding Student Support and Progression which the university would like to include.

CRITERION VI: GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Institutional Vision and Leadership

6.1.1 State the vision and the mission of the university.

GNLU Vision:

To be rated among Top 50 Law Institutions in the world in terms of law and inter-disciplinary teaching, research, training and extension, reputation and performance by 2020 while achieving and sustaining the top position in India.

GNLU Mission:

Teaching: Learner centric: a fulfilling and satisfying curriculum, pedagogy and evaluation rooted in the Research-based Teaching University model.

Research: Policy-oriented focus with proactive initiatives and outlook to provide valuable and mutually beneficial services to the institution of governance, judiciary, economy and civil society, especially weaker sections of the society.

Training and Extension: Continuous updating with latest developments and anticipate, deliberate and project future needs, interests and concerns of the relevant stakeholders.

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, the mission statement of the University clearly defines the University's distinctive characteristics in terms of addressing the needs of society, of the students it seeks to serve, and in keeping with the University's traditions and value orientations, and vision for the future.

The University Grants Commission in its report for the recommendation for XI plan period financial assistance noted that *“GNLU has a unique and innovative model of legal education in the country...GNLU has created a unique learning environment for the students to achieve their professional objectives. Research and training coupled with solid grounding in theory prepares them for various segments of employment – be it judiciary, academic or legal profession...to produce professionals who are technically sound, professionally competent and socially relevant... an extensive mid-term plan... with clear goals and objectives. ... more financial aid would go a long way in making this as a model university in terms of access, equity, quality and relevance.”*

GNLU is constantly working towards development with the help of learned faculty and staff and collaboration with the government, academia, corporate houses, community and non-profit organizations etc. and blends various disciplines such as management, science &

technology, social sciences with the law and provides an interdisciplinary approach. GNLU also conducts various skill development workshops and courses for the students and helps them to enhance the practical skills so that they become highly skilled professionals in the legal world with a service oriented and ethically sensitive attitude. The university also has collaborations with foreign universities and regularly hosts visiting faculty from these universities along with various professionals from different fields including practising advocates, judges, corporate professionals, professors etc. for providing an opportunity to the students to interact with them and gain knowledge which will further help them to become good citizens and skilled professionals in the field of law. The university conducts various community services including camps and providing legal assistance to the needy, encourages internships with practicing advocates and corporate houses and law firms so as to gain hands on experience including moot courts which in turn helps the students to succeed in this era of globalization.

6.1.3 How is the leadership involved

- * **in ensuring the organization’s management system development, implementation and continuous improvement?**
- * **in interacting with its stakeholders?**
- * **in reinforcing a culture of excellence?**
- * **in identifying organizational needs and striving to fulfil them?**

The leadership at GNLU is involved in various manners through various committees, statutory bodies of the university, interacting with the stakeholders of the university, strengthening its organizational culture and striving for excellence and working towards being a world class law university.

▪ In ensuring the organization’s management system development, implementation and continuous improvement:

Following well defined and balanced management structure ensures the University’s management system development, implementation and continuous improvement

The following are the authorities of the University:

- (a) the General Council;
- (b) the Executive Council
- (c) the Academic Council;
- (d) the Finance Committee, and
- (e) such other authorities as may be declared by the University by regulation to be the authorities of the University.

- a) General Council** - The General Council is the apex authority of the University. The General Council shall meet at least once in a year. The General Council of the University consists of the following members, namely:-

- a) the Visitor,
- b) the Chairman,
- c) the Director,
- d) the Attorney General of India.
- e) one Judge of the Supreme Court of India nominated by the Visitor,
- f) the Minister for Finance, State of Gujarat.
- g) the Minister for Higher Education, State of Gujarat.
- h) the Minister for Law, State of Gujarat,
- i) the Chief Justice, High Court of Gujarat,
- j) two Judges of the High Court of Gujarat to be nominated by the Visitor.
- k) the Solicitor General of India,
- l) any Additional Solicitor General of India to be nominated by the Attorney General of India,
- m) the Advocate General, State of Gujarat,
- n) the Chairperson of the University Grants Commission or his nominee from among the members of the University Grants Commission,
- o) the Chairman, Bar Council of India,
- p) the Chairman, Bar Council of Gujarat,
- q) the Chairman, Gujarat State Law Commission,
- r) the Director of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad,
- s) two members of the Executive Council as are not otherwise members of the General Council,
- t) an eminent scholar to be nominated by the State Government,
- u) two distinguished persons to be nominated by the State Government,
- v) (i) the Chairman, Indian Institute of Legal Studies Society, and (ii) one member to be nominated by the Indian Institute of Legal Studies Society nominated by it from amongst its members.
- w) two Vice-Chancellors of other Universities established by law in the State of Gujarat, by rotation to be nominated by the State Government,
- x) two distinguished lawyers to be nominated by the Visitor,
- y) two distinguished lawyers to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Gujarat,
- z) two distinguished educationalists to be nominated by the Director in consultation with the Visitor: Provided that an employee of the University shall not be eligible for nomination under sub-clauses (x) and (z)

The General Council has the following powers:-

- (a) to formulate and review the broad policies and programmes of the University and suggest measures for the development of the University;
- (b) to direct the Executive Council to take such steps as are necessary for achieving the objects of the University;

- (c) to consider and pass resolution on the annual report, financial estimates and audit reports on the account of the University;
 - (d) to appoint the Director;
 - (e) to exercise such other powers as it may deem necessary for the performance of functions and the administration of the University.
- b) Executive Council** - The Executive Council is the chief executive body of the University. The Powers of administration and management of the fund and property of the University are vested in the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall meet at least once in four months. The Executive Council consists of the following members, namely:-
- a) the Director;
 - b) a member of the General Council, who is a Judge to be nominated by the Visitor;
 - c) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat or an officer not below the rank of the Secretary to Government of Gujarat to be nominated by him;
 - d) the Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Finance Department;
 - e) the Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, (Higher Education) Education Department;
 - f) the Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Legal Department;
 - g) a member of the General Council to be nominated by the State Government;
 - h) a member of the General Council, who is a lawyer to be nominated by the Visitor;
 - i) a member of the General Council, who is an educationist to be nominated by the Visitor;
 - j) five Professors or Associate Professors of the University to be nominated by the Director, by rotation.

The Executive Council has the following powers and perform the following functions:-

- (1) to submit to the General Council, with its recommendations, of persons for appointment as Director suggested by the Search Committee constituted in accordance with regulations made in this behalf,
- (2) to appoint Registrar, Librarian, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendations of the Selection Committee:
- (3) to create administrative and ministerial posts, to determine the number and emoluments of such posts, to specify qualifications for such posts, and to appoint persons to such posts on terms and conditions of service as may be prescribed by regulations in this behalf, or to delegate the powers of appointment to such authority or officer as the Executive Council may, by resolution, specify either generally or specifically:
- (4) to grant, in accordance with the regulations, leave other than casual leave to any officer of the University and to make necessary arrangement for the discharge of the functions of such officer during his period of leave;

- (5) to manage and regulate the finance, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such person or agency as it may think fit;
- (6) to invest any money belonging to the University, including any unpaid income, in such stock, funds, shares or securities, as it may think fit, or to invest in the purchase of immovable property;
- (7) to transfer or acquire any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University;
- (8) to enter into vary, carry out or cancel contracts on behalf of the University and to appoint such officers as it may think fit for that purpose,
- (9) to provide buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus and other means required for carrying out the functions of the University;
- (10) to appoint examiners and moderators, to fix their fees, emoluments and allowances, in consultation with the Academic Council;
- (11) to select a common seal for the University and to provide for the custody of the seal; and
- (12) to exercise such other powers and to perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by or under this Act.

- c) **Academic Council** - The Academic Council is the academic body of the University. It shall have powers, subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, to control, regulate and maintain the standards of instruction, education and examination of the University and advice the Executive Council on academic matters. It shall exercise such other powers, and shall perform such other duties, as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the regulations. The Academic Council shall meet as many times as may be necessary, but at least once in six months.

The Academic Council consists of the following members:

- (a) the Director;
- (b) a member of the Bar Council of India to be nominated by the Chairman of the Bar Council of India;
- (c) a member of the Bar Council of Gujarat to be nominated by the Chairman of the Bar Council of Gujarat;
- (d) a member of the law panel of the University Grants Commission to be nominated by the Chairman of the Commission;
- (e) one Dean of law faculty of any other University established by Law in the State of Gujarat, by rotation to be nominated by the State Government;
- (f) two distinguished persons (other than employees of the University) teaching law to be nominated by the Director;
- (g) an eminent jurist to be nominated by the State Government;
- (h) (i) all Professors of the University: and
(ii) a representative each of the Associate Professors and the Assistant Professors of the University.

The Academic Council has the following powers and performs the following functions:-

- 1) to report on any matter referred to or delegated to it by the General Council or the Executive Council;
- 2) to make recommendations to the Executive Council with regard to the creation, abolition or classification of teaching posts in the University and qualifications, emoluments and the duties attached thereto;
- 3) to formulate, modify or revise schemes for the organisation of the faculties, schools, centres or specialised institutes, and to assign to them their respective subjects and also to report to the Executive Council as to the expediency of the abolition or sub-division of any faculty, school, centre or specialised institute, or the combination of one with another;
- 4) to make arrangements by regulations for the instruction and examination of persons other than those enrolled in the University;
- 5) to promote research and to require reports on such research;
- 6) to consider proposals submitted by the faculties;
- 7) to recognise diplomas and degrees of other Universities and institutions and to determine their equivalence in relation to the diplomas and degrees of the University;
- 8) to fix, subject to any conditions laid by the General Council, the time, mode and conditions of competition for fellowships, scholarships and other prizes, and to award the same;
- 9) to make recommendations to the Executive Council in regard to the appointment of examiners and fixation of their fees, emoluments and travelling and other expenses;
- 10) to make arrangements for the conduct of examinations and to fix dates for holding such examinations;
- 11) to declare the results of examinations, or to appoint committees or officers for declaration of such result, and to make recommendations regarding the conferment or grant of degrees, honours, diplomas, certificates, titles and marks of honour;
- 12) to award stipends, scholarships, medals and prizes and to make other awards in accordance with the regulations and on such conditions as may be attached to the awards;
- 13) to perform, in relation to academic matters, all such duties and to do all such acts as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations.

d) Finance Committee - The Finance Committee shall meet at least once in every six months. The Finance Committee consists of the following members:-

- (a) the Chairman,
- (b) the Director,
- (c) two members to be nominated by the Executive Council from amongst its members,
- (d) one member to be nominated by the State Government from amongst the members of the Executive Council, who is an officer of the State Government

The Finance Committee shall have following powers and discharge the following functions, namely;

- (a) to examine and scrutinise the annual budget of the University and to make recommendations on financial matters to the executive council;
- (b) to consider all proposals for new expenditure and to make recommendations to the Executive Council;
- (c) to consider the periodical statements of accounts and to review the finances of the University from time to time, to consider re-appropriation statements and audit reports, and to make recommendations thereon to the Executive Council;
- (d) to give views and to make recommendations to the Executive Council on any financial matters affecting the University, either on its own motion or on reference from the Executive Council or the Director.

e) Standing Committees and adhoc committees - Subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, the Executive Council may, by resolution, constitute such Standing Committees or appoint ad hoc committees of such persons and for such purposes and with such powers as the Executive Council may think fit for exercising any power or discharging any function of the University or inquiring into, and reporting or advising upon, any matter relating to the University.

▪ **In interacting with its stakeholders**

The University makes conscious efforts to build a healthy relationship with its stake holder's namely Students, parents, alumni, industry and society at large.

a) Students

- Interaction with the students is initiated with the counselling at the time of admission itself.
- University organizes orientation day in the beginning of every semester to make them aware about the curriculum, rules of the University and Halls of Residence and facilities and infrastructure available to them.
- Foundation Day, Cultural Programme, Sports Competition and Batch meeting to make them feel as a part of the institution.
- The Director keeps open hours every week for walk in meeting by the students.
- University has developed mentoring system where students are divided amongst faculty members and all faculty members ensure meeting and counselling of students of their group.
- All students have been given official email ID for communication with any and all concerned departments and Head of the University.
- Email ID and Mobile number of all employees are available on the University website.

b) Alumni

- The annual meet give opportunity for the old student to feel as part of the institution. Even after leaving the University they continue to

contribute to the overall development of the University through the provision of becoming lifetime members of the alumni association.

- University gives award for best alumni every year.
- University invites best alumni to become the special invitee of the Academic Council to share their experience and expectation for the betterment of students and academic development.

c) Parents:

- Recognizing the significance of the role of the parents in the overall development of the Student, University makes the parents as a part of its endeavours.
- The Director, faculty members and concerned head of the department interacts with the parents on issues pertaining to academic and residential life.
- Parent Meetings are organized to apprise the parents of their ward's performance and get a feedback on the various aspects of the University's functioning. Faculty members, Heads of Departments interact with the parents on Parents Meet and whenever the need arises. Any grievance from a parent is listened to by the concerned authority and appropriate responses are provided.

d) Teaching and Non-teaching Staff:

- The University considers its faculty and non-teaching staff as one of its strong pillars.
- Programmes like sports competition, movie screening, picnic, celebration dinners etc. are arranged to bring in a sense of belonging for the faculty members.
- Provision of the facility of crèche goes a long way in helping the staff strike a balance between the multiple roles of a home maker and a facilitator.
- Personal or Professional needs or grievances of the staff members are addressed by the college administration in the best possible manner.
- University announces best faculty and best non-teachings staff award every year.
- University also ensures regular meeting with service providers and ensures fair and just work environment.

e) Industry:

- Linkages have been established with industries and their involvement in activities is encouraged and facilitated.
- MoUs have been signed with industries regarding campus placements, designing of curriculum and industrial training.

f) Society:

- The Principal values the opinion of the public and makes specific efforts to reach out to the public and interact with the public whenever possible.
- Press meet is organized to make public any significant achievement made by the University.
- The University flashes the upcoming events that are planned in the departments or centres through its website.

- **In reinforcing a culture of excellence**
Participatory Leadership is ensured at every level to promote the culture of excellence. A fair representation of all the faculties – Law and Non-Law is kept in mind while constituting committees for various aspects of college’s functioning. Faculty Development Workshops are organized with the guidance of the Director, to keep the faculty abreast of the recent trends in teaching, learning & evaluation, and their specialized area of interest, thereby reinforcing a culture of excellence. As an institution moving towards paperless governance, most of the communications are made through email.
- **In identifying organizational needs and striving to fulfil them:**
Following meetings are organized regularly to interact on the issues of the organizational needs:
 - Faculty meeting - once in a month
 - Non-teaching Staff meeting - once in a month
 - Heads of the Departments’ meeting - every week
 - Batch meeting – once in a semester
 - Department and Committee meetings – once in a week

Further all departments are given tasks through daily briefing (email) with timeline by the Director in accordance with the organizational needs and suggestions to achieve the same.

University proactively organizes meeting of all law colleges and update respective government departments about the needs of the law colleges to uplift the standards of legal education.

University is part of the Common Law Admission Test and promotes interaction and exchange of students, faculty and resources amongst all national law universities.

University has also signed MoUs with various foreign organizations for internship, student exchange and faculty exchange programmes. Joint research is also promoted with international and national institutions.

6.1.4 Were any of the top leadership positions of the university vacant for more than a year? If so, state the reasons.

Yes, Director’s position was vacant in the year 2007-08 for the period of one year. A search Committee was established for the recommendation for appointment of new Director. A senior most faculty was given the charge of the Director’s position for the period of almost one year to ensure the smooth functioning of the University.

6.1.5 Does the university ensure that all positions in its various statutory bodies are filled and meetings conducted regularly?

Yes, a schedule for the meetings of the Statutory Body is prepared every year keeping in view the statutory and University requirements and all efforts are made to ensure meetings taking place according to the schedule planned.

6.1.6 Does the university promote a culture of participative management? If yes, indicate the levels of participative management.

One of the best governed institutions of higher education in the state of Gujarat, the university is governed by a participative management which is actively involved in the administrative, academic and co-academic activities of the University.

The University constitutes various committees every two year to ensure smooth functioning and timely decision for the respective tasks or assignments. Almost 35 committees are functional at any point of time during the year. The Committee consists of faculty members, non-teaching staff and student representatives. The Director interacts with the concerned committees and inspires them to achieve excellence in their respective fields.

The perspective institutional plan is developed through consultations of the Management with Director and faculty. Faculty members play a significant role in the planning and implementation of development of the University. Students' representatives are involved wherever necessary.

Infrastructural developments are planned by the management in close consultations with the faculty who give their infrastructural requirements to the Registrar.

The planning and decision making in financial matters rests with the Registrar, Director and Finance Committee. Appropriate financial allocations on priority basis are made for various schemes.

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.

Not applicable as the University does not affiliate any colleges. However, University functions as nodal agency for the law colleges of Gujarat and provide them platform to communicate their concerns and needs to the Government.

University offers faculty exchange and student exchange programme with these colleges and allow their faculty and students to visit library and attend any lecture or event they find appropriate. University extends lectures of foreign professors at these law colleges whenever possible.

Further, University offers its assistance wherever required in curriculum design, moot court organization and any relevant academic activities.

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 as the University does not affiliate any colleges.

6.1.9 How does the university groom leadership at various levels? Give details.

The supportive management always encourages the involvement of faculty, non-teaching staff and students in the quality assurance and enhancement process of the University. There are approximately 22 Committees in existence and all Committee comprises with appropriate number of faculty, non-teaching staff and student representatives. These are Admission Committee, Convocation & Event Committee, Curriculum Committee, Examination Committee, Faculty Seminar & Leading Judgment Committee, Gender Sensitization Committee, GNLU Act & Regulation Amendment Committee, GNLU Vision Committee, Legal Services Committee, Library and Literature Resources Committee, Mess Committee, Moot Court & Allied Competition Committee, Placement and Internship Committee, Publications & Newsletter Committee, Scholarships & Awards Committee, Sports Committee, Staff Welfare and Staff Orientation Committee, Student Disciplinary Committee, Students Activities Committee, Competitive Examination Guidance Committee, Legislative Drafting Training Committee, Building and Campus Development Committee etc. All committees are constituted with a judicious mix of junior members and senior members so that the younger members of the faculty imbibe the ethos and work culture of the University and are groomed for leadership. Such an arrangement is conducive to institutional harmony and growth, mutually beneficial and has a synergetic effect for the institution.

The following are some of the important activities of the University for grooming leadership qualities among the faculty, staff and students:

▪Training Programmes

Faculty, non-teaching staff and students are encouraged to attend leadership and appropriate training programmes organised by national and international organisations. Faculty members from different levels and departments are deputed to national and international seminars and training programmes to strengthen leadership roles.

▪Student Leadership:

The office-bearers discuss and deliberate on student problems on campus and suggest solutions to student problems. They work on issues related to the campus and disseminate the decision.

The mentors play an active role in improving the quality of the residential life on campus. They mentor the new entrants and induct them into the University system. The students representatives are a part of various committees as mentioned above and help the administration in maintaining discipline and upholding University culture.

The curriculum is so designed and restructured as to develop the intellectual, entrepreneurial and managerial skills among our students.

Expansion of programmes is relevant to the changing needs of the society and equips them with expertise necessary for facing the global challenges. In addition to a dynamic curriculum, the students are provided with umpteen opportunities for chiselling their personality and realizing their potential.

6.1.10 Has the university evolved a knowledge management strategy? If yes, give details.

Yes, the University has evolved a knowledge management strategy.

University has prepared its vision and mission with guiding principles, indicators of achievement. University has established priorities against the needs, assigned clear responsibilities, provided necessary resources and has drawn timeline for implementation or completion. University also tries to identify barriers to effective & efficient access to information and process to review & monitor strategy and objectives.

University provides required platform for interaction with the community and internationalization for excellence in education and research. University archives records, galleries and also in the process of establishment of museum. This involves the rigorous evaluation of the needs of staff and students to ensure that information which is acquired or accessed has the greatest relevance and the highest quality possible.

University library has online public access catalogue (OPAC) system which has accessibility on website 24x7. University offers professional training and support for various fields to ensure access by the community. University also makes effort for Student and staff liaison, Alumni support, internal communications, Connectivity services for staff and students, on campus, locally, nationally as well as globally.

University captures the best available educational technologies and infrastructure to support research and teaching requirements that addresses new curricula and advanced modes of learning.

The Central Communications and Services to ensure that core functions of the University operate efficiently support the University's goal areas. University has the following facilities for the knowledge management;

- 1)Telephones and security systems
- 2)Data Network
- 3)Authentication and Authorization system
- 4)Web Development and management
- 5)Content Management system
- 6)PC Server Infrastructure
- 7)Storage Systems
- 8)Email, Backup and on-line services
- 9)IT Security
- 10)Internet Access of 1 MBPS for students and all employees

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

▪ Contributing To National Development

- a) **Curricular Aspects:** An Academic Audit Committee has been set up to have a methodology for quality sustenance and enhancement. Existing curriculum is reviewed and academic system and processes audited annually. Relevance and acceptability to the Academic, Industrial and Professional sectors is given due consideration in introducing new programmes Feedback on Curriculum is obtained from students, academic peers, parents and stakeholders to keep pace with the changing global scenario and ensure continuous growth. New Research Based Training University (RbTU) concept has been introduced to ensure quality teaching. Legal Service Committee of the University makes efforts for awareness in the society about the legal rights of the citizens and provides free legal aid. University also offers its legal research and analytical services to the Government, PSUs and private sectors for all kind of projects.

