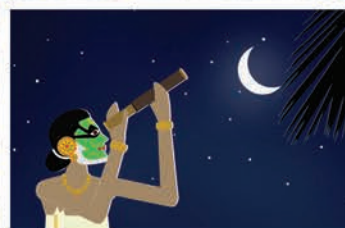
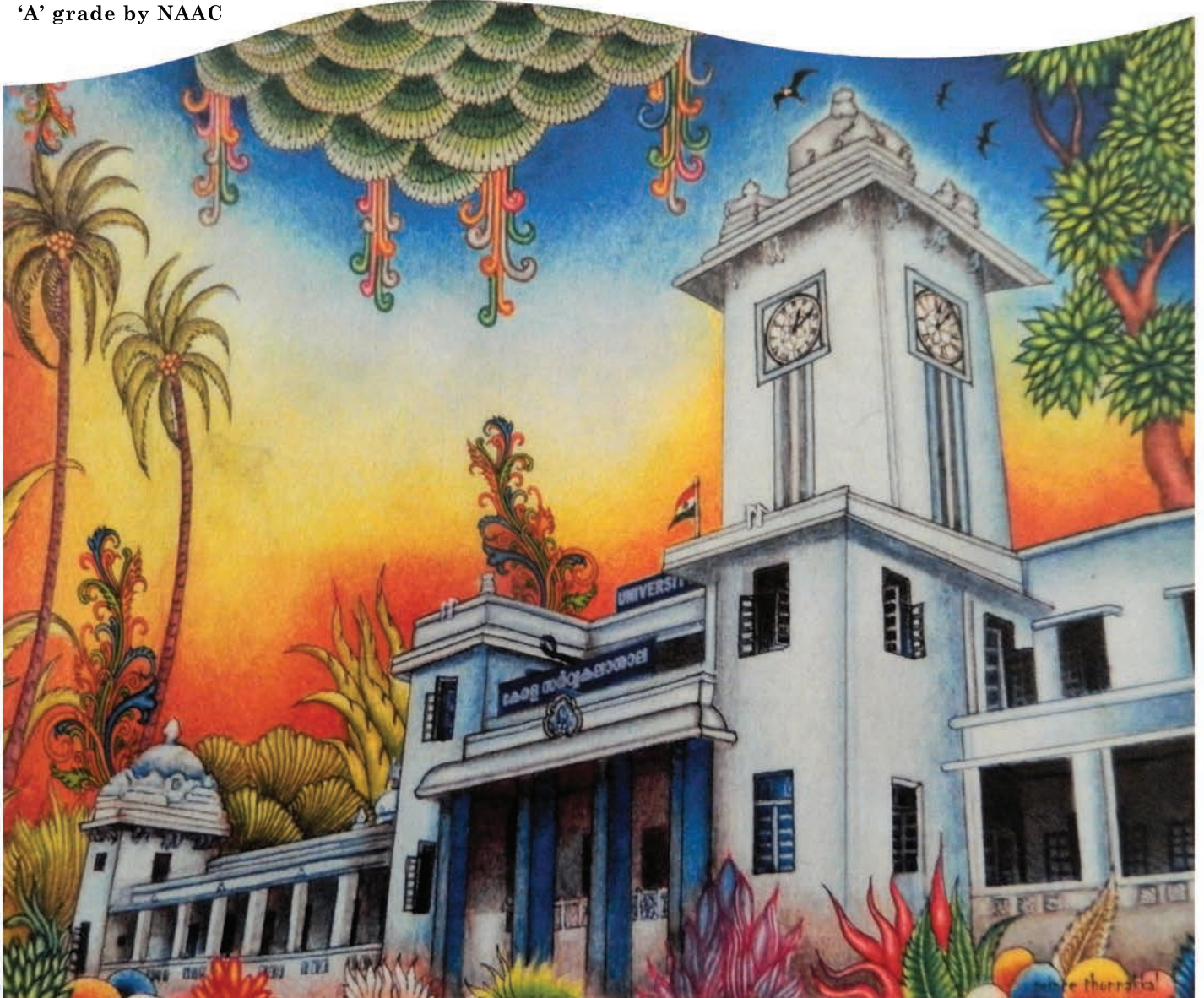




ACADEMIC HAND BOOK (2017-18) FOR PG STUDENTS

കേരള സർവ്വകലാശാല
University of Kerala
www.keralauniversity.in

Re accredited with
'A' grade by NAAC



ACADEMIC HANDBOOK (2017-18)
FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS



Internal Quality Assurance Cell
University of Kerala
2017-18

Published by
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), University of Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram, India 695034
For Private circulations only

Printed at Kerala University Press, Thiruvananthapuram.

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Disclaimer

This is a helpful documentation of information and motivational reading that may be use to students newly admitted to the University of Kerala. While effort has been taken to provide accurate and authentic information, it may be noted that this is not a document which should be relied on as legally undertaken by the University of Kerala. Remarks made are not that of the University of Kerala. The University's stances on all matters are as duly debated and adopted by the University authorities (the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate). For any final confirmation, a formal communication from the University of Kerala may only be relied on.

തിരുവാഴ്ത്ത് (ഓ.എൻ.വി. കുറുപ്പ്, 1987)

ആരുടെ തിരുമുമ്പിൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമന്ത്രം ചൊല്ലി
പാരിനെയുണർത്തിയ കവിതൻ പ്രതിരൂപം
'മാറ്റുവിൻ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ'യെന്ന നിർഘോഷത്തിന്റെ
മാറ്റൊലിയെന്നും മൗനഗംഭീരമുണർത്തുന്നു.
ആരുടെ മതിലകം പൂകുന്നു നാടിൻ തരു-
ണാരുണ പ്രതീക്ഷകളാത്മസാഹചര്യം തേടി,
ആരുടെ നിത്യാസ്വാസ്ഥ്യം പ്രജ്ഞയെ നിജകർമ്മ
സാരമിയാക്കി പുത്തൻ രഥ്യകളന്വേഷിപ്പൂ,
നിത്യയൗവനയാകുമാ വിശ്വകലാശാലാ-
മുത്തശ്ശിക്കൊരു തിരുവാഴ്ത്ത് പാടുക നമ്മൾ!
മലയാൺമ തൻ മാന് ചുരന്നൊരമൃതവും,
മധുരാക്ഷരമോലുമന്യമാം മൊഴികളും,
മൺതരിയിലെ മഹാകാശവും താരാപഥം
തന്നിലെ സ്വപ്നങ്ങളും തിരയും ശാസ്ത്രങ്ങളും,
ചിന്തകളുരസി നൽക്കനലായ് പാറും തീയും
അന്തരംഗത്തിൽ പേറും അമ്മയ്ക്കീ തിരുവാഴ്ത്ത്!

സർവ്വകലാശാല ഗാനം* (വി. മധുസൂദനൻ നായർ, 1997)

വന്നു തൊഴും മനസുകളിൽ നിന്നെറിയും പൊൻ തിരിയായ്
കർമ്മമെഴും പ്രജ്ഞകളിൽ നിർമ്മലമാം താമരയായ്
തലമുറയായ് ഒഴുകിവരും മലയാള തെളിനദിയായ്
വജ്ര മണി കതിരണിയും വിജ്ഞാന ശ്രീപദമേ
വാഴുക നീ വാഴുക നീ വിശ്വകലാ നിലയനമേ
വളരുക നീ വളരുക നീ വിശ്വ മഹാദീപകമേ

*സർവ്വകലാശാല സംഗീത വിഭാഗം 'സരസ്വതി രാഗത്തിൽ ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയത്.

Vice - Chancellor's Message



The University of Kerala, Mother University of the state, is crossing yet another landmark. It will turn 80 years old this year, on 1 Nov, 2017. Founded as University of Travancore in 1937, our University has been at the forefront of the renaissance of the Kerala society during the 20th century. The portals of the University as well as colleges affiliated to it have resounded with debates and creative expressions, which synchronised with the social transformation of Kerala to a more equal society. Led by very eminent scholars, administrators and scientists such as Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Harold Papworth and Prof. R. S. Krishnan, the saga of its research had profound impact on economic development of the state, starting with path breaking research in aquatic biology, production of new fuel to run the state transport cooperation during the second world war, to invention of coloring dyes from natural sources in the recent times. Its store house of traditional wisdom archived in the Oriental Manuscripts library is a pride of the nation, from where lost works of Bhasa were discovered. Our University has not been found wanting in balancing its academics with addressing aspirations of the students, for which it exists. Our University is proud of its empowered students who have been integrated into all the decision making bodies of the University including the syndicate, since 1977.

The University first produced a comprehensive student brochure in 2015. In line with the motto “Quality through continuous improvement”, the University has now enhanced the brochure to an “Academic Handbook”, including many scholarly articles related to curricular and extra-curricular activities. I wish that this handbook will help the prospective students, and newly admitted students to understand the University system and make use of it in a better manner.

Warm wishes for a productive academic year ahead.

01.07.2017

Dr. P. K. Radhakrishnan

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Part A: The University System

- **Coat of Arms**
- **Vision and Mission**
- **Accreditation & Ranking**
- **Profile of the University**
- **University Fact Sheet**
- **University Authorities and Officers**

A1. Coat of Arms



The conch shell, was the national emblem of erstwhile state of Travancore. The traditional book stand with palm leaf manuscript on it, symbolizes scholarship. Both are portrayed inside a lotus. The motto drawn from Panchathantra (a Buddhist work) reads “Karmani Vyajyathe Prajna” which roughly translates to “Wisdom manifests in action”.

The stanza is

***“Manthrinaam Bhinna Sandhaane,
Bhishajaam Saannipaathike,
Karmani Vyajyathe Prajna,
Swasthe Ko Va Na Panditha”***

A2. Vision & Mission of University of Kerala

The University of Kerala aims at fostering scholarship which is independent, critical, innovative, inclusive and emancipatory in a manner that it contributes to the intellectual, cultural, social and economic development of the individual and the society.

Mission

Towards achieving the vision, the University shall continuously:

- *Design, implement, and review and revise schemes for promoting innovation*
- *Strengthen its policies for ensuring inclusiveness to ensure equity and access to education for all*
- *Focus teaching and research in inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary areas with a view to promote economic vitality, environmental sustainability, and quality of life in Kerala and beyond*
- *Adopt, promote and disseminate eco-friendly practices*
- *Ensure world class infrastructure, equipped with latest technologies*
- *Promote transparency, social accountability and democratic practices in its functioning*
- *Bestow its attention on cutting edge sciences, technologies and humanities*
- *Strengthen its social relevance by tuning teaching and research to suit local and global social needs*
- *Initiate pedagogic reforms in tune with technology and times*
- *Develop human potential to its extreme extent for the creation of intellectually talented and imaginatively gifted leaders, who are locally oriented and globally competent*
- *Promote reciprocal linkages with local and global industries and also with the rest of the world*
- *Facilitate transformation of the University as a favourite destination for niche areas of its focus*
- *Facilitate, promote and disseminate critical reason in all disciplines for the rationalization and emancipation of humanity*
- *Define and refine working definitions of quality, excellence and access based on universal principles*
- *Re-engineer its administrative system and practice to suit the vision*
- *Encourage all stakeholders of the University to constantly evolve a code of conduct to achieve the vision*
- *Facilitate measures to ensure that knowledge leads to practice, thus realizing the motto of the University, 'Karmani Vyajyate Prajna'(Wisdom emerges through action)*

A3. Accreditation and Ranking

The University of Kerala
presently exists under
The Kerala University Act
(Act 17 of 1974).



The University of Kerala is
recognised by **U.G.C.** under
Sections 2(f) and 12(b).



The University of Kerala is
Re-accredited by NAAC in 2015
with '**A**' Grade (highest grade)
with G.P.A of 3.03, up to 1.3.2020.



The University of Kerala
is ranked **29th** among
Indian Universities by the
National Institutional Ranking Framework
(NIRF) of MHRD, Govt. of India, 2017
This is the highest rank of any
University in Kerala.



The University of Kerala
Was ranked first (in 2015) and second (in 2016)
in the **Chancellor's Award for best University**
in the State of Kerala.

A4. A Profile of the University



Founders of the University of Kerala (in 1937)

1. Genesis

One of the first 16 Universities in India, the University of Kerala was founded as the University of Travancore in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore (now southern part of Kerala) in 1937. Dr. C. P Ramaswamy Iyer was the founder Vice-chancellor. Since then, the University of Kerala has transformed itself in many ways. The earliest origins of the University may be traced back to two institutions of modern learning in Kerala, the University College Thiruvananthapuram and the Trivandrum Observatory. The University was modelled after the best Universities of the United Kingdom, and even today retains some of these features. The affiliating system of the University, however, evolved to be different from the college system in British Universities. The objective of the University was to effect re-organization of the system of education in the state so as to develop technical, technological education and research in applied science, in addition to promoting Kerala Art and Culture. The Logo of the University depicts a lotus with a conch shell (a symbol of erstwhile state of Travancore) and a traditional book stand with

palm leaf manuscript on it, symbolizing scholarship. The motto of the University was drawn from Panchathanthra (a Buddhist work) and reads “Karmani Vyajyathe Prajna” which roughly translates to “Wisdom manifests in action”.

In 1956, the unified state of Kerala came into being. The Kerala University Act was brought into force in 1957 and the University of Travancore was renamed University of Kerala (a name which was considered even in 1937) with jurisdiction all over the state of Kerala. The 1957 Act conferred a large measure of autonomy to the University and made its administrative bodies more broad-based. In 1974, the University Act was modified again and presently the University exists under this act.

University of Kerala is today known as the “Mother University” of the state, as almost all the other Universities in the state were created by either bifurcating it or re-affiliating its affiliated colleges. These developments have shrunk the jurisdiction of the University of Kerala to Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha districts and some parts of Pathanamthitta district.



2. Administration

The Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Governor of Kerala, is the Chief Executive Officer of the University. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor assists the Vice-Chancellor. The Registrar is the administrative head of the University. The University has three important representative bodies. The Senate and the Academic Council, two large bodies with wide-based representation, are the supreme bodies on general policy matters and academic matters respectively. The **Senate**, “the Supreme Authority of the University”, which is reconstituted every four years, has 117 members (24 ex-officio, 78 elected and 15 nominated). It represents a cross section of the society, with its members drawn from

different walks of social life. The **Academic Council** is the supreme academic body of the University. It is also a large body like the Senate, with its members drawn from different spheres of academic spectrum. The Academic Council has the power to make regulations and to advise the Senate and the Syndicate on all academic matters, to prescribe programmes of studies in the University, to prescribe the qualifications of teachers, to make provision for the admission of students to the various programmes etc. The **Syndicate**, the chief executive body of the University, has a strength of **25** (*including the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary to Govt. (Higher Education), the Secretary to Govt. (IT Dept.), the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Collegiate Education, twelve elected members, one elected student member, six nominated members, including one nominated by KSHEC*). The Syndicate, which meets ordinarily once in a month, has executive powers including the general superintendence and control over the institutions of the University. See **Appendix** for a maximum detailed description of the Legal Framework of the University.

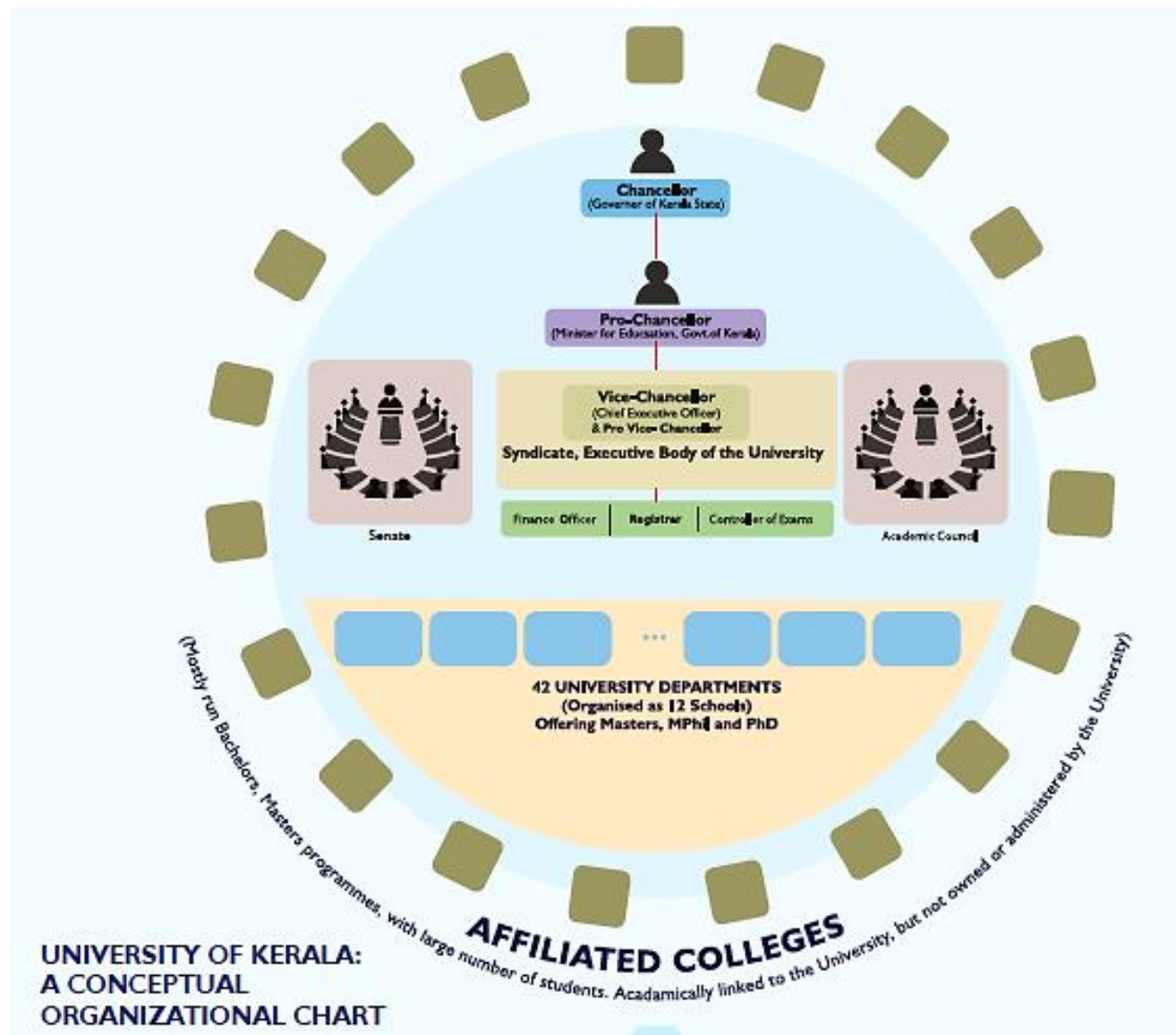
Teaching and Research

The University of Kerala has its own departments of teaching and research (housed in University campuses) and also affiliates a number of colleges, spread over four southern districts of the state. The forty two departments of teaching and research are organized as nine schools, and most of them are housed in the Karyavattom campus. Teaching, research and knowledge extension are the mandates of the departments. They primarily focus on post-graduate (masters) programmes, MPhil programmes (1-year research degree started in 1973) and doctoral (PhD) programmes and post-doctoral programmes. Affiliated colleges run large number of bachelor's programmes and lesser number of masters and doctoral programmes. University's research activities are also going on in select affiliated colleges and other recognized research centres. The total number of full-time students in the University departments is about 2500, including research students.

The University has also established 10 University Colleges of Teacher Education (KUCTE) and 17 University Institute of Technology (UIT), both of which offer undergraduate programmes (B.Ed. in UTECs and BSc (Computer Science/IT/Electronics) and BBA in UITs), although masters programmes are available in select UITs. The University College of Engineering at Karyavattom offers Engineering education at Undergraduate level. These institutions together have student strength of more than 6000. The Institute of Distance Education has student strength of approximately 30,000, which is spread across the country.

The University has over 150 affiliated colleges with an enrolment of over 1,30,000. Thirty two colleges offer Post Graduate teaching programmes. **Only one** of the affiliated colleges offer M.Phil programmes and some have been recognized as research centres.

In addition to the departments of teaching, the University also has several centres for studies and research in specialized areas. Some of these centres have taught programmes (Certificate/Diploma/Masters/MPhil). The University has also instituted three chairs: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Chair, Mahathma Ayyankali Chair and V. K. Sukumaran Nair Chair.



3. Campuses

The University of Kerala has two major campuses, the largest being the Kariavattom Campus, 12km from the city Centre. The Palayam/Senate Hall Campus is right in the middle of the city. Depts. of Music and Education, the University Stadium, the Student Centre, International Youth hostel, the Centre for Continuing Education, and Aakkulam campus are in separate locations in the city, all quite close to the Palayam Campus. The Palayam Campus (housing the heritage building of the Travancore University) has mainly the administrative office of the University, including the Vice-Chancellor's, Pro-

Vice-Chancellor's and Registrar's office. The majestic Senate Hall with a seating capacity of 1352 seats in ground floor and 300 seats in balcony is housed in the middle of the campus. In addition to the office of the Controller of Examinations and Computer Centre, the Palayam Campus also houses the departments of English, German & Russian, and the School of Distance Education and Student Amenities Centre.

Thirty six departments are situated in the Karyavattom Campus. This sprawling green campus (359 acres) is close to Kazhakuttom, on the National Highway 47, towards north. The famous Trivandrum Technopark is adjacent to the University Campus.

4. Student Empowerment

The University of Kerala is well known for empowering its students. The University Union is an active presence in the University life since 1939. The University Union, Department's Union, Researcher's Union are all forums that are established through democratic process and positions in these forums are fiercely competed for. Elected student representatives have membership in supreme bodies of the University such as Senate, Academic Council and also Syndicate, the executive committee of the University (Student representation in Syndicate was given for the first time in India, by University of Kerala, in 1977). The Co-ordinator of the National Service Scheme (NSS) Programme and the Director of the Student Services organize youth welfare activities with the active co-operation of the Unions. The graduate attributes envisaged by University of Kerala is articulated visually through a creative video.

The gender profile of the students in the University reveals a unique picture: 76% of post graduate and 75% of MPhil students in University departments are women. 67% of research scholars are women. UG students in affiliated colleges also have 56% of women. Out of 343 PhDs awarded in 2015, 67% were awarded to women.

5. Institutions

(i) Oriental Research Institute and Manuscript Library, Karyavattom, established in 1904, is a treasure trove of Indian culture. The library has over 65,000 works in 30,000 copies mainly of palm leaf manuscripts, in addition to paper manuscripts, copper plates, birch bark and textiles. The manuscript collection also includes those belonging to Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal etc. This can be rated as one of the "must see" libraries of the world.

(ii) Kerala University Library System: The University library system has over 8 lakhs books. The University has a Central Library (Kerala University Library-KUL) near its city campus and caters to the knowledge quest of all students, staff and public. In addition to KUL (3,30,000 books) Karyavattom campus has a Campus Library. Department libraries (above 5,00,000 books) and College libraries (each with 20,000 – 1,00,000 books) provide information service to students. It has rare books and bibliographies in its collection.

(iii) **The University Computer Centre** has a history of over half a century (dating back to the use of a Czech made electro-mechanical computer “Arithma” in 1950s and Core-Memory based IBM-1620 computer and Indian made TDC 316 in 1970s) and, today spearheads the University's e-Governance initiatives. Computing support for research is no longer centralized, thanks to the advent of affordable desk-top computing power. The University's Academic campus in Karyavattom is firmly connected to the cyber highway with broad-band connection flowing into over 2000 computers. The entire campus network is being upgraded to 10 GBPS optical fibre connection. State of the art digital studio is coming up in the campus for recording/developing video lectures, with sound proof lecture hall, video editing, speech to text conversion etc.



The University web site has also evolved since 2000 to become an indispensable cyber forum that connects the university community and serves information to all stake holders. The web site offers on-line admission portal and PhD portal and is one of the most visited sites of the state, in public domain. University also has an official email system.

The University also judiciously uses technology in many ways to serve academics & governance including systems such as 24 hour digital camera surveillance, over 100 digital security features in Hologram affixed degree certificates, digitization of archival records, online admission for both University teaching Departments and affiliated colleges, online grievance redressal system etc.

(iv) The Department of Publications, one of the oldest departments of the University, has brought out several noteworthy publications including Saraswathi Kantabharanam, a treatise on Sanskrit Grammar, the five volumes of Kerala Sahitya Charithram by Mahakavi Ulloor S. Parameswara Ayyar and Sahitya Nayakanmar (Men of Letters) Series, Chitra Ramayana, based on palm-leaf manuscripts. The University has also published the first ever complete English and Malayalam translation of Hortus Malabaricus, the classical treatise on the plant wealth of Kerala (which have been inspiration to world renowned Botanist Carl Linnaeus). The first e-Book, Swathi Thirunal's 'Bhakthi Manajari' was published in 2013. The department publishes around 20 books per year.

(v) The UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, University of Kerala (formerly *Academic Staff College*) set up with the aid of UGC in 1987, offers specially designed in-service courses like Orientation Programmes, Refresher Courses and Short-Term Courses for teachers of universities and colleges across the country for capacity enhancement and knowledge upgradation. So far 660 courses have been conducted and 23,767 teachers have been trained through these programmes. This HRDC is adjudged as the top ranking institution in the country for the last ten years in the matter of largest number of courses conducted and high number of candidates participated.

(vi) The Centre for Adult & Continuing Education (CACEE) aims at "further education" of the educated' for which it received UNESCO – NLM Award. The centre offers a wide variety of courses in collaboration with other agencies to further continuing education.

(vii) Malayalam Lexicon is one of the largest and greatest dictionaries in modern Indian languages. The Lexicon department of the University has published nine volumes of the Lexicon by 2015, running to nearly 9000 pages, in an effort spanning half a century.

(viii) Sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre (SICC) is a state of the art scientific instrumentation centre and computation facility which has been set up in the Karyavattom campus in 2015-2016.

(ix) Kerala University Teaching and Business Start-Up Centre (KU-TBSC): It promotes students startups in campus. Started in 2006 as Industry Incubation Centre, one company was started in the same year in the campus. Presently, many start-ups have been sanctioned.

6. Academic System

The University has a 3-tier academic system. Each subject of study has a Board of Studies to design syllabus and propose action on all academic matters. Group of related subjects are grouped together and defined as a faculty. The University has 16 faculties. Finally Academic Council is the supreme academic body. The University follows the Choice based credit and semester system for all post-graduate (masters) programmes and under-graduate (bachelors) level. Semesters typically fall during the months of August-January and February-July. Masters programmes are typically of two year duration and have four semesters with 5 to 6 courses offered each semester. The final semester has a project and thesis requirement. MPhil programmes are post-masters research degree, offered under credit and semester system since 2016.

7. Programmes Offered

Degree Programmes

M.A. : Arabic, Archeology, Economics, English, German, Hindi, History, Islamic Studies, Linguistics, Malayalam, Music, ORI & Manuscript Library, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Russian, Sanskrit, Sociology, Tamil

M.Sc.: Actuarial Science, Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Botany, Chemistry, Computational Biology, Computer Science, Demography, Environmental Sciences, Evolutionary and Integrative Biology, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Zoology

M.Tech.: Computer Science, Future Studies, Opto-Electronics

MBA: Management

MSW: Sociology

LLM: Law

M.Com: Commerce

M.LI.Sc.: Library and Information Science

PhD: All Departments

Certificate & Diploma Programmes

Dept. of Law: Certificate in Human Rights and Duty Education; P.G. Diploma in Human Rights; P.G. Diploma in medical law ethics & Human Rights. **Dept. of German:** Certificate course in German; Diploma in German **Dept. of Russian:** Certificate course in Russian; Diploma in German; Integrated diploma in Russian; Advanced Diploma in Russian translation. **Dept. of Biotechnology:** P.G. Diploma in Molecular Diagnostics **Dept. of Future Studies:** P.G. Diploma in Knowledge Management **IU- CGIST:** P.G. Diploma in Geo- Information Science & Technology **CACEE:** Certificate Course in

Library and Information Science; Diploma in Computer Application; Certificate Course in Computerized Accounting; Certificate Course in Yoga and Meditation; P.G. Certificate in Counselling; P.G. Diploma in Yoga Therapy; Certificate Course in Health and Sanitation; Certificate Course in TV News Reading and Compering; P.G. Diploma in Counselling Psychology; Certificate Course in Communicative English and Public Speaking.

Distance Education Programmes

Humanities, Science and Commerce Programmes: MA: Economics, History, Political Science, Public Administration, Sociology; M.Com: Commerce; M. Sc: Mathematics; BA: Economics, History, Mathematics, Political Science, Sociology; B.Com: B.Com, co-operation **Language and Literature Programmes:** MA: English, Hindi, Malayalam; BA: English, Malayalam **Library Science Programmes:** Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLISc). Master of Library and Information Science (BLISc) **IT Programmes:** M.Sc.: Computer Science; B.Sc.: Computer Science; BCA; B.Com with Computer Applications

8. Miscellaneous

University has had among its faculty's eminent scholars who were trained under legendary figures: Sir C. V. Raman's student in Department of Physics, Hans J. Eysenk's (German Psychologist) student in Psychology, Prof. S. R. Ranganathan's student in Library Science, Pearson's student in Statistics and Prof Benjamin Bloom's student in Education. Some of the faculty members themselves were legends, such as famous poet K. Ayyappa Panicker, Oriental scholar T. Ganapathi Sasthri and Padmasree N. Balakrishnan Nair, among others. Many eminent scholars led this University as Vice-Chancellors: Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Harold Papworth, Prof. A. Aiyappan, Prof. R. S. Krishnan, Prof. J. V. Vilanilam, Dr. B. Ekbal and Prof. A. Jayakrishnan, among others.

The University of Kerala celebrated its silver jubilee in 1962, golden jubilee in 1987, diamond jubilee in 1997, and Platinum Jubilee, in 2012.

The University has an active Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) that continuously monitors and analyses quality aspects and designs microscopic initiatives to enhance quality. The University has Start-up scheme since 2006 and presently the "Kerala University Technology and Business Start-up Centre" nurtures student Startups. The University Consultancy Cell coordinates the consultancy services offered by various University Departments. Services include routine ones such as water quality testing, Arabic Translation etc to testing using sophisticated instruments and development of software. University has an Innovation Council to promote innovation and it conducts activities such as 'innovation contests, ideathons, grand challenges etc.

University has a Research Council and a Director of Research. University's research output in 2015 resulted in 343 PhDs, 2 patents filed, hundred publications with total

impact points of 200 (average impact factor of 2). Recent innovative research from University departments include safe and natural food colourant, improved dye-sensitised solar cells, correlation of low cholesterol to hair loss, sensor to detect pesticide presence, ceria incorporated composite Hot Dip Galvanic Zinc coating, anti-cancer molecule form curcumin, new scientific performance measure 'M'-score, enhanced production of solasodine, method for retrieval of separate endodontic files from human root canals, a new species of mushroom (*O.nidiformis*), improved gene finding and sub-cellular localization algorithms, novel high-k dielectrics, development of substrates for surface enhanced Raman spectrology, isolation of new lead molecules from marine organisms, use of DNA barcoding technology for documenting threatened marine mammals, models on tectono-thermal evolution of shear zones in south India and a strain of bacteria that can completely degrade the pesticide chlorpyrifos.

The University regularly honours scholars and eminent personalities by conferring honorary degrees. In the past it had conferred honorary degrees on Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, Chemmangudi Sreenivasa Iyer, Prof. Ilya Progogine, Sri. M.P. Appan, Sri. Suranad Kunjan Pillai etc. Recent awardees include Nobel laureate Prof. Amartya Sen (2000), Sri. K. J. Yesudas (2003), Mr. Laurie Baker (2003), Sri. O.N.V Kurup (2007), Sri. G. Madhavan Nair (2007), Justice K.G. Balakrishnan (2008), Sri. Adoor Gopalakrishnan (2010), Sri. Mammooty (2010) and Sri. Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman (2010).

The University bagged the Indira Gandhi National Award for the best NSS activities in 2005, and the UNESCO-NLM award for literacy in 2005, State Govt's award for e-Governance in 2010 and the first Chancellor's Award for the best University in the State of Kerala, in 2015. It is re-accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC in 2015 and ranked the **29th** Best University in India by National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2016, MHRD of Govt. of India.

The University had the privilege of hosting Indian Science Congress during 2010 and the Indian History Congress in 2016. The University also regularly invites eminent scholars to the campus including Nobel Laureates. Prof. Dr. Johann Deisenhofer (Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1988), Prof. Martin Chalfie (Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2008), Dr. Anders Liljas (Nobel Prize Committee Member), Prof. Ada E. Yonath (Noble Prize in Chemistry, 2009), Professor Michael Levitt (Noble Prize in Chemistry 2013) and eminent Professors such as Dr. Robin Jeffry.

A5.University Fact Sheet

1	Name of University	University of Kerala
2	Year of Establishment	01-11-1937 (16 th University in India)
3	Chancellor	Governor of Kerala
4	Pro-Chancellor	Minister for Education, Govt. of Kerala
5	Vice-Chancellor	Prof. P.K. Radhakrishnan
6	Statutory Bodies	Syndicate (25 members), Senate (117), Academic Council (119)
7	Charter	Kerala University Act of 1974 (Act 17 of 1974). Earlier governed by Travancore University Act of 1937 and Kerala University Act of 1957.
8	UGC Recognition	Recognized under section 2(f) and 12 (b)
9	Type	Multi-disciplinary University
10	Source of funding	Govt. of Kerala Grants, UGC Grants, Internal Revenue
11	Motto	Karmani Vyajyate Prajna (Wisdom manifests in action)
12	Website	www.keralauniversity.ac.in
13	e-mail	registrar@keralauniversity.ac.in
14	Telephone	0471-2305631(Registrar)
15	NAAC Accreditation	'A' Grade with GPA of 3.03, up to 01-03-2020
16	Address	The Registrar, University of Kerala Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 034, Kerala, India
17	No. of Schools	9
18	No. of Departments	42 (Science and Technology: 18; Social Sciences: 12; Arts and Humanities: 12)
19	No. of Faculties (Subject Groups)	16: Commerce, Education, Engineering & Technology, Law, Management, Oriental Studies, Physical Education, Science, Applied Sciences & Technology, Social Sciences, Ayurveda & Siddha, Fine Arts, Arts, Homeopathy, Medicine, Dentistry (University has Departments in 10 of these only, showing bold)
20	Administrative Branches	General Administration, Examination, Finance, Planning & Development, College Development Council, Engineering, Public Relations
21	Administrative Staff	Registrar (1), Controller (1), Finance Officer(1), Other Officers (10), Joint Registrar (7), Deputy Registrar (20), Asst. Registrar (55), Section Officer (265),

		Others(Asst., Technical, Security etc. + Contract = 466 + 670, Non-teaching Vacant Positions: (730)
22	e-Governance	e-tendering, e-Certificate verification, Online Admission, Digital signature, Office Automation
23	Water usage	Approximately 7 Kilo litres per day. Charges of Rs. 6-7 Lakhs/Month, Karyavattom campus has one rain water harvesting facility, 2 mega wells and many ponds and small wells in use
24	Average Electricity usage	Normal Usage : 9000 units/month Peak Usage : 25000 units/month Off-peak Usage : 43000 units/month, Charges : ₹ 12 lakhs/month
25	Power Station (Karyavattom)	Two 11kv/415V OLTC Transformer(KEL) One 500KVA dry type(Uni Power) installed)
26	Non-Conventional Energy use	100KW solar energy plant at Karyavattom (on the roof of Golden Jubilee building)
27	Budget for 2015-16	330 crores (salary: 110 crores, Pension: 102 crores, others: 118 crores)
28	Project Funding	44 crores: (Govt. of Kerala (State Plan)- 2200; Chancellor's Award-500; DST-276; RUSA-250; UGC-181; Govt. of Kerala (Project Fund & to Centres)- 220; Grants from ICSSR – 34; AICTE – 0.2; CSIR-4; MHRD-100; KSCSTE-164; Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)- 21; PURSE Grant from Govt. of India-264; Dept. of Biotechnology (DBT) – 26; Kerala State Bio-diversity Board (KSBB)- 0.9; Dept. of Environment & Climate Change (DoE & CC)- 8; Dept. of Atomic Energy (DAE) – 6; ICMR- 3.6; Central Institute of Classical Tamil- 1.5; Consultancy charges (details of addnl amount received to be obtained from UCC)-25; DST – 71;NBHM – 4; M/o Health & Family Welfare (scheme) – 55; M/o Economics & Statistics (scheme) – 245; KSHEC – 4.5; Others - 3
29	Campus Area in Acres	1. Karyavattom Campus: 359.26 acres: (a) North Campus 64.79 acres (+37 acres on lease to National Games Secretariat + 1.5 acres on lease to KHRI) (b) South Campus: 253.97 acres 2. University Office (SH) Campus: 17.00 Acres; 3. University Stadium: 8.10 Acres + Parking Area: 0.33 Acres; 4. University Student Centre: 1.62 Acres; 5. Observatory: 0.89 Acres; 6. Women's Hostel, Thycaud: 4.97 Acres; 7. University Library: 1.69 Acres; 8. Dept. of Education,

		Thycaud: 0.24 Acres; 9. Akkulam Marine Museum: 1.20 Acres; 10. Alappuzha Study Centre: 0.28 Acres; 11. Pandalam Study Centre: 0.30 Acres; 12. Ezhamkulam Village, Adoor: 0.50 Acres; 13. Raja Ravi Varma College for Fine Arts: 0.15 Acres. Grand Total = 396.26 Acres
30	Built up Area in square meters	Senate House Campus, Palayam: 36,548; Kariavattom Campus: 1,07,606; Thycaud Campus (Women's Hostel): 6,911; University Library Campus: 2,727; University Stadium: 10,000; Department of Education, Thycaud: 1,067; Students' Centre: 3,498; Kerala University Observatory & Planetarium: 150.
31	Staff Quarters	162 (A,B, C, D, E & F Types)
32	ICT Facility	Tier 3 Data Centre, About 2000 Computers, WiFi enabled Campus, IGBPS Fiber Network Connectivity, High Performance Computing Facility into 10 nodes, 38 Smart Class rooms, Bio-metric attendance system, Campus wide CCTV surveillance.
33	Physical Education Infrastructure	The University stadium along with G. V. Raja Pavilion has seating capacity of 10,000. Since 2015, an international stadium (Green Field Stadium) has been housed in Karyavattom campus. The university stadium has 400 meters internal standard synthetic track, football field, and courts for Kabadi/Kho-Kho, Basketball, Volley ball and Hand ball. Multipurpose indoor facility for basketball and Badminton are available in Senatte Hall Campus and minimal facilities are available in Karyavattom.
34	Instruments	iCAP Qc Series ICP-MS with New Wave NWR 213; Laser Ablation Unit; Microwave Sample digestion Unit; Scanning Probe Microscope with Peak Force Tapping Package; Laser Scanning Spectral Confocal Microscope with Multi-Fluorescence and Live-Cell Imaging; UV-Vis. NIR Spectrophotometer; Carl Zeiss EVO 18 Secondary Electron Microscope with EDS; Thermofisher Sorvall MX50 Centrifuge; High Performance Computing facility; Brucker D8 X-ray Diffractpmeter; Micro Raman Spector; UV Visible Sectrophotometer; FTIR Spectrometer; Spectroflurometer; Impedance Analyser; Network

		Analyser; F-Scan setup; Muffle furnances; Source meter; Electrometer; BOD Incubator; Fkabe Ogitineter; HPLC; PCR; RT-PCR Atomic Absorption Spectrometer; Elactrophoresis; Bioreactor; ELISA reader; Speed Vac Concentrator; Drug Docking Station.
35	Libraries Stock	Total No. of libraries: Over 50; Total No. of books 8.2 lakhs: (KUL – 3.4, Others: 4.8); Acquisition during 2015: 20,000 books; cost of books purchased in 2015: Rs. 311 lakhs; Annual growth rate of stock: 2.4%; Total no. of library staff (Permanent): 119; (Contract): 24; Classification: 85% of libraries (Most use Dewey Decimal Classification, but 3 Departments and KUL uses Colon classification). LIDAS is a software developed by the University for searching its digital collections of rare books in Kerala Studies section.
36	Rare books in KUL	1. Samkshepa Vedartam (Compendiosa Legis Explanatio Ominibus Christian's Seitu Necessaria) by Fr. Clement Pianius (First complete book printed in Malayalam printed in Rome in 1772 and published by the sacred Congregation of the Propagation of Faith. 2. Four Gospels (Bible New Testament), Malayalam book printed in 1811 by the Courier Press, Bombay.
37	ICT enabled class rooms	38
38	Auditoriums	1652 seater Senate hall and a dozen additional halls.
39	Students (University Departments)	Ph.D (878 – 67% female), M. Phil (334 - 75% female), PG (1284 - 76% female), Diploma/Certificate/ Others (1138)
40	Students (UITs/UIMs etc)	UITs: 3731; UIMs: 435; KUTECs: 394; UCK: 406
41	Students (Affiliated Colleges)	UG: 61075, PG: 8251, PhD : 411
42	Foreign Students in University Departments & Centres	59 (Iran(30), Russia(1), Yemen(12), Nepal(1), Srilanka(2), Indonesia(2), Ethiopia(5), South Sudan(2), Kenya(3), Trinidad & Tabago(1)) + 60 USA & UK Credit Transfer/short-visit students.
43	Student start-ups	One in 2006, One in 2017
44	Students Union	1. Kerala University Union, 2. Department's Union,

		3. Researcher's Union
45	Gender Profile of Students	Affiliated Colleges: Total UG students- 61075 - 69% Female, Total PG students - 8251- 80% Female, Total PhD students - 411- 75% Female. Uty Depts: Total PG students – 1284- 76% Female, Total MPhil students – 334 - 75% Female, Total PhD students – 878- 67% Female,
46	Student Hostels	Men (2 Hostels – 84 PG students + 100 Researchers), Women (3 Hostels – 215 PG students +107 Researchers), Women (Affiliated Colleges PG & UG) – 1 hostel (342 students)
47	Distance Education	Distance Education programmes of University of Kerala have been offered through School of Distance Education to thousands of students in the country since 1970s.
48	Centres, Other Institutions	Centres - 32; Lexicon Department – 1; University Institutes of Technology (UITs) - 17; University Institutes of Management (UIMs) - 7; Kerala University Teacher Education Centres (KUTEC) - 10; University College of Engineering - 1; UGC Human Resource Development Centre (Academic Staff College); Centre for Adult Continuing and Education & Extension (CACEE)
49	Support Service Centres & Other Departments	Kerala University Computer Centre, Sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre; Kerala University Library; University Press; University Service & Instrumentation Centre (USIC); Engineering Unit; Health Centre – 2; Dept. of Student Services; Dept. Physical Education; Dept. of Publication; Employment Information & Guidance Bureau; Placement Cell; Finishing School.
50	Affiliated Institutions	Arts & Science Colleges – 92; Hotel Management – 4; Special Education – 1; Physical Education – 1; Music and Fine Arts – 3; Teacher Education – 50; MCA/MBA – 24; Engineering & Architecture – 44; Law – 6; Medical & Dental – 12; Homeopathy & Ayurveda – 6; Nursing & Pharmacy – 26; Siddha Medical – 1 (Total: 270)
51	Research Centres	82 (R&D institutions, affiliated colleges with PG programmes)

52	Programmes offered by University Departments & Centres	PG – 47; M.Phil – 39 (Innovative M. Phil Programmes – 9); Ph.D – 42; Certificate – 11; PG Diploma – 12																						
53	No. of exams conducted per year	Around 15,000																						
54	Faculty Positions	Permanent Faculty: 168 (Professor - 34; Associate Prof. - 45 ; Assistant Prof. – 89); Vacant Positions: 69; Faculty on Contract – 54; Adjunct, Visiting, Emeritus Professors- 25																						
55	Qualification of Permanent Faculty	Ph.D. (94%), M. Phil (6%)																						
56	Teacher, Student Ratio	1:10 (in University Depts.)																						
57	Fee range for Teaching Departments (Master Programme)	Rs. 500-2000/- per Semester																						
58	University Terms/Semesters	Semester 1,3 (Odd): September to February (Fall) Semester 2,4 (Even): February to August (Spring)																						
59	Grading system for Masters		<table><tr><th>Grade</th><th>Grade Point</th></tr><tr><td>O (Outstanding)</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>A+ (Excellent)</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>A (Very good)</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>B+ (Good)</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>B (Above average)</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>C (Average)</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>D (Pass)</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>F (Fail)</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Ab (Absent)</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Grade	Grade Point	O (Outstanding)	10	A+ (Excellent)	9	A (Very good)	8	B+ (Good)	7	B (Above average)	6	C (Average)	5	D (Pass)	4	F (Fail)	0	Ab (Absent)	0	
Grade	Grade Point																							
O (Outstanding)	10																							
A+ (Excellent)	9																							
A (Very good)	8																							
B+ (Good)	7																							
B (Above average)	6																							
C (Average)	5																							
D (Pass)	4																							
F (Fail)	0																							
Ab (Absent)	0																							
60	PhDs awarded (2015)	343 in 2015 (Total awarded till date: over 4000)																						
61	Recent Honorary Doctorates	Prof. Amartya Sen (2000), K. J. Yesudas (2003), Laurie Baker (2003), O.N.V Kurup (2007), G. Madhavan Nair (2007), Justice K.G. Balakrishnan (2008), Shri. Adoor Gopalakrishnan (2010), Mammootty (2010) and Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman (2010).																						
62	Research Publications in 2015	Average Impact Factor: 1.96(100 papers in 2015 with total impact factor = 196)																						
63	Patents in 2015	Filed: 2; Granted: Nil																						
64	Journals	One of the oldest journals in history, Journal of Indian History is published by University of Kerala since 1946. Other Departments publish around 20																						

		journals
65	Premier Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 volumes Hortus Malabaricus on plant wealth of Kerala (English and Malayalam) • 9 Volumes of Malayalam Lexicon (nearly 9000 pages), the largest dictionary in any modern Indian Language, which has taken half a century so far • Sahithya Charithram by Ulloor • Dept. of Publications Output: around 20 books per year.
66	Manuscript Collection	The Kerala University Oriental Manuscripts Library has over 65,000 works in 30,000 copies mainly of palm leaf, paper, copper plates, birch bark and textiles. The collection also covers Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia and Nepal.
67	Oldest Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observatory (1838) 2. Oriental Research Institute of Manuscript Library – ORIML (1904)
68	Awards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNESCO - NLM Award (2005) 2. Indira Gandhi National Award for NSS (2005) 3. Chancellors Award for Best University in Kerala (2015)
69	GPS (respective Campus gates)	<p>Palayam - 8° 30' 8.27", 76° 56' 51.5";</p> <p>Karyavattom - 8° 33' 57.14", 76° 52' 37.18"</p>
70	Distances	Karyavattom to Palayam: 12Km, Karyavattom to Thampanoor Railway Station: 14Km, Palayam to Airport: 8Km, Palayam to Thampanoor Railway Station: 2Km, Karyavattom to Airport: 13Km

Academic Programmes And Seats (31.12.2016): University Departments

Sl. No	Department	Masters	MTech	MPhil	PhD
1.	Aquatic Biology	11	0	10	18
2.	Arabic	25	0	1	4
3.	Archaeology	12	0	3	10
4.	Bio Chemistry	15	0	10	0
5.	Bio Technology	12	0	0	4
6.	Bioinformatics	10	0	3	8
7.	Botany	12	0	13	38
8.	Chemistry	15	0	9	30
9.	Commerce	25	0	10	32
10.	Communication & Journalism	20	0	0	8
11.	Computer Science	30	18	3	20
12.	Demography	22	0	4	17
13.	Economics	25	0	9	31
14.	Education	30	0	14	24
15.	English	26	0	28	20
16.	Environmental Science	20	0	6	18
17.	Future studies	0	15	5	16
18.	Geology	10	0	6	38
19.	German	13	0	0	5
20.	Hindi	20	0	3	0
21.	History	20	0	12	20
22.	Islamic Studies	10	0	1	4
23.	Law	20	0	6	22
24.	Library & Information Science	20	0	3	10
25.	Linguistics	40	0	14	28
26.	Malayalam	15	0	10	43
27.	Management (IMK)	80	0	4	12
28.	Maths	25	0	4	0
29.	Music	10	0	2	0
30.	Nano Science & Technology	0	0	2	0
31.	Optoelectronics	0	18	10	22
32.	ORI	0	0	2	8
33.	Philosophy	40	0	2	6
34.	Physics	18	0	3	12
35.	Political science	25	0	11	15
36.	Psychology	18	0	5	22
37.	Russian	20	0	1	0
38.	Sanskrit	15	0	3	10
39.	Sociology	50	0	4	3
40.	Statistics	15	0	4	14
41.	Tamil	15	0	3	12
42.	Zoology	10	0	6	18
Total		819	51	249	622

(b) Centers/UITs/UIMs/UTECs/UCK

University Institute of Technology (UIT)				
Sl No	Place of Institution	Bachelors	Masters	Others
1.	Visual Arts(RRVCVA)	7	0	0
2.	UIT, Kuravankonam, TRVM	90	0	0
3.	UIT, Neyyattinkara, TRVM	300	0	0
4.	UIT, Pirappancode, TRVM	176	30	0
5.	UIT, Vellarada, TRVM	50	0	0
6.	UIT, Vakkom, TRVM	64	0	0
7.	UIT, Kottarakkara, Kollam	99	0	0
8.	UIT, Pathanapuram, Kollam	91	0	0
9.	UIT, Yeroor, Kollam	82	22	0
10.	UIT, Mukhathala, Kollam	74	0	0
11.	UIT, Sasthamkotta, Kollam	70	0	0
12.	UIT, Thenmala, Kollam	47	0	0
13.	UIT, Mulankadakam, Kollam	147	27	0
14.	UIT, Adoor, Pattanamthitta	88	0	0
15.	UIT, Mannady, Pattanamthitta	21	0	0
16.	UIT, Alappuzha	155	36	0
17.	UIT, Mannar, Alappuzha	88	0	0
18.	UIT, Karuvatta, Alappuzha	35	17	0
Total		1684	132	0
University Institute of Management (UIM)				
1	ICM – UIM, Poojappura	0	50	0
2	UIM, Varkala	0	48	0
3	UIM, Adoor, Kollam	0	86	0
4	UIM, Mundakkal, Kollam	0	44	0
5	UIM, Punalur, Kollam	0	30	0
6	UIM, Kundara, Kollam	0	33	0
7	UIM, Alappuzha	0	82	0
Total		0	373	0
University Teacher Education Centers (UTEC)				
1	KUCTE, Kumarapuram, Tvpm	0	0	50
2	KUCTE, Nedumangad, Tvpm	0	0	50
3	KUCTE, Kariavattam, Tvpm	0	0	49
4	KUCTE, Anchal, Kollam	0	0	11
5	KUCTE, Adoor, Kollam	0	0	50
6	KUCTE, Thevally, Kollam	0	0	50
7	KUCTE, Kulakkada Kollam	0	0	50
8	KUCTE, Kayamkulam, Kollam	0	0	49
9	KUCTE, Kunnam, Alappuzha	0	0	50
10	KUCTE, Aryad, Alappuzha	0	0	50
Total		0	0	459
University College of Engineering (UCK)				
1	UCK, Kariavattam	150	0	0

A6. University Authorities & Officers

MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE

	Office	Phone
		Residence
Prof. P. K. Radhakrishnan Vice - Chancellor	0471-2306634	0471-2598238
Dr. N. Veeramanikandan Pro-Vice-Chancellor	0471-2308532	9446567845
The Secretary to Government, Higher Education Department, Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram.	0471-2518598	
The Secretary to Government, Information Technology Department, Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram.	0471-2518941	
The Director of Public Instruction Govt. of Kerala, Jagathi, Thiruvananthapuram.	dpi@education.kerala.gov.in 0471-2325106	
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Adv. K. H. Babujan Abhayam, Ramapuram, Keerikadu, Kayamkulam, Alappuzha		9495477452
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STATUTORY OFFICERS			
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Finance Officer Shri. P. K. Raju	2300750 2307176	233 E-mail: rajupkin@yahoo.com	0484-2803550 9349198960
OTHER OFFICERS			
Director-Planning & Development Dr. Mini Dejo Kappen	2302615 2386247 Fax: 91-471-2305632	247 E-mail: kudpd1@gmail.com	9995655500
Director-College Development Council Dr. M. Jayaprakas	2386236 2306514 E-mail: jayaprakas.dcdc@gmail.com	236	0470-2657600 9447253600
Public Relations Officer Smt. L. Prabha	2305738 2386227 Fax: 2305185	227 E-mail: ku.release@gmail.com	9447577612
P. S. to Vice - Chancellor Shri. Shaji P. N.	2386241 2306634	241 pstokeralavc@yahoo.co.in/ pstovc@keralauniversity.ac.in	9495207475
P. S. to Pro-Vice-Chancellor Smt. Sunitha S. J.	2308532	234 pstopvc@keralauniversity.ac.in	9497008352
P. A. to Registrar Smt. K. Sobhana	2305631 2386206	206	9496102237
P. A. to Controller of Examinations Sri. C. Reghu Sankar	2305946 2386276	276	9037588468
P. A. to Finance Officer Shri. G. Kalesh Babu	2307176 2386237	237	9288140753
P. A. to DP & D Shri. V. L. Narasimha Rao	2302615 2386235	235 vlnrao9@gmail.com	2455145 9447461371

Part B : Departments of the University

- **List of Departments**
- **Profiles of Depts. under Science & Technology Stream**
 - **Profiles of Depts. under Social Science Stream**
- **Profiles of Depts. under Arts & Humanities Stream**
 - **Distance Education**