Innovative Interdisciplinary Courses are offered keeping in view the present trend of interdisciplinary approach in Higher education.

University offers its assistance to all law colleges of Gujarat for faculty exchange, students exchange, infrastructure and other resources for their development. University has made it compulsory to learn at least one foreign/Sanskrit language for the students of undergraduate.

b) Teaching, Learning and Evaluation

Learner centric teaching techniques like field visits, Panel Discussions, Group Discussion, Seminars, Moot Courts etc. adopted to make learning process effective. Different teaching methods ensure that the core competencies of students are developed making them employable. Use of modern teaching aids and tools like computers, audio-visuals, multi-media, ICT, Internet and other information/ material has enhanced the quality of education imparted. The University has developed strong relation with Government departments, local industries for the research projects and students assistance to enhance their professionalism. International and National seminars/ conferences/ workshops, invited talks, and discussions are an integral part of our learning process. Exposure to students is given through visiting scholars & professors from world renowned universities & foreign professors. Eminent personalities from the legal field are regularly invited to

address students and faculty members and platform is also provided for interaction with them.

The faculty is encouraged to update its knowledge through research. A separate Research Department is established where research is promoted amongst students and faculty members. All faculty members meet the UGC qualification requirement and most of them have PhD degree and remaining faculty members are pursuing the same.

Students are encouraged for student exchange programme with foreign institutions and also for foreign internships.

c) Examination

Continuous innovation in the evaluation process is imperative for an institution to be relevant in the present situation where more than one skill is to be tested. Continuous internal assessments through internal test, take-home assignments and periodic evaluation of projects and on the basis of discipline, communication skills, ability to take initiatives, good behavioural patterns and innovative efforts are introduced in the formative tests to ensure effective learning outcomes.

d) Publication

University regularly publishes quality research journals i.e. GNLU Law Review (GLR), GNLU Journal on Law, Development and Politics (GJLDP) – integrated research journal, Developing World Review on World Trade and Competition(DWRTC) – journal focussing on trade and competition, circulated by the World Trade Organisation, Geneva and also ensures cutting-edge-research publications by faculty and students.

e) Special Classes for Advanced Learners and Remedial classes for Weak Students

The University initiated a creative Academic Support Programme to help students to study more in classes other than regular and scheduled teaching sessions. Academic Support Programme (ASP) provides platform for students to share their academic knowledge and help each other in academics. GNLU ASP acknowledges the fact that students who join the University are not in a level-playing field because of inequality in the society as a result of different socio-economic aspects. The ASP becomes a platform for students to interact with students from various backgrounds to learn from one another's drive and dreams for academic excellence. As a result, each student has a different capacity, ability and interest in their level of commitment to academics. GNLU ASP gives them an opportunity where students create, build and realize their academic potential and emerge collectively to face modern challenges of society. This has an important solitary contribution to the overall development of the students.

f) Research, Training and Extension Excellence

GNLU carries out research, training and extension activities on a regular basis. GNLU imparts and plans to impart training to various stakeholders or sectors such as Indian Navy, Police Officials, Prison officers of Indian Prisons, Enforcement authorities, Teachers, Diplomats, Indian Army, Reserve Bank of India, government officials, etc. A review of aims, objectives and outcomes of research projects and training activities since 2009 suggest that GNLU is laying a solid foundation to emerge as a credible centre of training and capacity-building for institutions and individuals alike.

g) Equal Opportunity Cell

With a mandate to provide equal opportunities to all sectors of society, GNLU has established an Equal Opportunity Cell of GNLU. The Cell has launched various UGC/academic/competition Coaching Schemes free of cost to students of weaker sections of society. The objective of the cell is to prepare the SC, ST, OBC (non-creamy layer) & Minorities candidates for appearing in various competitive exams and NET or SLET examination so that sufficient number of candidates from such category becomes available for selection in such services.

h) Campus and Library Resources

University is in Gandhinagar – safe, secure, green and soothing environment campus in the Knowledge Corridor of Gujarat GNLU Campus is an Iconic Campus spread in 50 acres of land– a matter of pride for the State and all Educational Institutions.

GNLU library resources, although quite impressive, consisting of 8747 – Print Books, 24,000 – Reference Books, 25 – E-books subscriptions, 115 – Journals subscriptions, 13 – periodicals subscriptions and 6 - electronic database subscription, needs to be substantially augmented on a regular basis. Library continues to add special collection on Science, Political science and Sociology i.e. Nano science, Petroleum science and technology, Space science, Satellite technology and other general science and literature books. Library acquired total number of more than 150 titles from Oxford University Press exhibition held at GNLU premises as well as 74 electronic books from Oxford and 65 electronic books from Cambridge University. GNLU library has special collection on foreign laws books and possesses basic law books of almost all important foreign jurisdictions. GNLU has various international and national law databases and information resources to cater the information needs of users. Under the UGC INFONET project, GNLU library has got access services of three law databases i.e Manupatra, Westlaw and Heinonline. These are in addition to regular subscription of JSTOR, SCC Online, World Bank E-Library and other E-journals of various publishers. The

records show that GNLU library witnesses an average of 300 circulation transactions per day. Although the Commission has not made any comparison of collection and subscription of journals by other NLUs and foreign law schools, it believes that GNLU has an indeed a long way to go to become a good repository of library resource base. GNLU can attract a wide range of users and can further reap benefits of academic partnership, if it has latest collections and regular subscriptions of journals and databases on all issues of law and interdisciplinary fields.

A digital repository of research projects and papers prepared by faculty and student is must. With appropriate IT infrastructure, GNLU shall be able to create a valuable treasury of legal research projects and papers. The digital library shall be given access to members of judiciary, government, industrial houses, law firms, PSUs, NGOs and other like-minded institutions.

i) Scholarships worth ₹ 55 lakh

University offers following scholarships;

- 50 Scholarships for first 40 & 10 students of CLAT merit for UG & LL. M. course respectively - Total approx. ₹ 24 lakh
- Scholarships for participation in national and international Moots - Total approx. ₹ 10 lakh
- Scholarships for Conferences, Workshops, Seminars - Total approx. ₹ 5 lakh
- Scholarships for Best Research Papers - Total approx. ₹ 1.25 lakh
- 12 full or partial tuition fee waiver Scholarships for Student Research Associates – Total approx ₹ 3.5 lakh
- Scholarships for International Internships (International Law Commission, UN, Missions of India abroad) and Student Exchange - Total approx. ₹ 7.5 lakh
- 22 gold medals for academic and extra-curricular achievements in various subjects - Total approx. ₹ 4 lakh
- Facilitation of boarding/lodging and similar kinds of assistance for participation in national/international events.

▪Fostering Global Competencies Among Students

Several innovations in academics, administration and other levels of functioning has been introduced to foster global competencies among students and enable them to carve a niche for themselves in this fast changing global educational scenario.

Only National Law University to offer integrated undergraduate law degree in five areas – B.A., LL.B. (Hons.); B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.); B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.); B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.); B.S.W., LL.B. (Hons.); full-time and part-time LL.M. and Ph. D. in laws and inter-disciplinary fields with prime focus in law as well as diploma/certificate courses in various areas.

Departments for Research, Training and other Extension Activities for the holistic approach to education, research and training to make Lawyers/Integrated Legal Advisors/Legal Counsels, to cater to the needs of the judiciary, government, law firms, corporate, PSUs, trade & commercial houses, academia, and NGOs.

GNLU has established its credentials as an excellent academic partner to the institutions of governance, judiciary and executive.

a)Centres of Excellence in niche areas of economy – Centre for Distance Education, Centre for Private International Law, Centre for Public International Law, Centre for Sports Law, Centre for Food Security & Agro-Economy, Centre for Foreign Policy & Security Studies, Centre for Corporate Law, Banking & Investment, Centre for Corporate and Competition Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law for specialized knowledge and professional excellence,

GNLU Academic Star Honour for undergraduate students with distinct additional achievements – achiever(s) to get reimbursement of 50% of entire tuition fee of 5 year`

b)Mandatory Foreign Languages: In the highly competitive globalized world that we inhabit today, effective communication skills, fluency of spoken English and knowledge of foreign languages can surely brighten one’s career prospects. The University has signed MoU with H. K. Training Institute for teaching various foreign languages such as Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish, German, Japanese, Swahili & Sanskrit.

Organization of special workshop and training programmes for Personality Development, Drafting Skills and other important skills to face the interview: University regularly organizes workshops and training programmes for students and employees of the University for their Personality Development, Drafting Skills and such other skills.

c)Collaborations: MoUs with International Universities signed for academic enhancement through visits and video-conferencing for the holistic growth of students and faculty alike. The University has Collaborations with following reputed organizations for student and faculty exchange programme:

International MoUs

- University of Mauritius, Mauritius
- University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Law, Denmark
- The Hague University of Applied Science, Netherlands
- Université Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV, France
- University of Cologne, Germany
- Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, France
- Kuwait International Law School (under progress)
- University of Malaya, Malaysia

- Haifa University, Israel
- Hebrew University, Israel
- University of Barcelona, IDSE, Spain
- University of Rome, La Sapienza, Rome, Italy

National-State level MoUs

- Enhelion Knowledge Ventures Pvt Ltd
- Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Gujarat Technological University
- Kadi Sarva VishwaVidyalaya University

▪Inculcating a Sound Value System among Students Promoting Use of Technology

Website is very important tool for easy access of information from any corner of the world and therefore the University has its own website and makes regular efforts to update with latest and all information.

All classes are equipped with computer and projector facility and almost all faculty member uses power point presentation during their class. Important documents and presentation used during the classes are circulated through email to students of respective class. Facility of pdc service is provided for uploading course outline and other important documents or software.

Almost all students are likely to have their own laptops, the University has dedicated computer laboratory consisting of 55 PCs and printers. In addition, computer and printer facilities are also available in the Library. Forty computers have complete sets of All India Report (SC/HC/CriLJ) Installed. Online Law Resources like West Law, JSTOR, Manupatra, Heinonline and offline law Resources like GLH-SC/HC, GLR are also available. University has also procured video conferencing machine and 8 television sets for recorded and live telecast of academically important programmes.

All faculty and staff members are provided with computer and necessary number of printers with scanning facilities. University has procured two big photocopier cum printer and scanning machines only for the use of students.

The University has Internet bandwidth connectivity of National Knowledge Network of 1 MBPS. The University has also implementation EDU ERP database system which includes Students, Faculty and Admin Staff Records, Internship and Placement Modules, Hostel details, HR module, Alumni Information & Reporting Services. Wi-Fi Network connectivity is available at Hostel, Library and Faculty chambers for Internet and Intranet Access. Photocopier is available in the library as well as in the hostel block.

All students, faculty, administration staff have exclusive email address

which is used for communication of all official matters. All the departments, committees, are having dedicated email ID group to smoothen the communication.

Except financial, audit and such other official documents, emphasis is placed on email communication for one and all.

While the advantages of using modern tools and technological innovations in the day-to-day-life are well recognized, the corresponding changes in the use of new technologies, for teaching – learning and governance of HEIs, leave much to be desired.

▪Quest For Excellence

The University, since its inception, has been striving towards excellence. The supportive management constantly exposes the faculty members to new teaching-learning pedagogies, assessment tools, planning techniques and leadership styles to equip them to face the challenges. Need-specific programmes are organized to update all the faculty members in their own areas of expertise.

Student Feedback on Teachers and assessment of faculty members has helped the individual to look at themselves critically, make necessary changes in their professional life and grow towards excellence.

International linkages have been strengthened, new ones forged. International scholars on campus interact with faculty and students through formal and informal sessions and conduct workshops on relevant themes.

The University has ensured that the physical infrastructural facilities are systematically updated to meet the new, supplementary and replacement demands of the community. The changes brought about include additional class rooms and laboratories, Hostel, Conference Hall with Videoconferencing facility, Language lab, Auditorium, parking lots, staff quarters, guest house and installation of CCTV cameras at strategic locations.

The University with its vision of empowering women through the light of knowledge has been serving generations with its unique and innovative ways of teaching, learning and reaching out to the society. The quest for excellence which has been the priority of the founders is still leading the University in its onward journey and to accordingly the Medium Term Plan was devised in the year 2009 considering organizational needs and future development plan for the period of 5 years. University has made necessary efforts to achieve these goals keeping in view the indicators of achievement.

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
- ❖ Internationalisation

GNLU has developed a perspective plan for its development towards which it works constantly and strives for excellence in legal education and setting a global benchmark.

▪ Vision and mission

The University works in consonance with the vision and mission and all its plans and strategies for development are aligned along the lines of its vision and mission.

GNLU strives to become a premier law university in the nation in terms of education, research and training. The following are its plan for excellence:

- Teaching and research of all contemporary topics of law
- The university is governed by a participative management which is actively involved in the administrative, academic and co-academic activities of the University.
- Innovative Interdisciplinary Courses are offered keeping in view the present trend of interdisciplinary approach in Higher education.
- Existing curriculum of the university is reviewed and academic system and processes audited annually.
- Relevance and acceptability to the Academic, Industrial and Professional sectors is given due consideration in introducing new programmes.
- Feedback on Curriculum is obtained from students, academic peers, parents and stakeholders to keep pace with the changing global scenario and ensure continuous growth.
- New Research Based Training University (RbTU) concept has been introduced to ensure quality teaching
- University regularly publishes quality research journals which includes GNLU Law Review (GLR), GNLU Journal on Law, Development and Politics (GJLDP) – integrated research journal, Developing World Review on World Trade and Competition (DWRTC) – journal focusing on trade and competition, circulated by the World Trade Organisation, Geneva and also ensures cutting-edge-research publications by faculty and students
- Establishment and proper maintenance of the campus
- Availability of conference hall, auditorium, meeting rooms, moot court, sports playground, mess

- Life at GNLU: various student organisations, sports and social competitions, groups activities and interactions with policy-makers, NGO and corporate leaders on a regular basis
- University also ensures regular meeting with service providers and ensures fair and just work environment
- A well-developed and operational fund raising strategy for all programmes and activities
- Reorganisation of all various committees making them more broad representative
- Establishment of alumni association with aim to support student scholarships, faculty research and programmes, to provide solid base for support and networking and connections, to assist students in development of loan repayment plan
- Organisation of annual and other regular informal and formal meetings/gatherings with alumni

▪ **Teaching and learning**

Teaching and learning environment at GNLU is learner centric. The methods and techniques of teaching and learning include a wide range of activities, conducted in an innovative manner. The faculty members are constantly encouraged to use innovations and make the teaching more towards learner centric. These techniques have proven to have a very positive impact on the students which is reflected in their all-round development.

- Learner centric teaching techniques such as field visits, Panel Discussions, Group Discussion, Seminars, Moot Courts etc. For making learning effective.
- Teaching methods ensure that the core competencies of students are developed which make them employable.
- Modern teaching aids and tools are used in teaching and learning process which includes computers, audio-visuals, multi-media, ICT, Internet and other information/ material.
- Use of such techniques has enhanced the quality of education imparted by the university.
- Collaboration with various government departments, local industries for the research projects which involves student participation to enhance their professionalism.
- Participation in International and National seminars/ conferences/ workshops, invited talks, and discussions are included in the learning process to give them exposure and encourage learning and research culture among the students.
- Regular Guest lectures as part of teaching learning process with the help of visiting scholars from the country and abroad (foreign universities), eminent legal personalities, professionals from industry, corporate houses, high courts and Supreme Court etc.
- Exchange programmes and internships in foreign universities and organizations.

▪ Research and development

The faculty and students at GNLU are always encouraged to involve in research and enhance their knowledge and keep abreast with the rapid changes taking place around the world. With an aim of extensive and exclusive research activities, a separate Research Department has been established to promote research amongst the students and faculty members. The following are the major activities planned and undertaken by the university:

- Teaching and research of all contemporary topics of law
- Publication of 10 research papers and articles prepared by faculty and students in international and national journals
- GNLU faculty together/jointly to author/edit books and obtain fellowships in India and abroad
- Regular publication of GNLU Print Review covering reviews of current legal issues
- Establishments of at least 2 full-time professors and 4 associate professors in major areas of laws, Public International Law, Private International Law, ADR, Criminal law, Corporate, Finance and Securities Laws, Constitutional Law, Environment and Sustainable Development, SEZs, Human Rights, International Relations.
- Will have 10 prominent international/national scholars/experts as visiting fellows to enhance research activities and culture.
- An initiation of an annual one-week training programme which will offer training to media lawyers and journalists
- Law colleges/departments of universities in the State of Gujarat and India to seek guidance and assistance in terms of teaching, designing of curriculum, etc.
- Centre of Corporate, Finance and Securities law – Establishment of a Centre with the dedicated research team and literature base.
- Establishment and first grant of an award for best faculty member for research and overall contribution to the GNLU development.
- Initiation of Best Faculty Awards among all National Law Schools and grant of first awards.
- Establishment and award of two prizes for publication in international journal
- GNLU faculty will have served as arbitrator/ADR resource person/judge in some national legal competitions
- Appointment of faculty members as honorary members in governmental and leading legal associations/committees/commission such as National Knowledge Commission, Planning Commission, Indian Society of International Law, Asian Society of International Law, National Human Rights Commission
- Introduction of One Year LL.M. programme and an exclusive post graduate centre as per the UGC guidelines.
- Initiation of PhD programme (5 students pursuing PhD)
- Faculty interviews per year in local, regional and national media on current legal matters in India

- Joint degree programme (possible)
- Establishment and initiation of an annual seminar/two-weeks training programme on the regional integration project with EU, ASEAN, NAFTA
- Visiting professors, lecturers on law and instructors
- Establishment and initiation of foreign ambassadors lecture series on international law and international relations focussing on bilateral and multilateral policy issues
- Collaboration with the Legal and Treaties Division of the MEA and Ministry of Law, New Delhi

▪ **Community engagement**

GNLU conducts various social activities as part of its community service such as collaboration with NGOs, providing legal aid service, delivering lectures, classes for underprivileged, upliftment of backward classes by providing training etc. The following are the major plan and initiatives of the university towards community engagement:

- Establishment of the Legal Service Committee of the University to make efforts for awareness in the society about the legal rights of the citizens and provides free legal aid.
- University also offers its legal research and analytical services to the Government, PSUs and private sectors for all kind of projects.
- The university has formed an Equal Opportunity Cell for helping the society at large.
- The Cell has launched various UGC/academic/competition Coaching Schemes free of cost to students of weaker sections of society.
- The Cell works with an objective to prepare the SC, ST, OBC (non-creamy layer) & Minorities candidates for appearing in various competitive exams and NET or SLET examination so that sufficient number of candidates from such category becomes available for selection in such services.
- Organisation of lecture(s) upon the appointment of a new Chief Justice, Judge at the Gujarat High Court and possibly the Supreme Court as well as lecture by district and sessions court judges

▪ **Human resource planning and development**

GNLU has a Planning and Development Division in place which also looks after the Recruitment & HR activities and also frames the policies for smooth governance. The university, as per the BCI, UGC & MHRD regulations and guidelines formulates its policies and appoints qualified teaching and non-teaching staff. The following are the plans and activities of the university:

- Appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff as per the guidelines of the UGC and MHRD.
- Achievement of a self-sustainable university
- Result-Based Budgeting (RBB)
- Performance Management Appraisal System (PMAS) for academic and non-academic staff

- Availability of qualified, talented and committed academic and non-academic staff.
- Career advancement strategies implemented.
- Faculty and non-teaching staff encouraged to attend leadership and appropriate training programmes organised by national and international organisations.
- Faculty members from different levels and departments are deputed to national and international seminars and training programs to strengthen leadership roles.
- Various programmes such as sports competition, movie screening, picnic, celebration dinners etc. are arranged to bring in a sense of belongingness for the faculty & staff members of the university.
- The university provides accommodation to its faculty & staff members in the staff quarters inside the campus.
- The facility of crèche for the children of faculty & staff members is provided which helps them in striking a balance between family and work life.
- Personal or Professional needs or grievances of the staff members are addressed by the college administration in the best possible manner.
- University announces best faculty and best non-teachings staff award every year.

▪ **Industry interaction**

GNLU consider it as a very significant approach in interacting with the industry which further helps in the placement activities, providing internships, conducting workshops, trainings, lectures etc. and help the students to learn the practical skills. The following are some of the major plans of the university which it has undertaken:

- GNLU reach out to the various Corporate houses and industries who seek assistance in terms of research (e.g. drafting of contracts) and organisation of specialised seminars/meetings for providing excellent public and private legal services.
- Towards this aim, it will seek to establish a Centre of Corporate, Finance and Securities law – establishment of Centre, availability of faculty and literature base
- Initiation of specialised workshops/certificate courses to cater to the needs of the judiciary, government, executives, corporate and civil society.
- Regular legal assistance to various departments of the Government at state and national level such as Specialised Economic Zones, Sagar-Khedu, Gujarat International Financial High-Tech City, Kalpsur, etc., assistance in drafting statutes/by-laws to the government
- An initiation of an annual one-week training programme which will offer training to media lawyers and journalists
- Various other training programmes for professionals, practicing lawyers and managers etc.