B1. List of Departments

DEPARTMENTS-ALPHABETICAL LISTING

1.	Aquatic Biology& Fisheries
2.	Arabic
3.	Archaeology
4.	Biochemistry
5.	Biotechnology
6.	Botany
7.	Chemistry
8.	Commerce
9.	Comm. & Journalism
10.	Comp. Biology & Bioinformatics
11.	Computer Science
12.	Demography
13.	Economics
14.	Education
15.	Institute of English
16.	Environmental Science
17.	Futures Studies
18.	Geology
19.	German
20.	Hindi
21.	History
22.	Islamic Studies
23.	Law
24.	Library & Info. Science
25.	Linguistics
26.	Malayalam
27.	Management (IMK)
28.	Mathematics
29.	Music
30.	Nano science & Technologies
31.	Optoelectronics
32.	Oriental Research Institute
33.	Philosophy
34.	Physics
35.	Political Science
36.	Psychology
37.	Russian
38.	Sanskrit
39.	Sociology
40.	Statistics
41.	Tamil
42.	Zoology

DEPARTMENTS-STREAM WISE

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
1.	Aquatic Biology& Fisheries
2.	Biochemistry
3.	Biotechnology
4.	Botany
5.	Chemistry
6.	Comp Biology & Bioinformatics
7.	Computer Science
8.	Demography
9.	Environmental Science
10.	Future Studies
11.	Geology
12.	Maths
13.	Nano Science & Technology
14.	Optoelectronics
15.	Physics
16.	Psychology
17.	Statistics
18.	Zoology
SOCIAL SCIENCES	
19.	Archaeology
20.	Commerce
21.	Communication & Journalism
22.	Economics
23.	Education
24.	History
25.	Islamic History
26.	Library and Information Science
27.	Law
28.	Management (IMK)
29.	Philosophy
30.	Political Science
31.	Sociology
ARTS AND HUMANITIES	
32.	Arabic
33.	Institute of English
34.	German
35.	Hindi
36.	Linguistics
37.	Malayalam
38.	Music
39.	Oriental Research Institute
40.	Russian
41.	Sanskrit
42.	Tamil

SCHOOLS: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND LEGAL STUDIES: Commerce, Law, Management; **COMMUNICATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE:** Communication & Journalism; Library & Information Science; **EARTH SYSTEM AND SCIENCE:** Geology, Environmental Science; **ENGLISH& FOREIGN LANGUAGES:** Arabic, Institute of English, German, Russian; **FINE ARTS:** Music; **INDIAN LANGUAGES:** Linguistics, Hindi, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Tamil, Oriental Research and Manuscripts Library; **LIFE SCIENCES:** Aquatic Biology& Fisheries, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Botany, Zoology; **PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE:** Chemistry, Demography, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics; **SOCIAL SCIENCES:** Archaeology, Economics, Education, History, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology; **TECHNOLOGY:** Computer Science, Futures Studies, Optoelectronics, Computational Biology & Bioinformatics, Nano Science& Technologies;

Profiles of Science & Technology Departments



- Aquatic Biology
- Bio Chemistry
- Bioinformatics
- Bio-Technology
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Computer Science
- Demography
- Mathematics
- Environmental Science
- Future Studies
- Geology
- Nano Science & Technology
- Optoelectronics
- Physics
- Psychology
- Statistics
- Zoology

Department of Aquatic Biology & Fisheries (Est. 1938)

Faculty

- Dr. Biju Kumar, A., Professor & Head
- Dr. K. Padmakumar, Professor (on deputation to KUFOS as Pro-Vice Chancellor)
- Dr. Pramod Kiran, R.B., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Kurian Mathew Abraham, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Mithun Sukumaran, Assistant Professor
- Dr. K. Sobhanakumar, Visiting Professor
- Dr. Suvarna Devi. S., Guest Lecturer
- Dr. Akhila. S. Nair, Assistant Professor(on contract)
- Dr. Pramitha. V.S., Assistant Professor(on contract)

The department is as old as the University of Kerala and adorns a vibrant and pivotal position in the national and international arena as a Centre of Advanced Study in Aquatic Biology and Fisheries. This department had its inception in 1938 as the Marine Biology and Fisheries Laboratory and Aquarium of the erstwhile Travancore University at Shankumugham, Thiruvananthapuram. In 1958, the laboratory started a two-year M.Sc., Programme in Marine Biology and Oceanography. Subsequently, a full-fledged new Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography was started at Cochin during 1962 with the view of expanding the research activities of the laboratory and this later became part of Cochin University of Science and Technology. In 1968, based on the recommendations of Padmasree Prof. N. Balakrishnan Nair, the laboratory was renamed as the Department of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries and it diversified its research activities to various aspects of freshwater, brackish water and marine habitats. This is the first research and teaching department under University in Kerala to be elevated to the Status of Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS) by the University Grants Commission. The Department also was awarded SAP and COSIST schemes by UGC and FIST by Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. It has also received equipment grant from DOD, Govt. of India and Infrastructure Development Grant from UGC, in addition to research funding from various State and Central agencies, and from International institutions like IDRC, Canada; University of Leiden, The Netherlands. The Department has also signed MOUs with various national universities and international museums and universities such as Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore and Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, USA. The department offers M.Sc., M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in Aquatic Biology and Fisheries. It also offers consultancy services to various national and international agencies. The faculty of the department combines a tradition of excellence in research with modern and multidisciplinary teaching in various facets of aquatic biology which includes Aquaculture, Aquatic Microbiology, Taxonomy and

Biodiversity, Aquatic Ecology, Chemical Ecology, Parasitology, Diseases of Finfish and Shellfish, Aquatic Pollution and Toxicology, Marine Natural Products etc. The department is implementing collaborative research with various national and international institutions.

M.Sc. Aquatic Biology and Fisheries

Semester 1: AQB511 - Freshwater Biology (3 Cr), AQB512 - Marine Biology (3 Cr), AQB513 - Oceanography (3 Cr), AQB514 - Aquatic Biodiversity and Taxonomy (3 Cr), AQB515 - Biology of Fish and Shellfish (3 Cr), AQB516 - Biostatistics and Computer Application in Fisheries (3 Cr).

Semester 2: AQB521 - Fish Physiology (3 Cr), AQB522 - Biochemistry and Biotechnology (3 Cr), AQB523 - Cytology and Genetics (3 Cr), AQB524 - Aquatic Microbiology (3 Cr), AQB525 - Inland Fisheries (3 Cr), AQB526 - Freshwater Aquaculture (3 Cr).

Semester 3: AQB531 - Marine Fisheries (3 Cr), AQB532 - Coastal Aquaculture and Mariculture (3 Cr), AQB533 - Aquarium Management and Ornamental fish culture (3 Cr), AQB534 - Fish Nutrition (3 Cr), AQB535 - Fish Health Management (3 Cr), AQB536 - Fishing Technology and Sustainable Fisheries Management (2 Cr).

Semester 4: AQB541 - Fish Processing Technology (4 Cr), AQB542 - Fishery Economics, Fishery Export and Marketing (3 Cr), AQB543 - Laws and Policies in Fisheries and Fisheries Extension (3 Cr), AQB544 - Project Work (3 Cr).

Elective Courses: AQB51A - Environmental Education and Sustainable Development (2 Cr), AQB52A - Harmful Algae (2 Cr), AQB52B -Trade Agreements and Indian Fisheries (1 Cr), AQB53A -Biosecurity in Shrimp Aquaculture (1 Cr), AQB53B - Histological Techniques (2 Cr), AQB54A Research Methodology and Project Formulation (2 Cr).

M.Phil. Aquatic Biology and Fisheries

Semester 1: Paper I - AQB 711 - Research Methodology (4 Cr), Paper II - AQB 712- Advances in Aquatic Ecology (4 Cr); Paper III - AQB 713- Advances in Fisheries and Aquaculture (4 Cr).

Semester 2: AQB 721 - Dissertation (20 Cr)

Research

The Department offers Ph.D in Aquatic Biology & Fisheries and the areas of research are multidisciplinary including Aquatic Botany, Aquatic Zoology, Ecology, Biodiversity and Taxonomy (freshwater, estuarine and marine), Aquaculture, Aquatic Microbiology, Chemical Ecology, Parasitology and Pathology, Marine Natural Products, Ecosystem Modelling, Ethology, Conservation Biology etc.

Department of Biochemistry

Faculty

- Dr. Annie Abraham (Professor and Head)
- Dr. Mini S (Associate Professor)
- Dr. A Helen (Associate Professor)
- Dr. Arun A Rauf (Assistant Professor)
- Dr. Saja K (Assistant Professor)
- Dr. P.G. Biju (Assistant Professor)

Additional Faculties

- Dr. M Indira (Emeritus Professor)
- Dr. Annie John (Emeritus Professor)
- Dr. Sowmya Soman (Lecturer on Contract)
- Dr. Soumya MS (Lecturer on Contract)

Established in the year 1970 under the eminent leadership of Prof. P.A Kurup (Late), the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Kerala has a distinguished tradition of teaching and research on various aspects of Biochemistry. The major areas of research include biochemical basis of diseases such as Atherosclerosis, Diabetes, Cataract, Cancer, Nutrition, Cellular Biochemistry, Nanobiology, Inflammation, Arthritis, Alcoholism and Structural Biology. The Department has successfully undertaken a number of externally funded research programmes sponsored by both national and international agencies, independently and in collaboration with various laboratories in India and abroad. During the last three decades, more than 260 students have taken Ph.D from the department and over 800 papers have been published in various international and national journals in Biochemistry. This department in the university has always been in the forefront in organizing a number of academic activities. For the past several years the department has been offering a series of extension, consultancy and service activities particularly in disease diagnosis. The department has received special financial support for research and teaching from the UGC, Govt. of India under the SAP programme, from DST, Govt. of India under the FIST programme, KSCSTE under SARD programme. Faculties have received extramural research funding from DBT, ICMR, UGC, DST, KSCSTE, etc., in the areas of Nanobiology, Marine Biotechnology, Inflammation, Atherosclerosis, Diabetes and Tissue Engineering. Several of these programs have also been carried out in collaboration with various research institutions/laboratories in Indian and abroad. A MoU is established with the Regional Cancer Center (RCC) and another one is under processing with Nottingham Trent University, UK. The Department is proud of its distinction as the best performing department of the University in terms of external research funding and research output on several consecutive years.

M.Sc. Biochemistry

Semester 1: BCH 511 Biomolecules, BCH 512 Advanced Techniques in Biochemistry and Biostatistical Analysis, BCH 513 Microbial Biochemistry, BCH 514 Physiology and Specialized Tissues, BCH 515 Lab Course (Biochemical and Microbial Techniques).

Semester 2: BCH 521 Enzymes, BCH 522 Metabolism- I, BCH 523 Metabolism – II, BCH 524 Plant Biochemistry, BCH 525 Immunology, BCH 526 Lab Course (Enzymology).

Semester 3: BCH 531 Cell Biology, BCH 532 Molecular Biology, BCH 533 Nutritional and Clinical Biochemistry, BCH 534 Genetics and Genomics, BCH 535 Lab Course- (Clinical Biochemistry).

Semester 4: BCH 541 Molecular Endocrinology, BCH 542 Lab Course– IV (Techniques in Molecular Biology and Immunology), BCH 543 Dissertation.

Elective Courses

Department Elective: BCH 501 Biotechnology, BCH 502 Environmental Biochemistry, BCH 503 Bioinformatics, BCH 504 Pharmacology & Toxicology.

Extra Departmental Elective: BCH 51A Radiation biology and health, BCH 52A Enzymology, BCH 53A Lifestyle diseases.

M.Phil Biochemistry

BCH 711 Research Methodology, BCH 712 Advanced Biological Techniques, BCH 713 Special Paper in Biochemistry, BCH 714 Dissertation.

M.Phil. in Genetics and Genomics

GAG 711 Research Methodology, GAG 712 Molecular and Analytical Techniques, GAG 713 Special Paper in Genetics and Genomics, GAG 714 Dissertation.

Dept. of Computational Biology & Bioinformatics (2005/2011)

Faculty

- Prof. (Dr.) Achuthsankar S. Nair, Head of Dept.(i/c)

Lecturers on contract

- Ms. Rani J.R
- Ms. Sunitha P.
- Ms. Shanitha A.

Centre for Bioinformatics was started in 2005. The centre started with a MPhil. Bioinformatics programme, the first of its kind in India. Thereafter, the UGC provided support for starting an innovative MSc. Computational Biology programme in 2007. The DBT, GoI granted the BIF status to the centre and a consequent annual funding. Meanwhile, the first batch of MPhil students made local history by launching a company within the campus under the Industry Incubation scheme. The centre was upgraded into a State Inter University Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics in 2010, with a grant of Rs. 3 crores. On May 27, 2011, the Chancellor of the University of Kerala gave assent to amendment No. 199 in University of Kerala Statutes paving way for the department status which came into force on 2011 Nov 01 with Dr. Achuthsankar S. Nair as Head of the Department in charge. In 2014, the dept. started a new MPhil programme in Computer Aided Drug Design (CADD).

MSc Computational Biology

Semester I: COB 101: Introduction to Life Sciences & Bioinformatics, COB 102: Applied Mathematics, COB 103: Web programming and Databases, COB 104: Bioinformatics Lab I, COB 105: Python Programming, COB 106: Seminar I (E), COB 107: Programming in R (E), COB 108: Soft skills and Life skills (E).

Semester II: COB 201: Creativity, Research & Knowledge Management, COB 202: Fundamentals of Molecular Biology, COB 203: Computational Genomics, COB 204: Bioinformatics Lab II, COB 205: Perl and BioPerl (E), COB 206: Case Study (E), COB 207: Android App Development for Bioinformatics(E), COB 208: Negotiated Studies(E).

Semester III: COB 301: Proteomics and CADD, COB 302: Phylogenetics, COB 303: Advanced Topics in Computational Biology, COB 304: Bioinformatics Lab III, COB 305: DSP and Soft Computing (E), COB 306: Mini Project (E), COB 307: Big Data Bioinformatics(E).

Semester IV: COB 401: Project and Viva Voce, COB 402: Innovative Project and Viva Voce, COB 403: Seminar II (E), COB 404: Research Proposal Preparation (E).

MPhil Bioinformatics & CADD

Syllabus: MPhil Bioinformatics

Semester I: BIN 711: Research Methodology, BIN 712: Introduction to Bioinformatics, BIN 713: Advanced Bioinformatics, BIN 714: Bioinformatics and Molecular Biology Lab, BIN 715: Applied Mathematics & Scientific Computing, BIN 716: Introduction to Informatics (E), BIN 717: Introduction to Biosciences (E).

Semester II: BIN 721: Project & Viva Voce.

Syllabus: MPhil CADD

Semester I: CAD 711: Research Methodology, CAD 712: Introduction to Bioinformatics, CAD 713: Advanced Topics in CADD, CAD 714: CADD and Molecular Biology Lab, CAD 715: Applied Mathematics & Scientific Computing, CAD 716: Introduction to Informatics (E), CAD 717: Introduction to Biosciences (E).

Semester II: CAD 721: Project & Viva Voce.

Elective Course: COB 52 A: Introductory Bioinformatics

Research Areas

- Protein-Protein interaction networks
- Bio-sequence studies using DSP
- Characterisation of Hub proteins
- Protein sub-cellular localization prediction
- Plant transcriptomics
- Systems Biology and Synthetic Biology
- Transcription factor binding site and affinity prediction
- Immuno-informatics of cancer
- Small gene identification
- Molecular evolution of RNA viruses
- Computer aided drug design based on natural products
- Investigations into non-coding DNA
- Snake Venomics, Transcriptomics & Genomics
- Beta- Glucan and longevity
- Bio-sequence compression
- Accurate scoring matrices for sequence alignment
- Genome insights into eusocial insects

Department of Bio-Technology

Faculty

- Dr. A. Jayakumaran Nair, Head of the Department

Realizing the immense potential of biotechnology and the need for nurturing qualified biotechnologists, University of Kerala has started the Department of Biotechnology as a University Department way back in 1995. Right from its inception, the Department has focused on fundamental and applied teaching and research on Biotechnology by offering both masters and PhD courses in Biotechnology. Carefully crafted syllabus incorporating the latest aspects in biotechnology ensured that the students are learning the cutting edge and state of the art topics in this field. Research topics are chosen in such a way that the problems related to the fundamental and practical aspects of biotechnology are solved and new insights and findings have been made. The Department is equipped with latest instruments for teaching, demonstration and research. The Department also has an extension wing on bacteriological drinking water-testing and training centre facility. The Department started to initiate Biotechnology education as programme to generate trained manpower to meet the industry's demand. The Department has produced numerous PhD degree holders so far and the meritorious students in alumni are employed in leading academic, research and industries both within and outside India. Apart from these, some of our students are involved in successful start-ups in Biotechnology product supply /manufacturing. A number of papers are published in peer reviewed journal every year by the project and research students of the Centre. The Department is receiving funding from UGC, CSIR and DST for carrying out cutting edge research in the field of Biotechnology. The Inter University Centre for Genomics and Gene Technology (IUCGGT) under the Department is functioning with the financial support from the Department of Higher Education, Govt. of Kerala. The Centre acts as platform for the research and academic interaction of researchers and students of Biotechnology from various universities, colleges and research and development institutes across the state, by imparting training on various fields of Biotechnology to the needy person according to their research and academic needs. In addition to the academic interactions, the Centre conducts research and development activities in the frontier areas of genomics and Gene Technology. There are multi-level interaction programmes in the department through journal club, etc where the faculties, students and research scholars are interacting and discussing the latest trends in Biotechnology. The Department is organizing national, international seminars and workshops on a regular basis to showcase the research activities to the academic and industrial community and also to interact with experts in the field whereby both the University and the outside community are benefited

MSc. Biotechnology

Syllabus

Semester 1: BTY 511: Microbiology, BTY 512: Biochemistry, BTY 513: Biophysics and Instrumentation, BTY 514: Genetics, BTY 515: Bio-Techniques I.

Semester 2: BTY 521: Molecular Biology, BTY 522: Enzymology, BTY 523: Cell Biology, BTY 524: Natural Products and Molecular Medicine, BTY 525: Bio-Techniques- II.

Semester 3: BTY 531: Immunology and Immunotechnology, BTY 532: Recombinant DNA Technology, BTY 533: Bioprocess Engineering, BTY 534: Plant and Animal biotechnology, BTY 535: Bio-Techniques-III.

Semester 4: BTY 542: Nanobiotechnology, BTY 543: Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, BTY 544: Industrial Attachment Training, BTY 545: Project work (Starts from 1st Semester).

Elective Courses: BTY 541: Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Elective courses offered from the Department to internal students: BTY 501: Bio-Mathematics, BTY 502: IPR and Patent Laws in Biotechnology, BTY 503: Computer Applications and Biostatistics, BTY 504: Bioethics and Biosafety Regulations

Elective courses offered from the Department to external students: BT 51 A: Public Perception of Biotechnology, BT 52 A: Environmental Biotechnology, BT 53 A: Food and Dairy Biotechnology.

PG Diploma in Molecular Diagnostics

One year Diploma course in advanced Molecular, immunological, biochemical and cellular based diagnostic techniques for various conformations and monitoring of diseases, identification of various biological materials. Includes two semesters – 1st semester theory followed by a project in the 2nd semester on specific areas. The course is conducted by IU CGGT.

Research

Major Areas of Research

- Molecular biology of Infectious Organisms
- Screening and characterization of novel Genes and Proteins
- Protein Engineering
- Development of Recombinant vaccines and therapeutic proteins
- Bio-production of Industrial and therapeutic compounds
- Development of Monoclonal antibodies for diagnostics and Medicines
- Microbial Enzymes

Department of Botany

Faculty

- Dr. S. Suhara Beevy, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr. Ashalatha S. Nair, Professor
- Dr. P.M. Radhamany, Professor
- Dr. Swapna T.S., Reader; Dr. M. Kamarudeenkunju, Reader
- Dr. A. Gangaprasad, Assistant Professor
- Dr. E. A. Siril, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Bindu R. Nair, Assistant Professor
- Dr. R. Rajalakshmi, Assistant Professor

The Department was established in the year 1959 by Late Professor (Dr.) A. Abraham, a visionary and a doyen in Cytogenetics and Plant Breeding. The Department actively serves the society through the dissemination of knowledge and training the younger generation through unique courses and research programmes in frontier areas of Plant Science. It is internationally acclaimed for its major contributions in Cytogenetics and Cytotaxonomy and for running the novel postgraduate programme in Genetics and Plant Breeding. The Department is also active in doing research in Plant Systematics, Plant Biotechnology, Molecular Biology, Reproductive Biology, Biodiversity Conservation and Phytochemistry. The Department earned the privilege of being selected for the UGC-COSIST programme and SAP programme for developing its infrastructure and research. SAP phase II, SARD programme of KSCSTE and DST-FIST during 2005-10, resulted in the addition of sophisticated equipments and facilities in the Department. The Department is still maintaining its reputation with high academic excellence.

M.Sc. Genetics & Plant Breeding (4 Semesters)

Semester I: BOT- 511 –Mendelian Genetics, BOT- 512- Techniques in Cell Biology BOT- 513- Cytology.

Semester II: BOT- 521. Molecular Genetics, BOT- 522. Cytogenetics BOT-523. Plant Breeding, BOT-524. Plant Biochemistry

Semester III: BOT- 531 –Genetic Engineering BOT- 532 – Plant Biotechnology BOT- 533 –Environmental Genetics, BOT- 534 – Modern Methods in Crop Breeding

Semester IV: BOT 541. Population & Evolutionary genetics, BOT- 542. Developmental Genetics, BOT. 543 Biosystematics

Elective Courses: BOT 501 – Biophysics, BOT 502 – Bioinformatics, BOT 505 – Applied Palynology, BOT 506 – Phytochemistry, BOT 507 – Transgenic Plants, BOT 51A – Plant Tissue Culture, BOT 52A – Plant Cell Culture Technology, BOT 52B – Principles of Gardening, BOT 53A- Ethnobotany.

M. Phil. Advanced Botany (4 Semesters)

Semester I: MAB 711- Research Methodology MAB 712- Advanced Botany, MAB 713- Modern Methods of Crop Breeding

Semester II: MAB 721

P. G. Diploma in Biodiversity Conservation

Semester I: BOT BC-01 Introduction to Biodiversity BOT BC-02 – Introduction to Conservation Biology, BOT BC-03 Ecology and Environment, BOT BC-04 – Plant Systematics, BOT BC-E-01/02 –Ecological Informatics/Phylogenetics

Semester II: BOT BC-05- Animal Diversity BOT BC-06 –Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity, BOT BC-07- Western Ghats Biodiversity and Conservation, BOT BC-08-Environmental Frameworks and Policies, BOT BC-E-03/04 – Remote Sensing Applications/ Climate Change and Crop Adaptations

Research

Facilities Available

- Molecular Biology & Instrumentation Laboratory
- Plant Tissue Culture Lab
- Biosystematics Lab
- Plant Reproductive Biology Lab
- Plant Reproductive Biology Lab
- Botanic Garden (Member of Botanic Garden Conservation International)
- Thulaseevanam Medicinal Garden
- Herbarium with more than 7000 specimens
- Seed bank (established in 2016)
- Library with LIBMAS Software having more than 9000 books
- Computer lab with Wi Fi connectivity and INFLIB Net facility
- Seminar Hall with Wi Fi and modern audio visual facility

Department of Chemistry

Faculty

- Dr S. M.A Shibli, Head
- Prof (Dr) T. S Anirudhan
- Dr Sony Geaorge
- Dr Jayasree E G
- Dr Ani Deepthi
- Dr Suneesh C V

The Department of Chemistry traces its origin to August 1939, when a Department of Applied Chemistry with water analysis, industrial chemistry and biochemistry started functioning as a division of the Central Research Institute organised during that year under the University of Travancore. During the first ten years of its existence, the Department concentrated on work related to war-efforts. The production of coconut charcoal for gas masks and mitigation of the scarcities of the times by devising reasonably efficient substitutes were some achievements of this Department during that period. In 1956, the analytical sections functioning within the Department were transferred back to the Government. In 1957 a full-fledged Department of Chemistry came into existence. In 1970, the biochemistry section was transformed into a independent University Department.

Prominent academicians who have made seminal contributions in building the Department include Prof K. L Moudgill, Prof P. V. Nair, T. R Narayana Pillai, Prof P. P. Pillai, Prof R. Anantharaman, Prof C. G. Ramachandran Nair, Prof C. P. Joshua, and those who followed these stalwarts. In the early stages the Department was concerned with applied research. In 1961-1962, it turned its attention to teaching and research in fundamental areas. A master level course in Analytical Chemistry was started which was later transformed to M.Sc in Chemistry. Meanwhile M.Phil and Ph.D programmes were also launched. The Department library has over 5000 books, subscribed journals and several bound volumes of journals. The Chemical abstracts collection present in the Department library is the one of the best hard volume source for historical chemistry information for the entire state. Several scientists such as Dr K. N. Ninan (VSSC), Dr K. G. K Warriar (CSIR-NIIST), Dr George Thomas (IISER, TVM) and academicians such as Dr K. Saramma Dr V.N Rajasekharan Pillai, Dr P. K. Radhakrishnan, Dr K. N. Rajasekharan, Dr K.K.M Yusuf, Dr S. Sugunan, Dr Jacob Chacko, Dr T. D Radhakrishnan are alumni of this Department. Several other outstanding alumni are working in India and abroad.

M.Sc Chemistry

Semester I: CHE511 Periodic Table Elements and Properties CHE512 Reaction Mechanisms and Stereochemistry CHE513 Theoretical Chemistry CHE514 Inorganic Chemistry Lab-I CHE515 Organic Chemistry Lab-I CHE516 Physical Chemistry Lab-I.

Semester II: CHE521 Coordination Chemistry CHE522 Symmetry and Organic Spectroscopy CHE523 Kinetics and Spectroscopy CHE524 Inorganic Chemistry Lab-II CHE 525 Organic Chemistry Lab-II CHE526 Physical Chemistry Lab-II.

Semester III: CHE 531 Solid State and Organometallic Chemistry CHE532 Organic Synthesis and Bioorganic Chemistry CHE533 Surface Chemistry, Electrochemistry and Thermodynamics CHE 534 Inorganic Chemistry Lab-III CHE535 Organic Chemistry Lab-III CHE 536 Physical Chemistry Lab-III CHE501 Advanced Inorganic Chemistry CHE 502 Advanced Organic Chemistry CHE503 Advanced Physical Chemistry.

Semester IV: CHE541 Analytical Principles and Environment CHE542 Instrumental Methods CHE543 Dissertation CHE 504 Applied Chemistry CHE505 Applied Electrochemistry CHE 506 Chemistry of Nanomaterials CHE507 Electronic Structure Theory and Applications CHE508 Photophysical Processes and Applications CHE 509 Organic Synthesis.

M. Phil Chemistry

Semester I CHE711 Research Methodology CHE712 Analytical methods CHE713 (i) Selected topics in Inorganic Chemistry CHE713 (ii) Selected topics in Organic Chemistry CHE713 (iii) Selected Topics in Physical Chemistry.

Semester II CHE721 Dissertation

Department of Computer Science

Faculty

- Dr. Aji S, Assistant Professor & Head
- Dr. D. Muhammed Noorul Mubarak, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Madhu S. Nair, Assistant Professor
- Ms. Philomina Simon, Assistant Professor

The Department of Computer Science was established in 1985 via amendment number 55 in the statutes of the University of Kerala. The Department was initially housed in the Senate hall campus at Palayam, Trivandrum, but in 1993 moved to the Karyavattom campus. It now enjoys a unique position among the University Departments and the other advanced Institutions offering Computer Science and Information Technology programmes in the state.

Department of Computer Science, University of Kerala has generated a strong post graduate culture in Computer Science studies. In the beginning, the department had been running two taught courses viz. Post-Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (PGDCA)(1985) and an M. Sc. Computer Science(1989) programme with 30 students per batch, in addition to providing facilities for Doctoral Research. In 1998, the Department discontinued PGDCA programme and a new M.Tech. programme in Computer Science with specialization in Digital Image Computing, approved by AICTE was started. The M.Tech. programme offered is a research oriented programme with an intake of 18. It receives good professional support from National R&D Institutions and Industry in the region. In 2016, Department started an M.Phil program in Computer Science. Besides of these PG programmes, the Department offers Ph.D, and produced more than two dozen Ph.Ds. The department bagged the prestigious ‘Innovative Student Projects Award’ for the best M. Tech. Thesis from Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), New Delhi in 2006, 2009, and 2013. The department has also received the Best Ph.D. thesis Award from Computer Society of India (CSI) in the year 2013.

MSc. Computer Science

Semester 1: COS511 Discrete Structures, COS512 Computer System Architecture, COS513 Data Structures using C++, COS514 Design and Analysis of Algorithms, COS516 Lab-I (Data Structures using C++), COS517 Case Study-I.

Semester 2: COS521 Operating Systems, COS522 Advanced Java Programming, COS523 System Software and Compiler Design, COS524 Computer Networks, COS525 Seminar, COS526 Lab-II (Java Programming), COS527 Case Study-II.

Semester 3: COS531 Software Engineering, COS532 Advanced Database Management Systems, COS533 Internetworking and Web Programming, COS534 Lab-III (Web Programming and DBMS), COS535 Case Study-III.

Semester 4: COS541 Project & Viva-Voce

Elective Courses:

Elective I: COS501 Computer Graphics and Image Processing, COS502 Knowledge Based Systems, COS503 Software Agents, COS504 Pattern Recognition, COS505 Data Mining.

Elective II: COS506 Micro Processors and Microcontroller, COS507 Wireless Communications and Networks, COS508 Parallel Processing, COS509 Neural Network and Fuzzy Systems, COS510 Embedded Systems.

Elective III: COS5011 Cryptography and Network Security, COS5012 Cloud Computing, COS5013 Software Project Management, COS5014 Network Administration and Management, COS5015 Cyber Security and Cyber Law.

MPhil Computer Science

Semester 1: COS711 Research Methodology, COS712 Machine Intelligence, COS 713.X Elective Crouse.

Semester 2: COS713 Dissertation & Viva Voce.

Elective Courses: COS701 BigData Analytics, COS702 Information Security, COS703 Information Theory and Coding, COS704 Medical Image Processing.

M.Tech. Computer Science

Semester 1: COS611 Mathematical Foundations of Image Processing, COS612 Soft Computing Techniques, COS613 Advanced Computer Graphics, COS614 Pattern Recognition, COS615 Laboratory-I, COS616 Seminar.

Semester 2: COS621 Applications of Image Processing, COS622 Computer Vision, COS623 Data Compression, COS624 Intelligent Data Mining, COS625 Laboratory-II, COS626 Seminar.

Semester 3: COS631 Research Methodology, COS632 Dissertation (Part I).

Semester 4: Dissertation.

Elective Courses:

Elective I: COS6011 Wireless Sensor Networks, COS6012 Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, COS6013 Object Oriented Analysis and Design, COS6014 Fractal Theory and Applications, COS6015 Knowledge Based Systems.

Elective II: COS6021 Wavelet Analysis and Applications, COS6022 Embedded Systems, COS6023 GIS and Remote Sensing, COS6024 Video Surveillance, COS6025 Parallel Computing.

Department of Demography

Faculty

- Dr. P. Mohanachandran Nair, Prof. & Head
- Smt. Preethi K., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Anil Chandran S., Assistant Professor

University of Kerala has the distinction of being the first university in India to introduce Demography as a scientific discipline at the post-graduate level in 1963. Initially attached to the Department of Statistics, it became a full-fledged department-Department of Demography and Population Studies in 1979 under the leadership of late Dr. R. Ramakumar. In 1997 the department was renamed as Department of Demography. The Family Planning Communication and Action Research Centre of the University and the Demographic Research Centre of the University of Kerala was merged to form the present Population Research Centre of the university which came into existence on 1st July 1983 and was attached to the Department of Demography. The department offers MSc., MPhil. And PhD. programmes and also carries out research and extension activities in the field of population. Department also offers MSc. programme in actuarial science since 2013. Publication of an internationally accepted journal -in the year 1983 and has been published semi annually. Research articles, notes and reviews on topics relating to Population Studies, particularly Technical demography will be considered for publication in the Journal.

MSc. Demography

Semester 1: DEM511: Introduction to Demography; DEM512: Demographic Theories; DEM513: Techniques of Demographic Analysis; DEM514: Biostatistics.

Semester 2: DEM521: Techniques of Demographic Analysis II; DEM522: Population Policies, Programme Management and Evaluation; DEM523: Population and Public Health; DEM524: Research Methodology and Computer Applications.

Semester 3: DEM531: Human Ecology; DEM53: Biostatistics II; DEM533: Community Outreach Activity.

Semester 4: DEM541: Population Models and Indirect Estimation (4 Cr); DEM542: Population and Development (4 Cr); DEM543: Population Education (2 Cr); DEM544 : Dissertation (6 Cr).

Elective Courses: DEM501 :Population Sociology (2 Cr); DEM502 :Gender Issues (1 Cr); DEM503 :Actuarial Science (2 Cr); DEM504 :Population Genetics (2 Cr); DEM505 :Kerala's Demography (2 Cr); DEM506 :Business Demography (2 Cr)DEM507 :Population Geography (2 Cr); DEM508 :Population Ageing (2 Cr); DEM509 :Field Study Report (2 Cr); DEM510 :Reproductive & Child Health (2 Cr).

MPhil. Demography

Semester 1: Paper - 1: Research Methodology; Paper - 2: Advanced Demographic Techniques; Paper -3 : Paper based on the topic of dissertation.

Semester 2: Paper - 1: Project & Dissertation.

Mphil. Actuarial Science

Semester 1: Paper - 1: Financial Mathematics; Paper - 2 : Probability and Statistics; Paper - 3 : Research Methodology.

Semester 2: Paper - 1: Life contingencies; Project and Dissertation.

Department of Mathematics

Faculty

- Dr. G. Suresh Singh, Professor and Head
- Dr .P. Ramesh Kumar, Assistant Professor
- Smt. Thalmi. B, Assistant Professor
- Smt. Manju. V. N, Assistant Professor
- Smt. Aparna. C. S, Lecturer
- Sri. Dinesh Kumar. S, Lecturer

Till November 1965, there was no separate department for the subject Mathematics. Mathematics was combined with Statistics to form department of Statistics and Mathematics. The department of Mathematics of the University of Kerala started functioning as an independent department in 1965. Dr.M.R.Parameswaran joined the department a Professor of Mathematics and became the first Head of the Department. In the early stages, the department faced a lot of uncertainty owing to frequent changes of Heads of department. Professor M.R.Parameswaran left in 1966. During the period 1966-1968 the following persons were in charge of the department for short periods:- (1) Dr.M.V.Subba Rao, (2) Dr.B.R.Srinivasan.

In 1968, the University appointed Dr.Y.Sitaraman as the Head of the Department and with it the department entered a period of stability. He continued to be the Head of the Department till he left for the United States in 1983 on a teaching assignment and Dr.K.S.SubramonianNambooripad has been functioning as Head of the Department till his retirement in 1994. After that, the following were served a Head of the Department. Dr.N.Sathyabhama (1994-1995), Dr.M.I.Jinnah (1995-2000), Dr. A.R. Rajan (2000-2009), Dr.C.Jayasri(2009-2012) and Dr.G.Suresh Singh has been functioning as Head of the Department since then.

M.Sc Mathematics

Semester 1: MAT511: Linear Algebra (3 Credits); MAT 512: Real analysis (3 Credits); MAT513: Differential Equations (4 Credits); MAT 514: General Topology (4 Credits); MAT 515: Computer Methods (4 Credits).

Semester 2: MAT 521: Abstract Algebra (4 Credits); MAT 522: Measure Theory (4 Credits); MAT 523: Algebraic Topology (4 Credits).

Semester 3: MAT 521: Complex Analysis-I (4 Credits); MAT 532: Functional Analysis (4 Credits); MAT 533: Approximation Theory (4 Credits).

Semester 4: MAT 541: Complex Analysis-II (4 Credits); MAT 542: Theory of Linear Operators (4 Credits); MAT 543: Dissertation and Viva-voce (6 Credits).

Elective Courses: MAT 501: Graph theory (4 Credits); MAT 502: Theory of wavelets (4 Credits); MAT 503: Galois Theory (4 Credits); MAT 504: Representation Theory of Finite Groups (4 Credits); MAT 505: Number Theory (4 Credits); MAT 507: Differential

Geometry (4 Credits); MAT 508: Operations Research (4 Credits); MAT 509: Coding Theory (4 Credits); MAT 52A: Complex Analysis (offered to Statistics dept.)(3 Credits); STA52A: Elements of Probability Theory (offered by Statistics dept.) (3 credits).

M. Phil. Mathematics

Semester 1: MAT 711: Algebra (4 Credits); MAT 712: Analysis (4 Credits); MAT 713: Research Methodology (4 Credits).

Semester 2: MAT 721: Dissertation (20 Credits).

Dept. of Environmental Sciences

Faculty

- Dr. Sabu Joseph, Associate Professor and Head
- Dr. V. Salom Gnana Thanga, Associate Professor
- Dr. Jaya D.S., Associate Professor

The Department of Environmental Sciences under the Faculty of Applied Sciences & Technology was established in 1995 as a teaching-cum-research department. The department offers M.Sc. (10 seats), M.Phil. (6 seats), Ph. D and Post doctoral programmes in Environmental Sciences. The department has facilities for undertaking research work in Environmental Biology, Environmental Microbiology, Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Toxicology and Environmental Geology. The department has Young Scientists/ Women Scientist program funded by DST/ KSCSTE/ UGC. The department has made significant contributions since its establishment through several major research projects funded by UGC, MoEF, DST, BRNS, DBT, KSCSTE, CPCB, Govt. of Kerala and DoECC. The department has collaborations with national and international institutions/ agencies in the form of joint research projects like Indo-Israel joint research programme and academic exchanges with many foreign universities. The department has so far produced 53 Ph.D's in Environmental Sciences. To its credit, there are 242 publications in National and International journals. The department has organized three international seminars, several national and regional seminars, and three international workshops. The Students Skill Acquisition Club (SSAC) and Bhoomithrasena in the Department organizes several programmes in connection with environmentally and nationally significant days like Environment Day, National Science Day, Earth Day, Water Day, Ozone Day, Wetland Day, Energy Day, Yoga Day etc. The Alumni Association (ENSAA) and the Parent-Teacher Association of the department were established in 2002 and 2014 respectively. The department has a Water Testing Laboratory approved and accredited by the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, and offers consultancy in water quality testing. The Department also has a Geographic Information System (GIS) Laboratory for learning and research.

M. Sc. Environmental Sciences

M. Sc Environmental Sciences programme consists of theory, practical, field work and project work. Students are exposed to field and laboratory experiences on environmental issues and solutions with adequate theoretical back up, creating awareness among them, and further preparing them to take up research or job related to environmental studies or environmental management. The core courses carry 60 credits. Also there are Departmental Elective Courses (12 credits). Accumulated minimum credits for the successful completion of the course are 72. Duration is 2 year (4 semesters). Eligibility is 55% marks at the B.Sc. level in the qualifying subjects such as Environmental Sciences/

Environmental Mgmt. / Botany/ Zoology/ Life Sciences/ Forestry/ Environmental Chemistry/ Biotechnology/ Biochemistry/ Chemistry/ Geology/ Industrial fish and Fisheries/ Marine Biology/ Microbiology.

Semester 1: ENS 511: Environmental Biology and Ecosystem Dynamics (4 Cr), ENS 512: Environmental Toxicology (4 Cr), ENS 513: Environmental Chemistry (4 Cr)

Semester 2: ENS 521: Environmental Techniques (4 Cr), ENS 522: Environmental Microbiology (4 Cr), ENS 523: Environmental Geology (4 Cr), ENS 524: Environmental Meteorology and Climate Change (3 Cr)

Semester 3: ENS 531: Environmental Genetics and Biotechnology (4 Cr), ENS 532: Natural Resources and Energy Management (4 Cr), ENS 533: Environmental Impact Assessment and Disaster Management (4 Cr), ENS 534: Field Study (3 Cr)

Semester 4: ENS 541: Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control (4 Cr), ENS 542: Environmental Economics and Policies (4 Cr), ENS 543: Remote Sensing and GIS (4 Cr), ENS 544: Project work (6 Cr)

Extra Departmental Elective Courses Offered: ENS 51 A. Disaster Management, ENS 52 A. Environmental Health Perspectives, ENS 53 A. Waste Management Techniques

M. Phil. Environmental Sciences

M. Phil Environmental Sciences is meant for post graduates interested in pursuing research training in research methodology including project work and preparation of manuscripts. Students have to study three papers in the first semester and have to appear for the end semester examination. The second semester is purely research oriented. Students have to conduct project work based on the selected research topic under the guidance of a teacher. At the end of the semester they have to submit the dissertation and should attend the viva voce. Also they have to make a power point presentation. Those completing M. Phil. Degree become eligible to join for Ph.D. course in the university. Duration is 1 year (2 semesters). Eligibility is (1). 55% marks at the M.Sc. in qualifying subjects (Environmental Sciences / Environmental Mgmt. / Botany / Zoology / Life Sciences /Biotechnology / Biochemistry /Chemistry / Geology / Marine Biology / Microbiology/Aquatic Biology) (2). Pass in M.Phil.. Entrance Examination conducted by University of Kerala.

Semester 1: Paper 1: Research Methodology, Paper 2: Advances in Environmental Sciences, Paper 3: Dissertation Oriented Paper (Environmental Pollution and Control Technology/ Environmental Biology/ Environmental Geology and Geochemistry/ Environmental Microbiology/ Environmental Chemistry/ Environmental Toxicology/ Environmental Biotechnology/ Environmental Conservation and Management/ Environmental Waste Management)

Semester 2: Project work

Research

The supervising teachers of the department have been working on various environmental aspects and extending guidance to M.Sc., M.Phil and Ph.D scholars in working out projects. The research profile of the department is very ambitious and has a special focus on the local and global environmental problems and solutions.

Areas of Research

- Biomonitoring and Bioremediation
- Microbial Biogeochemistry
- Anaerobic bioremediation of organic pollutants
- Phytoremediation of industrial effluents by constructed wetland technology
- Studies on Environmental pollution and its impacts
- Abiotic stress related studies and its management
- Soil pollution, Water pollution and Air pollution aspects
- Environmental Toxicology and Health
- Sedimentology and Environmental Geology
- Remote Sensing & GIS
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Hydrogeochemistry

Department of Future Studies

Faculty

- Dr. ManojChangat, Prof. & Head
- Dr. K. Satheesh Kumar, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Christabell P.J., Assistant Professor
- Thara Prabhakaran, Assistant Professor

For over a couple of decades, Department of Futures Studies at University of Kerala has played a significant role in imparting Futures Studies education, research and consultancy services. The department was established by the UGC and the Department of Science and Technology (Govt. of India) in the academic year 1990 - 91 acknowledging the growing importance of Futures Studies as an academic discipline. Ever since its inception, the department has recognized and maintained the interdisciplinary, also the multidisciplinary character of the field such as Futures Studies. The department commenced activities by starting with M.Phil programme as per the model curriculum designed by UGC in 1990-91. In 1995, Department started a three semester MTech. in Futures Studies. Later in 2000, based on the suggestions from AICTE; the course has been changed to MTech. in Technology Management of four semesters with an emphasis on scientific study of Technology and its Management.

Currently, the department is offering academic programmes, interdisciplinary MPhil. in Futures Studies, MTech. (Technology Management), UGC innovative programme (Post Graduate Diploma in Knowledge Management) apart from PhD. programme. As well as its own faculty with international exposure and diverse backgrounds, the department draws academics and expertise from other research institutes as well as industry offering students a good choice. Many of the alumni are currently occupying the middle and top level positions in various multinational companies, state and central government departments and organizations and many are employed abroad. Department of Futures Studies is a unique university department in Kerala that gives emphasis on interdisciplinary research. Research is going on in Discrete Convexity in the Department of Futures Studies since last fifteen years in collaboration with the Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands and University of Maribor, Slovenia. The department of Science and Technology, Government of India has supported the research works of the Department of Futures Studies in these areas by awarding BOYSCAST Fellowship and granting sponsored projects. The Department has undertaken two international projects in collaboration with the Maribor Research Group in Discrete Mathematics, University of Maribor and University of Lublijana, Republic of Slovenia funded by the DST, Govt. of India and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, Govt. of Slovenia as a bilateral research project. The department is carrying out interdisciplinary research in various fields including Technology Management and Forecasting, System Dynamics, Non-Linear

Dynamical Systems, Mathematical Modeling and Simulation and Knowledge Management.

MTech in Technology Management

Semester 1: FUSTM611 : Foresight and Futures Research (2 Cr), FUSTM612 : Technological Forecasting and Assessment (3 Cr), FUSTM613: Systems Analysis and Design (2 Cr), FUSTM614 : Computer Applications (2 Cr), FUSTM615: Systems Engineering (3 Cr), FUSTM616: Financial Mgmt. and Managerial Decisions (3 Cr), FUSTM 617 : Management of Innovation (2 Cr), FUSTM 618 : Operations Research and Decision Theory (3 Cr), FUSTM 619 : Lab I (3 Cr).

Semester 2 : FUSTM621 : Combinatorial Optimization (3 Cr), FUSTM622 : Modelling and Simulation (3 Cr), FUSTM623 : Principles of Technology Manage (3 Cr), FUSTM624: IT Management (2 Cr), FUSTM625 : IPR and Patents: Law, Practice and Consultancy (3 Cr), FUSTM626 : Lab II (3 Cr), Elective I (3 Cr) , Elective II (2 Cr).

Semester 3: FUSTM631 : Research Methodology and Negotiated Studies (2 Cr), FUSTM632: Industrial Project (3 Cr), FUSTM633 : Dissertation (Stage I) (8 Cr), Elective III (2 Cr).

Semester 4 : FUSTM641: Dissertation (Stage - II) (12 Cr).

Elective Courses : FUSTM 601: Total Quality Management (3 Cr), FUSTM 602: Intelligent and Knowledge Based systems (2 Cr), FUSTM 603: Management Information Systems (2 Cr), FUSTM 604: Computer Aided Design (3 Cr), FUSTM 605: Environmental Engineering (3 Cr), FUSTM 606 : Bio-Medical Engineering (2 Cr), FUSTM 607 : Systems Dynamics Modelling and Applications (2 Cr), FUSTM 608 : Econometrics and Economic Forecasting (3 Cr), FUSTM 609: Planning and Management of Human Resources (2 Cr), FUSTM 6010 : Energy, Ecology & Environment (3 Cr), FUSTM 6011 : Strategic Management (3 Cr), FUSTM 6012 : IT in Health Care (2 Cr), FUSTM 6013 : Knowledge Management (3 Cr), FUSTM 6014 : Computer Aided Decision Support Systems (3 Cr), FUSTM 6015 : Software Projects Management (2 Cr), FUSTM 6016 : Structure and Analysis of Complex Networks (2 Cr), FUSTM 6017 : Intelligent Manufacturing Systems (3 Cr), FUSTM 6018 : Introduction to Data Analysis (2 Cr), FUSTM 6019 : Parallel Programming with MPI (2 Cr).

PG Diploma in Knowledge Management

Semester 1: PGDKM 11 : Dimensions of Knowledge (3 Cr), PGDKM 12 : Principles of Knowledge Management (3 Cr), PGDKM 13 : Data Mining Concepts , Techniques and Case Studies (3 Cr), PGDKM 14 : Data Warehousing (3 Cr), PGDKM 15 : Knowledge System Design and Modeling (3 Cr), PGDKM 16 : Knowledge Management in Organization (with Case Studies) (3 Cr), PGDKM 17 : Elective 1 (3 Cr), PGDKM 18 : Laboratory 1 (3 Cr).

Semester 2: PGDKM 21 :Elective 2 (3 Cr), PGDKM 22 : Elective 3 (3 Cr), PGDKM 23 : Laboratory 2 (5 Cr), PGDKM 24 : Industrial Project* (3 Cr), PGDKM 25 : Dissertation (10 Cr).

Elective Courses : PGDKM 01: Knowledge Engineering (3 Cr), PGDKM 02 : Fuzzy Expert Systems And Reasoning (3 Cr), PGDKM 03 : Innovation Management (3 Cr), PGDKM 04 : Pattern Recognition (3 Cr), PGDKM 05 : Digital Image Processing (3 Cr), PGDKM 06 : Web Data And Semantics (3 Cr), PGDKM 07 : Artificial Intelligence And Systems (3 Cr), PGDKM 08 : Geographical Information Systems (3 Cr), PGDKM 09 : Software Project Management (3 Cr), PGDKM 10 : Intellectual Property Rights And Patterns (3 Cr).

MPhil. in Futures Studies

Semester 1: Paper I: Interdisciplinary Research & Research Methodology, Paper II: Scientific Computing and Forecasting, Paper III : Elective.

Semester 2: Dissertation

Elective Courses: Fus 101: Technological Futures, Forecasting and Assessment, Fus 102 : Computational Chemistry, Fus 103 : Molecular Modeling and Molecular dynamics, Fus 104 : Optimization Techniques, Fus 105 : Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos, Fus 106 : Computational Physics, Fus 107 : Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, Fus 108 : Operations Research and Decision Theory.

Research

The research contributions of department in the area of Discrete Mathematics have attracted international attention. The Department has been partnering with University of Maribor, Slovenia and Erasmus University, Netherlands and is having exchange programs for the last several years in Discrete Mathematics and Combinatorial Optimization. The future priorities of the Department include research on large and complex networks, Social Networks, Big Data Analytics, Non-Linear Dynamical Systems and Economics.

Areas of Research

- Discrete Mathematics and Combinatorial Optimization
- Large and Complex Networks
- Computer modeling and simulation
- Non-Linear time series analysis, Wind modeling and forecasting.
- Econometrics, Gender Economics

Department of Geology

Faculty

- Dr. A.P. Pradeepkumar, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr. S.N. Kumar, Associate Professor & Director, School of Earth System Sciences
- Dr. R.B. Binoj Kumar, Associate Professor
- Dr. Rajesh Raghunath, Assistant Professor
- Dr. E. Shaji, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sajin Kumar K.S., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Ajit Govind, UGC-Associate Professor
- Dr. Jyothi Kumari, UGC-Associate Professor
- Dr. Anil Kumar. Y, Assistant Professor
- Dr. V. Prasannakumar, UGC-Emeritus Fellow

Post-doctoral fellows

- Dr Vishnu Mohan S (PhD CUSAT)
- Dr Arun (PhD Gandhigram Rural Institute)

The Department of Geology, University of Kerala, India was established in 1963. This 50-year old department has nine faculty members and one UGC Emeritus Fellow. The department is currently in the fifth year of the second phase of the University Grants Commission's Departmental Research Support (UGC DRS Phase II 2013--18). The quantum of support is Rs.67 lakhs. The department has an H-index of 19 and an i-10 index of 41 as on 15 Feb 2017, based on Google citations. The department is well equipped with basic as well as advanced laboratory facilities such as AAS (GBC), UVVIS Spectroscopy (Systronics), AMS (Anisotropy of Magnetic Susceptibility), chemical lab with fume hood, GIS lab [QGIS, ArcGIS], Laboratory of Earth Resources Information System (LERIS: a joint ISRO-University of Kerala initiative), Thin sectioning lab, Museum. Sophisticated instruments like the Thermo Fisher iCAP Qc-ICPMS and Carl Zeiss Scanning Electron Microscopy Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) can be accessed from the centralized laboratory facility of the University of Kerala named Sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre(SICC) situated in the University campus. Through the UGC-Infonet consortium access to archival as well as current issues of most geology journals is available to students and faculty.

The Department offers M.Sc. Geology (duration: 2 years (4 semester), M.Phil (duration: 1 year) and Ph.D programme in various branches of Geology. The Department also carries out research in several domains of Earth System Sciences and have produced high quality research publications in reputed journals. Research collaboration on international levels is established with University of Adelaide, Chinese University of Geosciences, Tsukuba University Japan, Curtin University, Australia, Stuttgart University, Germany and at the national level with NGRI, NCESS, Central Ground Water Board and IIT Kharagpur.

M.Sc. Geology

Semester 1: Gol.511 Physical Geology And Geomorphology; Gol.512 Igneous Petrology; Gol.513 Geomorphology Practical; Gol.514 Igneous Petrology Practical; Gol 515 Mineralogy And Crystallography Practical.

Semester 2: Gol.521 Sedimentology And Sedimentary Petrology; Gol.522 Structural Geology; Gol. 523 Engineering Geology; Gol.524 Metamorphic Petrology; Gol.525 Sedimentology Practical; Gol.526 Structural Geology Practical; Gol.527 Metamorphic Petrology Practical; Gol.528 Optical Mineralogy Practical.

Semester 3: Gol.531 Exploration Geology; Gol. 532 Ore Genesis; Gol.533 Stratigraphy; Gol.534 Palaeontology; Gol 535 Geochemistry; Gol.536 Exploration Geology Practical.

Semester 4: Gol.541 Hydrogeology; Gol. 542 Economic Mineral Deposits; Gol.543 Hydrogeology Practical; Gol.544 Economic Geology Practical; Gol. 599 Dissertation.