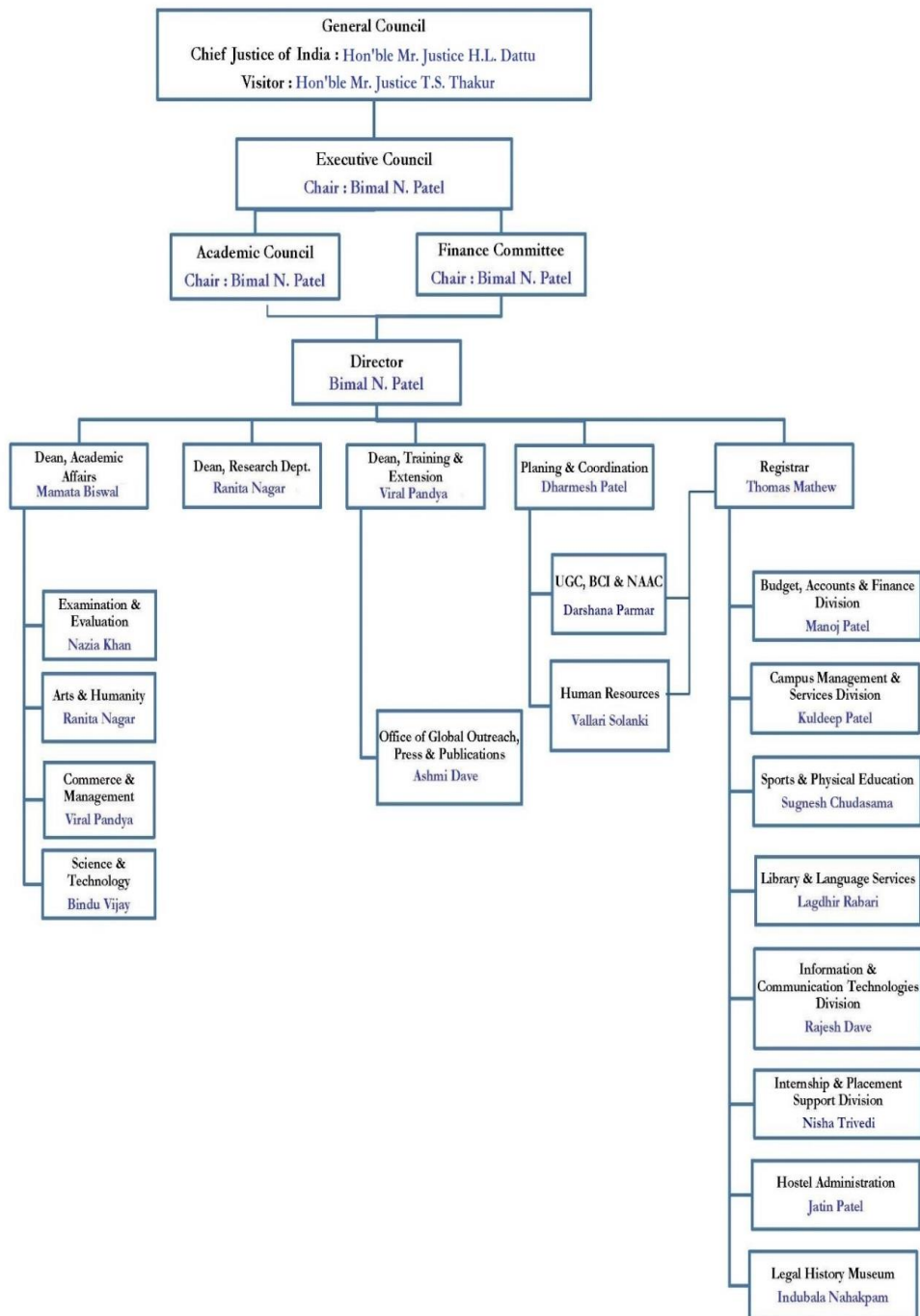
- Organisation of lecture(s) prior to the commencement of each session of the parliament and the legislative assembly to survey legal issues before these sessions.
- GNLU faculty will have served as arbitrator/ADR resource person/judge in some national legal competitions
- Initiation of a bimonthly informal seminar inviting members of the judiciary, bar, academics, political parties to discuss most pressing issues having legal implications

▪ **Internationalisation**

Internationalisation at GNLU has been one of its core initiatives and plans for excellence. The following are the plans and activities undertaken by GNLU:

- Initiation of exchange programme(s) for students and faculty with national and international institutions
- Visit by internationally renowned legal luminaries
- A full-time instructor (convenor) for national and international law competitions
- Organisation of a national and international law conference on a topic of current interest from national policy perspective, on an alternative yearly basis
- Initiation of joint seminar/workshop/project with intergovernmental organisations, prominently the United Nations
- Visiting professors, lecturers on law and instructors from various foreign universities.
- Faculty and student exchange programme with various foreign universities through collaborations.
- Establishment and initiation of an annual seminar/two-weeks training programme on the regional integration project with EC, ASEAN
- Availability of world class information resources: collection of items in print, access to thousands of electronic resources, subscription of leading law journals, one of the nation's most important collections of rare legal materials; university library system will benefit from the resources of other national and foreign universities; will seek to get depository status for international and national organisations such as WTO, Commonwealth, etc.

6.2.2 Describe the university's internal organizational structure and decision making processes and their effectiveness.



6.2.3 Does the university have a formal policy to ensure quality? How is it designed, driven, deployed and reviewed?

GNLU has constituted a system of Student-Faculty Review & Peer review to ensure quality. The university collects feedback on the performance of each faculty related to teaching and curriculum. The university also has provided suggestion boxes at various locations at the campus to get feedback from the students. These feedbacks

received are then used for enhancing the institutional performance and quality. University has the practice of holding batch meetings with students where they are given platform to put their feedbacks and suggestions on academic, co-curricular, administrative and hostel specific issues. Suggestions are analyzed and corrective measures are taken. Based on the feedback from students improvements are effected in the campus.

The university has also constituted New Research Based Training University (RbTU) concept to ensure quality teaching. This system helps in providing the management and the students the detailed plan of a particular course in a semester. The research department is also apprised of the visits and lectures from experts in the respective areas which are to be conducted in a particular semester and further plans of any upcoming national and international conferences and seminars where the faculty and/or the students can participate. This system also ensures that the recent trends and changes taking place in the world is made available to the students and also upgrade the database of knowledge with the help of new publications etc. This is a very unique method introduced by the University in ensuring the quality.

6.2.4 Does the university encourage its academic departments to function independently and autonomously and how does it ensure accountability?

Yes, the university encourage its academic departments to function independently and autonomously. During the appraisal process called PMAS, the accountability is being ensured.

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?

Yes, there have been instances of court cases filed against the university. The critical issues in the court cases were pertaining to examination related matters. Main objection found by the court was that rules and regulations are not followed after the necessary approval of the statutory authorities. Which later on, court found false after verifying related records and verdicts have been in favour of the university.

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?

The university has appointed various heads of different department of university, both at academic and administration level. Any grievances / complaints are promptly attended to and resolved effectively. Appeal council has been established by the University for promoting better stakeholder – relationship.

6.2.7 Does the university have a mechanism for analyzing student feedback on institutional performance? If yes, what was the institutional response?

Yes, the university collects feedback on the performance of each faculty related to teaching and curriculum. Also university has provided suggestion boxes at various locations at the campus to get feedback. These feedbacks from students are used for enhancing the institutional performance. University has the practice of holding batch meetings with students where they are given platform to put their feedbacks and suggestions on academic, co-curricular, administrative and hostel specific issues. Suggestions are analyzed and corrective measures are assumed. Based on the feedback from students improvements are effected in the campus.

6.2.8 Does the university conduct performance audit of the various departments?

University has conducted academic audit for analyzing the performance of academic department. Also regularly the internal audit takes place for budget and finance department.

6.2.9 What mechanisms have been evolved by the university to identify the developmental needs of its affiliated institutions?

Not applicable as there are no affiliated institutions of the university.

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.

The faculty council mechanism is in the nascent phase of development.

6.3 Faculty Empowerment Strategies

6.3.1 What efforts have been made to enhance the professional development of teaching and non-teaching staff?

The University regularly undertakes various activities towards the professional development of its faculty and staff members. The following are the activities conducted:

- Attending workshops/ conferences/ training programs
- Consultancy
- Promoting faculties to visit foreign universities
- Direction of work plan for an academic year in terms of 5 set of objectives:
 - Academic
 - Scholarly
 - Administrative
 - Contribution to GNLU Vision
 - Professional Personal Development
- In house English language classes for admin staff
- Computer literacy and proficiency through certified exams for admin

staff

- Use of technology for classroom teaching
- Separate funding for academic and co-curricular activities

6.3.2 What is the outcome of the review of various appraisal methods used by the university? List the important decisions.

Since 2009, University has adopted its in-house year end appraisal method known as Performance Management Appraisal System (PMAS). In PMAS, broadly five parameters have been defined for teaching and non-teaching staff, which is as follows:

- 1.Academic
- 2.Scholarly
- 3.Administrative
- 4.Contribution to GNLU Vision
- 5.Professional Personal Development

At the beginning of academic year, each faculty will set his / her objectives in line with the above mentioned criterion in consultation with Academic Dean to be achieved in the year and set indicators of achievement as well. After six months, a mid-term review takes place of each employee with Dean to monitor / modify the set objectives if required. Lastly, at the end of the year, PMAS presentation is held in open forum of all employees as a part of yearly performance review under the chairmanship of Director.

After all the presentations, Director holds one to one meeting with individual staff member to discuss his/her performance and gets feedback and is expected to incorporate suggestions if any. Again in the next academic session, it is ensured that the last year's recommendations have been incorporated along with the set new goals.

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.

As stated in GNLU vision statement....

..... To be rated among Top 50 Law Institutions in the world in terms of law and inter-disciplinary teaching, research, training and extension reputation and performance by 2020 while achieving and sustaining the top position in India.

shows that university is committed to become a world class institute with the help of motivated staff members. For the fulfilment of Goals, University is providing following welfare schemes for teaching and non-teaching staff;

- Mediciam Policy: to meet monetary requirements for employee and their dependents, university

- provides financial assistance to purchase mediclaim policy up to the ceiling of Rs.10000/- Premium.
- Study Loan: to motivate employees, the university provides "interest free" study loan. The loan can be repaid by Equated Monthly Instalments or being directly deducted from salary.
 - Ph.D. Increments: Faculties of the university are given additional increments on successful completion of PhD degree.
 - P.G Increment(Law):Faculties of the university are given additional increments on successful completion of PG (Law) course.
 - Crèche: Crèche facility is available for infants/children of the employees of the University.

Apart from these, recreation Room for employees is available with indoor games and exercise equipments and gymnasium.

6.3.4 What are the measures taken by the University for attracting and retaining eminent faculty?

Apart from the above mentioned facilities, Up gradation of knowledge is given highest importance in GNLU. University is offering following programmes for its employees

- In house academic and co-curricular training programme
- Monetary and non-monetary incentives to attend conferences, workshops, training programs and teaching assignments in India and abroad
- Loan for purchase of Laptop for enhancing academic and personal growth
- Carrier advancement scheme

6.3.5 Has the university conducted a gender audit during the last four years? If yes, mention a few salient findings.

- No

6.3.6 Does the university conduct any gender sensitization programmes for its faculty?

Yes, GNLU has constituted a gender sensitization committee to provide a platform for Women Employees & Students in GNLU to take into account the sea of adjectives and statistics and interweave them in a stellar effort to increase awareness about women issues like harassment in Educational Institutions, work place and other public places like transport systems in cosmopolitan cities, in various private and public sectors. Women students need to take their male friends into confidence and dispel the fears and misconceptions which the student community has about an institution as hallowed and public serving as our very own

“GenSen”. GNLU has evolved an efficient redress mechanism, which has risen on occasions of distress to women in our highly esteemed National Law School. The prevention and deterrence of sexual harassment in the workplace laid down by the Supreme Court of India in its 13th August 1997 judgment, on the Writ Petition (Criminal) *Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan*, is the beacon light for our GNLU’s “GenSen”.

Apart from this, University regularly conducts a programme called ‘AAHWAN’ for all staff and students of GNLU. Various activities like competition, documentary screening based on GenSen are being undertaken during ‘AAHWAN’.

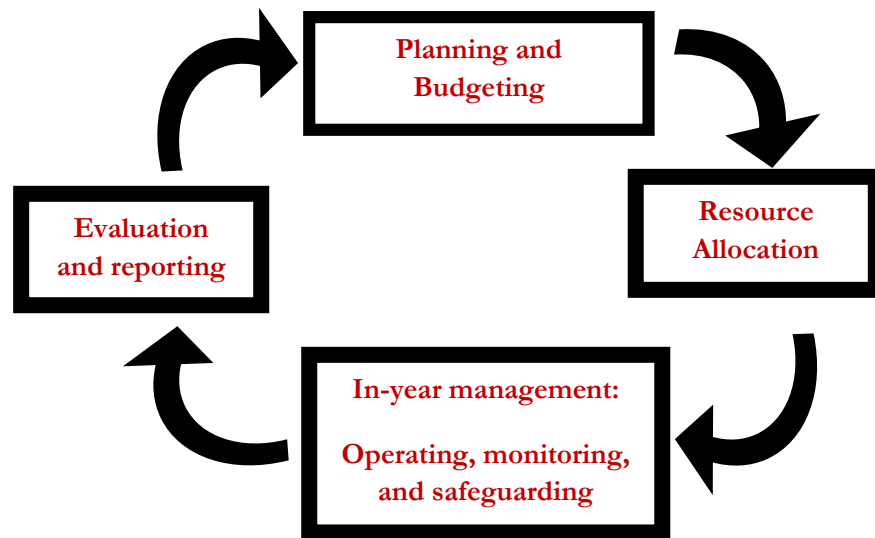
6.3.7 What is the impact of the University’s Academic Staff College Programmes in enhancing the competencies of the university faculty?

The process of establishment of Academic Staff college is in the nascent phase and yet to be established at the University.

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?

The Financial Resource Management



Planning and budgeting

The manner in which Institute budget is prepared and the priorities which such a budget supports are considered an important indicator through which to assess the growth and development path of an Institute. As you are all aware a budget is a financial plan drawn up for the purpose of managing financial resources properly. In order to achieve we have a set policy about the budgeting process.

Firstly, an e-mail is sent from the Budget, Accounts & Finance Division in month of December to all the staff for the resources needed in next FY to achieve the desired objective, they have to submit their estimates to HODs within 45 Days.

Secondly, HODs compile the estimate received from staff and are presented by them to Director for his consideration.

Thirdly, the whole budget is divided in four parts i.e. Academic, Admin, Income and Capital. Where “Academic Budget” is further divided in three parts i.e. Teaching, Research and Training and Extension and “Administration Budget” is further divided department wise i.e. Administration Department, Examination Department, IT Department and Library. All the above heads are given separate Budget codes.

Fourthly, Director based on available resource and priorities, in consultation with HODs the first draft of Budget to be presented to Finance Committee.

Fifthly, the first draft is discussed in Finance Committee and after incorporating their suggestions the same is approved by Executive Council before March.

The whole process is completed before March, so the same can be implemented in Next Financial Year. In order to achieve the concept of “objective Based Budgeting” for any new allocation each HOD have to give objective along with the budget estimate.

Resource allocation

Resources are allocated to each department as per their requirement and the same can be observed from in Third stage of budget process i.e. the whole budget is divided in four parts i.e. Academic, Admin, Income and Capital. Where “Academic Budget” is further divided in three parts i.e. Teaching, Research and Training and Extension and “Administration Budget” is further divided department wise i.e. Administration Department, Examination Department, IT Department and Library.

In-year management: operating, monitoring, and safeguarding

- We ensure that funds are spent according to the financial plan and according to the norms and standards set by Financial Rules and Regulations of GNLU to achieve the same below mentioned internal measures and monitoring that these are applied.
- For any expense a staff member has to take prior approval through “Memorandum of Obligation and Disbursement-MOD” for Recurring expense and “Purchase Indent” for Non-Recurring expense.
- Both MOD and Purchase Indent have Two major Heads which works as Monitoring tools:-

Budget Code and Allocation Amount:-

As part of Budget Process each activity is given Budget Code, so any activity planned will have to be part of budget else same will not be approved.

Amount Spent as on date of request:-

This head ensure that out of the total Amount Available, how much is spent on date of request i.e. weather the fund is overused or underused.

Evaluation: reviewing and reporting

- All the expenses are accounted as per Double entry system of accounting.
- All the vouchers prepared have Budget Codes, which ensures that expenses are incurred only out of approved budget.
- Reporting is done on monthly basis to Director in form of “GNLU@Glance” and Monthly financial Statement”, via which the whole budget is reviewed on monthly basis.
- Annual Audit report is prepared and submitted to all the statutory bodies and from that Identifying key strategic issues are identified for next financial plan.

6.4.2 Does the university have a mechanism for internal and external audit? Give details.

Yes, we have regular internal and external audit every year. The Internal audits are done by Amal Dutt and Associates and External by C&AG.

6.4.3 Are the institution’s accounts audited regularly? Have there been any major audit objections, if so, how were they addressed?

Yes - The University is operational since the year 2004 and C&AG has conducted regular audit since the year of inception. Only in year 2010-11 we have received major audit objection of which most are settled after compliance.

6.4.4 Provide the audited income and expenditure statement of academic and administrative activities of the last four years.

Sr. No.	₹ In Crore					
	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14
Income	6.84	9.27	11.05	14.41	18.89	25.56
Expenses	4.65	5.91	8.21	12.33	18.09	24.40
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2.19	3.36	2.84	2.08	0.80	1.16

6.4.5 Narrate the efforts taken by the University for Resource Mobilization.

The University has an established mechanism for mobilizing resources and ensuring transparency in the financial management of the institution. The main source of income to University is Annual Fees and UGC. It also makes efforts to secure additional funds from various government agencies and local bodies. The income and expenditure of the institution are subjected to regular internal and external audit.

To encourage student for achieve education excellence, we in co-ordination with 20 law firms and other agencies have mobilized their donation's interest for payment of expenses pertaining to gold medals to "meritorious students".

To encourage research in different areas in collaboration Khaitan & Co for Mergers & Acquisition Fellowship; Cube Construction Engineering Limited for Real Estate fellowship; Gujarat UrjaVikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) for Energy Law Fellowship. We receive ₹ 15 Lacs from each stakeholder which is mobilized to meet expense related to recruitment of Research Fellow who will carry out research in the fields desired by respective stake holder.

6.4.6 Is there any provision for the university to create a corpus fund? If yes, give details.

Yes, during Inception, University received a corpus fund of ₹ 7 Cr., and interest generated on the corpus is transferred to corpus account, and also efforts are made to generate revenues to increase the corpus.

6.5 Internal Quality Assurance System

6.5.1 Does the university conduct an academic audit of its departments? If yes, give details.

With a view to consider and review GNLU's mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing the academic quality and standards which are necessary for accomplishing afore-stated aims and objectives, and to comment on the extent to which procedures in place are applied effectively and reflect good practices in maintaining quality and value, the University has established the Gujarat National Law University Academic Audit Unit in the year 2011 to undertake annual audit of the entire academic affairs of the University.

In the academic year 2011-2012, the Academic Audit focused on:

- teaching quality;
- programme delivery and relevance of the courses;
- the research-teaching nexus;
- research policy and management;
- the achievement of learning outcomes; and
- extension activities.

The process of academic audit requires a self-review which informs an audit portfolio in which the faculty-members (University) appraise their progress towards achieving their goals and objectives related to the focus of the audit, identify areas for improvement, and provide detailed intended plans, strategies and activities with respect to enhancement initiatives. Hence, the Audit Unit requires the submission of the self-review portfolio by the teaching staff of the University. After examining the portfolio, and seeking further information, if necessary, the Audit Panel may carry out consultation to seek verification of materials/information furnished, and to inform an audit report.

The Academic Audit Unit (in its Report) will commend good practice/s and will make recommendations intended to assist the University in its own programme of continuous improvement of quality and added value in the activities identified by the Unit.

Soon after the publication of the Audit Report, the Unit discussed with the University Authorities the way follow-up action to audit that is undertaken by the University; to be monitored by the University and reported to the Unit.