Department of Nano Science & Technology

Faculty

- Dr. S.Sankararaman, Reader and Head- in- Charge
- Smt. Saritha Devi.H.V, Lecturer on Contract
- Sri. Vineeth.C.A, Lecturer on Contract

Adjunct Faculty

- Dr. Annie Abraham, Head, Dept of Biochemistry
- Dr. M.C.Subhash Peter, Professor, Dept of Zoology
- Dr. S.M.A.Shibli, Head, Dept of Chemistry

The Department of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, upgraded to the present status in 2016 and Dr.S.Sankararaman, Reader, took charge as the Head of the Department. It started functioning as the Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology in December 2006 and was inaugurated as part of the “Suvarna Kerala” celebrations on 12 December 2006, by Sri.M.Vijayakumar, then Hon.Minister for Sports and Youth Welfare. Dr. M.Abdul Khadar was the Hon.Director of the Centre. The Department of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology was started with the aim of offering academic and Research programmes in the emerging area of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. The first academic programme, M.Phil course in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology started in 2007 and M.Phil Nanobiology in 2011.

Present research activities are centered on:

- Semiconductor nanostructures.
- Synthesis of semiconductors nanoparticles using chemical techniques.
- Semiconductor nanostructured films using R.F Magnetron Sputtering and vacuum deposition techniques.

Major Lab Facilities

- RF Magnetron sputtering unit
- Vacuum coating unit
- High energy Ball-Mill
- Dip coating unit
- UV-Visible spectroscopy
- FTIR Spectrophotometer
- Stylus Profilometer
- Cyclic voltammetry
- Solar Simulator
- Furnaces

M.Phil Nanoscience and Nanotechnology

Semester 1: Paper I- Research methodology (NST 711), Paper II- Nanomaterials and Nanoscience (NST 712), Paper III- Advanced Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology (NST 713).

Semester 2: Project and Dissertation

M.Phil Nanobiology

Semester 1: Paper I- Research methodology (NBY 711), Paper II- Introduction to Nanoscience (NBY 712), Paper III- Recent Advances in Nanobiology and Nanotechnology (NBY 713).

Semester 2: Project and Dissertation

Research

Ph.D in both disciplines

Department of Optoelectronics

Faculty

- Dr. K.G. Gopchandran, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr.V.P. Mahadevan Pillai, Professor
- Dr.S.Sankararaman, Reader
- Dr.A.Yamuna, Assistant Professor
- Dr.S.K.Sudheer, Assistant Professor

The Department of Optoelectronics, University of Kerala was established in 1995 under the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology, which started functioning in the Department of Physics building; later shifted to the new building in 2010. With the vision of making an impact through research, training, technology innovation and service to society, the Department constantly takes efforts to inspire and educate young talents to utilize optics for the development of mankind. Also the Department of Optoelectronics stands as a resource and connecting media for faculty members, scientists and engineers of various other organizations. The Department has advanced through research and possess international publications in reputed journals and filed a few patents. The Ph.D. Programme conducted by the Department offers a wide range of areas of research for the aspiring minds. The staff and students work in the cutting-edge research areas to provide solutions for real life problems in communication, technology, defence, renewable energy, biomimetics and biosensing. Currently the Department of Optoelectronics has a strong engineering community pursuing M.Tech. Degree Course. The Department offers M.Phil. Degree in Photonics as well. The Department is equipped with ample laboratory and library facilities for the courses offered. The alumni of the Department are employed in different industries, academic and R & D institutions worldwide. The students of the Department are awarded recognitions at National & International levels. We cherish the collaboration with ISRO, RRL, SCTIMST, NEST Photonics, RRI, BARC Mumbai, RRCAT Indore, IISc, IITs and many more reputed national and international R&D institutions.

M.Phil. Photonics

Semester I: OPE 711: Photonics, OPE 712: Research Methodology, OPE 713: Elective.

Semester II: OPE 721: Dissertation

Elective Courses: OPE 713(i) Nanophotonics, OPE713(ii) Image processing, OPE713(iii) Holography and Speckle Interferometry, OPE 713(iv) Advanced Laser Technology, OPE713(v) Optical Sensor Technology, OPE 713(vi) Optical Instrumentation, OPE 713(vii) Laser Remote Sensing, OPE 713(viii) Nonlinear Optics, OPE 713(ix) Solar Photovoltaics, OPE 713(x) Biophotonics, OPE 713(xi) Laser Material Processing, OPE 713(xii) Laser Spectroscopy.

M.Tech. Electronics & Communication (Optoelectronics & Optical Communication)

Semester I: OPE611- Modern Optics, OPE612- Digital Communication, OPE613- Optoelectronics Devices, OPE614- Fiber Optics Technology- Elective I & II, OPE615- Mini Project I(Design & Development), OPE616 - Optoelectronics and Image Processing Lab.

Semester II: OPE621- Fiber Optic Sensors and Applications, OPE622- Optical Fiber Communication Systems- Elective III, IV & V, OPE623- Seminar, OPE624- Mini Project II(Design & Development), OPE625- Photonic Design, Communication and Digital Signal Processing Lab

Semester III: OPE631-Research Methodology; OPE632-MiniProjectIII(Design& Development); , OPE633- Study on Current Advanced Research, OPE634- Dissertation Phase I.

Semester IV: OPE 641- Dissertation Phase II.

Elective Courses: OPE 601- Lasers, OPE 602- Optical Signal Processing, OPE 603- Advanced Digital Signal Processing, OPE 604- Image Processing, OPE 605- Pattern Recognition, OPE 606- Artificial Neural Networks, OPE 607- Holography & Speckle Interferometry, OPE 608- Optical Instrumentation, OPE 609- Laser Remote Sensing, OPE 6010- Non Linear Optics, OPE 6011- Nanophotonics, OPE 6012- Integrated Optics, OPE 6013- Solar Photovoltaics, OPE 6014- Satellite and Mobile Communications, OPE 6015- Digital System Design, OPE 6016- Communication Networks and Telecommunication System Engineering, OPE 6017- Optical Metrology, OPE 6018- Mathematical Physics, OPE 6019- Biophotonics, OPE 6020- Optical Networks, OPE 6021- Micro Electro Mechanical Systems, OPE 6022- Laser Material Processing, OPE 6023- Laser Spectroscopy.

Department of Physics

Faculty

- Dr. V. Biju Assistant Professor
- Dr. I. N. Jawahar, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sibi K. S. Assistant Professor
- Dr. Subodh G, Assistant Professor and Head

The Department was established in the year 1970 under the Faculty of Science. Dr. K. S. Viswanathan, eminent theoretical Physicist and student of Nobel Laureate Sir C. V. Raman, was the founder Head of the department. The Department started functioning with a UGC sponsored Post M.Sc Diploma Course in Space Physics, with 7 students and a few research scholars. From the modest beginning, it has grown into one of the largest and most bustling centres of academic activity. The Department has received support from DST under the FIST program and KSCSTE under SARD program. At present the Department offers M.Sc., M. Phil and Ph.D programs in Physics.

M.Sc. Physics

Semester I: PHY 511- Mathematical Physics-I(4 Credits); PHY 512- Mathematical Physics-I(4 Credits); PHY 513- Electrodynamics and Plasma Physics(4 Credits); PHY 514- Electronic Devices and Circuits(4 Credits); PHY 515- LAB: Electronics(5 Credits).

Semester II: PHY 521- Mathematical Physics- II(4 Credits); PHY 522- Quantum Mechanics- I(4 Credits); PHY 523- Thermal and Statistical Physics(4 Credits); PHY 524- Atomic and Molecular Physics(4 Credits); PHY 525- LAB: Advanced Physics(5 Credits).

Semester III: PHY 531- Quantum Mechanics- II(4 Credits); PHY 532- Condensed Matter Physics(4 Credits); PHY 533- Nuclear and Particle Physics(4 Credits); PHY 534- Computational Methods and Programming (Elective) (4 Credits); PHY 535- Electronics – I (Elective) (4 Credits).

Semester IV: PHY 541- Electronics- II (Elective) (4 Credits); PHY 542- Electronics III(Elective) (4 Credits); PHY 543- LAB: Advanced Electronics(5 Credits); PHY 544- Project(4 Credits).

M. Phil. Physics

Semester I: PHY 711- Theoretical Physics(4 Credits); PHY 712- Research Methodology(4 Credits); PHY 713- Nanostructured Materials(4 Credits); PHY 714- Inorganic Phosphors(4 Credits); PHY 715- Materials for Solid oxide Fuel Cells(4 Credits); PHY 716- Materials for Microwave Applications(4 Credits).

Semester II: PHY 721- Dissertation (20 Credits).

Department of Psychology

Faculty

- Dr. Immanuel Thomas, Professor & Head, M.A., Ph.D.
- Dr. Bindu P., Assistant Professor, M.A., Ph.D.
- Dr. Jasseer J. Assistant Professor, M.A., Ph.D.
- Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas, M.A., Ph.D.
- Dr. Johnson R., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

The Department of Psychology was started in 1957 in the University college campus at Palayam. The Department was shifted to the Kariavattom campus in 1968. This was the pioneering Psychology Department in the State. The founding head of the department was Dr. E. I. George, who was a disciple of the famous psychologist H.J. Eysenck. Dr. George held the post of Professor and Head of the Department till his retirement in 1984. The other former heads, who retired from service were Dr. P. Gopala Pillai, Dr. K. Devadasan, Dr. V. George Mathew, Dr. B. Dharmangadan, Dr. Krishnaprasad Sreedhar, and Dr. H. Sam Sanandaraj. In 1957-'58 the department of Psychology started its M.A. course with an intake of six students (four men and two women). More students were admitted to the course in later years, and presently, the student strength of the P.G. course is 18. The department of Psychology offered the Ph. D. programme since its inception. The M.Phil. course in Consulting Psychology was started in 1990 and another specialized M.Phil. course, viz., M.Phil. in Learning Disabilities, was started in 2008, under the scheme of UGC innovative programmes, with an annual intake of 10 students. The discipline of Psychology, which was placed under the faculty of social sciences from the beginning, was shifted to the faculty of science in the year 2013, and the degree awarded was renamed as M.Sc. instead of M.A.

The Department has had several research projects on varied topics like "Role of Personality factors in academic achievement", "Measurement of family size norms", "Needs and problems of students", "Student unrest", "Psychological consequences of vasectomy", "Effect of unemployment on youth", "Educational problems of SC/ST students", "Developmental norms of children", "Aptitude tests", "Psychological interventions in Epilepsy" and so on, sponsored by different agencies like NCERT, UGC, ICSSR and Department of Science and Technology. The Department has so far produced more than 130 Ph.D.s and published over 275 scientific papers in research journals. Over 160 Psychological tests have been standardized in the Department. The Department maintains a clinic for learning disability, which offers free services (viz., assessment, identification, and remediation) to needy school children and their parents. In addition, the Department also has a Counselling Centre which caters to the needs of the campus community. The Department has a well-equipped laboratory and a good library having a collection of over 7600 books and back volumes of journals.

M.Sc. in Applied Psychology

Semester 1: PSY 511 Psychology of Perception, Memory & Cognition; PSY 512 Research Methodology; PSY 513 Psychopathology; PSY 514 Psychometry; PSY 515 Experimental Psychology (Practicals).

Semester 2: PSY 521 Psychological Testing (Practicals); PSY 522 Psychology of Motivation and Learning; PSY 523 Therapeutic Intervention Strategies / PSY 524 Educational Psychology / PSY 525 Organizational Behaviour.

Semester 3: PSY 531 Counselling Psychology; PSY 532 Case Presentations (Field Work); PSY 533 Physiological Psychology / PSY 534 Applied Psychology in Education / PSY 535 Counselling and crisis management in organizational setting.

Semester 4: PSY 541 Personality; PSY 542 Social Psychology; PSY 543 Advanced Neuropsychology / PSY 544 Psychology of Exceptional Children / PSY 545 Psychology in Human Resource Management; PSY 599 Dissertation.

Elective courses: PSY 501 Current Issues and Trends in Psychology; PSY 502 Media Psychology; PSY 503 Sports Psychology; PSY 504 Consumer Behaviour and Marketing; PSY 505 Gerontology Psychology; PSY 506 Industrial Clinical Psychology; PSY 507 Personal Growth & Integration; PSY 508 Psychology of Women; PSY 509 Social Processes; PSY 510 Indian Psychology.

M.Phil. in Consulting Psychology

Semester 1: PSY(CP) 711 - Advanced Research Methodology; PSY(CP) 712 - Psychological Measurement; PSY(CP) 713 Clinical Psychology / PSY(CP) 714 Organizational Psychology / PSY(CP) 715 Educational Guidance and Student Services

Semester 2: PSY(CP) 799 Dissertation

M.Phil. in Learning Disabilities

Semester 1: PSY(LD) 711 Advanced Research Methodology; PSY(LD) 712 Learning Disabilities; PSY(LD) 713 Dyslexia, Reading and Brain; PSY(LD) 714 Assessment and Remediation Skills (Practical)

Semester 2: PSY(LD) 721 Case studies; PSY(LD) 799 Dissertation

Department of Statistics

Faculty

- Dr. C. Satheesh Kumar, HoD
- Dr. Manoj Chacko
- Dr. E.I. Abdul Sathar

Contract Lectures

- Dr. Riyaz, A.
- Miss Rakhi Ramachandran
- Dr. Priya, R.S.

Emeritus/Visiting Faculty

- Dr. P. Yageen Thomas

The Department of Statistics, University of Kerala was founded in 1945 based on the recommendation of a committee consisting of eminent members including Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis. After Calcutta University, this department is the second in India to start a post graduate programme in Statistics (during 1945 itself) under the leadership of Prof. U. Sivaraman Nair who had just returned to India after taking his Doctorate Degree under Professor E. S. Pearson from the University of London. The Government of Kerala also utilized the service of this Department of Statistics to organize the Statistical System in Kerala by instituting the presently known Directorate of Economics and Statistics and further posted Prof. U. S. Nair as its Founding Director (Honorary). This department has been consulted and its services utilized by major departments of Government of Kerala viz. Planning Board, Prices Board, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Office of the Commissioner for Entrance Examinations, Kerala Public Service Commission, Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. and others.

Prof. (Miss.) Aleyamma George took charge as the Head of this prestigious institution after Dr. U. S. Nair. During her tenure a number of projects have been undertaken and the infrastructure development of this department was materialized. She was instrumental in introducing a post graduate course in the subject of Demography and in establishing the Population Research Centre. With much foresight she introduced computer programming as a part of curriculum for M.Sc.Statistics degree course in the beginning of seventies itself.

Though Prof.U.S.Nair laid strong foundations for research in Statistics, after Prof.R.N. Pillai joined as Head of the Department in 1982 the research activities of this department took momentum and thereafter several research publications of the researchers of this department started appearing in leading journals of Statistics and that resulted with the bagging of International Award viz. Jan Timbergen Award of International Statistical Institute, Netherlands by two students of this Department. The Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi included this Department under its FIST 2010-2015.

M.Sc. Statistics

Semester 1: STA 511 : Measure Theory, STA 512 : Mathematical Methods, STA 513 : Distribution Theory, STA 514 : Statistical Computing, STA 515 : Viva-Voce 1

Semester 2: STA 521 : Sampling Theory, STA 522 : Applied Statistics, STA 523 : Multivariate Analysis, STA 524 : Probability Theory, STA 525 : Practical 1

Semester 3: STA 501 : Elective 1, STA 531 : Stochastic Processes, STA 532 : Estimation, STA 533 : Testing of Hypothesis, STA 534 : Viva-Voce 2

Semester 4: STA 502 : Elective 2, STA 503: Elective 3, STA 541 : Nonparametric Methods, STA 542 : Design and Analysis of Experiments, STA 543 : Practical 2, STA 544 : Dissertation / Project Work

Elective Courses: STA 501: Statistical Quality Control and Reliability Modeling/ Advanced Probability Theory/ Data Mining, STA 502: Operations Research / Bayesian Inference / Order Statistics, STA 503: Regression Analysis and Econometric Methods/ Actuarial Statistics / Biostatistics

M.Phil. Statistics

Semester 1: STA 711: Research Methodology (4 Credits), STA 712: Research Methods in Statistics (4 Credits), STA 713: Elective (4 Credits), STA 713.1: Distribution Theory, STA 713.2: Order Statistics, STA 713.3: Reliability theory, STA 713.4: Sampling Methods, STA 713.5: Statistical Inference

Semester 2: STA 721 : Dissertation (20 Credits)

Research

This Department of Statistics attracted its global importance because of the emanation of several theories of statistics which came out through the intelligence work of those Researchers associated with this department. The three tier associations of researchers mentioned are either the faculty members of this Department or Research Scholars or Researchers moulded from this department who took up their positions at a later time in other Centres/ Universities. Some of the named theorems generated by the Researchers in the above category are: Pillai's Trace, Mathai Moschopoulos Distribution, etc. This Department always encourages its researchers to produce quality research output which help them to achieve young Statistician Award at National and International levels. Many results generated from this Department are even included in internationally published Text Books and Research Compendiums with mention about this department. The major contributions of this department are in the areas: Distribution Theory, Inequality Measures, Order statistics, Point Estimation, Ranked Set Sampling, Reliability Theory, Stochastic Process, Time Series etc. Research papers are published regularly from this department in refereed journals in Statistics and have been extensively cited in the latest statistical publications. Bayesian Inference; Concomitants of Order Statistics; Concomitants of Record Values; Distribution Theory; Non Parametric Methods; Order statistics; Ranked Set Sampling; Record Values; Reliability Theory.

Department of Zoology

Faculty

- Dr. M. C. Subhash Peter, Professor & Head
- Dr. G. Prasad, Associate Professor
- Smt. Jeejakumari V. K., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sreejith P., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Benno Pereira F. G., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sunitha S. Lecturer (On contract)

The University Department of Zoology was established as a full-fledged teaching and research department in July, 1968, at Kariavattom with the late Prof. K. K. Nair as the Professor and Head of the Department. During the formative period beginning with 1964, the department was concentrating mainly on research, the principal field being Comparative Endocrinology of Invertebrates, especially insects. There were a number of ongoing research projects during that period supported by various agencies like the Ford Foundation, PL 480, CSIR, UGC, INSA, ICMR, ICAR, Tea Board, Atomic Energy Commission, etc. and the research activities of the Department were organized along definite lines with an active group of research workers pursuing one or more lines of study. The department was equipped during this period with many of the modern equipments like Electron Microscope. On the death of Prof. K. K. Nair, Prof. K.M .Alexander was appointed as Head of the Department on January 1, 1976 and then Professors such as G. K. Karanavar, Oommen V Oommen and Mathew M Oommen were retired as the Heads of the Department.

The department started the M. Sc. Course in Zoology (General and Applied) in 1983-1984. During the same period, the department also offered the M. Phil. Course. The department has produced 100 % pass in all the examinations with high degree of First Classes. For the Ph.D. programme, which has been offered in the department since its inception, more than 140 students had registered till 2014 and out of this more than 100 candidates had been awarded the Ph.D. Degree.

The main areas of research chosen by candidates for the Ph.D. and M. Phil. Programmes are: - Insect Physiology, Endocrinology, Muscle Physiology, Wild Life Biology, Animal Physiology, Animal Behaviour, Vector Biology, Environmental Biology, Stress Physiology, Fish Biology, Aquatic ecology and Natural products. Active research in these areas is in progress with substantial financial aid from national funding agencies. Adequate facilities are available for the research in mentioned areas. The teachers of the department have been engaged in diverse research projects in Applied Zoology dealing with various problems of regional and national relevance. The main fields of research by the faculty are the following: - Comparative Animal Physiology, Insect Physiology, Muscle Physiology, Mammalian Ethology, Vector Biology, Soil Zoology, Limnology, Wild Life Biology, Chronobiology, Stress Physiology, Fish Biology, Aquatic ecology and Natural products. The successful implementation of the research projects covering these areas has won for the department recognition in the field of Applied Zoology research. The current outlay of financial assistance is more than Rs. 3 crores.

The studies undertaken by the department on the Hydrobiology of certain rivers of Kerala like Beypore and Kallai with special reference to the problems of pollution and its impact on the fishery productivity have yielded very useful data. Considerable data has been collected on the ethology of various economically important small mammals such as musk, shrew, mongoose and various rodent pests as well as on the ecobehavioral aspects of some of the threatened forms of wildlife such as Nilgiri Langur, Spotted Dear, Nilgiri Tahr and Blackbuck. Studies relevant to the control of certain human and animal diseases like malaria, filariasis, encephalitis, plague, etc. caused by blood-sucking arthropods like mosquitoes, sand flies, leas, bugs and ticks have yielded vital information. The studies conducted on soil fauna have yielded valuable data relevant to the preservation of natural forests, plantations and grasslands which occupy a key position in the economy of the state. Some of the insects that act as vectors of viruses causing plant diseases which affect the banana plant and common pea have been studied with particular reference to the crops grown in Kariavattom and neighbouring areas.

The Neyyar reservoir and Sasthamkotta Lake were subjected to limnological studies and it was established that both the systems had high potential for fish production. It was noted that owing to the activities of predatory birds the fish catch in the Neyyar was low and corrective measures could be undertaken to obtain good fish catch. The pests affecting rubber seedlings in Kerala have been subjected to serious study with good results. Investigations on the ecology and population structure of various mammals have been carried out by a group of researchers with special reference to the larger and medium sized mammals of the Silent Valley forests, the Periyar Tiger Reserve, the Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary and Waynad Wild Life Sanctuary in Kerala. The results of the investigations have revealed the need for conserving the various natural ecosystems for the protection of a number of mammalian species including the endangered ones. The department has also carried out very useful in-depth studies on the mechanism of action of different hormones in vertebrates, higher and lower, and these are expected to be of clinical importance for various hormone disorders.

The Department of Zoology and its faculty have their own programmes of work involving interaction with many outside Universities.

Master's Programme Details

1. Nomenclature: M. Sc. Zoology (Pure & Applied) Programme
2. The MSc Programme is designed to suit to be excellence in the modern as well as conventional aspects of zoological science.
3. Duration: 2 years, 4 semesters
4. Eligibility: B. Sc. Degree in Zoology as the main subject
5. Fees: Rs. 5,065/-
6. Course Titles in Each Semester*

Semester I: ZOO511 Functional Anatomy Physiology (Credits 4), ZOO512 Microbiology, Immunology and Parasitology (Credits 4), ZOO513 Ecology and Environmental Biology (Credits 4), ZOO514 Microbiology, Environmental Biology and Physiology- Practical (Credit 2).

Semester II: ZOO521 Environmental Pollution and Management (Credits 3), ZOO522 Developmental Biology and Stem Cell Biology (Credits 3), ZOO523 Biosystematics and Biostatistics (Credits 3), ZOO524 Cell and Molecular Biology (Credits 3), ZOO525 Biosystematics, Pollution, Developmental and Molecular Biology- Practical (Credit 2).

Semester III: ZOO531 Genetics, Biotechnology and Signal Transduction (Credits 4), ZOO532 Endocrinology and Reproductive Physiology (Credits 4), ZOO533 Biochemistry and Synthetic Biology (Credits 4), ZOO534 Evolution and Animal Behaviour (Credits 3), ZOO535 Endocrinology and Biochemistry- Practical (Credit 1).

Semester IV: ZOO541 Applied Zoology: Entomology, Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry and Bio-Entrepreneurship (Credits 4), ZOO542 Biodiversity & Conservation Biology (Credits 3), ZOO543 Instrumentation and Research Methodology (Credits 3), ZOO544 Dissertation (Credits 6).

Electives (Internal): ZOO501 Bioinformatics and Structural Biology (Credits 2), ZOO502 Cutaneous Disease and Biology (Credit 1), ZOO503 Field Course-Zoology (Credit 1), ZOO504 Wetland Ecology (Credits 2), ZOO505 Lab Course-I (Credit 1), ZOO506 Habitat Ecology (Credits 2), ZOO507 Field Course-Biodiversity (Credit 1), ZOO508 Aquarium Science (Credit 1), ZOO509 Lab Course-II (Credit 1).

Electives (External): ZOO51A Stress Physiology (Credit 1), ZOO52A Biodiversity (Credit 1), ZOO53A Tropical Cutaneous Biology and Diseases (Credit 1).

Profiles of Social Science Departments



- Islamic Studies
- Politics
- Sociology
- Archeology
- Commerce
- Education
- Economics
- History
- Philosophy
- Law
- Library & Information Science
- Management

Department of Islamic Studies

Faculty

- Dr. A K Ampotti, Assistant Professor and Head
- Sri. Asharaf A, Assistant Professor
- Dr. P T Parthasarathi
- Santhosh Kumar
- Deeja S

The origin of the Department of Islamic Studies, University of Kerala, can be traced back to the Muslim Endowment instituted with a corpus of Rs. 1 lakh by some enthusiasts in Trivandrum for establishing a Chair of Islamic Studies in the Travancore University. Its avowed object was to impart to students and scholars teaching and research in Islamic History, Philosophy, Jurisprudence and culture. With this end in view a Reader in Islamic History and Culture was appointed in the University College, Trivandrum in June 1946, and Islamic History and Culture added as a new group under Part III of the B.A. Course.

The First Reader was Muhammad Hussan, a scholar in West Asian History and Languages, who continued in the post till 1952. His successor was Syed Abdul Razak Bokhgari. With the exit of Bokhari, the post remained unfilled till 1961. In the meantime, it was transferred in 1960 from the University College, Trivandrum to the Farook College, Feroke. Sri. A.P. Ibrahim Kunju was appointed as lecturer under the Endowment on November 1, 1961 and posted in the Farook College. There he held the post until October 31, 1964 after which the post was kept in suspended animation until 1972. With the establishment of the Department of History in 1968 it was decided to create the post of a Reader in Islamic History as part of its staff.

Dr. A.P. Ibrahim Kunju functioned as Reader from 1972 to 1974 when he took up appointment as Professor of History in Calicut University. The post was detached from the Department of History in 1985 and Dr. N A Kareem, formerly State Editor, Kerala Gazetteers and Professor of History in the Government Collegiate Service, was appointed as Head of the New Department of Islamic Studies.

In 1991, the full-fledged Department came into being, and Dr. K T Mohammed Ali was appointed as Reader and Head. The Department offers MA Programme in Islamic History, and also carries out research and extension activities on the subject. The Department also offers M.Phil in Islamic History. The primary objective of the Department is to promote research activities to establish itself an important centre for studies on Islam and Muslim-related topics. The Department promotes studies on socio-economic, cultural and educational issues of Kerala Muslims. The materials in the library of the Department on History, Culture and Politics of the West Asian region will encourage studies and research in Arab and Muslim world (West Asian Studies).

Department promotes studies on the evolution of the Muslim heritage in Kerala with a special focus on the cultural and economic history of the modern period, including their cultural practices and intellectual heritage.

M.A. Islamic History

The MA Course aims to provide students with an awareness of Islamic History and Culture beginning with the Pre-Prophetic Arabic upto the Modern period. The course also intends to provide an overview of the historical, political, economic and strategical factors that shaped the modern Arab and Muslim World.

Semester – 1: ISH511: Historical Method and Historiography, ISH512: Arab – Muslim Historiography, ISH513: Life and Times of the Holy Prophet, ISH514 : Advent of the Islamic Sate – Pious Caliphs.