Parameters that are taken into Consideration:

- How well a subject was/is taught?
- Use of participatory and innovative teaching-learning methodologies; updating of subject content, course improvement, etc.
- Classes allocated and classes engaged (reason/s, if classes engaged are less than 90% of the total classes allocated).
- Syllabus completed (reason/s, if completed portion is less than 80% of the syllabus prescribed).
- Quality assurance in relation to evaluation/ assessments.
- Feedback by the students on ‘teaching quality, course-content, course-relevancy’, etc.
- Professional Development Activities (such as participation and presentation of papers in seminars, conferences, short term, training courses, talks, lectures, membership of associations, dissemination, etc.).
- Participation in Orientation and Refresher courses.
- Articles/ Research Papers Published.
- Research Publications (books, chapters in books, Reports, monographs, etc.).
- Delivery of lectures as Visiting/Guest - Professor/Faculty, etc.
- Research Projects.
- Consultancy Projects.
- Institutional approach to research and consultancy; relative importance given to it, etc.
- Collaboration with industry or other institutions.
- Problems identified, actions taken and outcomes.

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?

Academic audit report is being submitted by faculty convener to the Director. Director, in consultation with academic Dean directs faculty members and departments to engage more in research oriented teaching activities, to have more emphasis on research and innovation and contribution to the University as well as to the society.

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?

Yes, there is a central body called Academic Curriculum Committee (ACC) within the university to continuously review the teaching learning process.

Object and Purpose: The main object of the GNLU Academic Curriculum Committee (hereinafter referred to as the ‘ACC’) is to provide guidance and supervision to the faculty on curricular innovation and instructional quality by ensuring that the curriculum of the University is academically sound, comprehensive and responsive to the evolving needs of the society; thus, serving the University mission, and also the educational and vocational needs of our students.

Composition: The ACC includes faculty members representing different disciplines, student members of undergraduate and post-graduate programmes, and administrative staff for secretarial support.

Following shall be the structure of the ACC:

- Convenor
- Co-Convenor
- Faculty Members
- Dean, Academic Affairs (*Ex-Officio*)
- Deputy Dean, Academic Affairs (*Ex-Officio*)
- Department Heads
- Registrar (*Ex-Officio*)
- Administrative Support

Powers and Functions: The ACC is entrusted with developing the standards-based curriculum and addressing the broader concerns that would be reflected in the curriculum framework. The chief functions of the ACC include (but are not limited to):

- Defining the goals and objectives of the curriculum;
- Designing and management of the curriculum;
- Scheduling of courses;
- Recommendations on new courses and new instructional programmes;
- Recommendations on deletion of courses and instructional programmes;
- Vetting of proposed courses;

- Allocation of subjects;
- Providing guidelines for ‘Course-Outline’;
- Providing guidelines for ‘Reference Materials’; and
- Review, evaluation, revision and implementation of policies/guidelines for course-outline/reference materials, etc. on a recurring time line to ensure that the curriculum is coherent, coordinated, fully integrated, current and effective.

Modus Operandi and Guiding Principles: The structure and function of the ACC shall be governed by the following principles:

- The ACC shall be chaired by the Convener who shall be appointed/nominated by the Director from among the faculty members of the ACC.
- The Convener shall be responsible for convening routine meetings, and preparing and distributing minutes to all the members.
- When the Convener is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Co-Convener shall discharge his functions until the date on which the Convener resumes his duties.
- The quorum to constitute a meeting of the ACC shall be one-half of the total number of members of the ACC. If, at any time during a meeting of the ACC, there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Convener or the person acting as such, to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.
- An official decision at the ACC meeting requires a majority of all the ACC members. In case of a tie, the Convener shall make the final decision.
- The ACC shall assist in the development of courses/educational programmes consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the University and also in consonance with the UGC and the BCI guidelines.
- The curriculum at the University shall be updated in response to changes in the legal practice environment, advances in legal knowledge and emergence of new legal jurisprudence.
- The ACC shall consider every possible action for promoting creativity, flexibility, and innovation in curriculum development.
- Although the Course Instructors shall be responsible for the conduct of the course, yet the ACC shall ensure that all the courses should emphasize and provide for sound legal education which would prepare the stakeholders for the full range of careers in legal profession.
- In general, the ACC provides recommendations to the faculty after thoroughly discussing potential implications of any issue/proposed decisions from a curricular coherence standpoint and also from a social perspective.
- As curricular decisions may affect one or more departments/stakeholders in the University, the ACC aims to consider each issue/decision from multiple stakeholder perspectives. To do this, the ACC includes members representing different disciplines. This membership permits the ACC to consider issues/decisions from the

student perspective, faculty perspective, financial perspective, and logistics and secretarial perspectives.

- The ACC shall have the authority to table decisions about curriculum approval in order to gather more information about the impact of the curriculum proposal on the University.
- The ACC shall make recommendations on the introduction of new courses and new instructional programmes; and also on deletion of courses and instructional programmes to the Director and the Dean, Academic Affairs.

6.5.4 How has IQAC contributed to institutionalizing quality assurance strategies and processes?

The University is in the first phase of accreditation and therefore has not yet formed IQAC. However, the proposal has been prepared and external members are yet to be finalized.

6.5.5 How many decisions of the IQAC have been placed before the statutory authorities of the University for implementation?

Not Applicable

6.5.6 Does the IQAC have external members on its committees? If so, mention any significant contribution made by such members.

Not Applicable

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.?

Since 2009, University has adopted its in house year-end appraisal method known as Performance Management Appraisal System (PMAS). In PMAS, broadly five parameters have been defined for teaching and non teaching staff as follows:

1. Academic
2. Scholarly
3. Administrative
4. Contribution to GNLU Vision
5. Professional Personal Development

At the beginning of academic year, each faculty will set his / her objectives in line with the above mentioned criterion in consultation with Academic Dean to be achieved in the year and set indicators of achievement as well. After six month, a mid-term review takes place of each employee with Dean to monitor / modify the set objectives if required. Lastly, at the end of year, PMAS presentation is held in open forum of all employees as a part of yearly performance review under the chairmanship of Director.

After all the presentations, Director holds one to one meeting with individual staff member to discuss his/her performance and gets feedback and is expected to incorporate suggestions if any. Again in the next academic session, it is ensured that the last year's recommendations have been incorporated along with the set new goals.

As far as research is concerned, a separate research council has been constituted under the convener ship of experienced faculty.

Any other information regarding Governance, Leadership and Management which the university would like to include.

CRITERIA VII: INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1. Environment Consciousness

7.1.1 Does the university conduct a Green Audit of its campus?

The University has not yet conducted Green Audit. The pre-condition for the Green Audit is that the construction work should be completed. Hence, the Green Audit will be conducted after completion of the construction work.

7.1.2 What are the initiatives taken by the University to make the campus eco-friendly?

- **Energy conservation:** Maximum use of natural lights & wind is being made for ventilation purposes, and reflected glasses are also used.
- **Use of renewable energy:** Solar water heaters were installed at girls' and boys' hostels, and also a provision of 100KVA solar power generation was made.
- **Water harvesting:** Maximum utilization of rain water for harvesting by the percolation wells was made.
- **Check dam construction:** Not Possible as per the site condition, and such kind of structure was created, which could divert the rain water into the percolation wells.
- **Efforts for carbon neutrality:** It will be done at a later stage.
- **Plantation:** Continuous and consistent efforts are being made by the staff of the University for planting trees within the campus every semester; and as of now, approximately 8000 tree are planted.
- **Hazardous waste management:** Enrolled in the waste management system of the Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority.
- **E-waste management:** Initiatives will be taken at a later stage.
- **Any other (please specify):** In addition to the above efforts, the University has undertaken the following steps towards maintaining eco-friendly campus:
 - (i) **Air Pollution/Noise Control (measures) Aspects:** The University has applied the best engineering controls for dust control purposes, barricading the site during the construction period. A dust control plan was implemented and regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment was carried out. Dust emission from crusher and dumping was controlled by water spraying or other approved means. During the operation phase there was no source of air/noise pollution.

- (ii) **Use of DG sets:** Silent DG Sets of 750 KVA (capacity) at 1.5 M plinth height were used as power back up unit in case of electricity failure only. Therefore, there was no regular fuel consumption by the DG sets.
- (iii) **Plan to curb noise likely to be generated from the use of construction equipments, like mixers, vibrators etc. and from the use of D.G. Sets:**
- Automatic batching plant was installed, and also the ear plug was utilized.
 - During the construction phase, adequate mitigative measures such as controlled time of construction, job rotation etc. was implemented.
 - Indigenous trees were planted around the utility building for further damping of noise during operation phase.
 - Sophisticated drilling may be adopted which would save time, resources and protect environment as well.
 - Well planned faster execution of construction phase very much reduced the impact on environment.
 - Well-maintained machinery and vehicles were used.
 - Being an educational institution, during the operation phase there was no source of noise pollution.
- (iv) **Water Conservation Measures including provision of low water consuming devices:**
- Recycled water is used for gardening purpose.
 - Sufficient percolation wells are constructed for recharge of ground water.
 - Low water consuming devices, i.e., automatic sensor plumbing item, are used.
- (v) **Energy Conservation measures to comply with the ECBC norms/other international norms proposed for energy conservation. Adoption of modes of alternative eco-friendly source of energy, solar street lighting etc.:**
- 100 KVA solar power generation is proposed.
 - Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/TFLs for lighting the areas outside the University buildings has been implemented.
 - Roof was constructed as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfil requirement.
 - Building is designed in such a way to use natural wind and light and reduce the use of air-conditioning system and electric lights.
- (vi) **Top soil management Plan:**
- The top soil removed during construction stage was stored separately and reused for backfilling/greening the dump yard.

- All the top soil excavated during construction activities was stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
- Soil and ground water samples are already tested and there is no threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.

(vii) **Excavated earth and construction debris management plan:**

- Disposal of Muck during construction phase did create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and was disposed of taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- The kotah and other debris that were excavated were stored, a few hundred metres from the portal, within the campus. 100% debris was utilized. The debris was moved out in a phased manner, at a rate not exceeding the limit of 12 round trips per day during day light hours on the approaching road, beyond the construction period. The muck store yard was protected by dry stone masonry wall, all around except for entry and exit points, to prevent contamination of any nearby water sources.
- Ready mix concrete was used in building construction. Approximately 2.5 lakh CMT earth filling was required for the construction and 1 lakh CMT excavated earth soil was used for backfilling.

(viii) **Use of Eco-friendly building construction materials including fly ash bricks, fly ash paving blocks, RMC, lead free paints, use of PPC in concrete etc.:**

- Light weight Aerated blocks were used for masonry.
- Fly ash bricks were used for foot paths.
- Natural Kotah stone in flooring and all paints were lead free.
- Fly ash paving blocks were used for ramps.
- PPC were used in concrete.

(ix) **Storm Water Management Plan:**

- To reduce the effects of scouring, ground beneath outlet pipes were protected using rubble, stone and geofabric. Particular attention was given to erosion management of the soil cover to prevent exposure to the waste fill and entrainment of waste into the storm water system. Measures that were used to control erosion included, but not necessarily be limited to the following:
 - Where possible soil cover slopes were battered at 1 in 3 or terraced to prevent soil erosion;
 - On slopes where there was potential for erosion, rock treatment or dense vegetation was used to stabilise slopes; and
 - The waste was covered with soil that was of lower permeability than the waste itself. Heavier soils were directed towards the base of the cover. Excess rainfall would tend to collect on top of this subsoil or under more intense events, shed off the surface. Any

seepage at the toe of the embankment was allowed to simply evaporate or infiltrate into adjoining ground.

(x) Green Belt Development Plan:

- The green belt is developed within the project area at the following places:
 - Inside and outside the compound wall;
 - Around electric substation and around the periphery of administrative library building, academic building, hostel building, play-ground, canteen and staff accommodation;
- The general considerations involved while developing the green belt are as follows:
 - Generally local/native fast growing trees are planted;
 - Planting of trees is undertaken in appropriate encircling rows around the project site;
 - The trees are protected by plantation of non-palatable shrub species to avoid browsing by animals; and
 - The plantation is developed at a spacing of 2.5 x 2.5 m and about a minimum 100 trees per hectare are planted.

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.

- The University being a national law university has introduced many innovations to improve the quality of legal education at various levels. The following initiatives therefore have been undertaken in this regard focusing on offering quality education to students of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes, and improving the competence of faculty and staff of the University:

(i)GNLU as Research Based Teaching University:

The University believes that quality teaching and advanced research are indispensable for a university to be transformed into a centre of excellence. In this direction, the University has set up a separate Research Department to undertake research activities in the field of law and interdisciplinary areas in relation to management, technology, international cooperation and development. Besides, with a view to disseminate knowledge to the society at large in order to ensure inclusive learning and growth, the University has taken active steps towards training and extension activities, and to effectuate this purpose efficiently a separate Training and Extension Department has been set up. Moreover, the University has introduced and started to implement an innovative Research Based Teaching University (RbTU) curriculum model. As an essential corollary of this model, the faculty members do prepare the outline of the subject and syllabus, and consult two or more experts in the concerned field of research and teaching in India and abroad to solicit their comments on the curriculum. Continuous research and consultation based updating the curriculum is another feature of this model.

(ii) Online student feedback system:

Every semester students are invited to give their constructive input for Academics. The feedback system is intended to know the students' experience on quality learning with the University academics, and thereby used to further suite the academic environment according to the changing needs and concerns.

(iii) Performance Management Appraisal System (PMAS) for Academic and Administrative staff:

PMAS was introduced with a need to transform the university academics and administration into growth oriented ones with tangible results. The PMAS therefore ensures a fair, consistent and objective assessment of the staff member's performance and abilities, and fosters continuing and constructive dialogue on work performance between the staff member and the supervisors. It helps the University to identify what needs to be done to ensure employees' performance towards the realization of professional as well as the university goals.

(iv) Online peer review system:

It is an essential component of overall Performance Management Appraisal System. The review process was initiated for the faculty and staff members amongst their respective peers to achieve a high level of professionalism, honesty, integrity and probity in working life.

(v) Students National and International Internships:

The students are mandated to do internships with the NGOs/trial courts/law firms/corporate entities/high courts/the Supreme Court of India as per the requirements of the University. The purpose of the internship programme is to provide a planned transition from the University curriculum to a personal and professional setting in a students' area of interest. During the internship period, the student has to test the practical application of the theories of academic learning in the professional setting under the guidance and supervision of both a professional staff member and a university faculty advisor. Every student undergoes not less than five internships, usually around 8-10 internships, before the completion of five year integrated law degree programme. Besides, the University encourages the students to pursue internship in international organizations to boost global outreach efforts and to contribute to the realization of the GNLU aims at various forums. With a view to assist students who may be otherwise due to financial hardships are unable to pursue such internships, the University offers scholarships every year from its budget.

(vi) Competitive Services Guidance Programme:

The University has taken up the initiative of setting up a center dedicated to preparing interested students for various competitive examinations. It has always been a prerogative of the university to come up with novel solutions for supporting the student endeavors by giving forward a helping hand to them. In furtherance of the same the

committee has set up short term and long term goals to be accomplished in the coming future. The committee is coordinating with several of the professional institutes who are experienced over the years in framing and grooming several students into officers and more effectively, civil servants.

(vii) Student Exchange Programme:

The University has introduced Student Exchange Programme with view to provide enhanced academic training and research exposure to students at academic and research institutions in India and abroad through introduction of scholarships, academic credit transfers and thereby to contribute to their overall personal and professional development. For this purpose, the University has entered into Memorandum of Understanding with various overseas universities/institutions.

(viii) Equal Opportunity Cell:

For the effective implementation of the reservation policy of the Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the University has set up an Equal Opportunity Cell. The Committee consists of faculty and staff members. The Cell conducts several special lecture series and also conducts coaching programmes for the students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes and minorities free of cost. This Cell has been funded by the University Grants Commission, Government of India.

(ix) Advanced ICT Facility:

University has highly advanced ICT infrastructure facility in the campus. Local Area Network with more than 200 numbers of Computer Systems and 10 numbers of Servers connects all the departments and building in the Campus. The University has Internet bandwidth connectivity of National Knowledge Network (NKN)-BSNL. Campus is fully WiFi enabled. University has high quality Video Conferencing Equipments for Video Conferencing Facility. Scanning and Printing facility is available in the Campus. All the Class Rooms are equipped with Multimedia Projector, Computer System and good audio system.

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.

Practice-I:

(1) Title of the Practice: Academic Support Programme (ASP):

(2) Objectives of the Practice: Academic Support Programme (ASP) is aimed at:

- (i) Making the University to excel in academics and lead the University to the league of best law schools in the country as well as a role model world class law university.
- (ii) Producing collective results in students' performance and giving

- maximum benefit of academics to students who are weak and in need of special attention in academics.
- (iii) Helping students to understand subjects in a better way and in a friendly environment.
 - (iv) Removing language and other barriers if any and thereby removing certain hardships for some of the students.
 - (v) Helping the students overcome psychological pressures such as inferiority-complex and depressing attitude as a result of poor performance in academics.
 - (vi) Providing a regular platform for interested students (meritorious/skillful) to teach, discuss and helping students who have difficulty in learning and coping up with academics.
 - (vii) Bridging the gap between a performing and nonperforming student.
 - (viii) Building a strong academic-culture where the students as a whole community can express themselves, their concerns and issues without any inhibitions relating to academics.
 - (ix) Developing among students a sense of equality, fraternity and oneness of the University as a whole, by allowing them to help each other in cultivating this habit of service and sharing to rejoice mutual cooperation, understanding and academic growth.
 - (x) Providing an excellent opportunity for students to come forward to take up leadership and organizing skills by conducting and coordinating regular classes.

(3) Context:

The University acknowledges the fact that every students who joins the University is not in a level-playing field owing to the disparate socio-economic conditions prevailing in the society. Gujarat National Law University initiated a creative academic programme being called 'Academic Support Programme' (ASP) in July 2010 with a view to help students to study more in classes other than regular and scheduled teaching sessions. The ASP provides platform for students to share their academic knowledge and help each other in academics. As a result, each student has a different capacity, ability and interest in their level of commitment to academics. GNLU ASP gives them an opportunity where students create, build and realize their academic potential and emerge collectively to face modern challenges of society.

(4) The Practice:

ASP is completely an independent body. It is independent in such a way that the classroom teaching by the qualified and competent faculty and the teaching assistance by Teaching Assistants at ASP are completely independent of each other. These Student Members of the ASP are to liaison with their batch mates and ensure that extra-tutorial sessions after the regular classes happen outside the classroom during the non-academic hours. Teaching Sessions comprise of Power Point Presentations by the teaching sessions. The Teaching Assistants try to

make the teaching session as interesting as possible and it should not be monotonous. In short, in its functions and methods, ASP *takes law out of the books*. Thus, teaching sessions also comprise of various Quiz sessions on the subjects taught. The Teaching Assistants try to incorporate Multiple Choice Q & A System during their teaching sessions which make the subject easier for the students. ASP has conducted special teaching sessions (classes) around thrice a week for students of all Semesters. Each class shall be of 45 minutes each taught by a particular Teaching Assistant from the student fraternity who has a strong knowledge on that particular subject. The ASP provides an excellent opportunity for students to come forward and become Teaching Assistants for holding consistent sessions for students. This also helps students to learn skills such as teaching, communication, presentation and analytical powers which form an integral part of a professional lawyer, social engineer, corporate attorney and a fine academician which are the University's noble aims in its academic mission.

(5) Evidence of Success:

The ASP in its first academic year itself, conducted 50 sessions with 27 Teaching Assistants from across all the batches volunteered to teach and conduct the sessions. The students, especially the first and the second year students responded well to these sessions and this reflected in their results. Most of the students who attended the sessions gave positive reviews and requested for more and more sessions to be conducted every week. This system helped prepare those who were interested in Civil Services Examination and Judiciary Examinations in the future. In a way as mentioned above ASP helps in the development of a professional lawyer, social engineer, corporate attorney and a fine academician which are GNLU's noble aims in its academic mission.

(6) Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

Even though the ASP has made a mark in the first few months of its existence, there are a few areas that need to be worked upon. The ASP needs to advertise and popularize itself on the online media so that maximum number of students can benefit. Further, the ASP needs to devise a method of attracting the senior batches (3rd and 4th year students) to attend and conduct the sessions. Also, fifth year students who have already been allotted job offers through campus placement need to be roped in large numbers to take the sessions as they would act as role models to the junior batches.

Practice-II:

- (1) Title of the Practice: Student Research Associate Programme:
- (2) Objectives of the Practice: Student Research Associate (SRA) Programme is aimed at:
 - (i) Encouraging the participation of students in research and publication and organizational works to enhance their research skills and

exchange and contribute to the realization of the university vision at various forums.

- (ii) Recognizing and consolidating the research culture in students, through various programs and activities of the University.
- (iii) Assisting various academic centres of the University in conducting and promoting their research activities.
- (iv) Aiding the University journals in their publication process.
- (v) Helping the eligible students with financial assistance in the form of one year tuition fee waiver.

(3)Context:

University recognizes that research and publication is one of the core elements for any academic institution and therefore considerable focus is laid on this element. Under the SRA Programme, a tuition fee waiver will be applicable to the students who provide necessary assistance to various national/international projects, assignments and publications of the GNLU. However, SRAs are required to attend their regular classes mandatorily and the programme has been implemented without compromising SRAs academic performance.