Semester – 2: ISH521: Umayyads and the Abbasids, ISH522: Muslim Culture in Spain, ISH523: Islam In Africa: Fatimids to the Mamlukes, ISH524: The Ottoman Empire, ISH525: Islamic Philosophy & Theology: Sects and Trends.

Semester – 3: ISH531: Islam in India – Part I Early Medieval India, ISH532: Freedom Struggle and Indian Muslims, ISH533: Islam in Kerala, ISH501: Reform Movements in Islam, ISH503: Islam and Orientalism.

Semester – 4: ISH541: Islam in India – Part II Later Medieval India, ISH542: European Colonialism and the Emergence of Modern Arab-Muslim States, ISH543: Project on aspects of Islamic History, ISH504: Islamic Jurisprudence.

Elective Courses: ISH501: Reform Movements in Islam, ISH502: The Modern West Asia, ISH503: Islam and Orientalism, ISH504 : Islamic Jurisprudence

M.Phil. Islamic History

Semester – 1: Paper I: Historical Method and Research Methodology, Paper II : Islam in Kerala – History and Culture, Paper III - Special Paper – Area Study Connected with Dissertation

Semester – 2: Paper I: Project and Dissertation

Department of Politics

Faculty

- Dr Joseph Antony, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr Shaji Varkey, Associate Professor
- Dr K.M. Sajad Ibrahi, Associate Professor
- Dr Suresh R., Associate Professor
- Dr Josukutty C.A., Assistant Professor
- Dr Anu Unny, Assistant Professor
- Dr Samuel J. Kuruvilla, Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science is a premier academic institution in South India engaged in teaching Political Science at the Post Graduate level and pursuing serious research in the frontier areas of the discipline. Both in teaching and research, our focus is basically interdisciplinary in nature without, at the same time, compromising the imperative for deeper understanding of the parent discipline and the ever growing corpus of knowledge in it. Established on 18th September 1957, the Department has been a prominent Post Graduate teaching and research centre in Political Science. Prof. V.K. Sukumaran Nayar was the first Head of the Department. The thrust area of the department includes: Indian Politics, State and Society in Kerala, International Politics, Comparative Politics, Human Rights and Public Administration. Further, as one of the first institutions in the country to undertake scientific analysis of voting behavior (1965), it has earned a special place in the study of psephology. The Department conducts M.A., M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes. It organises various academic programmes under V.K. Sukumaran Nayar Chair for Parliamentary Affairs, V.K. Krishna Menon Study Centre for International Relations, UGC Nehru Study Centre, and Survey Research Centre.

In the area of international linkages and collaborations the Department has a standing of its own. The Fulbright International Education Programme with Claremont Graduate University, USA ; academic endeavors with New South Wales University, Australia; University of Warsaw, Poland; Connecticut State University, US; National School of Political Administration, Romania; and the University of Pennsylvania, US are the most significant ones in this regard.

Occasionally, political leaders, administrators and diplomats visit the Department and share their experience with students and faculty. Renowned scholars like J.W. Spellman, Samuel J. Eldersveld, Robin Jeffrey, T.J. Nossiter, E.N. Komarov, Mortan R. Davies , Stephan Cohen, Thomas Brenner, Drew Hyden, Rajni Kothari, Manoranjan Mohanty, Ashok Mehta are some of the memorable names in this regard. Political leaders/administrators like K.R. Narayanan, V.V.Giri, V.K.Krishna Menon, E.M.S.Nambhoothiripadu, V.S. Achuthanandan, P.K.Vasudevan Nair, C.P.Ramaswami Iyer, K.P.S Menon (Sr.), K.P.S. Menon(Jr.) have also addressed our students.

Department of Sociology

The Department of Sociology was established in 1969 with one PG programme under Annual system. Later during 1995, MPhil course was introduced in the department and during 2009; one more PG programme- Master of Social Work was also started.

The department at present is having collaboration with Trivandrum Corporation, Kerala Aids Control Society and Centre for Gerontological Studies in its research and extension activities. The department has three separate Forums for the benefit of Sociology, Social Work and Ph.D students, through which various activities and talks were carried out.

The department is also undertaking research, extension and outreach programmes for the benefit of the community. The department is also offering counseling to the needy students through its counseling unit called BODHANA.

Faculty

- Dr. Sobha.B.Nair, Associate Professor and Head
- Dr.Pushpam.M, Assistant Professor
- Dr.Bushra Beegom, Assistant Professor
- Dr.Jayakumar M.S, Assistant Professor
- Dr. V.N.Sreekumar
- Anil .J. John
- Daliya Chandran
- Beenamol. S. G

Department of Archeology

Faculty

- Dr. Rajesh S.V., Assistant Professor & Head
- Dr. Ajit Kumar, Associate Professor
- Dr. Abhayan G.S. Assistant Professor

The Department of Archaeology was established in 1997 and formally inaugurated in 1998 as part of the Diamond Jubilee Year Celebrations of the University of Kerala by the then Hon. Minister for Food Tourism and Law, Govt. of Kerala Shri E. Chandrasekharan Nair with then Vice-Chancellor Dr. N. Babu presiding over the function. Today, it is the sole department amongst universities of Kerala offering post graduate studies and research facility in Archaeology. The faculty and students of the department have been actively contributing to research in various facets of archaeology. The department has been taking lead in academic matters collaborating with many other government and non-government professional bodies in Archaeology across the state, country and internationally well known organizations. The department has been in the fore front in organizing various national and international seminars as part of the knowledge dissemination process. The explorations/excavations undertaken by the Department at various parts of Kerala and Gujarat during the past years have attracted attention of scholars worldwide and the results would richly contribute to archaeological studies in Kerala and India as a whole. The department offers MA, MPhil, PhD and Post Doctoral Programmes. The MA and MPhil programmes are framed with a view to introduce student to various facets of archaeology and also provide field training to allow them to pursue archaeology as a career. The Department has laboratory facilities like GIS lab equipped with Total Station and Archaeo-zoology lab with Ichthyo-archaeology section. The Department publishes an international annual journal titled “Heritage: journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology”.

MA Archaeology

Semester 1: ARC 511: Principles and Methods in Archaeology (4 Cr); ARC 512: World Prehistory (4 Cr); ARC 513: Indian Prehistory (4 Cr); ARC 514: Ancient Indian History (4 Cr).

Semester 2: ARC 521: Proto-history (4 Cr); ARC 522: Early Iron Age of India (4 Cr); ARC 523: Early Indian Art (4 Cr); ARC 524: Indian Architecture (4 Cr).

Semester 3: ARC 531: Research Methodology (4 Cr); ARC 532: Ancient Indian Iconography (4 Cr).

Semester 4: ARC 541: Paleography and Epigraphy (4 Cr); ARC 542: Ancient Indian Numismatics (4 Cr); ARC-543: Dissertation and Comprehensive viva (6 Cr).

Elective Courses: ARC 501: Heritage and Museum Managements (4 Cr); ARC 502: Archaeology of Kerala (4 Cr); ARC 503: Ancient Religions of India (4 Cr); ARC 504: Islamic Architectural monuments at Delhi and Agra (4 Cr); ARC 505: Science in

Archaeology (4 Cr); ARC 506: Field Archaeology - (Explorations/ Excavations) (1 Cr); ARC 507: Field Archaeology – (Study tour of Monuments) (1 Cr).

M. Phil Archaeology

Semester 1: ARC 711: Principles and Methods in Archaeology; ARC 712: Research Methodology; ARC 713: Archaeology of Kerala.

Semester 2: ARC 721: Dissertation and Viva-voce

Research

Ph.D Archaeology & Post Doctoral Research in Archaeology

Department of Commerce

Faculty

- Dr. S. Resia Beegam, Professor and Head
- Dr. C. Ganesh, Professor
- Dr. G. Raju, Professor
- Dr. Gabriel Simon Thattil, Professor

Guest Faculty

- Dr. Johnney Johnson, Assoc. Prof., School of Business Management, M.G. Uty, Kottayam.
- Dr. Devakumar P.S., Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Govt. Women's College, Tvpm.
- Mr. Sanal Kumar P.S., Systems Analyst, Dept. of Futures Studies, University of Kerala.

The Department of Commerce was established in 1985 as a teaching and research department of the University of Kerala. Within a span of 32 years, the department could establish itself as a centre of excellence with focus on education, research, consultancy and extension services. The Department offers post graduate level programmes in commerce-viz M.Com, M.Phil and Doctoral programmes leading to Ph.D. Major Achievements of the Department include: inclusion of the Department under GIAN Project of MHRD, Govt. of India and successful completion of SAP DRS phase I UGC. We have completed several research projects for the government of India and the state. We provide extended research support to outside agencies including industrial enterprises and the inputs received through consultancy services are made use of in the teaching learning processes. The Department is rendering a much sought after extension service for Govt. Schools in Career Planning named "My Career my Dream"

M.Com Course

Semester 1: COM 511 Research Methodology; COM 512 Business Ethics & Corporate Governance; COM 513 Functional Areas of Management.

Elective: COM 501 Quantitative Methods; COM 502 Management Information System & Computer Applications.

Semester 2: COM 521 International Business; COM 522 E-Business; COM 523 Business Finance And Management Accounting.

Elective : COM 503 Operations Research; COM 504 Communication for Business.

Semester 3: COM 531 Security Analysis And Port Folio Management; COM 532 Advanced Cost Accounting; COM 533 Taxation Law And Practice; COM 534 Enterprise Performance Management.

Semester 4 : COM 541 International Financial Management; COM 542 Tax Planning and Management; COM 543 Advanced Financial Management.; COM 544 Corporate Accounting.COM 545 Project Report/ Viva.

M.Phil Commerce-Course Outline

Semester 1: Research Methodology I; Financial Management; Research Methodology II.

Semester 2: Project & Dessertation.

Department of Education

Faculty

- Prof. (Dr.) Theresa Susan A, Professor & Head
- Dr. Bindu R.L., Associate Professor
- Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Asha J.V. , Assistant Professor
- Dr. Bindu D, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sindhya V, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Sameer Babu M, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Divya C. Senan, Assistant Professor

The Department of Education was started in 1956 and with the launch of Ph.D. programme it became one of the earliest University Departments in India to do so. The Department has been recognized by the UGC for its high standards of teaching and research and had been identified for the DSA scheme (1986), as National Centre for Curriculum Development in Education (1986) and for instituting a SAARC fellowship (1988). The department offers M.Ed, M.Phil and PhD programs. It has a Library with 18840 volumes with more than 2000 theses/dissertations (M.Ed, M.Phil and PhD) making it a reference center for students from all over the country. The Psychology lab in the Department has about 150 research tools developed by the researchers under the supervision of their guides. The vision of the Department is to make education the GPS of Human Resources as well as the IPR of our nation, and also to make our citizens capable of undertaking innovations in the new millennium. Our mission is to develop cognitive abilities, personality, virtues, global competencies and social harmony. The Department was acknowledged as a centre of Excellence and awarded Special assistance by UGC for enriching research. Three study centres, started as part of the DSA scheme, are attached to the department.

Study Centres

a. **Curriculum Development Centre (CDC):** The UGC, in 1998, set up the *National Curriculum Development Centre* at the Department of Education, University of Kerala for preparing the broader syllabus for teacher education in the country during that period. The centre has revived its activities and has been hosting different capacity building activities for students and teachers since 2008. The Curriculum Fair organised by the Centre in collaboration with IQAC and FLAIR, Govt. of Kerala is a unique activity of the University. (Hon. Director: Dr. Asha J.V.).

b. **The Centre for Educational Technology (CET):** The Centre for Educational Technology was established as part of the DSA Programme in 1998. The centre conducts expert talks, interactive discourses, seminars and workshops on technology based research and curricular programs, in a bid to promote the optimum use of technology. The

Centre for Educational Technology has a video laboratory and a learning lab. The technology museum with archaic technological equipment of the Department is maintained by CET. (Hon Director: Prof. Theresa Susan A.).

c. Centre for Learning Disabilities & Difficulties: The Centre for Learning Disabilities and Difficulties (CLDD) is a part of the Department of Education. Since 2009 CLDD is actively involved in preparing multimedia assisted learning materials as well as digital apps for the learning disabled. (Hon Director: Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus.).

Master of Education (M.Ed)

Semester 1: EDU514: Philosophical Perspectives of Education-4 Credits; EDU515: Sociological Perspectives of Education-4 Credits; EDU516: Teacher Education: Conceptual Base, Competencies and Professionalism-4 Credits; EDU517: Basics of Educational Research and Statistics-4 Credits; EDU501a: Context and Issues in Elementary Education (I-VIII)-4 Credits; EDU501b: Context and Issues in Secondary / Senior Secondary Education (IX-XII) EDU501c: Context and Issues in Higher Education (UG/PG /Professional)-4 Credits.

Semester 2: EDU 523: Perspectives in Advanced Educational Psychology-4 Credits; EDU 524: Advanced Educational Research and Statistics-4Credits

Elective Courses: EDU 502.a: Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment in Elementary Education-4 Credits; EDU 502.b: Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment in Secondary and Senior Secondary Education-4 Credits; EDU 502.c: Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment in Higher Education-4 Credits, EDU525 INT 1: Internship-4 Credits

Self Development Courses: EDU 526.a: Yoga and Meditation-1 Credit; EDU526.b: Communication and Academic Writing-1 Credit, EDU527Dis1: Research Proposal: Preparation and Presentation-2 Credits

Semester 3: EDU531: Educational Management -4Credits, EDU532: Emerging Trends in Curriculum Development-4 Credits, 533Dis2: Dissertation, Viva-Voce -8 + 2 Credits.

Self Development Courses: EDU534.a: Communication and Soft skills Development-1Credit; EDU534.b: Expository Writing practice-1 Credit.

Semester 4: EDU 541: ICT Integration and Innovative Practices in Education-4 Credits; EDU 542: Modern Educational Policies and Teacher Education-4 Credits.

Elective Courses; Group 1 Current Practice in Education: EDU 503.a: Educational and Vocational Guidance and Counseling-4 Credits; EDU 503.b Tools and Techniques of Assessment in Education-4 Credits ; EDU 503.c: Trends and Innovations in Educational Technology -4 Credits; EDU503.d Economics of Education -4 Credits; EDU 503.e: Life skill Education-4 Credits; EDU 503.f: Mental hygiene and Child development-4 Credits; EDU503.g: Early Childhood Care and Education-4 Credits; EDU503.h: Inclusive Education-4 Credits; EDU503.i: Environmental Education-4

Credits; EDU 503.j: Human Rights and Value Education-4 Credits; EDU503.k: Comparative Education -4 Credits

Elective Courses; Group 2 Special Methodology Courses: EDU 504.a: Advanced Mathematics Education-4 Credits; EDU 504.b: Advanced Science Education-4 Credits; EDU 504.c: Advanced Language Education – English-4 Credits; EDU 504.d: Advanced Language Education- Hindi -4 Credits; EDU 504.e: Advanced Language Education – Malayalam -4 Credits; EDU 504.f: Advanced Language Education –Sanskrit-4 Credits; EDU 504.g: Advanced Language Education –Tamil-4 Credits; EDU 504.H, Advanced Language Education –Arabic-4 Credits; EDU 504.i: Advanced Social Science Education-4 Credits; EDU 504.j: Advanced Commerce Education-4 Credits; EDU504.K Advanced Geography Education-4 Credits; EDU504.l: Elementary Education-4 Credits; EDU 504.m: Pedagogy and Cognitive Neuroscience-4 Credits; EDU543: Attachment in a Teacher Education Institution for Internship -2 Credits

Self development Courses: EDU544.a: Gender issues: Awareness and Management-1 Credit; EDU 544.b: Practices promoting Eco-friendliness -1 Credit.

M.Phil Education

Semester 1: EDU711: Advanced Research Methodology and Applied Statistics- 4 Credits; EDU 712: Trends in Educational Thoughts and Practices- 4 Credits.

Electives: EDU713.1: Instructional Technology- 4 Credits; EDU 713.2: Curriculum Design and Development -4 Credits; EDU713.3: Learning Difficulties and Disabilities-4 Credits; EDU 713.4: Planning and Management of Education-4 Credits; EDU 713.5: Educational Assessment and Evaluation-4 Credits.

Semester 2: EDU 721: Dissertation-20 Credits.

Research

PhD and Post-Doctoral Research

Department of Economics

Faculty

- Dr. Abdul Salim, A. Professor & Head, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D
- Dr. Prasad, A.K. Associate Professor, M.A., Ph.D.
- Dr. Manju S Nair, Associate Professor, M.A. Ph.D.
- Dr. Anitha V. Associate Professor, M.A, M.Phil., Ph.D.
- Mr. Siddik R. Assistant Professor, M.A., M.Phil

The Department of Economics is one of the earliest of the teaching and research departments started in the University of Kerala and the first of its kind in Economics in the State. The department was formed towards the end of 1959 with the appointment of two renowned economists, Prof. V R Pillai, and Prof. M A Oommen. The activities of the Department during the period 1959-62 were confined to the enrolment of students for Doctoral research and preparation of a blueprint for research activities and teaching programmes. Later M.A and M.Phil programmes were also started. The Department library is a premier teaching and research library in South India with an impressive collection of nearly 16000 books, Journals, working papers, dissertations and data bases. During 2012-17, 23 eminent scholars have visited the department and gave lectures and paper presentations. Every year from 2009, students of the Department organise Dr. V.R.Pillai Memorial Inter university student festival by name 'Prodigy'. The dept. also organises Dr. Ramachandran Nair Memorial Endowment Lecture.

The department in the second stage of UGC- SAP. The Cost of Cultivation Scheme on the Study of Principal Crops in India (est.1971) funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is attached to the Department of Economics with an annual budget of nearly two crores. In 2015, an Inter University Center for Alternative Economics (IUCAE) was initiated by Prof. Abdul Salim which promotes research and studies in alternative economic streams to meet the challenges of the fast growing knowledge economy. The proposed areas of research include Neuro Economics, Institutional Economics, Ecological/Green Economics, Gandhian Economics, Marxian Economics, Islamic Economics, Law And Economics, Economics of Human Capital, Economics of Alternative Development Paradigms.

Achievements of the Department

Now the Department has a long history of 58 years' spectacular performance in bringing out brilliant and eminent persons rendering their services in various national and international institutions of repute. During this period, 8 students of the Department got IAS, 15 IRS/IES/IPS, 20 were placed in various universities and research institutes, and 173 in various colleges. Student progression from the Department is excellent for most of the years since its inception. As of now, 80 researchers in the department were awarded Ph. D. degree. During the last five years, the percentage of pass in the PG course had been 95-100 % and the percentage of students getting First Class and Distinction had

been 86-95 %. During the period 2012-2017, 15 students of the Department got JRF and 46 passed NET. Other achievements include:

- Research projects completed for Govt. & other Agencies-17
- No. of articles published in reputed Journals-319
- Number of books published – 55
- National / International Seminars organised-43
- Workshops / Conferences organized –19
- Orientation / Refresher courses organised-25

M.A. Economics

Semester1: ECO511: Microeconomics I, ECO512: Macroeconomics I, ECO513: Mathematical Methods, ECO514: Indian Economic Development and Policies.

Semester2: ECO521: Microeconomics II, ECO522: Macroeconomics II, ECO523: Research Methodology and Statistical Methods, ECO524: Economic Growth and Development.

Semester3: ECO531: International Economics, ECO532: Basic Econometrics, ECO533: Public Economics.

Semester4: ECO541: Kerala's Economic Development, ECO542: Finance and Capital Market, ECO543: Dissertation and Viva-Voce

Elective Courses: ECO501: Environmental Economics(3cr), ECO502: Agricultural Economics(3cr), ECO503: Industrial Economics, ECO504: Labour Economics(2cr), ECO505: Demography(3cr), ECO506: Advanced Econometrics(3cr), ECO507: Mathematical Economics(3 cr), ECO5010: Law and Economics(3cr), ECO5011: Social Choice and Welfare Economics(3 cr), ECO5012: History of Economics Thought (3cr), ECO5013: Women and Development(3cr).

M.Phil. Economics

Semester I

ECO 711: Advances in Economic Theory (4 cr), ECO 712: Indian Economy(4cr), ECO 713: Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis(4cr).

Semester II

ECO 721: Dissertation (20 cr)

Research

Ph.D Economics

Department of History

Faculty

- Dr. V.Sathish – Associate Professor & Head
- Dr.P. Jinimon – Assistant Professor
- Ms. Sajna.A - Assistant Professor

The Department of History, one of the formidable research and teaching centers of University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram imparts intensive knowledge to the student fraternity, in the spectrum of history. The Department of History, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram is a full-fledged institution, imbued with salient characteristics of academically and research-oriented activities which came into being in 1968. Apart from the publication of *Journal of Indian History* & *Journal of Kerala Studies* and pursuance of Ph.D programme, Post Graduate course was started by the Department at Kariavattom Campus, in the academic year 1976-77. Furthermore, M.Phil course was commenced, in the year 1990-91. The cogent, the Department has been perusing Post Graduate, M.Phil, Ph.D, and Post Doctoral Programmes.

While tracing out the historical antecedence of this Department, it can be stated that the respective Department was constituted by the University of Travancore, Trivandrum for the exquisite publication of *Journal of Indian History* which attains accolade from all over the world. The relevant journal was initially published by the University of Allahabad in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Professor Shafad Ahmed Khan, the founder president of the prestigious academic organization, Indian History Congress is the first editor. Later on, this journal was published by the University of Madras, State of Tamilnadu by virtue of the right of acquisition. To facilitate boom to the prestige of the University of Travancore, the then Vice Chancellor, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer obtained the exclusive right of ownership as well as possessive from the University of Madras, by means of monetary consideration, in 1946. From this period onwards, the relevant journal has been publishing by the Department of History, University of Kerala, uninterruptedly and its *Centenary Volume* is to be published in the year 2020-21. Apart from this, the Department has been publishing another remarkable journal under the rubric of '*Journal of Kerala Studies*', commencing from 1973 onwards by giving emphasis on the reconstruction of the history of state of Kerala, in a correct historical prospective.

M.Phil Course

Semester 1: HIS711 Historical Method-4 credits; HIS712 Development of Historiography - 4 credits; HIS 713 - Contemporary India - 4 credits.

Semester 2: HIS721 Dissertation- 20 credits.

MA History

Semester 1: HIS 511 Practice of History – I; HIS 512 Kerala History – I Social Formation in the Pre Modern Period(Pre-historic to 800 A.D); HIS 513 Indian History – I (Up to 600 A.D)

Formation of State and Society in Early India; HIS 514 Select Problems in Western Civilization – I;

Semester 2: HIS 521 Practice of History – II; HIS 522 Kerala History – II Social Formation in the Pre Modern Period(From 800 A.D to 1498); HIS 523 Indian History – II (600-1700 A.D)Processes and Transitions in Medieval India; HIS 524 Select Problems in Western Civilization – II; MSS 501 Brahmi Script (Elective); MSS 502 Tamil Script (Elective).

Semester 3: HIS 531 Issues in Historiography; HIS 532 Kerala History – III Colonialism and Nationalism(From 1498 to 1956); HIS 533 Indian History – III (1701-1947 A.D)Colonialism and Struggle for Independence; HIS 501 (Electives) HIS 501 (A): History of Freedom Movement in India - I (1857-1919); HIS 501 (B): Gender History with Special Reference to India; HIS 501 (C): Archival Studies.

Semester 4: HIS 541 Indian Historiography; HIS 542 Kerala History – IV Contemporary Period(From 1956 to 2012); HIS 543 Indian History – IVContemporary Period; HIS 503 (Electives); HIS 503 (A): History of Freedom Movement in India - II (1919-1947); HIS 503 (B): Contemporary History of the World; HIS 503 (C): Environmental History of India; HIS 503 (D): Archaeology; HIS 544 A Project on an aspect of Kerala History.

Research

Ph.D Course & Post Doctoral Programme

Department of Philosophy

Faculty

- Dr. Beena Isaac - Professor & Head of the Department
- Dr. Binu G. Bheemnath - Assistant Professor
- Dr. G. Padmakumar - Guest Faculty
- Dr. Balamurali P.B - Contract Lecturer
- Smt. Krishnakumari J.T - Contract Lecturer

The Department of Philosophy started functioning in 1979 under the Department of Psychology. In 1985 the Department of Philosophy became an independent Department with Dr.K.Saratchandran as the founder professor. Dr.D.Nesy joined as lecturer in 1989. In 1990, M.Phil. programme started with an average intake of six students per year. In 1993, M.A. programme started under the annual pattern, switched over to credit and semester system (CSS) from 1995 onwards. Dr.A.K.Sulekha and Dr.Beena Isaac joined as lecturers in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Dr.P.B.Balamurali and Smt. Krishnakumari J.T. are appointed as Contract Lecturers in the department due to the long leave taken by Dr.A.K.Sulekha. Diverse courses are offered both under core and electives. Elective courses are open to the students of other departments. Currently, there are 15 research scholars in the Department under Dr.Saratchandran, Dr.Nesy and Dr.Beena Isaac. The Department has produced about thirty PhD theses and a few post-doctoral theses. So far about 100 students have secured M.Phil. Degree. Open defenses are conducted every academic year. The department has its own library with a collection about 4000 books, Journals and Magazines. Apart from teaching and research, the department conducted 64th session of Indian philosophical Congress, ICPR (Indian Council of Philosophical Research) seminar of young philosophy meet, ICPR Philosophy Teachers Meet 2013, ICPR periodical lecturers, World Philosophy Day celebrations, ICPR Refresher courses in philosophy in association with UGC - Academic staff college, University of Kerala, International Seminar participating 14 SIP (Semester India Programme) foreign students in 2014 etc. Students' extension activities like debate club, film club and sports club are functioning in the department. Various social responsibility programmes are also conducted by the students in the department.

M.A Philosophy

Semester I: PHI 511 - Indian Philosophy (4 Credits); PHI 512 - Western Philosophy (4 Credits); PHI 513 - Ethics (3 Credits); PHI 514 - Logic (3 Credits).

Elective Courses: PHI 51A - Philosophy of Management in Bhagavat Gita (2 Credits); PHI 51B - Social and Political Philosophy (2 Credits).

Semester II: PHI 521-Philosophy of Sankara (4 Credits); PHI 522- Analytical Philosophy (4 Credits); PHI 523- Modern Moral Philosophy (3 Credits); PHI 524- Symbolic Logic (3 Credits).

Elective Courses: PHI 52A - Applied Ethics (2 Credits); PHI 52B - Philosophy of Value Education (2 Credits); PHI 52C - Feminist Philosophy (2 Credits).

Semester III: PHI 531- Contemporary Indian Philosophy (4 Credits); PHI 532- Philosophy of Science (4 Credits); PHI 533- Recent developments in Western Philosophy (3 Credits); PHI 534- Aesthetics (3 Credits).

Elective Courses: PHI 53A - Philosophical Counselling (2 Credits); PHI 53B - Consciousness Studies (2 Credits); PHI 53C - Philosophy of Religion (2 Credits).

Semester IV: PHI 541- Peace Studies (4 Credits); PHI 542- Philosophy of Mind (4 Credits); PHI 543- Problems of Philosophy (4 Credits); PHI 544- Dissertation(6 Credits).

List of Elective Courses [Offered to other Departments]

Semester I: PHI 51C- Introduction to Philosophy (2 Credits); PHI 51D - Logical Reasoning (2 Credits).

Semester II: PHI 52D - Yoga Philosophy and Practice (2 Credits); PHI 52E - Business & Media Ethics (2 Credits).

Semester III: PHI 53D- Philosophy of Social Work (2 Credits); PHI 53E - Philosophy of Languages (2 Credits); Total Core Papers (60 Credits); Total Elective Papers (16 Credits).

M.Phil Philosophy

Semester I: Methodology of Philosophical Research and Writing; Classical Indian Epistemology and Logic; (Choose one paper from the list of optional courses **OR** Book Review).

Optional Courses: Analysis of philosophical concepts; Management Ethics; Philosophical Analysis of Psychology; Philosophy of Hermeneutics; Postmodernism – A Philosophical Study; Medical and Health Care Ethics; Philosophical Foundations of Logic; Philosophy of Law and Human Rights; **OR** Book Review (Follow the Criteria).

Semester II: Dissertation & Viva-Voce

Department of Law

Faculty

- Dr.Bismi Gopalakrishnan, Head &Associate Professor
- Dr. K.C.Sunny, Professor & Dean
- Dr. Sindhu Thulaseedharan, Assistant Professor
- Aswathy. G.Krishnan, Lecturer
- Nikhil G, Lecturer
- Jishnu J R, Lecturer
- Hashim M Kaber, Lecturer

Department of Law, Kariavattom is one of the finest institutions of legal education in Kerala. It has a long and distinguished history of excellence in legal education since 1988. Department is focussing on the public law and Intellectual Property Rights. Department offered LLM programme in Constitutional Law and Administrative Law. In 2009 LLM curriculum was restructured and department introduced 2 new LLM programme such as Public law and Intellectual Property Rights, Human Rights and Law. In 2011 the department has introduced another new LLM programme titled LLM programme in Constitutional Law, Intellectual property rights and Cyber law. From 2016 department has introduced one year LLM in Public Law and Intellectual Property Rights. In each year 80%-90% of students from the department qualify UGC-NET. The careers of members of alumni also speak eloquently about the strength of the Department of Law; our graduates are leaders serving with distinction in the public, private, and academic sectors within and outside Kerala. At Present it is a Research Department with 3 permanent faculty members and 4 lecturers on contract basis. The department has a high research profile with significant works done in Election laws, Judicial Process, Human Rights, Health care Law, Women and Law. The department is also offers electives in emerging areas of law such as Biotechnology Patents, Patents for Life Sciences, Intellectual Property and Medicine, International Conflict Resolution, Human Rights, Science Technology and Law, Biotechnology and Legal Regulations, Intellectual Property Law, Cyber Law, Democratic Decentralization, Environmental Law, Law and Women, Dalits and the law etc with an interdisciplinary perspective.

The Department of Law strives to foster academic excellence, moral integrity and social commitment among the students of law and also the society. The Department have always believed in the free quest of knowledge and have consistently refused to live under anything like an inbred orthodoxy.

LLM (One year): Public Law And Intellectual Property Rights

Semester 1: LAW 511C :Research Methods and Legal Writing (3 credits), LAW 512 CComparative Public Laws/Systems of Governance(3 credits), LAW 513 C Law and Justice in a Globalizing World(3 credits),LAW 514 C Basic Principles of Intellectual

Property Rights(2 credits),LAW 514 C Law Relating to Copyrights and Design (2 credits).

Semester 2:LAW 521 C Law Relating to Patents Law Relating to Geographical Indications, and Traditional Knowledge (3 credits), LAW522 C Law Relating to Trademarks, Passing Off and Trade Secrets(3 credits), LAW523 C Administrative Law Principles for Protecting Citizens from unlawful government interference (2 credits, LAW 524 C Constitutional System of Governance in India and Social Justice(2 credits)Elective 1 504: Environmental Law(2 credits), Elective 2 5021:International Law(2 credits),LAW 525 A Dissertation(5 credits).

MPhil in Human Rights

Semester 1: Law 711 Research Methodology (4 Credits); Law 712 Human Rights - Theories Practices and Challenges (4 Credits); Law713 Human Rights In India- Historical, Social And Political Perspectives (4 Credits).

Semester 2: Law 714 Dissertation (20 Credits).

Other Programmers / Certificate Courses

- Certificate Course In Human Rights And Duty Education
- PG Diploma in Human Rights
- PG Diploma in Patent law
- PG Diploma in Medical Law, Ethics and Human Rights
- PG Diploma in Cyber Law

Department of Library & Information Science

Faculty

- Dr. B. Mini Devi, Assistant Professor and Head

The Department founded in 1961 on the initiative of the then University Librarian Professor K. A. Isaac is the premier school of librarianship and information science in Kerala and one of the early teaching and research departments in the University of Kerala. Located in the Kerala University Library Building, presently the Department offers MLISc and M. Phil programmes. It also enrolls candidates for research leading to Ph. D degree. In addition, the department undertakes research projects, continuing education programmes, and extension activities and offers consultancy services. Initially there was only the Bachelor of Library Science (B. Lib. Sc.) course, which was later renamed as Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLISc). The Master of Library and Information Science (MLISc) course was introduced in 1979, with six seats, out of which three were reserved to practicing librarians. The number was subsequently enhanced to 12 and in 1998 a Part-time MLISc course was introduced, as a self financing course, in response to the demands from the practicing librarians for opportunities for their professional development. Since 1996 MLISc is offered as semesterised course under the Credit and Semester System, consisting of two semesters, each of 5 months duration, with total credits of 38, out of which 32 are for core courses and 6 for electives. Subsequently, MLISc Integrated Programme of 4 Semester duration was introduced in tune with the national pattern. Since 1982 – 83 the Department has been enrolling Scholars for Ph. D.

The Silver Jubilee of the Department was celebrated in 1986. The yearlong celebrations consisted of a National Seminar on Library and Information Science Education in India: New Perspectives 10 – 12 December 1986, a Regional Seminar on the Kerala Public Libraries Act, specialized lectures by stalwarts in various fields, Publication and a host of other programmes. Prof. K. A. Isaac has been heading the Department, since its inception till his retirement on 31 July 1985. Initially, Prof. Isaac was heading both the University Library and the Department, and this state of affairs continued till his retirement from the post of University Librarian on 31 July 1980. Then onwards headship of the University Library and the Department was bifurcated. Prof. M. N. Ramakrishnan, the then senior most Faculty member succeeded Prof. Isaac as Head of the Department in 1985. He continued in the position till 1990. Smt. K. K. Lalitha Bai, Reader, was the successor of Prof. M. N. Ramakrishnan. She continued till she voluntarily relinquished the headship on 1 May 1994. Dr. G. Devarajan till 2007, Sri. M. Varghese (up to 2008), Dr. A. Gopikuttan (till 2012), Dr. Vijayakumar K. P. (till 2015), Dr. S. Humayoon Kabir (till 31 May 2017), held the position of H.O.D, Dr. B. Mini Devi is now the Head of the Department.

Master of Library and Information Science (MLISc) (2 years)

M. Phil. Programme (2 semesters)

Semester 1: Course 1: Research Methodology; Course 2: Informetrics; Course 3: Digital Libraries.

Semester 2: Dissertation and Viva Voce

Research

Ph. D. in Library and Information Science

The Department was recognized as a Research Centre of the University in 1979.

Information Technology Lab

The department owns a well-equipped Information Technology Laboratory right from 1989. Around 25 computers are available here. Other equipments in the lab include an LCD projector, scanner, reprographic equipment and a host of printers. The systems are networked and there is also a high speed Internet connection in the lab. Windows, CDS/ISIS, WINISIS, SOUL and KOHA are the major software packages available in the Department.

Institute of Management in Kerala (IMK)

Faculty

- Dr.K.S.Chandrasekar, Prof.& Head
- Dr. S.Ambeeshmon, Assistant Professor
- Dr. Simi S.V, Contract faculty
- Retty R Nath, Contract faculty
- Dileepa S Hari, Contract faculty
- Jayalekshmy U, Contract faculty

IMK is the one of the departments of the School of Business Management and Legal Studies. The department of Commerce and department of Law are the other two departments under the school. The Institute of Management in Kerala (IMK), largest teaching department of the University in terms of the number of regular students, was established in the year 1991. The Institute of Management is located near the International business hub of Kerala, the Techno-park, amidst the lush green Kariavattom University Campus. Kariavattom used to be the strategic planning centre of the erstwhile Travancore royal administration around its inception, is now adjudged as the centre of discussions and deliberations of emerging managers.

MBA - General

MBA General is a full time program designed to give students an extensive understanding of the nuances of various management disciplines. Spread over 2 years (4 semesters), the program specifically aims at imparting the students the state-of-the art knowledge of the concepts and techniques of management, developing the ability to comprehend the environment and acquire analytical decision making and featuring a novel approach to work. It encompasses various personality development program like simulation exercise, role-plays, case studies, group works etc. The program incorporates the intake of both Indian and international students.

MBA - Travel & Tourism

MBA-Travel & Tourism is a full time program designed to give students an in depth understanding into the various aspects of Travel & Tourism. The course inculcates the students into creating high quality hospitality managers. Spread over four semesters, the course educates students about the required management theories, legal and environmental. This program of I.M.K has the distinction of being one of the only two MBA program in the state in the field of travel & tourism. The Institute works in collaboration with various state bodies like DOTS, KTDC in promoting travel & tourism.

MBA (Evening- Regular)

This programme is aimed at those who are above 25 years of age and those who are having minimum two years work experience. The classes are conducted at the Palayam campus. The programme is run during the evening hours between 5.30pm to 9 pm. There

are classes during Saturdays and Sundays. The students of this programme as they are employed elsewhere follow the MBA (Full time) scheme and syllabus of study.

Syllabus

Semester1: MGT101: Principles of management & organizational behavior, MGT102: Managerial economics, MGT 103: Accounting for managers, MGT104: Quantitative techniques, MGT105: Operations management, MGT106: Business environment & corporate ethics, and MGT 107: Environmental Management.

Semester2: MGT201: Laws for business, MGT202: Research methods for managers, MGT203: Human resource management, MGT204: Marketing management, MGT205: Financial management, MGT206: Communication skills, MGT207: Business planning & entrepreneurship and MGT208: Operations research

Semester3: MGT301: Organizational study, MGT302: Management Information System & Five elective papers

Semester4: MGT401: Strategic management, MGT402: Project work and MGT403: Comprehensive viva-voce & Three elective papers

Elective Papers

MBA General & MBA – Tourism

List of Electives

Students are allowed to specialize in two functional areas with a condition that there should be a minimum of 10 students opting for a subject.

Major electives:

Marketing: MGT 5011 Advertising and Sales Promotion; MGT 5012 Sales Management MGT 5013 Consumer Behaviour; MGT 5014 PR and Customer Relationship Management MGT 5015 Product Management; MGT 5016 International Marketing; MGT 5017 Services marketing; MGT 5018 Marketing Research; MGT 5019 Retail Marketing; MGT 50110 Logistics Management; MGT 50111 Brand Management; MGT 50112 Entrepreneurial Marketing; MGT 50113 Strategic Marketing Management; MGT 50114 Industrial Marketing.

Finance: MGT 5021 Security Analysis and Portfolio Management; MGT 5022 Project Financing; MGT 5023 Management of Financial Services; MGT 5024 Corporate Restructuring; MGT 5025 International Finance; MGT 5026 Investment Banking; MGT 5027 Financial Derivatives; MGT 5028 Personal Financial Planning; MGT 5029 Commodities Markets; MGT 50210 Management of Control Systems; MGT 50211 Working Capital Management; MGT 50212 Management of Financial Institutions; MGT 50213 Treasury Management; MGT 50214 Insurance Management; MGT 50215 Financial Statements Analysis and Financial Planning.

Human Resources: MGT 5031 Human Resource Development; MGT 5032 Organization Development and Change; MGT 5033 Career Management; MGT 5034 Group Dynamics and Team Building; MGT 5035 Human Resource Counseling; MGT 5036 Industrial Relations and Labour laws; MGT 5037 Global HRM; MGT 5038 Performance

Management; MGT 5039 Personality and Managerial Performance; MGT 50310 Conflict resolutions and Negotiations MGT 5031 Event Management.

Systems: MGT 5041 System Analysis and Design; MGT 5042 Software Engineering; MGT 5043 Object Oriented Programming; MGT 5044 Software Project Management; MGT 5045 Knowledge Management; MGT 5046 Internet Programming and Web Design; MGT 5047 Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing.

Operations: MGT 5051 Supply Chain Management; MGT 5052 Total Quality Management; MGT 5053 Purchasing and Materials Management; MGT 5054 World Class Manufacturing; MGT 5055 Technological Excellence; MGT 5056 Technology Management.

Retailing: MGT 5061 Introduction to Retailing; MGT 5062 Retail Supply Chain Management; MGT 5063 Retail Store Management; MGT 5064 Retail brand Management; MGT 5065 Customer Relationship Management in Retailing; MGT 5066 Mall Management.

International Business: MGT 5071 International Marketing (Marketing Specialization); MGT 5072 International Finance (Finance Specialization); MGT 5073 Global HRM (HR Specialization); MGT 5074 International Business Environment; MGT 5075 Global Cultural Management; MGT 5076 International Economics.

MBA – Tourism (CSS): MGT 5081 Tourism Principles & E- Tourism; MGT 5082 Tourism Products of India; MGT 5083 Hospitality & Customer Relationship Management; MGT 5084 Airlines & Travel Agency Management; MGT 5085 Tourism Geography; MGT 5086 Destination Planning and Management; MGT 5087 International Business & Tourism Law; MGT 5088 Eco Tourism.

Profiles of Arts & Humanities Departments



- Malayalam
- Music
- Hindi
- German
- Arabic
- Communication & Journalism
- English
- Russian
- Sanskrit
- Linguistics
- Tamil
- ORI

Department of Malayalam

Faculty

- Dr.B.V.Sasikumar, Associate Professor
- Dr.G.Padma Rao, Professor
- Dr.C.R.Prasad, Professor
- Dr.S.Shifa, Associate Professor
- Dr.M.A.Siddeek, Assistant Professor
- Dr.Sheeba M.Kurian, Assistant Professor
- Dr.Seema Jerome, Assistant Professor

The Department of Malayalam was established in 1963 under the Faculty of Oriental Studies to attain the main objective of the University of Kerala, to promote the development of Malayalam language, literature and culture. The Department was started as a research centre at Senate Hall Campus and shifted to Kariavattom Campus when Post-graduate course was started. In 2012, the Department celebrate its Golden Jubilee with one year Academic Programmes. In 1977 the department launched the publication of a top-class quarterly Academic journal, Bhashasahiti, the first of its kind in Malayalam devoted entirely to Research and Literary Studies in Malayalam. The journal has won wide acclaim among the scholarly world within a short time and has been adjusted as the best of its kind by the Malayalam Book Development Council in 1978. 100 issues have been published so far, in which nearly 900 research papers have come to light. In addition to such papers, Golden Jubilee edition contains a concurrent bibliography of articles on literary and allied topics published in the journal. Apart from Bhashasahiti, the Department has brought out 30 titles of Academic books.

The old students and retired teachers organized an alumni association called Samavidya and obtained registration. There is a forum called 'Sargasahithi' which conducted interactions with famous writers. The Research Forum is organizing periodical seminars on various topics by the Researchers of the Department. Department has two forums called Anukalikam and Thanalmuttam for discussion of contemporary writings in periodicals and creative writings of the students.

M.A. Malayalam Language and Literature (4 semesters)

The course offered various areas of Malayalam Language and Literature as well as an indepth study of the culture of Kerala. Duration is 2 years and the Eligibility is Degree programme recognized by the University of Kerala and appearance of entrance examination of current year.

I Semester: MAL 511: Pattusahithyam (2 Cr) MAL 512: Manipravalasahithyam (2 Cr) MAL 513: Neoclassic Sahithyam (2 Cr) MAL 514: Kaalpanika Kavitha (2 Cr) MAL 515: Sahithyacharithravinjaniam (2 Cr) MAL 516: Lokasahithyam (2 Cr).

II Semester: MAL 521: Naveenakavitha (2 Cr) MAL 522: Cherukatha (2 Cr) MAL 523: Bhashacharithram (2 Cr) MAL 524: Malayalaniroopanam (2 Cr) MAL 525: Vivarthanam Sidhanthavum Prayogavum (3 Cr), MAL 526: Sidhanthagalile Bhashapariprekshyam - Sadyathayum Prayogavum (2 Cr) MAL 527: Nadodisamskaram (2 Cr).

III Semester: MAL 531: Tharathammyasahithyam Sidhanthavum Prayogavum (2 Cr) MAL 532: Vrithavum Alankaravum (2 Cr) MAL 533: Malayala Vyakaranam Course one (2 Cr) MAL 534: Keralathinte Samskarika Paithrukam (2 Cr) MAL 535: Gaveshanareethisasthram (1 Cr) MAL 536: Dissertation (4 Cr)

IV Semester: MAL 541: Malayalasahithyam Aadhunikanantharam (3 Cr) MAL 542: Bhashasasthram (3 Cr) MAL 543: Paschathiyasahithya sidhanthangal (3 Cr) MAL 544: Bharathiya Kavyasasthram (3 Cr), MAL 545: Malayalavyakaranam - Course two (2 Cr) MAL 546: Natakam (3 Cr) MAL 547: Novel (3 Cr)

M.Phil Malayalam Language and Literature

M.Phil. Malayalam is a research programme of one year duration with two semesters. Now we are giving the programme with an aim to attract the researchers to various topics of Malayalam Language Literature and Culture. Emphasis is given to the development of a cultural studies and comparative literature. Duration is 1 year and Eligibility is MA Malayalam recognized by the University of Kerala.

Semester I: Paper I : Research Methodology, Paper II : Literary Theories Paper III : Theories of Comparative Literature

Semester II: Dissertation

Research

The department of Malayalam was started in 1963 as a research department and it attained a very high position in the field of research activities in the last 5 decades. In the initial stage research was based on the contribution of some prominent writers and literary genres of Malayalam. Later it is shifted to modern trends in literature.

Areas of Research

- History Of Language
- Language Studies
- Literary Genres
- Modernist Trends In Literature
- Postmodernist Literature
- Eco-Criticism
- Post Colonial Studies
- Translation Studies
- Cultural Studies
- Feminist Studies
- Gender Studies
- Dalit Studies
- Film Studies

Department of Music

Faculty

Dr. Achuthsankar S. Nair, Head of Dept(i/c)

The Department of Music, University of Kerala was established on 24th July 1998 with an intention to impart scholarly learning in theory and practice of South Indian Classical Music. The Department flourished and attained glory under the guidance of its former pioneers Dr. K Omanakutty and Dr. B Pushpa. The present Head of the Department is Dr. Bhavana T M. The Department offers M.A, M.Phil and Ph.D programme in Music. The M.A programme in music has been designed to inculcate interest for Research in different areas of Music. Two compulsory elective papers on Hindustani music and Tala Ensembles and one optional elective (Veena, Violin or Mridangam) have been incorporated in this programme which is a specialty of this Department. The Department also takes initiative to train the student to perform concerts. Two faculties specialized in Violin and Mridangam have been appointed for this purpose. A list of distinguished scholars and prominent musicians take the role of guest faculties to train and nurture the performing skill of the students which is another highlight of this Department.

M A Music

The Post graduate degree programme in music is designed for 2 years (4 Semesters). Each Semester of the Course except 4th one has 4 core papers i.e. 2 Theory papers and 2 Practical papers along with 3 Elective papers. The 4th semester comprises of 3 practical papers and Dissertation .The total number of seats available for the M.A Programme is 10.

Semester 1: MUC 511: Srutis, Talas And Ragas; MUC-512: Musical Trinity; MUC-513: Practical-I (A) Tyagaraja; MUC-514: Practical-I (A) Tyagaraja.

Semester 2: MUC-521: History Of Music And Lakshana Grandhas; MUC-522: Music Of Kerala; MUC-523: Practical-Ii Pre & Post Thyagraja And Regional Music; MUC-524: Practical-Ii Swathi Thirunal.

Semester3: MUC-531: Classical, Hindusthani And Western Music; MUC-532:Music & Archaeology; MUC-533: Practical Iii (A) Manodharma Sangeetha; MUC-534: Practical Iii (B) Niraval And Kalpana Swaras.

Semester4: MUC-541: Melas, Gamakas And Murchanas; MUC-542: Research, Scientific Technology And Music Education; MUC-543: Practical Iv (A) Concert; MUC-544: Practical Iv (B) Manodharma Sangeetha; MUC-545: Practical Iv (C) Ragam-Thanam-Pallavi; MUC-546: Dissertation.

Elective Courses

Ist Semester: MUC-501-Veena Elective-I [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-502-Violin Elective- I [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-503-Mridangam –I [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-

504-Tala Ensembles -I [Practical] 2 Credits; MUC-505-Hindusthani –I [Practical] 2 Credits.

IInd Semester: MUC-506-Veena Elective –II [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-507-Violin Elective –II [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-508-Mridangam –II [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-509-Tala Ensembles –II [Practical] 2 Credits; MUC-5010-Hindusthani –II [Practical] 2 Credits.

IIIrd Semester: MUC-5011-Veena elective –III [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-5012-Violin Elective –III [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-5013-Mridangam –III [Practical] 4 Credits; MUC-5014-Tala Ensembles –III [Practical] 2 Credits; MUC-5015-Hindusthani –III [Practical] 2 Credits.

M.Phil Music

Semester1: Paper-I : Research Methodology and Subject Methodology; Paper-II: Critical Study of Musical Works; Paper-III : Practical (Concert).

Semester 2: Paper-IV: Dissertation Viva; 2 Assignments, 1 Seminar.

Areas of Specialization

Kerala Music, South Indian Music, Acoustics, Composers, Tamil Music, Swathi Tirunal- The legendary Musician of Kerala.

Research

The Department occupies a prime position in the field of research in music. It has a well equipped library with a collection of more than 2500 books. This excellent facility of the library is even made use of the outside Research scholars.

Areas of Specialization

Lakshanakaras and their contributions, South Indian Music, Acoustics, Composers, Tamil Music, Raga system, Musical instruments, Music therapy, Lakshana Grandhas.

Co-Curricular activities

- Seminars/National seminars on current topics held annually in the Department.
- Study tour to places of musical importance outside Kerala.
- Monthly seminars by students on given topics and panel discussions were done.
- Monthly lecture demonstration by experts in Musicology and vocal concerts by eminent artists were arranged.
- Commemoration day of great Musical Luminaries were observed.
- Monthly concerts and quiz programmes by the students were conducted.
- Audio –Video hour for the students to enhance their talents.

Department of Hindi

Faculty

- Dr. Jayachandran. R, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr. C.S.Suchith, Assistant Professor

The Department of Hindi was established in the Kariavattom Campus of the University of Kerala in the year 1990. It was established with the aim of higher studies and advanced Research in Hindi Language and Literature and also for the purpose of extension of the Language. The Department is situated in the Golden Jubilee Block of the Kariavattom Campus. It has well furnished classrooms and well arranged Administrative section and well equipped Library and Reading room. The Seminar Hall of the Department can seat more than 100 audiences. Apart from the seminars, discussions and cultural programmes organized by the students the Open Defence viva-voce examination of Ph.D courses in Hindi of all the candidates coming under University of Kerala are conducted here in this department. With the aim of making Language teaching more effective and fast the Department established a 30 booth Language Laboratory with all modern amenities and equipments in the year 2001. This facility is open to all Language Departments of the University. The Language students of the School of Distance Education also use the facility of Language Laboratory for effective learning of Languages. The Department also encourage Post Doctoral Programmes in Hindi, the scholars of the department are the recipient of Dr.S.Radhakrishnan PDF and UGC's womenPDF from UGC, New Delhi.

M.A Hindi Language & Literature

Semester 1 : Hin 511: Ancient Poetry: Early And Riti Periods, Hin 512: Hindi Prose-Essay, Hin 513: History Of Hindi Language And History Of Hindi Literature Up to 1960, Hin 514: Grammatical Structure Of Hindi And Linguistics.

Semester 2: Hin 521: Ancient Poetry: Bhakti Period, Hin 522: Drama And One Act Play, Hin 523: Functional Hindi, Hin 524: Literary Criticism-Eastern And Western Literary Thoughts, Prosody And Poetics.

Semester 3: Hin 531: Modern Poetry Up to Prayogvaad, Hin 532: Novel And Short Story Hin 533: Indian Literature, Hin 534: History Of Hindi Literature Since 1960.

Semester 4: Hin 541: Modern Poetry Since Prayogvaad, Hin 542: Translation: Theory And Practice, Hin 543: Dissertation, Hin 504: Special Author Premchand-Elective.

Mphil Programme in Hindi Language & Literature

Semester 1: Hin 711: Research Methodology; Hin 712: Literary Trends In Hindi In The Post Independence Period; Hin 713: A) Hindi Movement And Hindi Literature Of South India With Special Reference To Kerala, B) Comparative Literature C) Teaching Of Hindi Language And Literature, D) Stylistics, E) Indian Literature-Bhakti Movement (One Of The Above Courses Is To Be Opted).

Semester 2: Hin721 Dissertation

Other courses

Elective courses offered for the pg programme of other Departments

Semester I -Hin 501: Beginners Hindi

Semester Ii – Hin 502: Spoken Hindi

Certificate Course In Communicative Hindi For Foreign Students: A Three Month Certificate Course That Targets The Development Of Speaking Skill Among The Foreign Students And Thus Paving A Worldwide Recognition For Our National Language. The Syllabus Includes The Basics Of Hindi Language As Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabulary Etc. At the end of the term a written and an oral examination to be held for marking their skill.

Department of German

Faculty

- Dr. Krishna Kumar R.S
- Louranthiose. P
- Dr. Sajan. K. Sebastian
- Geethanjali. E
- Arun Kumar. D.V

The Department of German was founded in the year 1961 through the joint initiative of the University of Kerala and the German Academic Exchange Service. With the exception of a period between 1991 and 1998 the German Academic Exchange Service provided guest teachers from Germany on contract basis to the Department till 2001. The Department used to be headed by these visiting teachers until 1982 when the Indian teachers took over as Head of Department. After 2001 the programme of visiting teachers has been discontinued due to the change of policy in Germany.