(4)The Practice:

Each year 12 students (10 from UG and 2 from PG) are selected. Basically, SRAs are attached to different academic centres of the University. Accordingly, SRAs work under the direct supervision of their respective academic centre's heads and Research Department of the University. Besides, SRAs also provide research, organizational and other assistance to faculty members and the University as a whole. All SRAs have a work plan. A weekly meeting with the Centre, Journal division, and also faculty members of the respective batches/semesters is held. A review of their performance is conducted after six months.

(5)Evidence of Success:

The SRAs have assisted in research, journals' editing, conferences, events, and publication works also and they send weekly report on their performance to the Dean Office. The University four journals are published regularly. A number of academic events have been organized by the various centers of the University.

(6)Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

Initially, very few students have applied for the Programme. However, at present, a large number of applications are received by the University's Internship, Placement and Scholarship Division.

Prof. (Dr.) Bimal N. Patel
Director

Gandhinagar, Friday, 06 February 2015
Dir/MMB/046/2015

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 prepared 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:

DIRECTOR
Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor, Koba
Dist: Gandhinagar-382007

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 06 February 2015



Prof. (Dr.) Bimal N. Patel
Director

Gandhinagar, Friday, 06 February 2015
Dir/MMB/045/2015

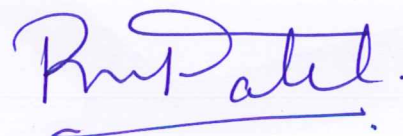
Statement of Compliance (Central and State Universities)

This is to certify that Gujarat National Law University has complied with all the provisions of the following Regulations governing it:

- * UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 and further amendments, if any, notified by the UGC.
- * UGC Regulation on Minimum Standards and Procedure for the Award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree, Regulations 2009 and further amendments, if any, notified by the UGC.
- * UGC (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) Regulations, 2012 and further amendments, if any, notified by the UGC.

Any false or misleading information provided by the institution, will be viewed seriously by NAAC and the accreditation given is liable to be withdrawn.

Date: 06 February 2015



Handwritten signature of Bimal N. Patel in blue ink.

Bimal N. Patel

DIRECTOR

Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor, Koba
Dist: Gandhinagar-382007

Prof. (Dr.) Bimal N. Patel
Director

Gandhinagar, Friday, 06 February 2015
Dir/MMB/044/2015

SSR Upload intimation Format

To,
The Deputy Adviser
Western Region Coordinator
National Assessment & Accreditation Council
P.O.Box. No. 1075, Opp: NLSIU
Nagarbhavi, Bangalore – 5600072

Subject: Intimation regarding uploading of SSR on website

Dear Sir,

We hereby intimate that SSR is uploaded on website as per following details.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the Institution	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
2	Head of Institute	Prof. (Dr.) Bimal N. Patel, Director
3	Contact Mobile No.:	Ph: 079-23276611/12 Mob: 09878955221
4	Co-ordinator	Mr. Sushil Goswami
5	Contact Mobile No.:	08128650813
6	Track Id:	GJUNGN11146
7	Web site:	www.gnlu.ac.in
8	Date of Uploading SSR	8 th February, 2015
9	Web-link showing SSR	www.gnlu.ac.in
10	Nearest Airport as well as distance from airport:	Sardar Vallabhbai Patel International Airport Ahmedabad-380 003 Gujarat. Distance from Airport: 13.8km. Time by Road: 22 Min. (approx.)

With kind regards,



Bimal N. Patel

Bimal N. Patel
DIRECTOR

Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor, Koba
Dist: Gandhinagar-382007



भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

(Statutory Body Constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961)

जे. आर. शर्मा
सचिव

J. R. SHARMA
MA, B.Ed., LL.B., LL.M., MBA

Secretary

BCI: D: 935 / 2013 (LE)

21. राजज ऐवन्यू इन्सटीटूशनल एरिया
नई दिल्ली - 110 002

21, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area
New Delhi - 110 002

Date: 10.06.2013

**The Registrar
Gujarat National Law University,
E-4, GIDC, Electronics Estate, Sector-26,
Gandhi Nagar-382028, Gujarat**

**Sub.: Extension of approval of affiliation of Gujarat
National Law University, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat
for 5 year BA. LLB(Hons.), BBA. LLB(Hons.),
B.Com. LLB(Hons.) B.Sc. LLB (Hons.) & BSW
LLB(Hons.) law courses.**

Sir,

Legal Education Committee at its meeting held on 25th / 26th
May, 2013 considered the inspection report of the above
mentioned college and Committee made the following
recommendations:-

The Legal Education Committee considered the
recommendation of the Standing Committee. After
consideration, the Committee is of the view that as per
Section 7 (1) (i) of the Advocates Act, 1961 University be
granted recognition for the purpose of conferring the
degree of law for imparting five year B.Com LL.B (Hons.),
five year B.Sc. LL.B (Hons.), five year BBA LL.B (Hons.)
and five year BSW LL.B (Hons.) and also granted
temporary approval of affiliation for running B.Com LL.B
(Hons.), B.Sc. LL.B (Hons.), BBA LL.B (Hons.) and BSW
LL.B (Hons.) for a period of three years from 2013-14 to
2015-16 with intake of two sections of 60 students in
section in each course. So far five year BA LL.B course is
concerned approval was granted upto the academic year
2011-2012 and the Committee is of the further view that

:2 :

the extension of approval is granted from the academic year 2012-2013 to 2014-15 with existing strength of students subject to following conditions. The Committee is informed by the office that BSW stands for Bachelor of Social Work which is recognized by the UGC.

1. The University is directed to maintain the library register properly.
2. Appoint teaching faculty on regular basis for non law and law subjects.
3. Completion of construction of academic block & hostels.
4. The University management is directed to establish the Legal Aid Centre as per Clause-11, Schedule-III of Rule-11 of the Part-IV of the Legal Education Rules - 2008.
5. The University should ensure the payment of salary to teachers as per Rules 22 schedule III, Part IV of BCI Rules.
6. The institution is directed to upgrade the library by investing Rs.50,000/- per year per stream.
7. Teacher Student ratio shall be as per Schedule-III, Rule-11, Clause-17, Part-IV of Bar Council of India Rules.
8. Institution should submit affidavit in the compliance to the above conditions within Six weeks.

Since, the university is granting Hons. degree in all courses, as per rule number of subjects increases thus the university has to maintain the same standard even for the additional subjects. The appointment of additional faculty members for the additional subjects also has to maintain the ratio of 1:40. The relevant rule i.e. Rule-4, Schedule II of the rules of Legal Education 2008 which has to be complied by the university is quoted herein :-

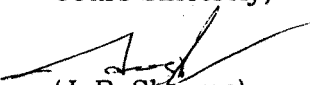
Rule - 4, Schedule II

"(b) For specialized and / or honors course, a student has to take not less than thirty eight papers in all, which shall include twenty compulsory papers, four clinical papers, six optional papers and eight papers in specialized/honors course in any Group as stipulated below. However if eight papers are taken from multiple of groups, honors can be given in general law without mentioning any specialization.

Example: *"A" has taken eight honors papers selected as follows: two from Constitutional Law, three from Business Law, one from International Law and two from International Trade Law, his Honors shall be in Law. "B" takes eight papers from Constitutional Law group, his honors shall be mentioned in Constitutional Law."*

The above recommendations were considered by the Bar Council of India at its meeting held on 27th May, 2013 and accepted the same.

Yours Sincerely,


(J. R. Sharma)
Secretary

Copy to :

1. **The Director**
Gujarat National Law University,
E-4, GIDC, Electronics Estate, Sector-26,
Gandhi Nagar-382028
Gujarat
2. **The Secretary**
Bar Council of Gujarat
Satyamev Complex
Opp. High Court Building
Ahmedabad , Gujarat

**THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA PROFORMA FOR
INSPECTION REPORT OF CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION**

(While preparing the report of inspection of the Centre of Legal Education,
members are requested to follow the following proforma)

1.	Name of the Centre of Legal Education with complete address	GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY ATTALIKA AVENUE, KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR, KORBA, RANBHINAGAR GUJARAT
2.	Name of the University to which the Centre of Legal Education is affiliated / sought to be affiliated with photocopies of relevant documents.	N.A.
3.	Name of the Society / Trust/ Organisation sponsoring the Centre of Legal Education, its financial position, details of the organisation etc. (Full details)	N.A.
4.	Date of inspection	28-12-2012
5.	Name of the members of the Inspection Team	(1) Mr Manankumar Mishra (2) Mr Apurvkumar Sharma (3) Mr. Satish Abharu Deshmukh (4) Mr. R G Shah (5) Mr. Dipen K Dave (6) Dr Jagruti Kamlesh Patel
6.	Approximate population of the State and the area where the Centre of Legal Education is located / proposed to be located.	6 Crore approx (State) 30 lacs (approx) Ranbhinagar area.
7.	Number of Centres of Legal Education in the area, their names, total strength of students in each year of the course (Both three year and five year)	SIADHARTH LAW COLLEGE RANBHINAGAR THREE YEAR

8.	Number of degree colleges (both undergraduate and post-graduate) in the area	04
9.	Necessity for starting a new Centre of Legal Education /continuance of the existing Centre of Legal Education in the area	N.A.
10.	Details of the courts in the area	Gujarat High Court - 25 kms Ranadinagar - 15 kms District Court - 20 kms Ahmedabad District
11.	Number of lawyers practising in the area	Approx 1500
12.	If the Centre of Legal Education is already affiliated by University and permitted by State Government, details thereof with Photocopies of documents (i) Details of affiliation of University with documentary proof (ii) Permission of the State Government with documentary proof.	N.A.
13.	Whether five year course has been introduced in the Centre of Legal Education / Deptt. of University, If so, when ? If five year course is not introduced yet whether the Centre of Legal Education is intending to do so or not.	N.A.
14.	Details about the course of study imparted / sought to be imparted and timings of Centre of Legal Education.	(1) B.A., LL.B. (Hons) (2) B.Com., LL.B (Hons) (3) B.Sc., LL.B (Hons) (4) B.S.W., LL.B (Hons) (5) B.B.A.; LL B. (Hons)

15.	Details about the teaching staff, their qualifications, salary and other service conditions with complete details of full time and part time teachers.	As per Annexure
16.	(a) Details about the accommodation at the Disposal of the Centre of Legal Education. (b) Whether the land and building are owned by the Centre of Legal Education or the same is rented or leased? (Full details thereof with photocopies of relevant documents)	LAND and BUILDING owned
17.	Details about the Administrative Staff in the Centre of Legal Education.	As per Annexure
18.	(a) Details about the Library in terms of space , equipments and full details of text books, reference books, journals and other periodicals (b) State whether the books and periodicals mentioned in Clause 15 of Schedule III of the Rules are available in the library or not ? Give details (c) Working hours of library and details of Library staff (d) Whether there is qualified and trained librarian or not ?	As per Annexure Yes 9.00 am to 8.00 pm Yes
19.	Views of Members of inspecting team with regard to starting of the proposed Centre of Legal Education / continuing the existing Centre of Legal Education in terms of its utility (with specific recommendations as to whether the proposed Centre of Legal Education can be granted approval of affiliation/ existing Centre of Legal Education can be allowed to retain approval of affiliation or not)	We recommend to continue approval
20.	Whether approval can be granted on regular basis or it should be on temporary basis for a limited period (give reasons for this and mention about the period for which recommendation is made).	on temporary basis

21.	Conditions, if any, that can be imposed and the time limit for fulfilling those conditions (if temporary affiliation is recommended)	(1) to maintain register in library (2) to appoint teaching faculty on regular basis for non law and law subjects
22.	Any other fact which the Hon'ble members want to mention and is not covered under this proforma.	(3) Completion of construction of Academic Block & Hostels.

Member
Bar Council of India

Member
Bar Council of India

Dipankar Das

P. Palit
Dr Jagruti Kaulash Palit



No. F.1-14/2011(XI PLAN)

August, 2011

The Vice Chancellor
Gujarat National Law University,
Gandhi Nagar 382010
(Gujarat)

Subject: XI Plan General Development Grant allocation.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the UGC Visiting Committee visited Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat to consider the XI Plan Allocation under General Development and Merged Schemes on 18th - 19th July 2011.

2. The Commission in its meeting held on 28th March, 2011 considered the whole issue relating to UGC assistance to the Law Universities and decided that UGC grants may be provided to the law Universities which are not getting maintenance grant for salary purpose from the respective State Government but covered under section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956.

3. Based on the Report submitted by the XI Plan Visiting Committee, as per the guidelines for assistance to State Universities under General Development Grant and Merged Schemes, the Chairman, UGC has approved the following XI Plan allocation, subject to availability of funds from Government of India, in respect of Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.

Name of the Scheme	Rupees in Lakhs
General Development Grants	500.00
Merged scheme	460.70
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)	5.00
Total	965.70

4. The 'on account' grant already released, if any, by the UGC during XI Plan period, will be a part of XI Plan allocation of the university. Further, funds for merged schemes are based on the eligibility criteria indicated in the XI Plan Guidelines. Therefore, the grant for each of the merged scheme will be released subject to the fulfillment of the eligibility criteria and other related norms as laid down for the purpose.

5. A new scheme called Internal Quality Assurance Cell has also been included in the merged schemes and an additional amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been allocated to each State University. The Guidelines of this Scheme may be seen on UGC website www.ugc.ac.in

Contd.....

6. The XI Plan allocation is subject to compliance of the academic reforms as already circulated by the UGC vide its D.O.letter.No. F.1-2/2008 (XI Plan) dated 30th March, 2009 and 21st April, 2009 (copy enclosed).

7. In addition to above, the following administrative reforms may also be implemented:

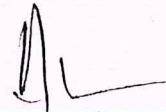
- Implementation of the Govt. of India reservation policy for SCs/STs.
- All statutory posts should be filled up by appointment through Selection Committee as per the UGC Regulations.
- All vacant teaching posts should be filled up expeditiously.
- Annual Accounts, Annual Reports and Quality Assessment Status Report should be submitted in time i.e. by 31st December of every year.

8. The release of grant will also be linked to academic and administrative reforms as well as compliance of various policies/rules of Government of India.

9. The university is advised to utilise the grant fully on regular basis. Any portion which remains unutilized will be considered to have lapsed. UGC will also consider to allocate the unutilized grant of the university to other universities which are better performing and are also following the various academic reforms as well as implementation of various policies of Government of India.

10. A copy of the Report of the Visiting Committee is enclosed herewith for further necessary action at the University level.

Yours faithfully,



(Dr. (Mrs.) Archana Thakur)
Deputy Secretary

- Encl:**
1. Report of the UGC Visiting Committee.
 2. Copy of the Academic Reforms.
 3. Details of XI Plan allocation.

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretary (Education), Govt. of Gujarat, New Sachivalaya B.No.5, 7th Floor, Gandhi Nagar - 382010.
2. DS (SU), UGC, New Delhi alongwith the original report of the Visiting Committee for further necessary action.
3. Publication Officer, UGC, New Delhi.
4. Guard file

(Mrs. Paramjeet)
Under Secretary

**Report
of the
XI Plan Visiting Committee
of UGC
to**

**Gujarat National Law University,
Gandhinagar (Gujarat)**

18th - 19th July, 2011



**University Grants Commission
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110 002.**

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE UGC XI PLAN VISITING COMMITTEE FOR GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT) FROM 18TH - 19TH JULY, 2011

Introduction

Gujarat National Law University (GNLU), Gandhinagar, established under the Gujarat National Law University Act, 2003, has been recognized by the Bar Council of India and the University Grants Commission under Section 12(B) for financial assistance. It commenced its academic activities from July 2004. Its Governing Board is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and its members include senior representatives of the legislature, executive and judiciary from India and the state of Gujarat, such as Attorney General of India, Chief Justice of Gujarat, Law Minister, Finance Minister, Education Minister Solicitor-General of India, Advocate-General of Gujarat, UGC Chair, BCI Chair, Vice-Chancellors.

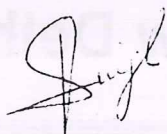
GNLU has created a unique learning environment for the students to achieve their professional objectives. Research and training coupled with solid grounding in theory prepares them for various segments of employment – be it judiciary, academic or legal profession. The aim is to produce professionals who are technically sound, professionally competent and socially relevant. GNLU has also developed an extensive mid-term plan (2009-2014) with clear goals and objectives.

National Law University offers integrated law degree in five areas - B.A., LL.B. (Hon.), B.Com., LL.B. (Hon.), B.B.A., LL.B. (Hon.), B.Sc., LL.B. (Hon.), B.S.W., LL.B. (Hon.), two years LL.M. and Ph. D. in laws and inter-disciplinary fields. It

has started diploma/certificate courses in various emerging areas. GNLU is also functioning as the **Nodal Agency**, empowered to enhance the standards of legal education, research, training and extension in 32 law colleges with more than 12,000 students in Gujarat.

GNLU has also established eight **Centres of Excellence** in niche areas of economy –

1. Centre for Private International Law,
2. Centre for Public International Law,
3. Centre for Sports Law,
4. Centre for Food Security & Agro-Economy,
5. Centre for Foreign Policy & Security Studies,
6. Centre for Environmental Law & Climate Change,



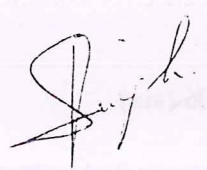
- 7. Centre for Corporate Law, Banking & Investment for specialized knowledge and professional excellence.
- 8. Centre for Distance Education

Details of courses conducted by the National Law Universities as of now are as under:

Sr. No.	Course	Duration	Intake	Year of Commencement
1.	B. Sc. LL. B.	5 years	160 per year	2004
2.	B. Com. LL. B.	5 years		2004
3.	B. A. LL. B.	5 years		2004
4.	B. B. A. LL. B.	5 years		2011
5.	B. S. W. LL. B.	5 years		2011
6.	LL. M.	2 years	20 per year	2008
7.	Ph. D.	3 years (Part Time)	20 per year	2010
		2 years (Full Time)		
8.	Diploma In Criminology and Forensic Management	1 year	30 per year	2009

Salient Features

- Reservation for SC/ST (15 % + 7.5 %)
- Reservation for Physically Challenged (3 %)
- NRI reservation for LL. B. – 4 seats and for LL. M. – 2 seats
- State Domicile Reservation (25 %)
- Admission Procedure from 2008 onwards – Common Law Admission Test (for all National Law Universities)
- Scheduled to conduct CLAT 2014
- Ph. D. through entrance test conducted by the University



Consolidated Report

1.	Name of the University	:	Gujarat National Law University Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
2.	Date of Establishment	:	12 March 2003
3.	Whether selected under UGC scheme of University with Potential for Excellence (UPE) or Centre with Potential for Excellence (CPE).	:	Requested for Recognition as University of Potential Excellence
4.	Date of Visit	:	18th – 19th July, 2011
5.	Composition of the Committee	:	

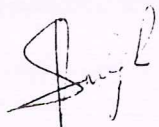
S. No.	Name & Designation	Address	Phone Nos.	E-Mail
1	Prof. Veer Singh Vice Chancellor (Chairman)	NALSAR University of Law Justice City, Shameerpet, R.R. District -500078. (Hyderabad)	(M) : 09848048195 (O) : 040 – 23498102	Veersingh_14@yahoo.com
2	Prof. S.N. Singh Faculty of Law University of Delhi	A3/45, Sector-8 Rohini, Delhi – 110 085	(R): 011-27940296 (M): 09868593918	s_nsingh@hotmail.com
3	Prof. D.P. Verma Faculty of Law BHU	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi – 221 005	(O) : 0542-2307631 (M) : 09935474150	dean.lawschool.bhu@gmail.com
4	Shri M.S. Yadav Chief Statistical Officer	UGC, 35, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi 110 001	(O) : 011- 23386128 (M) : 09971837577 Fax No. : 011- 23073281	msyadav@ugc.ac.in

6. Number of Faculties : **06 (six)**

(i) Law (ii) Management (iii) Arts (iv) Science (v) Commerce (vi) Social Work

7. Number of Departments : **06 (six)**

(i) Law (ii) Management (iii) Arts (iv) Science (v) Commerce (vi) Social Work



8. Summary of Departmental Profiles:

Name of Department	Requisition of the Department (Rs.in lakh)					Recommendation by the Visiting Committee (Rs.in lakh)					departmental profile	
	Bldg.	Eqpt.	B & J	Staff	Others	Bldg.	Eqpt.	B & J	Staff			Total (Rs. in lakh)
										Others		
Law	-			12	-				-	-		
Management	-			03	-				-	-		
Arts	-			03								
Science	-			03	-				-	-		
Commerce	-			04	-				-	-		
Social Work	-			-	-				-	-		
Total	*	*	*	25 (T) +								
				20 (NT) (1041.37)	--	30.00	--	5 (25.00)	--	55.00		
Research Centres												
Centre for Private International Law												
Centre for Public International Law												
Centre for Sports Law												
Centre for Food Security & Agro-Economy												

Singh

Centre for Foreign Policy & Security Studies											
Centre for Environmental Law & Climate Change											
Centre for Corporate Law, Banking & Investment for specialized knowledge and professional excellence											
Centre for Distance Education											

* Being in developing phase, the University has proposed huge requirement in a consolidated manner as detailed below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Priority-I			Priority-II		
Sr. No.	Item	UGC Funds Required during XI Plan (in lakh)	Sr. No.	Item	UGC Funds Required during XI Plan (in lakh)
1	Building	2840	1	Building	1477.5
2	Staff	809	2	Staff	232.37
3	Central Library	50	3	Central Library	0
4	Equipment	35	4	Equipment	100
5	New Research Activity	29	5	New Research Activity	52
6	New Extension Activity	35	6	New Extension Activity	30
7	ICT requirement	45	7	ICT requirement	15
	Total	3843		Total	1906.87

Total Rs. 5749.87 Lakh

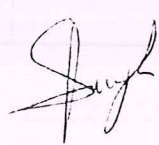
9. Central facilities recommended:

Rs. In Lakh

Facility	Present status	Date of creation / setup	Up gradation requested by the university	Recommendation of the Visiting Committee
Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Books :25000 Print Journals :115 (95 national, 20 international) Online Journals: 147 Electronic Database: 08 	March 2004	50.00	50.00
Computer Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NKN band with 1 GBPS internet connection Almost 45 computers in Information System and total 8 including administration Server 3 Printer 25 Scanner 2 Photocopy machines 3 Fully Wi-Fi Hostel and Academic Block Education ERP software 	March 2004	69.00	48.00 (ICT Infrastructure)
Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctor – 1 Nurse – 1 Ambulance – 1 Well Equipped dispensary Availability of First Aid Box and general medicines at hostel and campus. 	July 2004	70.00	2.00
Campus Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Govt. has allotted 51 acres of land for construction of new campus. The Administrative and Library buildings are completed and Classroom and Hostel are on verge of completion. University plans to move to the new campus by November 2011 State of art modern campus with excellent academic, sports, library facilities, environmental and differently abled person friendly. 	September 2008	99.90	25.00 (for Ecology Environment, Tree Plantation, Garden & Valley development and UG Tank & Water supply)

Signature

Sports Facilities Student Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Equipment like cricket kit, rackets, basketball, volleyball, volleyball net. • 3 badminton courts on hostel premises. • 24x7 Wi-Fi Internet availability on campus and hostel premises • Mess facility • Sports arena and equipment • Gym with all facilities. • Extended library hours during exams. • hostel rooms with required furniture • A/C classrooms. • Printing, scanning and copying facilities. • Transportation facility. • RO plant and water cooler for hostel and campus. • Cultural activities like Garba night, Sports day etc. • Science laboratory. 	July 2004/2005	50.00	05.00
Guest House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 rooms in the hostel complex have been kept aside for temporary stay of the parents/guardians or visiting faculty and new campus will have facility of guest house too. To be developed on the new Campus 	July 2004	175.00	140.00
	To be developed on the new Campus		155.00	155.00
	functional – needs strengthening	2005	146.00	20.00
Total			814.90	445.00



10. Grant recommended for schemes merged with development grants:-

Permanent working faculty strength as on 19th July, 2011:

Honorary Professor - 4

Associate Professor/Reader - 5

Assistant Professor - 27

Others - 8

Total - 44 *

Students enrolment 19 July 2011 (academic session 2010-2011): 791 (UG, PG, Ph. D., Diploma)

Women enrolment: 341 (UG, PG, Ph. D., Diploma)

* Teaching staff:

Sr. No.	Designation of teacher	Approved Strength	Exiting No.	Pay Scale/Pay Band
1	Professor	10	0	37400-67000 (AGP 10000)
2	Honorary Professor	4	4	Consolidated Rs. 25000/-
3	Associate Professor	9	5	37400-67000 (AGP 9000)
4	Assistant Professor (Selection Grade)	-	1	15600-39100 (AGP 8000)
5	Assistant Professor (Senior Scale)	-	10	15600-39100 (AGP 7000)
6	Assistant Professor (Entry Level)	32	15	15600-39100 (AGP 6000)
7	Assistant Professor (Consolidated)	-	1	Consolidated Rs. 35000/-
8	Teaching Research Associate	8	8	Consolidated Rs. 20000/-
	Total	59	44	

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance		Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
1	Unassigned / Travel Grant	Permanent Faculty Strength as on 1 st April of the previous year	UGC support per year (Rs. in lakh)	15.00	15.00	15.00	Teachers of the University
		Up to 50	3.00				
		51-100	5.00				
		101-300	8.00				
		Above 300	12.00				

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance		Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1		3		4	5	6	7
2	✓ Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops/ Symposia/ Short term training programmes	Permanent Faculty Strength as on 1 st April of the previous year	UGC support per year (Rs. in lakh)	20.00	15.00	15.00 3.00	Teachers of the University
		Up to 50	3.00				
		51-100	4.00				
		101-300	5.00				
		Above 300	7.00				
3	✓ Publication grant	Permanent Faculty Strength as on 1 st April of the previous year	UGC support per year (Rs. in lakh)	25.00	15.00	15.00 3.00	Teachers of the University
		Up to 50	3.00				
		51-100	4.00				
		101-300	5.00				
		Above 300	7.00				
4	✓ Appointment of Visiting Professors/	Permanent Faculty Strength as on 1 st April of the previous year	UGC support per year (Rs. in lakh)	20.00	10.00	10.00 3.00	Students of the University
		Up to 50	2.00				
		51-100	3.00				
		101-300	4.00				
		Above 300	6.00				
5	Day Care Centre	One lump-sum grant of 5 Lakh (XI Plan)		5.00	5.00	5.00 5.00	Employees of the University

Seal

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance	Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Adventure sports and development of Sports infrastructure and equipments	Grant upto Rs. 50.00 lakh for creation of sports infrastructure, equipment and for conducting Adventure sports.	75.00	50.00	50.00 50.00	Students of the University
7	Special development grant for Universities in Backward/ Rural/ Remote/ Border Areas	One time grant (XI Plan) Rs. 100.00 lakh. Rs. 125 lakh if under two categories. Rs. 150 lakh if more than two categories.	100.00	100.00	100.00 (The University sought time to produce the certificate) 100.00	Students and employees of the University. Necessary documents enclosed
8	Special development grant for young Universities and Rejuvenation grant for old Universities.	One time grant XI Plan Young Universities -Rs.100 lakh (Not above ten years of age as on 1 st April, 2007) Rejuvenation grant for old Universities more than 100 years old - Rs. 100 lakh	100.00	100.00	100.00 100.00	Students and employees of the University.
9	Instrumentation Maintenance Facility (IMF)	Staff One technical officer Rs. 1.80 lakh p.a. Two Technician Rs. 2.40 lakh p.a. Spares, components, contingencies for instrument repairs and maintenance Rs. 1.00 lakh p.a. Training programme Rs. 0.50 lakh p.a. Non-Recurring one time grant Rs. 2.00 lakh (instruments like CRO,	44.00	4.00 (non-recurring) 5.70 p.a. (recurring)	32.50 32.50 9.70	Students and employees of the University.

Subject to the conditions...

Signature

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance		Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
		Multimedia, DVMs, Signal Generator etc.) Personal computer including software one time grant Rs. 2.00 lakh					
10	Special scheme for construction of Women's Hostels <i>hnp</i>	Women Enrollment - 341		120.00	80.00	80.00 <i>80.00</i> <i>(Non Metro)</i>	Girls students of the University
		Non-Metro	Metro				
		(Rs. in lakh)					
		Upto 250	Rs. 60.00 Rs. 120.00				
		Upto 251-500	Rs. 80.00 Rs. 160.00				
		More than 500	Rs. 100.00 Rs. 200.00				
11	Basic facilities for Women <i>hnp</i>	Upto Rs. 50.00 lakh		60.00	50.00	50.00 <i>50.00</i>	Women employees girls students of the University
		(a) Ladies toilets					
		(b) Ladies Common Room/ Cyber Café					
		(c) Gymnasium					
		(d) Medical Room					
12	Faculty improvement programme (FIP) Award of teacher fellowship for M.Phil/Ph.D.	Permanent Faculty Strength	Financial Assistance (Rs. in lakh)	Nil	10.00	Nil	
		Upto 50	10.00				
		51-100	15.00				

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S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance		Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
		101-300	20.00				
		Above 300	25.00				
13	Equal opportunity cell	One time grant of Rs.2.00 lakh for establishing office.		10.00	2.00	2.00 2.00	
14	Coaching schemes for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBC/ Minorities (a) Remedial Coaching classes at UG/PG level. (b) Coaching classes for entry into service. (c) Coaching classes for preparation for NET.	Non-Recurring: One time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh for each scheme during XI Plan. Recurring: Rs. 7.00 lakh p.a. for university for each scheme.		120.00 (5 one time + 7 recurring for each scheme for five years)	15.00 (one time for each scheme) 35.00 (for each scheme)	15.00 63.00 (for three years after declare eligible under Section 12B in 2009)	Students of the University
15	Establishment of career and counseling cell in Universities	Non-Recurring Rs. 2 Lakh Recurring Rs. 5 lakh p.a.	(Computers with internet for the entire period of the Plan), Laser Printer, Photocopier, FAX Salary of counselor (Hiring charges, TA/DA for services of Resource persons, payment of Honorarium, Reading material, Contingency etc.)	27.00 (2 one time + 5 recurring for five years)	2.00 5.00 p.a.	27.00 (NR-2 + R-25) 27.00	Students of the University.

Signature

69.00

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance	Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Facilities for differently-abled persons	<p>A. Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE)</p> <p>B. Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN)</p> <p>C. Visually-handicapped Teachers</p> <p>Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE)</p> <p>Staff:</p> <p>i) One professor or one reader and two lecturers to run a B.Ed. course.</p> <p>ii) One professor, one reader and three lecturers when the university offers an B.Ed & M. ED</p> <p>iii) In case of M.Ed. special education courses only provided one of its constituent/ affiliating colleges offers B.Ed. special education (one professor, one reader, and one lecturer)</p> <p>Non-Recurring: Books & Journals, special aids, appliances etc. upto Rs. 2.00 lakh if B.Ed or M.Ed special education course.</p> <p>Rs. 4.00 lakh if both B.Ed & M.Ed special education course.</p> <p>HIGHER EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (HEPSN) SCHEME</p> <p>Honorary coordinator for which a token honorarium of Rs. 4000/- per month.</p>	N.A.			

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S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance	Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<p>Appointment of a honorary counselor-cum-placement officer for the Enabling Unit from amongst the faculty members of the university and he/she will be paid a token honorarium of Rs.3000/- per month.</p> <p>Organising awareness programmes, counseling sessions, etc., and for this purpose a provision of Rs.4,000/- per month.</p> <p>Unit will also have a budgetary provision of Rs.30,000/- per year towards general administration, stationery, contingencies, etc.</p> <p>The Enabling Unit will also be involved in arranging awareness programmes on disabilities within the university and also in other higher education institutions in the university area/district. A budgetary provision of Rs.40,000/- per unit per year.</p> <p>Create special facilities such as ramps, rails and special toilets, and make other necessary changes to suit the special needs of differently-abled persons. For this purpose, the UGC will make a one-time grant of up to Rs. 10 lakhs per university during the plan period.</p> <p>Availability of devices such as computers with screen reading software, low-vision aids, scanners, mobility devices, etc., in the insitutions would enrich the educational experiences of</p>	10.00	10.00	10.00	Differently abled students and staff.

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10.00

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Assistance	Grants requested by the University	UGC Ceiling for the Scheme	Grant recommended by the Committee	Expected No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<p>differently-abled persons. Therefore, universities are encouraged to procure such devices. The UGC will provide an ad hoc one-time grant of up to Rs. 8.00 lakhs per university/college during the Eleventh Plan period.</p> <p>Visually- Challenged Teachers</p> <p>Allowance to visually challenged permanent teachers to Rs.18,000/- p.a. The amount is to be utilized for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Payment to reader.(b) Purchase of Braille Books/Material(c) Purchase of recorded materials(d) Any other related/required material/equipment for research, teaching and learning. <p>The amount payable to reader shall not exceed Rs.50/- per hour.</p>				

Total = 507.50 + 500 = 1007.50

Total amount recommended under Merged Scheme: Rs.589.50 lakhs



Phno. 26306516 - 90-
M-9979408006.

11. Summary of Financial recommendations of the Visiting Committee

(a) General Development Grant (including Central Facilities and Departments)

(Rs in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	Amount Requested	Recommendation
1	Building and Campus Development : Canteen 155.00 Guest House 140.00 ----- 295.00	4317.50	295.00
2	Equipment : Language Laboratory ✓ 20.00 Strengthening of Science Labs. ✓ 10.00 (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) ----- 30.00	1,35.00	30.00
3	Central Library : Books, Print & Electronic Journals, 40.00 Electronic Legal data base etc. Specific grant for Automation of 10.00 Library and strengthening of Computer infrastructure and internet facilities ----- 50.00	50.00	50.00
4	Staff : Assistant Professor – 5	10,41.37	25.00 ✓
5.	Other Items : Research, Extension and other Outreach Programme : GNLU Training & Assistance Programme 5.00 ✓ in the reeducation of backlog of cases. Student Exchange Programme 7.50 ✓ Faculty/Staff Exchange & Foreign Law 7.50 ✓ Courses ----- 20.00	146.00	20.00
	ICT Infrastructure :	60.00	✓ 48.00
	Computerization & Automation : Procurement of Servers, Computer Systems and Printers, WiFi Routers, Firewall, Software & Networking Equipment.	35	
	Internet Access, Website Hosting & Maintenance: Procurement of Bandwidth & Webhosting.	13	

Signature

Health Centre	Demand is already	02.00
Students Amenities (to strengthen sports, recreation activities in hostels and outdoor recreation activities)	included in Building and	05.00
Ecology Environment, Tree Plantation, Garden & Valley development	Campus Development	10.00
UG Tank & Water Supply		15.00
Total	5749.87	500.00

(b) Grants recommended for merged Scheme: **Rs.589.50 lakhs**

(c) Spill over of the X Plan: Nil

Total Grant recommended 11(a) + (b) + (c) = **Rs.1089.50 lakhs**

12. A brief note on the achievements of the University during X Plan

Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar was established by the Government of Gujarat through an Act (No.9 of 2003) of Gujarat Legislature and notified vide State Government Gazette No.NLU/2003/1/GK-13/225/E dated 30.05.2003. The University was included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide UGC Notification No.F.9-30/2006(CPP-I) dated 08.02.2007 and was declared eligible to receive Central Assistance in terms of Rules framed under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide UGC Office Memorandum No.F.9-30/2006(CPP-I) dated 3rd November, 2009.

The University has made some specific achievements in academic and co-curricular areas including extension and social outreach programmes as detailed below:

Sr. No.	Achievements	Year of Achievements
1.	Recognition of BCI	2009
2.	Commencement of Master's programme (LL.M)	2008
	Establishment of Centers of Excellence	2009
	Foreign Language course	2009

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5.	Organizing GIMC - GNLU International Moot Court competition since last 3 years	2009
6.	Performance Management Appraisal System for faculty/staff	2009
7.	Member of Association of Indian Universities (AIU)	2010
8.	Publication of research papers and articles by faculty and students in International/National journals	2009
9.	Training programme for media, lawyers and journalists	2009
10.	Established as Nodal Agency for 32 Law colleges of Gujarat	2010
11.	RnR for GNLU faculty for publication in International Journals, approved by EC	2010
12.	GNLU faculty members B. Patel, S. Udupudi, K. Parameswaran, V. Gandhi, T. Molia, R. K. Singh as arbitrators/ADR resource person and judges in international and national legal competition/bodies, etc.	2010
13.	Commencement of Ph.D programme	2010
14.	Visiting faculty involvement in local, regional and national media on current legal matters in India	2010
15.	Joint degree programmes	2010
16.	Foreign Law Professor lecture series	2009
17.	Ambassador lecture series	2010
18.	Scholarships to Students	2010
19.	SCOPE test for enhancement of English knowledge for staff	2010
20.	Academic Support Program (ASP) for specialized tutoring and classes by senior students	2010
21.	Commencement of BBA/BSW integrated courses	2011
22.	Legal assistance provided to various Govt. bodies, PSUs, High court etc. for backlog of cases	2009-2010
23.	Membership of American Society of International Law (ASIL)	2009
24.	Member of The American Library	2009
25.	Members of Indian Council of Arbitration	2009
26.	Member of Indian Society of International Law	2009
27.	Member of Indian Law Institute	2009
28.	<p>International Collaboration</p> <p>Europe: University of Rome (France), La Sapienza (Italy), IDSE Institute, Barcelona (Spain), The Hague University of Applied Sciences (Netherlands), World Trade Institute, Bern (Switzerland), University of Copenhagen (Denmark), UNITAR, Geneva (Switzerland)</p> <p>Africa: University of Mauritius (Mauritius)</p>	2004-2011

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	<p>Asia: University of Malaya (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), University of Haifa (Israel), Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel)</p> <p>Working arrangements for foreign law professors with institutions in the USA, UK, Germany, Republic of Korea, Italy, Spain, France, Mauritius, Malaysia, Israel and from Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Australia are in planning.</p> <p>National Collaboration</p> <p>CUTS Institute for Regulation & Competition (CIRC), International Institute of Financial Studies (IIFS), Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), Indian Navy (under process)</p> <p>State level Collaboration</p> <p>PanditDeendayal Petroleum University (PDPU), Nirma University, Adani Institute of Infrastructure Management, Gujarat Forensic Science University (GFSU), Gujarat University, Raksha Shakti University</p>	
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13. A brief note on the areas in which University needs improvement

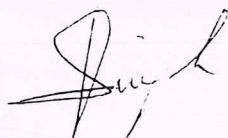
- **New Campus:**

Existing University campus has canteen area, LCD projector, Faculty cabins, Administration Section, Library, Computer Lab, Hostel building with wi-fi etc. However, the space for sports, canteen, library, moot court room and conference room is not adequate.

Therefore priority should be given to construction and completion of new campus as early as possible.

- **Scholarship**

University provides various kinds of scholarships for Moot Court participation, Conference, work etc and scholarships are also provided to SC, ST and Physically Challenged. Approximately an amount of Rs. 40 lakh per annum is provided for various activities, conference participation and research papers and University is planning to provide scholarship for students from the North-Eastern States of India.



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Scholarship facility for economically backward students should also be introduced to encourage bright economically backward students.

- **Special Cell for SC/ST**

Special Cell takes care of the SC/ST employees and students of the University and affiliated colleges. The guidelines given by the UGC are followed. University also helps minority candidates in getting employment.

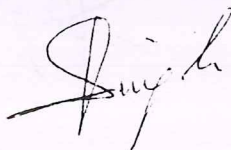
- **Permanency Policy and TA according to UGC**

University should offer permanent employment to its teaching and non-teaching staff instead of five years contract in order to retain good academic and administrative staff.

- University should also pay Travel allowance according to UGC and Central Sixth Pay Commission to its employees.
- Faculty should be given wider professional exposure in terms of training, faculty exchange and participation in orientation, refresher courses, seminars and conferences.

14. Please give future insight recommended by the Committee for the University

- University should start integrated programme for LL.M., Ph. D.
- Research facilities should be created and further enhanced.
- Continuing with the on-going programme of integrating university's academic and research efforts with the societal needs, the university may further strengthen its linkage with the society.
- University should develop multimedia learning centre as one of the tools to share academic activities among three campuses.
- Student internships and students exchange and moot programmes should be further widened with liberal financial support.
- Collaborative programmes like faculty/student exchange, dual LL.M. degree and Joint research Programmes under MoUs with Foreign Universities should be worked out.
- Legal Aid Clinics and Social out-reach Programmes, which would benefit students in their professional clinical work and the community should be strengthened further.



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- As there is no proper cadre structure in case of administrative staff and such staff is appointed on contractual basis, efforts may be made to create administrative structure with appointments at different levels in specific cadres.
 - Sufficient number of sets of text books in different subjects should be made available in the library to cater to the needs of the students. The Reference Section and E-Library should be further expanded.

15. Observations of the Committee on the development plans of the University, in the following areas:

a) Access

- The University has plans to improve access by opening several diploma and distance courses.
- Admission to National Universities are made through CLAT (Common Law Admission Test). However, each Law School should have an action plan to ensure that more and more students of 10+2 level are apprised of the diverse career options in Law so that they make informed choices to take CLAT.

b) Equity

- Students and employees from different castes, class, gender, creed and religion are treated at par.
- University is working as a nodal university to achieve high standards of legal education, research, training and extension for all 32 law colleges (12,000 students) of Gujarat and maintains intellectually, socially and culturally rich relationships with principals, faculty members and students
- Active, enriching and dynamic partnership with public institutions and departments in law creation, law execution and law dissemination such as assistance in drafting and reviewing of bills for various government departments, assisting corporate and other sectors in providing legal research; organizing regular training programmes in Media and Law, Mediation, Legislative Drafting and training of Advocates and Police Personnel etc.

Singh

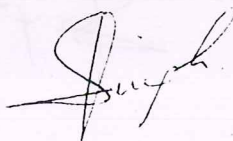
- 46
- The University should take steps to provide SC/ST and other poor students with extra classes and counselling to bring them at par with other students. University should make use of all affirmative schemes of UGC to ensure equity and quality on this count.

c) Relevance

- Integral education imparted by the University is a unique experiment in the country. The University has revised its syllabi on the basis of UGC model curriculum.
- First-hand experiences in assisting judiciary at different levels from the district level to the Supreme Court of India and Public Service Units for the reduction of backlog of cases are part of its internship/programmes.
- More Advanced Centres of Learning and Research in areas like IPRS, Banking, Finance, Taxation, Governance, Aviation and Realty should be established. The University already has a number of such advance Centres in core areas. These Centres need additional financial support and high quality faculty back-up.

d) Quality and Excellence

- The University imparts high quality education through updated syllabi, modern educational gadgets, INFLIBNET/INFONET.
- The efforts of university towards excellence are evident from Video Conferencing facility and Email facility for all employees and students of the University. University also provides mobile facility for all employees for better communication.
- University has Legal Service Committee which provides free legal advice and other services to economically backward people.
- Students are trained to be self-reliant, self-confident, and responsible citizens through numerous activities undertaken in the hostels and the departments with emphasis on dignity of labour and brother hood.
- In order to provide high value addition to the degree of Law, University should plan for some short term certificate courses and summer schools.



e) University Administration

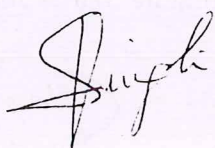
- Modern office management techniques, software and good practices are largely implemented.
- University has developed Education ERP software for centralized controlled data of the University staff and students.
- University has implemented Result Based Budgeting and Performance Management Appraisal System to keep track of performance of its employee.

f) Development of teachers

- Teachers are encouraged to participate in seminars/workshops/conferences and professional development programmes such as orientation programmes and refresher courses.
- Good numbers of teachers have undertaken various projects from Government, private sectors etc.

g) Facility for students

- Students have excellent facility for development of physical, mental and spiritual domains of their personality.
- GNLU is one of the few Universities which has state of the art indoor stadium.
- Students have the facility of INFLIBNET/INFONET, multi-media equipment and excellent boarding and lodging facility.
- Basic facilities for sports and games, entertainment and medical care already exist. However, the quality of these facilities has to be further improved and some more facilities for students as listed below should be provided:
 - (i) Each hostel should have a common room with provision for a large screen TV, indoor games like Table Tennis, Carom, etc. and some important newspapers and news magazines.

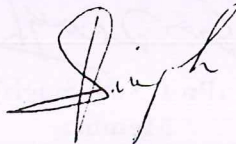


h) Other plans

- The University has a very ambitious and well-conceived Medium Term Plan for development in area of academics.

i) Any other observation of the Visiting Committee

- Gujarat National Law University has a unique and innovative model of legal education in the country. It imparts merit based admission, society-oriented curriculum and modern pedagogy.
- GNLU, in addition to education and teaching of graduates and postgraduates, is also engaged in serious qualitative research in law and interdisciplinary subjects.
- The research is undertaken by the University in many areas such as reduction of backlog of cases. It also publishes GNLU Law Review and Gujarat Journal on Law, Development and Politics, Developing World Review on World Trade and Competition etc.
- The most critical aspect of the success of the University lies in the fact that it is a resident university. Students have to be in the hostels and even the younger faculty interacts with them making group learning, intense and interactive.
- Gujarat National Law University is the second lowest in the fee structure amongst all other national law universities and therefore, more financial aid would go a long way in making this as a model university in terms of access, equity, quality and relevance.
- Service Conduct Rules both for the faculty and the administrative staff should be laid down.

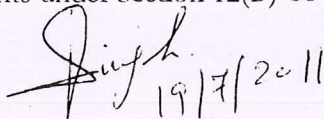


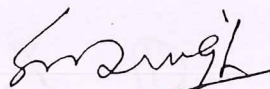
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Recommendations of the Committee:


The Committee visited the Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 18th & 19th July, 2011. At present, the University is functioning from a temporary campus. The available infrastructure in terms of buildings, hostels and the staff quarters is adequate as per the present needs. The Gujarat Government has allocated 51 acres of land in the rural area of Raisan Village in Koba Taluka District Gandhinagar and allocated funds to the tune of Rs.90.00 crores for construction of Buildings, infrastructure and campus development. The upcoming building infrastructure on the new Campus is well architecturally designed and is likely to be completed in another one year's time. Based on the requirements presented by the University and the interactions with University authorities, faculty, non-teaching staff and students, the Committee recommends the financial assistance to the tune of **Rs.1089.50 lakhs** (Rs.500.00 lakh under General Development Grant + Rs.589.50 lakhs under Merged Schemes) for the remaining period of XI Plan. As only eight months of the XI Plan period remain, the Committee suggests that UGC may holistically consider to extend the period for utilisation of buildings grant beyond 31.03.2012.

The University has made good efforts towards allocation of funds to teachers under Travel Grants, to attend seminars/conferences, publishing journals and other research material. Provision has also been made for special lectures in specific areas by Visiting Professors, Judges and other experts. GNLU is also functioning as the *Nodal Agency*, empowered to enhance the standards of legal education, research, training and extension in 32 law colleges with more than 12,000 students in Gujarat. In view of the same, the Committee suggests that UGC may allocate funds on aforesaid counts under Merged Schemes of General Development Grant from the year 2009 onwards till the end of XI Plan period as the University had already been declared eligible to receive development grants under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956.


(Prof. Veer Singh)
Chairman


(Prof. S.N. Singh)
Member


(Prof. D.P. Verma)
Member


(Sh. M.S. Yadav)
Coordinator

5

Proforma for XI Plan Allocation

University/State	Item	Amount required under General Development Scheme
	(i) Books & Journals	
	(ii) Equipment	
	(iii) Staff (No of Posts P - R - L -)	
	(iv) Building (Names of the Buildings)	
	(v) Others	

Vice-Chancellor/ Registrar
With Seal

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI – 110 007

Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat
Chairman

D.O.No. F.1-2/2008(XI Plan)

March 2009

Subject : Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms.

Dear Vice Chancellor,

This is in continuation to my D.O. letter of even number dated January 31, 2008 (Copy attached) (**Annexure-I**), wherein I had drawn your attention towards UGC's new initiatives under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, on speedy and substantive academic and administrative reforms in higher education, for promotion of quality and excellence in university in keeping with the country's long experience with various Academic models and practices.

In response to the UGC's new initiative, a number of universities have responded quite favorably to the recommendations related to Academic reforms. A number of them also informed the UGC that some of the recommended academic practices were already in place.

Above communication had also pointed out that the UGC had set up a committee of experts. Following prolonged and intensive deliberations, the committee has since submitted its report. The committee has also made several important recommendations with regard to Academic Reforms in universities and college system for enhancement of quality and excellence.

Subsequently, based on the report of the above-mentioned committee, an Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms has been developed a copy of which is enclosed (**Annexure-II**). The Action Plan outlines main steps, the central and state universities, colleges and other education institutions of higher education need to consider and adopt in respect of

- Semester system,
- Choice-based credit system,
- Curriculum development
- Admission procedures
- Examination reforms

Contd....2/-

: 2 :

It is recognized that, in quite a few universities and institutions, one or more components of academic and administrative reforms, outlined above, are already in place. Such universities and institutions need only to take a second look, modify 'action plan for academic and administrative reform' in the light of their own experience, and implement the modified plan.

I may mention that the new grant making policy developed by UGC as part of the 11th Plan strategy for improving the quality of higher education involved linking of grant making process with adoption of academic and administrative reforms by the concerned universities and colleges. Therefore the educational institutions are expected to initiate this academic reform at the earliest.

I may reiterate that the higher education system in the country has indeed evolved over a period of time. In the course of this onward journey, the education institutions through their experience have developed academic practices, which they have found useful. Therefore, I would suggest that institutions should undertake suggested reforms keeping in view their own experience with the best practices but within the framework of the UGC's recommendations and guidelines on academic reforms. The UGC expect that the universities, colleges and other institutions to draw a road map with action plan in time bound manner, subject to maximum of two years.

I look forward to your cooperation in this respect.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sukhadeo Thorat)

All Vice Chancellors

Encl. : As above.

Copy with Enclosure to the Publication Officer, UGC, New Delhi for posting on the UGC website.

(V. K. Jaiswal)
Under Secretary

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI - 110 007**

**Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat
Chairman**

D.O.No.F.1-2/2008 (XI Plan)

January 31, 2008

Subject :- New Initiatives under the 11th Plan - Academic Reform in the Universities

Dear

At the outset let me wish you a very happy and productive new year 2008.

You are aware that the UGC in its 11th Plan proposal and strategies has taken a number of new initiatives which involved steps for reforms in higher education. These include major emphasis on academic reforms in the central and state universities. Emanating from the consensus emerged in the National Conference of Vice-Chancellors, organised by the UGC on 10-11 October, 2007, these reform measures have general consensus and wider acceptability of the academic community.

While the UGC has set up a committee to work out an Action Plan to give effect to the academic reforms in the arena of admission policy, procedure and methods, examination reforms including continuous internal assessment, introduction of credit-based courses, semester system, inter-institutional mobility of students, credit accumulation and credit transfer and that the recommendations of the Committee will be shared with the universities after the submission of the report, it is felt that the Central Universities should take lead in this regard. I, therefore, urge upon you to initiate the process of implementing academic reforms as incorporated in the 11th Plan of the UGC. Some of the important areas that require urgent attention at your end are delineated below:

1. Admission to all courses should be determined by the past academic records of students and/or their performance in the entrance examination conducted by the university, with due provision for the government policy on reservation for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically Challenged and additional provisions considered appropriate and used by the universities for other disadvantaged groups.
2. The M.Phil and Ph.D programmes need to be made formal. Admission to these programmes should be based on combined merit of entrance examination and interviews conducted by the respective universities. The informal methods currently used in some universities for admission to Ph.D. need to be discontinued and the admission methods to these high

level research courses should be made formal and transparent. There is a need to introduce course work in Ph.D, rather than making it only dissertation/thesis based.

3. The central universities in order to be national in character need to admit students on all-India basis. To this effect they need to advertise their courses and programme such as to have national reach and may hold their admission entrance examination in centres located in various parts of the country. Similarly the staff strength, of these universities should also reflect all-India character. The national and diverse character should be reflected in all India composition of students, faculty and non-teaching staff for which they need to take necessary steps for attracting and retaining talents from all over the country.
4. Annual examination with emphasis on external written examination needs to be reformed. We can make a beginning by introducing Semester system. Similarly we have to gradually move to a system which emphasises on continuous internal assessment and reduces the written examination component to a reasonable level. Duration of the semester, number of contact hour per paper, per semester and relative weightage of continuous internal assessment and semester-end examination needs to be prescribed unambiguously.
5. We also need to move away from marks and division system in evaluation and need to introduce Grading system – preferably on a 9 point scale and Cumulative Grade Point Score (CPGS) in order to make our evaluation system at par with the best practices.
6. Curricular flexibility and students' mobility is another issue that warrants our urgent attention. These can be addressed by introducing credit based courses and credit accumulation. In order to provide with some degree of flexibility to students, we need to provide for course duration in terms of credit hours and also a minimum as well as a maximum permissible span of time in which a course can be completed by a student.
7. Continuous updating and revision of curricula is something which must be deeply ingrained in the academic culture of a university. Each individual university must ensure that the curricula development exercise leading to major revision in course contents and curricula is taken up every three years.
8. Uniform academic calendar across all institutions of higher education has already been urged upon by the UGC. Universities need to streamline their examination process such that the results are declared in a time-bound manner and no student suffers in his/her career mobility and academic progression due to delays in declaration of results and issue of mark sheet.

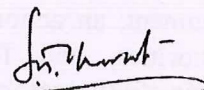
I hope that you will initiate the process of implementing these reforms on a priority basis and the UGC is committed to extend all the necessary support and assistance to you in this endeavour. You will agree that these reforms are long over due and can not afford further delay.

The UGC would like to reiterate here that universities are autonomous institutions and have necessary freedom to experiment new ideas and adopt practices which they consider appropriate for promoting relevance, quality and excellence and equal access, within the broad framework of the national policy. Thus, while above mentioned reforms be initiated on priority basis, the university may also combine with other best practices which the university has evolved over a period of time and found useful in promotion of relevance, quality, excellence and equal access in higher education.

You may also like to forward your considered views on the above to the UGC so that the same could be considered by the committee constituted by the UGC. The final recommendation of committee would be sent to you shortly to further help you in formulating these reforms.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Sukhadeo Thorat)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI-110002

ACTION PLAN

FOR ACADEMIC & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Earlier on, the Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC), had addressed a detailed letter (D.O. No. F.1-2/2008-XI Plan dated January 31, 2008) to the heads of central, state and deemed universities and institutions of higher learning in the country, drawing their attention to the pressing need for academic and administrative reforms. As this initiative evoked a highly encouraging response, the UGC had set up a Committee on Academic and Administrative Reforms, with Professor A. Gnanam as convenor, and comprising several eminent educationists from a diverse range of disciplines. The Committee has since submitted a comprehensive and path-breaking report. Based on this document, an action plan has been developed — for the consideration of educational authorities, and for the phase-wise introduction of substantive academic and administrative reforms in the institutions of higher education in the country.

1. Semester System:

For long, educational institutions have had the format of academic session, spread over 10 to 12 months. This format suffers from several limitations, which is why most institutions of higher education in western Europe and North America follow a semester-based system. The semester-system goes far beyond being a 'time-format'. It enlarges curricular space, and encourages and supports accelerated learning opportunities for all concerned. Further, it has the ability to accommodate diverse choices that dynamic and motivated students may like to have.

In India, too, several professional and technical institutions have adopted semester system. Reportedly, it is working satisfactorily. Given this, it is time that the semester system is made mandatory for all the institutions of higher education in India, and all the universities are asked to switch over to the semester system. The implementation of a semester system calls for several interconnected and coordinated steps that will have to be undertaken by the universities and colleges. These are as follows:

- ⇒ Deliberation and resolution on the *semester system* in appropriate academic bodies of the institution at different levels to develop a time-line.
- ⇒ Decision on the number of student-faculty contact hours during a semester in different programmes, that is, certificate, diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate. M. Phil. and Ph. D. students also to do course work (see Annexure 1).
- ⇒ Re-configuration and revision of curricula (while the quantum of instructional work of faculty members remains about the same, the number of papers or credits would be twice as many).
- ⇒ Determining the amount of work to be completed (or credit points to be earned) by students in undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. and Ph. D.

programmes.

- ⇒ Decision on the time-distribution on class room-work, field-work, laboratory-work, workshop practice and/or other curricular work. Distribution will vary from subject to subject.
- ⇒ The implementation of semester-system may be completed within two calendar years in all the central universities, and within three years in all the state universities.

2. Choice-Based Credit System:

Choice-based credit system (CBCS) has several unique features: Enhanced learning opportunities, ability to match students' scholastic needs and aspirations, inter-institution transferability of students (following the completion of a semester), part-completion of an academic programme in the institution of enrolment and part-completion in a specialised (and recognised) institution, improvement in educational quality and excellence, flexibility for working students to complete the programme over an extended period of time, standardisation and comparability of educational programmes across the country, etc.

The CBCS imminently fits into the emerging socioeconomic milieu, and could effectively respond to the educational and occupational aspirations of the upcoming generations. In view of this, institutions of higher education in India would do well to invest thought and resources into introducing CBCS. Aided by modern communication and information technology, CBCS has a high probability to be operationalised efficiently and effectively — elevating students, institutions and higher education system in the country to newer heights.

It might be added that a large number of universities and institutions in the country are already having their undergraduate and postgraduate 'papers' subdivided into units and sub-units. In switching on to CBCS, the task of such institutions would be relatively easy. In a generalised manner, the sequence of CBCS would be:

Paper ⇒ Unit ⇒ Sub-unit ⇒ Credits

For implementing the CBCS, institutions of higher education need to take the following steps:

- ❖ Review of curricular contents (study papers, term papers, 'assignment', workshop-assignment, experiments, etc.) of certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. and Ph. D. programmes.
- ❖ For the sake of clarity of faculty, students and examiners, all the curricular contents are specified, and sub-divided into units and, if need be, into sub-units, which are subsequently assigned numerical values and termed 'credits'.
- ❖ Faculty of the concerned 'department', deliberates and decides on (a) core-credits, and (b) elective or optional credits for different levels of academic programmes.
- ❖ Departmental faculty evaluates and decides on the relative weightage of the core and elective credits.
- ❖ Decision on the 'total' credits to be earned (or completed) by students

undergoing certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. or Ph. D. programmes.

- ❖ Generally, core-credits would be unique to the programme, and earning core-credits would be essential for the completion of the programme and eventual certification.
- ❖ On the other hand, elective-credits are likely to overlap with other programmes or disciplines of study (for example, languages, statistics, computer application, etc.).
- ❖ Students enrolled for a particular programme or course would be free to opt and earn elective-credits prescribed under the programme, or under other programmes within the department, faculty, university or even outside recognised university / institution of higher education.

3. Curriculum Development:

A hallmark of vibrant educational institutions and disciplines is their curricular content which evolves continuously. Curricular revision should be an ongoing academic activity involving all the faculty members. Not only does it endow academic programmes with quality but also adds to their contemporariness and relevance.

Available information indicates that universities and institutions of higher education in the country do undertake revision of the syllabi of the programmes offered by them, but priority and periodicity remain somewhat uncertain. The process of revision also varies with disciplines — professional and technical disciplines are comparatively more vigorous in this regard. Nonetheless, substantial thought and attention have to be devoted to curricular development in all disciplines and in all the academic programmes — whether undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. or Ph. D.

In a general way, following steps need to be adopted on priority basis:

- ▶ All the academic programmes (certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. or Ph. D.) should be subjected to updation or revision, to a limited extent every academic year (for professional and postgraduate courses), and substantially every three years for all the courses.
- ▶ Updation and revision of the curricula is to be carried out in terms of (a) current knowledge, (b) national and international developments, and (c) relevance of new ideas, concepts and knowledge to the concerned discipline.
- ▶ This important academic function requires 'curricular transaction' and the synergies of all faculty members in the Department, School or Centre, and is based on the principle, 'Teach and update curriculum'.
- ▶ Towards this, faculty members are called upon to be discerning and given to notes-keeping on current knowledge, esp. relating to their teaching assignment.
- ▶ To achieve this, faculty members are to regularly draw upon books and journals — and internet search engines.

- ▶ In this regard, UGC-promoted INFLIBNET, INFONET and E-journal would also make for a good resource.
- ▶ Faculty members would also have the flexibility to develop, for one or more semesters, topical courses falling within their academic interests and in keeping with the thrust of the programme, along with the indication of credit values.
- ▶ All curricular updations are to be reviewed and endorsed by Departmental, School or Committee and other university and college authorities.

4. Admission Procedure:

The process of admission of students to educational institutions is the first and most critical step that should ensure access, inclusion, equity and quality. With the fast-changing sociocultural milieu and growing demand for higher education, the importance of admission process can hardly be over-emphasised. It can no longer be left to 'well-meaning intentions' and *ad hoc* decisions. Admissions ought to have objective bases and transparent procedures.

As a part of academic reform, universities and institutions of higher education in the country need to pay very serious attention to the procedures for merit-based admission to their certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. and Ph. D. programmes. In this direction, the following points may be taken into consideration:

- ◆ To ensure transparency and credibility in their admission procedure, universities and institutions of higher education need to make a liberal use of 'notice-board', print-media, electronic media, web-site, etc. to declare their admission procedures.
- ◆ Institutions and universities need to properly publicise their academic calendar, highlighting the number of seats (in all the courses including M. Phil. and Ph. D. programmes), required qualifications and important dates in the admission procedure for various courses.
- ◆ The candidates' answer-sheets need to be assigned confidential codes, that is, they are encoded, before being passed on for evaluation / assessment.
- ◆ The candidates for undergraduate, postgraduate or doctoral programmes who have been assessed by recognised national or regional agencies (JET, NET, SET, etc.) may be granted exemption from the written examination.
- ◆ Depending upon the course requirements, candidates may also undergo group-discussion, interview or any other competency examination.
- ◆ The assessment as reflected by marks or grades in written examination, group-discussion, interview and / or any other competency examination, must be treated as strictly confidential, and be known to authorities only on 'need-to-know' basis, till results are finally compiled / announced.
- ◆ The marks or grades in written examination, group-discussion, interview and / or any other competency examination must be

communicated, promptly and directly, to tabulators or to the computer-centre, and the successive examiners / evaluators must not be privy to these marks or grades.

- ◆ Relating to Ph. D. programme, appropriate university bodies should decide as to which categories of faculty-members would be eligible to advise or guide doctoral students, and how many doctoral students could be assigned to different categories of faculty-members.
- ◆ University and college authorities, while finalising admissions, would take cognisance of 'reservation provisions' as announced by central and concerned state governments, and would take an affirmative action.
- ◆ Following admission, university and college authorities would initiate measures, depending upon the need-pattern of newly admitted SC, ST, OBC, and minority students, to organise remedial or bridge-courses in language, communication, subject-competency, etc.
- ◆ Following admission, university and college authorities would take proactive action to communicate to newly admitted SC, ST, OBC, minority students, and those from low-income families, regardless of the level of their course, the availability of tuition-waver, free-ships, loans and scholarships available to these categories.

5. Examination Reforms

Higher education in India has thus far been largely examination-centered. Examination only at the end of academic session or year, more often than not, insulates students from the quest of knowledge, the excitement of discovery and joy of learning. Often the annual examination, along with marks, percentages and divisions, leads to insensitive cramming up of superficial information. It is surprising that, in several instances, university-certified degree-holders are subjected to fresh written examination, before they are accepted for jobs in public and private sectors.

Most universities and institutions of higher education in western Europe and North America base the assessment of their students wholly on 'internal evaluation', following the principle, 'those who teach should evaluate'. However, looking to the prevailing conditions in India, an adoption of this approach would be too radical or abrupt. Given these considerations, it may be more prudent that the assessment of student performance be carried out through a combination of internal and external evaluation.

(a) Continuous Internal Evaluation:

Aiming to assess values, skills and knowledge imbibed by students, internal assessment is to be done by the concerned faculty-member, Department, School or the Centre. It would comprise following steps:

- All the certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. and Ph. D. courses offered by a university, college or institute are to have specified components for internal evaluation (e.g. essay, tutorials, term-paper, seminar, laboratory work, workshop practice, etc.).

- Components for internal evaluation are to have a time-frame for completion (by students), and concurrent and continuous evaluation (by faculty-members).
- The evaluation outcome may be expressed either by pre-determined marks or by grades.
- The evaluation reports submitted by all the faculty-members are to be reviewed, from time to time, by the Department, School or Centre Committee, in order to ensure transparency, fair-play and accountability.
- Following the review by the Department, School or Centre Committee, the outcome of internal evaluation is to be announced and displayed on the Notice Board and / or web-site as per the time-frame or academic calendar.

(b) End-of-semester evaluation:

This is to be carried out at the end of each semester, and will aim to assess skills and knowledge acquired by students through class-room, field-work, laboratory-work and workshop practice. The evaluation can be in the form of written examination, laboratory work or workshop assignment. Evaluation process should be verifiable and transparent.

Towards this end, the following steps may be adopted:

- All the students pursuing certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, and research courses have to undergo external evaluation at the end of each semester as per syllabi or credit schedule (for Ph. D. evaluation, see Annexure 1).
- With regard to practicals and workshop assignment, the internal faculty may associate themselves with the external examiners in the examination process.
- In the case of written examination, whatever the format (objective-type, essay-type, etc.), test papers could be moderated by committees proficient in the subject.
- Answer-books or –sheets are to be ‘encoded’ (before being passed on to examiner / evaluator, and decoded (before tabulation).

(c) Integration of Continuous and End-of-semester evaluation:

The following points need to be considered for effecting the integration of continuous and end-of-semester evaluation:

- The integration procedure should be applicable to all the students pursuing certificate, diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, M. Phil. and Ph. D. courses.
- University committees on the recommendations of Department committees and concerned Faculty would discuss and decide on the relational weightage of continuous and end-of-semester evaluations. This weightage could be flexible and could vary from institution to institution.

- Relational weightage assigned to internal evaluation may range from 25 to 40 percent.
- Following the integration of internal and external evaluations, the results may be expressed either in marks, grades or both, as per the policy of the university.
- It will be useful if universities try to go beyond 'marks' and 'divisions' and, in keeping with the global trend, give Cumulative Grade Point Score (CGPS) which would place students into overlapping broad bands.
- The CGPS may be based on a 5-point or 10-point scale and it could vary from institution to institution.
- As soon as the integration of internal and external evaluations has been completed, the results should be announced, in keeping with the academic calendar, to facilitate students' academic or occupational pursuits.

-:0:-

File No. : 1-2/2009(XI Plan)



No. F. 9-30/2006 (CPP-I)

Feb
January, 2007

Notification

8 FEB 2007


A new university named as Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar established by Act No. 9 of 2003 State Government of Gujarat. The said university has been included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission under Section- 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

However, the above university shall not be eligible to receive any assistance from University Grants Commission and any other source funded by the Govt. of India till the university is declared fit to receive central assistance under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956

(Mrs. Urmil Gulati)
Under Secretary

Copy to:-

1. The Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat National Law University, E-4 GIDC, Electronics Estate, Gandhinagar- 382 028
2. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Department of Secondary & Higher Education), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110 001.
3. Commissioner of Higher Education Govt. of Gujarat, 7th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar- 382 028
4. The Secretary General, Association of Indian Universities, 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
5. Director, (NAAC) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore-560 010.
6. The Director, Medical Council of India, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002.
7. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Shahajahan Road, New Delhi-110 001.
8. The Joint Secretary, (SU), UGC, New Delhi.
9. Senior Statistical Officer, UGC, 35, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi-110 001.
10. DS (M & E) UGC, New Delhi.
11. Publication Officer, (web-site), UGC, New Delhi.
12. Section Officer (Meeting Section), UGC, New Delhi.
13. All Regional Offices, UGC.
14. All Section of the UGC, New Delhi.
15. D.T.P. Cell, UGC, New Delhi.
16. Guard file.
17. No. F. 9-4/2004 (CPP-I)
18. PS to Chairman


(Mrs. Urmil Gulati)
Under Secretary

Ph. 23236351, 23232701, 23237721, 23234116
23235733, 23232317, 23236735, 23239437



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-110 002
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110 002

F.9-30/2006 (CPP-I)

September, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

3 - NOV 2009

Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar has been established by Government of Gujarat through an Act (No. 9 of 2008) of Gujarat legislature and notified vide State Government Gazette No. NLU/2003/1/GK-13/225/E dated 30.05.2003. The said University was included under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Notification No. F. 9-30/2006 (CPP-I) dated 08.02.2007. The University is now declared eligible to receive Central assistance in terms of Rules framed under section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

(S.C. Chadha)
Deputy Secretary

Copy to:-

- ✓ 1. The Vice - Chancellor, Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar along with a copy of the report of UGC Expert Committee *for compliance of the suggestions etc*
2. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Department of Secondary & Higher Education), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110 001.
3. The Secretary to the State Government of Gujarat, Department of Higher Education, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
4. The Director of Higher Education, State Government of Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
5. The Secretary General, Association of Indian Universities, 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
6. Director, (NAAC) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore-560 010.
7. The Joint Secretary, State Universities, UGC, New Delhi.
8. Senior Statistical Officer, UGC, 35, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi-110 001.
9. Publication Officer (web-site), UGC, New Delhi.
10. Guard file.

(S.C. Chadha)
Deputy Secretary

प्रो. बीना शाह
महासचिव

Prof. Beena Shah
M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D
Secretary General



भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ

ए० आई० यू० हाउस, 16, कॉमरेड इंद्रजीत गुप्ता मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

AIU HOUSE, 16, Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg, New Delhi 110 002

MEET/GC/85-AM/2010-11/
February 14, 2011

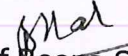
Dear Prof Patel,

The General Body of the Association at its 85th Annual Meeting (Business Session) held on November 14, 2010, at Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune, considered the proposal for granting provisional membership of the Association to Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar and resolved to grant the same with effect from the year 2010-11. I am enclosing a copy of the conditions for granting provisional membership, approved by the General Body of the Association at its 84th Annual Meeting (Business Session) held at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar on November 14, 2009 for your kind information. (Annexure-I).

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Encl: As above.


(Prof Beena Shah)

Prof Bimal N Patel
Vice Chancellor
Gujarat National Law University
E/4, Old NIFT Building
GIDC Electronics Estate
Sector 26
Gandinagar 382028

Conditions approved by the General Body for granting Membership of AIU
(Public Funded)

- 1.(i) Universities established and funded by the State Government and Central Government and having registered under section 2(f) of UGC Act be given provisional membership for three years extendable by two years, within which the University must fulfil the required eligibility to obtain permanent membership after due inspection from AIU, otherwise its membership will stand cancelled.*
- (ii) They will get positions in the different Statutory Committees/Bodies/ authorities of AIU after having permanent membership.*
- (iii) They will be charged Rs. 50,000/- as annual membership fee and Rs.10,000/- as processing fee (one time)*

Annexure: - V

Number of systems with individual configurations (Hardware and Software Details):

Computer Hardware Details:

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Computer Hardware and Peripherals</u>	<u>Total Quantity</u>
1	<p>Computers Systems Qty</p> <p><u>Acer Veriton M200 H61 - 70 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel® Core™ i3-2120 Processor (3M Cache, 3.30 GHz), 2 GB DDR3 RAM ,320 GB SATA II hard disk with 7200 rpm, Internal DVD Writer,18.5" wide screen LED Backlit based TFT Monitor, Optical Mous, Standard USB Keyboard Keyboard, with preloaded Windows 7 Professional and Antivirus software (3 Years Subscription).</p> <p><u>Dell Optiplex 990 - 70 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel Core i3 - 2100 Processor (3.1 GHz, 3 MB L3 Cache, 5 GT/s),Intel Q67 Express Chipset, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM @1333 MHz with 4 DIMM slot. Upgradeable up to 16 GB ,320 GB SATA 3.0 GB/s hard disk with 7200 rpm & Pre Failure alert,17" Flat Panel LCD Monitor,DVD Writer – 16X DVDR +/- RW Dual Layer capabilities,Optical Mous, Standard USB, Keyboard Keyboard, with preloaded Windows 7 Professional and Antivirus software (3 Years Subscription).</p> <p><u>Acer Veriton A55- 35 Qty</u></p> <p>AMD A8 5500 (3.2Ghz, 4MB L2 Cache, 4 Cores, 65W) , AMD A 55 Chipset, 2 GB DDR3 RAM @ 1066 MHz, 320 GB SATA II hard disk, Internal DVD Writer,18.5" wide screen LED Backlit based TFT Monitor, Optical Mouse, Standard USB Keyboard Keyboard., with preloaded Windows 7 Professional and Antivirus software (3 Years Subscription).</p> <p><u>Lenovo Think centre M73- 4 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel Core i3-3220, 3.3 GHz, 4 GB 1333 MHz DDR3</p>	203

RAM, 500 GB 7200 rpm, Internal DVD Writer (18.5 inch) or larger TFT/LED Digital Colour Monitor, Optical with USB interface, Standard USB Keyboard Keyboard. Windows 8.1 Single Language Operating System.

HCL Desktop Computer- 7 Qty

Intel Pentium 4 Processor 2.66 GHz, Intel Chipset 910/915 GL Mother Board with DDR Support, 256 MB DDR RAM, 80 GB SATA Hard Disk, DVD Combo Drive, 1.44 Floppy Disk Drive, HCL key board and Optical Scroll Mouse, HCL 15" Colour Monitor, On board 10/100 MBPS LAN, 56.6 Modem

Dell Vostro 200 Mini Tower Desktop : 3 Qty

Core 2 duo processor E4600 Chipset, 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HDD, DVD Writer, LAN Card, 17" wide screen Flat Panel LCD Monitor, 56K PCI Data/Fax Modem, key board, Optical Mouse,

DELL VOSTRO 220 MINI TOWER DESKTOP: 2 Qty

CORE 2 DUO, E7500-2.93/4GB DDR2 800 NHZ RAM/320 GB HDD/17" LCD, MONITOR/16XDVD WRITER/USB KEY BOARD/ OPTICAL MOUSE

Dell Vostro 200 Mini Tower Desktop:- 1 Qty

Pentium Dual core processor E2160 or above, 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HDD, DVD Writer, 17" CRT Color monitor, LAN Card, key board, Optical Mouse,

HP Compaq DX 7380 MT- 1 Qty

CORE 2 DUO- e4500@2.20 GHZ, 1 GB RAM, 160 GB HDD, DVD writer, CRT Color monitor, Key board, Optical Mouse

HP 120-1060IN - 1 Qty

(20" HD) QU318AA#ACJ Core i3 -2120 2GB 1TB Wireless Integrated Win 7 B R/W DVD Drive, Web cam,

Dell Optiplex 390N Desktop - 1 Qty

Core i5 - 2400 @3.10 Ghz, 4GB RAM, 500GB HDD, DVD writer, 18.5 LCD Monitor, USB keyboard, mouse

Laptop Computer Systems :

	<p><u>DELL-5110-I5 Laptop- 1 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel® Core™ i5-2350M CPU @ 2.30 GHZ 2.30 GHz,4GB RAM, 500 GB HDD, 15.6" SCREEN, 1GB GRAPHICS, CARRY CASE, WINDOWS 7 HOME BASIC</p> <p><u>DELL-5110 Laptop - 2 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel® Core™ i3-2350M CPU @ 2.30 GHZ 2.30 GHz, 4GB RAM, 500 GB HDD, 15.6" SCREEN, 1GB GRAPHICS, CARRY CASE, WINDOWS 7 HOME BASIC</p> <p><u>ACER TRAVELMATE 4750 LAPTOP- 1 Qty</u></p> <p>Acer TravelMate 4750 - 14" - Intel Core i3 (2nd Gen) 2310M / 2.1 GHz(Dual-Core) - Windows 7 Pro 64-bit - 4 GB RAM - 320 GB HDD</p> <p><u>Dell Inspiron 15 3521- 2 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel® Core™ i3-3270U CPU @ 1.80 GHZ 1.80 GHz,4GB RAM, 500 GB HDD, 15.6" SCREEN, 1GB GRAPHICS, CARRY CASE, WINDOWS 8.1 Single Language OS</p> <p><u>DELL-XPS-I7 Laptop 1 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel® Core™ i7-2350M CPU @ 2.30 GHZ 2.30 GHz , 4GB RAM, 1TB HDD, 15.6" SCREEN, 1GB GRAPHICS, WINDOWS 7 HOME PREMIUM,</p> <p><u>HP Mini 210-1084TU Laptop- 1 Qty</u></p> <p>Intel Atom Processor, 1 GB Ram,160GB HDD,10" Screen.</p>	
2	<p><u>Servers</u></p> <p><u>IBM 3850X5 Server : 4U Rack Mountable Server) 2 Qty</u></p> <p>Processor: Intel Xeon Six Core, Configuration: Rack max, 2GB DDR3 800MHz Reg. with FBDIMM with ECC for 2P/4P Quad Core Xeon</p> <p><u>HP DL 180 G6 -(2U Rack Mountable Server) - 2 Qty</u></p> <p>Quad Core Intel® Xeon® E5620, 2.40 GHz, 12MB L3 Cache, 5.86 GT/s ,Intel 5520 Series chipset or better on Intel or equivalent OEM motherboard having 6.4 GT/s QPI Link speed,12 GB DDR3-1066 MHz Registered (RDIMM) memory upgradeable upto 128 GB,2*300GB 10K rpm hot plug SAS drives expandable to 8 SAS drives</p>	13

	<p><u>HP ML 110 G7-Servers-</u> <u>6 Qty</u> 1*Quad Core Intel® Xeon® Processor E3-1240 (8M Cache, 3.30 GHz), Intel C200 series or better chipset on Intel or equivalent OEM Motherboard, 12 GB DDR3 SDRAM at 1066 MHz upgradeable up to 16 GB DDR3 RAM supporting Four DIMM Slots, 500 GB or higher 7200 RPM SATA hard disk, 18.5" wide screen LED Backlit based TFT Monitor</p> <p><u>HP ProLiant ML 150 Server –</u> <u>1 Qty</u> Xeon 2.80 Ghz MP, INTEL 7501 SERVER CHIPSET, 768 RAM, 36 & 72 GB SCSI hot swap HDD, 15" CRT Color monitor, keyboard & mouse</p> <p><u>IBM X 206 8482-iLS Server –</u> <u>1 Qty</u> X206/Pentium 4 3.0 GHZ 1MB L2 Cache 800MHz FSB/ 512MB DDR RAM/Integrated Graphics/160GB SATA Not Hot swap HDD 10 K RPM, 40X CDROM, 1.44 FDD, IBM Keyboard & mouse/Gigabit Ethernet LAN Controller, 15" IBM Color Monitor.</p> <p><u>HP ProLiant ML110 G4 Series Server–</u> <u>1 Qty</u> Xeon Dual-Core 3040 1.86GHz(1066MHz FSB) with 1 x 2048KB L2 Cache / Intel E3000 server chipset / 1GB (2*512MBx1 PC2 5300 ECC DDR II) memory / HP Embedded 4 Port SATA Controller with embedded RAID / 160GB Non-Hot Plug SATA HDD / 17" HP Color Monitor/Key board, Mouse/CD ROM Drive.</p>	
3	<u>IBM DS3500 Dual Controller SAN Storage with 3 TB Usable capacity on 15k RPM</u>	1
4	<p><u>Printers</u></p> <p>HP 1015 Laser Printer- <u>4 Qty</u></p> <p>Epson LQ 1150 Dot Matrix Printer- <u>2 Qty</u></p> <p>HP 1020 Laser Printer - <u>2 Qty</u></p> <p>HP LJ - 1020 Laser printer - <u>3 Qty</u></p> <p>HP - 1018 Laser printer - <u>2 Qty</u></p> <p>HP Printer Laser printer Hp Laser Jet 1007- <u>3 Qty</u></p> <p>Wipro TX 40 Printer- <u>1 Qty</u></p> <p>HP-4580 All in One Color Printer- <u>1 Qty</u></p>	48

	<p>HP-1007 Laser Printer- 1 Qty</p> <p>Canon Printer MP- 496 All in One JVGA 11921- 1 Qty</p> <p>HP CLJ CP2025DN Printer- 1 Qty</p> <p>A4 size printer HP LJ-P2055DN- 2 Qty</p> <p>HP LaserJet M1213NF Printer- 1 Qty</p> <p>HP Laserjet P1108- 5 Qty</p> <p>HP Laserjet P1606dn- 7 Qty</p> <p>Wipro HQ 1070 + DX Dotmatrix Printer- 1 Qty</p> <p>HP Laserjet Pro M 1136 MFT- 5 Qty</p> <p>HP Laserjet P1106- 5 Qty</p> <p>CANON Laserjet MF3010- 1 Qty</p>	
5	<p><u>Scanners</u></p> <p>HP Scanjet G2410 - 8 Qty</p> <p>HP Scanner G4010 - 1 Qty</p> <p>HP Scanner 2400 - 1 Qty</p>	10
6	<p><u>WiFi Access Points Devices</u></p> <p><u>H3C Access point WA2620- AGN</u> Double-band multi-mode wireless AP, works in the 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz frequency of the WLAN ,supports the four modes of IEEE802.11a, IEEE802.11b, IEEE802.11g, and IEEE802.11n.</p>	260
7	<p><u>WiFi AP Controller Device</u></p> <p><u>HP WX5004 Controller</u></p>	2
8	<p><u>Layer 3 Switch</u></p> <p><u>HP 5500-24G-SFP EI Switch</u></p>	2
9	<p><u>Layer 2 Switch</u></p> <p>HP A5120-48G+PoE-EI Switch- 17 Qty</p> <p>HP A5120-48G EI Switch - 6 Qty</p> <p>HP A5120-24G EI Switch – 4 Qty</p>	27

10	<u>Cyberoam 1000ia UTM Appliance</u>	1
11	<u>Video Conferencing System</u> Polycom HDX 6000 - _____ 1 Qty Polycom- VSX 6000 - _____ 1 Qty	2
12	<u>Multimedia Projectors</u>	26
13	<u>Wireless Presenter for Class Rooms</u>	13

Computer Software/Subscription:

Sr. No.	Items/Software	Quantity
1	Microsoft OfficeStd 2013 SNGL OLP NL Acdmc	150
2	Office Professional Plus Indic OLP NL AE (ver 2010)	30
3	Project Pro English OLP NL AE w/1 Project Svr CAL(ver 2010)	5
4	Visual Studio Pro English OLP NL SE (ver 2012)	5
5	Visual studio pro w/MSDN Prem All Lng Additional Media OLP NL SE(ver 2012)	1
6	Windows Svr Std English Lic/SA Pack OLP NL AE(ver 2012)	2
7	Windows Server CAL English Lic/SA Pack OLP NL AE(ver 2012)	70
8	WinSvrEnt 2008R2 SNGL OLP NL Acdmc	2
9	WinSvrCAL 2008 SNGL OLP NL Acdmc DvcCAL	70
10	Office 2003 Professional License	10
11	SQL Standard Server License	1
12	SQL 2000 Server Cal License	10
13	MS Windows XP Professional License	10
14	Windows 2003 Server Lic.	1
15	Windows 2003 Cal Lic.	10

16	Examination Software Application	1
17	Symantec Server edition Antiviruse Software (3 Years Subscription)	10
18	EduERP Software Application.	1
19	LibSys Library Management Software	1
20	Quick Heal 2012-Antivirus (3 Years Subscription)	30
21	Tally.Net subscription for Tally gold Multi user	1
22	Payroll Software Application.	1
23	Turnitin- Online plagiarism checker Application Annual Subscription	1