The Department of German, University of Kerala is a premier centre of German language learning in India. At present we are the only University Department of German in South India to offer the study of Germanistics at the Post Graduate and Doctoral level. Three permanent teachers of the Department retired during a period of three years starting from 2010. Though not known to the university community here due to lack of inter departmental rapport, this faculty of the Department of German were held in high esteem by the faculties of the subject in all the Indian universities. These vacancies have not been filled up yet and Guest Lecturers are conducting classes in the Department. The number of students in the postgraduate courses, when compared with other subjects in this university is obviously much less, but is equal, if not more, to any PG in German in other Indian universities. The Department started an academic quarterly Indo-German, re-named German Studies in India in 1977, coordinating the scholarly pursuit of all the teachers of Germanistics in India and abroad. Professors of Germanistics from various German universities pay visits to the department to interact with the students and teachers and conduct lectures that update our knowledge in this field. The department has taken care to acquire most modern electronic equipments to augment its language teaching. The library with its more than 15000 valuable books is the biggest of its kind in India.

M.A German

MA in German Language and Literature aims at a very high proficiency in the language in all its practical aspects, written and spoken. The master course is designed in such a way as to impart in-depth knowledge of the culture of Germany. German History and Literature form an integral part of the syllabus together with the opportunity for practical application of the language such as creative writing and translation. Translation provides the platform for a parallel understanding of our own and the target culture. Duration is 2 years (4 semesters). Eligibility is Diploma or Second Language in German with any Degree recognized by University of Kerala

Semester 1: GER511: Sprachgeschichte Teil I (3 Cr) GER512 : Kulturgeschichte Teil I (3 Cr) GER513: Sprache & Literatur I (4 Cr) GER514:Literaturgeschichte (2 Cr) GER515: Sprache und Literatur II (2 Cr)

Semester 2: GER521: Sprachgeschichte Teil II und Linguistik (3 Cr) GER522: Kulturgeschichte Teil II (3 Cr) GER523: Sprache & Literatur III (3 Cr) GER524 : Sprache und Literatur IV (3 Cr) GER525: Sprache und Literatur V (3 Cr)

Semester 3: GER531: Kulturgeschichte Teil III (2 Cr) GER532: Nachkriegsgeschichte I (2 Cr)

GER533: Modern Literary Science (4Cr) GER534: Sprache & Literatur VI (3 Cr) GER535: Sprache & Literatur VII (Cr2) GER536: Sprache und Literatur VIII (3 Cr)

Semester 4: GER541: Sprache & Literatur IX (3 Cr) GER542 : Sprache und Literatur X (2 Cr) GER543 :Methodik (2 Cr) GER544 : Sprache und Literatur XI (2 Cr) GER545: Nachkriegsgeschichte II (3 Cr) GER546 : MA Dissertation and Viva Voce (6 Cr)

Elective Courses

GER501: Introduction to Translatio(2Cr)GER502:Translation(2Cr) GER505: Elementary Grammar & Translation (4 Cr) GER506: Landeskunde (3 Cr) GER509: German for Communication (Cr3) GER510: History of Western Philosophy (3 Cr)

Diploma Course in German: Duration is 1 year. Eligibility is One year pass certificate course in German.

Certificate course in German: Duration is 1 year. Eligibility is Bachelors Degree

Research

After the inception of the department in the year 1961, MA course was started only in the year 1974. PhD. programme commenced in the year 1977, and the department has produced till date 14 doctorates. The initial emphasis of the doctoral works were purely on German literature, but with the advent of comparative literature as a subject and method the focus turned to comparative analysis of German literature in the backdrop of Malayalam literature and vice versa.

Areas of Research

- Research of Gunter Grass
- Literature of Reunification
- Women's Literature and Translation
- German Language

Department of Arabic

Faculty

- Dr. Thajudeen A.S., Asst. Prof. & Head
- Sri. Noushad V., Assistant Professor

The Department of Arabic, University of Kerala was established in 2001 with an objective to mould a young society, who have the extreme capability to handle Arabic and English languages simultaneously, which are very essential to cope with the challenges of the time. The courses in the department emphasize on professional, technical and commercial areas of translation along with literature. To attain this objective the department offers various courses like, Ph.D, M.Phil, M.A and Diploma in Arabic Translation, Certificate in Communicative Arabic. The department of Arabic has been approved by the governmental agencies like the Ministry of Home & the office of the Protector of Emigrants as their approved translation and attestation centre. The Department of Arabic has played an important role to give learners a sound understanding of Arabic language and literature. The learners would develop an understanding of Islamic literature of their choice in the proper historical perspective. A good knowledge of reading comprehension and writing skills are pre- requisite for the program. The program offers an opportunity to learners for higher studies in Arabic. Besides offering the core courses available in other universities, it includes themes in some of the emerging areas of Arabic that are expected to be extremely useful in the present scenario of economic liberalization and globalization. During the period department has organized nine international conferences and several national seminars.

M.A. Arabic Language & Literature

Semester 1: ARB 511 Grammar & Morphology - I, ARB 512 Qur'anic & Hadith Literature, ARB 513 Classical Arabic Literature, ARB 514 Linguistics, Rhetoric & Prosody

Semester 2: ARB 521 Grammar & Morphology - II, ARB 522 History of Islamic Civilization, ARB 523 Medieval Arabic Literature, ARB 524 Language Technology and Communication

Semester 3: ARB 531 Indo Arabic Literature, ARB 532 History of Modern Arab World, ARB 533 Modern Arabic Literature, ARB 534 Literary Criticism

Semester 4: ARB 541 Translation and Simultaneous Interpretation, ARB 542 Methodology of Teaching Arabic, ARB 543 Contemporary Arabic Literature, ARB 544 Dissertation & Viva-voce

Elective Courses: ARB 5011 Arabic for Travelers, ARB 5012 Islamic Literature in Arabic, ARB 5013 Arabic Literature in Kerala, ARB 5021 Commercial Arabic, ARB 5022 Modern Arabic Literature in Saudi Arabia, ARB 5023 Arabic Literature in Spain, ARB 5031 Research Methodology, ARB 5032 Drama, Biography and Fiction in Arabic, ARB

5033 Mahjar Literature, ARB 5041 Special Author: Naguib Mahfouz, ARB 5042 Arabic Journalism and Essay Writing, ARB 5043 Women's Writing in Arabic.

M.Phil Arabic

Semester 1: ARB 711 Research Methodology, ARB 712 Literary Theories, ARB 713 History of Modern & Contemporary Arabic Literature

Semester 2: ARB 721 Dissertation & Viva-voce

Research

Ph.D Arabic

Some focus areas of research

Arab Culture and History, Arabic Cinema, Arabic Criticism, Arabic Drama, Arabic Historiography, Arabic Language and Literature, Biographical Studies, Comparative Literature, Development of Arabic Literature in Kerala, Different Aspects of Arabic Language, Different Aspects of Arabic Literature, Feminism and Women Literature in Arabic, Indo Arab Literature, Lexical Studies, Modern Arabic Novels, Modern Arabic Poetry, New Trends in Arabic Literature, Quran and Hadith, Schools of Arabic Language & Literature.

Department of Communication & Journalism

Faculty:

- Dr. M. S. Harikumar, Assistant Professor & Head
- Dr. Subash Kuttan, Associate Professor
- P. V. Yaseen, Associate Professor
- Maggie J., Assistant Professor

The department was established in the year 1976, under the headship of Prof. Maxwell Fernandez. Admitted 25 students in the first batch, based on an entrance test. It was the first time that an entrance test was conducted to admit students to any course in the state. From the very first year of its inception, the Department had all the basic facilities to impart a meaningful training in mass communication. It also started subscribing to PTI news service. Under the visionary leadership of Prof. Maxwell Fernandez, a galaxy of senior media personalities also offered their service as visiting faculty.

The department offers **two year Masters Degree course in Communication and Journalism (MCJ)** and **Ph.D.** Majority of students who have passed out of this department are working with reputed media organizations in the country and abroad. The department publishes a Research Journal bi -annually namely “Communication and Media Studies: An Indian Research Journal”. The lab journals of the department- ***Univ voice (English) and Kalari (Malayalam)***- are also published both in print and online formats. The department has an exclusive You-Tube channel which broadcasts the documentaries produced by the students. In 2013 the department has secured the prestigious **Linnaeus- Palme international fellowship** instituted by the Higher Education Council of the Govt. of Sweden. Under this fellowship project, mutual academic collaboration with the department of Communication and Media, Lund University, Sweden has been running on its second phase in 2016-17.

Master of Communication and Journalism (MCJ)

Semester I: COJ 511: Introduction to Mass Communication, COJ 512 Reporting, COJ 513 News Management and Editing, COJ 514 Media Law and Ethics

Semester 2: COJ 521: Television News, COJ 522: Print Media: Design and Production, COJ 523 Advertising: Theory and Practice, COJ 524: Introduction to Film, COJ 525: Lab Journal production

Semester 3: COJ 531: Communication Theory and Application, COJ 532: Research Methods in Mass Communication, COJ533: Video Script writing and Production techniques

Semester 4: COJ 541: Public Relations and Corporate Communication, COJ 542: Cyber Journalism, COJ 543: Dissertation.

Elective Courses: COJ551: Malayalam Journalism, COJ 552 Media Management, COJ553: Writing for Science and Technology, COJ 554: Magazine Journalism, COJ 555: Public Communication Campaigns, COJ 556: Inter Cultural Communication, COJ 557: Radio Programme Production, COJ558: Development Communication, COJ559: Film Appreciation.

Research

- Communication Credibility Studies
- Media Criticism
- Media Uses and Gratifications
- Media History
- Advertising research
- New Media Effects.

Institute of English

Faculty

- Dr. B. S. Jamuna, Professor and Head, MA, MEd., PhD
- Dr. G. S. Jayasree, Professor, MA, MPhil, PhD
- Dr. B. Hariharan, Professor, MA, MPhil, PhD
- Dr. Meena T. Pillai, Professor, MA, PhD
- Dr. Suja Kurup P. L., Associate Professor, MA, MPhil, PhD
- Mr. Vishnu Narayanan, Assistant Professor, MA
- Dr. Lakshmi Sukumar, Assistant Professor, MA, PhD

The Institute of English was established in 1962 as a programme for improving existing standards of teaching of English in schools and colleges. Two one-year courses were started, one for the Diploma in English for School teachers and the other Diploma in English for third class post graduates to improve their qualification. The M.A. course in English Language and Literature was started in 1964 and in 1965 a part-time M.A. English evening course was started. In 1972, the evening course was discontinued and in 1973 the Diploma Course in the Teaching of English was also discontinued. In 1982, the PG Diploma in English for Communication was started as an evening course. The full-time regular M.A. course with greater facilities for research continued. With the introduction of the M.Phil course in 1978, the Institute became the nerve centre of research in English Language and Literature in Kerala. The Institute is now UGC-SAP funded and is receiving support for its second phase. The Institute has five centres namely Centre for English Language Teaching, Centre for Australian Studies, UGC Area Study Centre for Canadian Studies, Centre for Cultural Studies and Centre for Women's Studies.

MA English Language and Literature (CSS: 4 Semesters)

I Semester: ENG 511: Chaucer to the Augustan Age (4 Credits); ENG 512: Shakespeare (4 Credits); ENG 513: Romantics and Victorians (4 Credits).

II Semester: ENG 521: The Twentieth Century (4 Credits); ENG 522: American Literature (4 Credits); ENG 523: Literary Theory I (4 Credits).

III Semester: ENG 531: Indian Writing in English (4 Credits); ENG 532: Contemporary Literatures in English (4 Credits); ENG 533: Literary Theory II (4 Credits).

IV Semester: ENG 541: Linguistics (3 Credits); ENG 542: English Language Teaching (3 Credits); ENG 543: Cultural Studies (3 Credits); ENG 544: Keralam: History, Culture, Literature (3 Credits).

Elective Courses:

I Semester: ENG 506: Literature and Ecology (2 Credits); ENG 5021: Introduction to Gender Studies (2 Credits).

II Semester: ENG 508: Dalit Writing (2 Credits); ENG 5022: Introduction to Canadian Studies (2 Credits); ENG 502: Caste, Gender and Sexuality (2 Credits).

M.Phil English Language and Literature

I Semester: Research Methodology (4 Credits); Theorizing Literature (4 Credits); Cultural Studies (4 Credits).

II Semester: Dissertation

Research

Research Areas: Indian, British, American, European, Canadian, South Asian, Japanese and Chinese, Australian, African and Caribbean Literatures, ELT and Linguistics, Popular Culture: Film and Theatre Studies, Cultural Studies: Gender Studies, Public Spaces in Kerala.

PGDEC: Post Graduate Diploma in English for Communication (8 months): Written English; Spoken English

Department of Russian

Faculty

- Dr. Krishnakumar R.S

Contract Lectures

- Dr. K. Govindan Nair
- Dr. Narendran. V.
- Dr. Anilkumar. S
- R. Sreenivasan
- Shyla. S.

The department of Russian was formally established in 1968. To start with, it offered a Post Graduate Certificate course in Russian and gradually a diploma course and part-time M.A course in Russian. In addition to a Research programme leading to the Ph.D degree in Russian language and literature. It has already started full-time M.A (Credit & Semester System) and M.Phil (Full time). Russian teachers from Soviet Union were regularly deputed by the USSR Govt. upto 1990. The University Department of Russian, University of Kerala, is one of the four centres in Russian, enjoying the Indo-Russian cultural exchange programme between the Pushkin Institute of Russian Language, Moscow. The University Department of Russian is imparting training to various courses in Russian language and literature.

- Certificate course in Russian
- Diploma course in Russian
- Integrated diploma course in Russian
- MA(Credit & Semester System)
- MA(Part-time 3 year course)

Following are the Research degrees offered by the The University Department of Russian.

- MPhil. Degree in Russian
- Ph.D in Russian
- Post-doctoral Research in Russian

A research journal entitled 'Journal of Russian Studies' is being published from the Dept. since 1979. Now it has been christened as 'Journal of Russian Studies in India: Language, Literature and Culture in Comparison' and already published nine volumes of the journal from the year 2004 to 2014 and published articles on Russian language and literature contributed by teachers and Research Scholars from various Universities, colleges and higher secondary schools.

The Department of Russian Russian library has over 15558 books. It has been considered as one of the greatest Russian libraries in India.

M. A. Russian language and literature

Dept.of Russian conducts full time M.A, M.A (part-time 3 year course) and M.A (Credit and Semester System). Research papers are also included in the syllabi. Method of teaching Russian as a foreign language is the attraction of all the 3 courses of MA language and literature in Russian.

Eligibility is graduate degreee recognised by the Universityof Kerala with Russian as second language of the University of Kerala or Diploma in Russian of the University of Kerala or integrated Diploma in Russian of the University of Kerala or equivalent qualification in Russian recognised by the University of Kerala.

M.Phil Degree Course in Russian

Duration is 1 year. Eligibility is MA Degree in Russian of the University of Kerala and equivalant qualifications recognised by University of Kerala.

Research

The Department of Russian has post- graduate courses like MA (full-time two year course; MA part-time three year course; MA Credit and Semester System; one year full time MPhil. course; full-time and parttime PhD. degree programmes and post doctoral programme in Russian Language and Literature. All these courses give full fledged research orientation and the students are trained to write research articles, Disserta- tions and Theses on Russian Language and Literature mainly Comparative Literature.

Department of Sanskrit

Faculty

- Dr.C.A.Shaila, Associate Professor & Head
- Dr. C. N. Vijayakumari, Assistant Professor
- Sri.Jayasankar G., Lecturer
- Smt. Gayathree Devi L., Lecturer
- Dr. T. Devarajan, Professor Emeritus (Retd.)
- Dr. V. Sisupala Panicker, Professor Emeritus (Retd.)

The Department of Sanskrit started functioning in 1963 under the headship of Dr.A.G.KrishnaWarrier, one of the famous Indologists of that time. The Department aimed at, from its inception the promotion of higher studies and research in the different branches of Sanskrit learning. It has achieved growth and Development during the last five decades. At first, facilities for research leading to Ph.D. Degree were provided. Later in 1975, M.Phil course in Sanskrit was started. In 1984, the Department became a full-fledged one with the introduction of M.A Degree course. Research and publications were given importance along with teaching. The faculty members have contributed immensely to the Discipline through their books and research articles. They have been presenting papers in several National and International forums, Conferences/Workshops. The Department has also organized several International and National level seminars, refresher courses and workshops for the propagation of Sanskrit knowledge. Spoken Sanskrit classes were arranged for the benefit of the public as part of the extension work. Major projects were also undertaken by the Department with the financial assistance of the UGC & State Planning Board. The Department has produced 150 Ph.D.s and 259M.Phil Degrees so far. A good number of the theses have been published. Presently the Department offers inter-disciplinary Elective courses to Departments like Hindi, Malayalam, History, Archaeology, Psychology and Philosophy. Dr. A.G Krishnawarier, Dr. S. VenkitaSubramoniaIyer, Dr.E.EswaranNampootiri, Dr. N.P. Unni, Dr.R.Karunakaran, Dr K.Vijayan, Dr. P. Syamala Devi, Dr.P.K.Thankamoni, Dr. K. Maheswaran Nair, Dr. T. Devarajan and Dr. V. Sisupala Panicker were eminent teachers of this Department.

The Department regularly observes the Sankara Jayanti, Kalidasa Jayanti, Vyasa Jayanti, Sanskrit Day, Sanskrit week, International Yoga Day, Geetha Jayanti, Ramayana month and many more similar days related to Sanskrit and culture. Along with this, the department also observes many national and international days of importance with the wholehearted cooperation of other disciplines.

M.A. Sanskrit Language & Literature

Semester 1: SKT511: Texts of Early period (4 Cr), SKT512: History of Vedic, Classical and Kerala Sanskrit Literature (4 Cr), SKT513: Grammar I (4 Cr), SKT514: Indian Logic I (4 Cr).

Semester 2: SKT521: History of Sanskrit Language (4 Cr), SKT522: Grammar II (4 Cr), SKT523: Indian Logic II (4 Cr), SKT524: Advaita Vedanta I (4 Cr)

Semester 3: SKT531: Literary Criticism I (4 Cr), SKT532: Grammar III (4 Cr), SKT533: Literary Criticism II (4 Cr), SKT534: Advaita Vedanta II (4 Cr)

Semester 4: SKT541: Poetry, Drama and Translation (4 Cr), SKT542: Literary Criticism III (4 Cr), SKT543: Dvaita and Visistadvaita (4 Cr), SKT544: Dissertation (4 Cr)

Elective Courses: SKT 501: Elementary Sanskrit – I (4 Cr), SKT 502: Elementary Sanskrit – II (4 Cr), SKT 503: Indian Aesthetic Theories (4 Cr), SKT504: Natyasastra and Rasa theory (4 Cr), SKT 505: Basic Sanskrit for beginners (4 Cr), SKT 506: Sanskrit for Communication (4 Cr), SKT 507: Indian Philosophy (4 Cr), SKT 508: Human resource development through Sanskrit (4 Cr), SKT 509: Samskratapraivesah (4 Cr), SKT 5010: Alankarasastra (4 Cr), SKT 5011: Modern Sanskrit Literature (4 Cr), SKT 5012: Philosophy of Upanisads (4 Cr), SKT 5013: An Introduction to Indian Logic (4 Cr), SKT 5014: Science in Sanskrit (4 Cr), SKT 5015: Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, ChattambiSwamikal and Sri Narayana Guru (4 Cr)

Master of Philosophy in Sanskrit

Semester 1: SKT 711: Paper I- Research Methodology (4Cr), SKT 712: Paper II – Manuscriptology and Technical Literature in Sanskrit (4 Cr), SKT 713: Paper III - Poetics, Indian Philosophy and Translation (4Cr)

Semester 2: SKT 721: Dissertation & Viva-voce (20 Cr) Each student should prepare and present in bound volume a dissertation of 100 to 150 pages on a topic selected by the student and the supervising teacher. The thesis should be typed as per research methodology. Project presentation, Project seminar, Project Viva and a comprehensive Viva will be the part of dissertation.

Research

Areas of research

Sanskrit Language and Literature, Sanskrit Grammar, Sanskrit logic, Poetics, Drama and Dramaturgy, Vedanta, Indian Philosophy Astika and Nastika, Classical Literature, Astrology, Technical Literature, Manuscriptology, Comparative literature, Indological Research, Sanskrit Linguistics.

Department of Linguistics

Faculty

- Dr. S.Kunjamma , Associate Professor & Head
- Dr.Rose Mary. A, Associate Professor
- Dr. S. A.Shanavas, Associate Professor
- Dr.Darwin. L, Assistant Professor
- Dr.S. Prema, Assistant Professor
- Mr. Sakthi Vel. S, Contract Lecturer

The Department Of Linguistics in the University of Kerala is the only one of its kind in the Kerala State. Established in 1963, it is charged with the responsibility of promoting research at an advanced level into all aspects of linguistics in general and of the Malayalam language in particular. The output of the Department in terms of the academic qualifications, distinctions and publications of the faculty, quality and number of theses (at the Ph.D., M.Phil. and M.A levels), produced, research projects taken up and successfully completed, courses run, infrastructure of laboratory and library facilities available, programmes undertaken for faculty improvement and spread of the discipline have won due recognition in academic circles. The Department runs M.A. degree course (Linguistics), M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes recognised by the University Grants Commission for their faculty improvement programme, two laboratories (Phonetic Laboratory and the Language Technology Laboratory) and a reference-cum-lending library. The Department had done a pioneering expedition, an elaborate linguistic survey of Kerala through a decade long exploratory research. The Dialect Survey of Malayalam encompassing the Nair and Ezhava/Thiyya dialects of the state of Kerala as the first of its kind in India. Based on this internationally acclaimed study, the Malayalam dialect Atlas was developed. The Atlas depicts the Isoglosses of Kerala into many fundamental detailing.

M.A. Linguistics

M.A. Linguistics is conducted under credit and semester system. This course introduces the basic concepts of Linguistics and Applied linguistics such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and other branches of linguistics. Candidates who obtained their B.A./B.Sc./B.Com degree with 50% marks in part III optional main subject, including subsidiaries and appeared the common entrance examination (in any subject) conducted by the University of Kerala are eligible to apply for the M.A. Linguistics course (SC/ST candidates need only minimum).

Semester 1: LIN 511: Phonetics, LIN 512: Phonology, LIN 513: Morphology.

Semester 2: LIN 521: Dialectology And Bilingualism, LIN 522: Syntactic Theories; LIN 523: Sociolinguistics.

Semester 3: LIN 531: Generative Syntax, LIN 532: Historical Linguistics; LIN 533: Semantics

Semester 4: LIN 541: Historical Grammar Of Malayalam, LIN 542: Comparative Dravidian

Elective Courses: LIN 501: General Linguistics, LIN 503: Tribal Studies LIN 504: Language and Communication , LIN 505: Techniques Of Translation, LIN 506 Language Teaching Methods, LIN 5016: Computational Linguistics, LIN 5021: Defects Of Speech and Hearing, LIN 5023: Structure of Modern Malayalam.

M.Phil. Linguistics

This programme aims to acquaint the student with the history of linguistics and the theories of linguistics. In addition, it introduces the relationship between language and society and the methodology of research.

Semester 1: Research Methodology & History of Linguistics; Linguistic Theory; Optional (any one of the following): (Transformational Grammar, Sociolinguistics, Comparative Dravidian, Theory & Practice of Translation, Lexicography, Language Teaching Techniques, Stylistics

Semester 2: Dissertation and Viva Voce.

Inter Disciplinary M.Phil Programme in Computational Linguistics

This programme is intended to be a basic introduction to the major areas of Computational linguistics. Formal and implementation details are eschewed to the extent possible.

Semester I: LIN 711: Research Methodology & Programming Theories; Lin 712: Linguistic Theories

Elective Papers: Lin 701: Optional; Natural Language: Understanding And Processing; Current Trends In Computational Linguistics

Semester II: LIN 721 Dissertation and Viva Voce.

Research

Ph.D. Linguistics & Computational Linguistics.

The department has a strong Ph.D. programme with faculty to do research in most aspects of theoretical and applied linguistics. M.Phil. degree in Linguistics is given due weight age if the candidate proceeds with the Ph.D. programme. In addition to this, the department admits language teachers from colleges as M.Phil. or Ph.D. candidates under the faculty improvement programme of the UGC.

Promotes advanced research in all areas of Linguistics, all languages in general and Malayalam language in particular. Areas of Research Historical & Comparative linguistics Socio linguistics Translation studies Discourse Analysis and Stylistics Forensic Linguistics, Language Technology, Instrumental phonetics ,Language laboratory techniques, Computational Linguistics, Neuro Linguistics, Clinical Linguistics,

Psycholinguistics, Regional, Social and Tribal Dialects, Computational Linguistics, Language and Media, Documentation Linguistics and Diaspora Studies.

Facilities

- Well equipped Phonetic Laboratory
- Well equipped Language Technology Laboratory
- Smart class room
- **Computerised Library:** The total number of books in the library is well over 9500. The library has more than 600 M.A dissertations, 400 term papers 120 M.Phil. Dissertations and 90 Ph.D. theses dealing with different aspects of linguistic theory and its application prepared by the students of this department.

Short term Course in Functional Malayalam

Department of Tamil

Faculty

- Dr. T. Vijayalakshmi, Asst.Prof. & Head
- Dr.P.Jeyakrishnan., Assistant Professor
- Dr. Hepsy Rose Mary .A., Assistant Professor
- Dr.Percilla.A., Assistant Professor

The Department which was started as a chair for an honorary professorship of Tamil in the year 1944 in the Then Travancore University with the munificent donation of rupees one lakh and one by Dr. R.M. Azhakappa Chettiyar One of the great philanthropists of Tamil Nadu grew and became the Department of Tamil in the University of Kerala during the stewardship of Prof. V.I. Subramanian (1954- 1966) due to his vision and dynamic leadership. Late Prof. M. Raghava Iyengar (1945- 1951) and late Prof. S. Vaiyapuripillai (1951- 1954) the two great luminaries of Tamil Scholarship adorned the chair earlier Prof. S.V. Subramanian (1966- 1974) and late Prof. Elayaperumal (1974- 1984) continued the works of their predecessors vigorously. Subsequently during the stewardship of Prof.K.Subramoney (1984 -), Dr.L.Gloria Sundramathy (1990 – 1994). Prof.K.Nachimuthu (1994 – 1995, 1998 - 2007) Dr.C.Subramania Pillai (1995 – 1998, 2007), Prof.Doctor P.Doctor Nazeemdeen (2007 – 2008) maintained the traditions set by its predecessors and registered various developments.

M.A. Tamil Language and Literature

Semester 1: TAM 511: Modern Literature, TAM 512 : Modern Literary Theories and Literary Criticism , TAM 513 : History of Tamil Literature ,Tamilnadu & its Culture , TAM 514 : Human Values for excellence in Tamil Literature

Semester 2: TAM 521 : Medieval and Bhakthi Literature, , TAM 522 : Prosody and Poetics, TAM 523 : Tolkappiyam – Ezhuthu, TAM 501: Tamil Language and Literature - An Introductory Course

Semester 3: TAM 531 : The study of Tamil Epics, TAM 532 : Akam Puram theories of Tolkappiyam, TAM 533 : Tolkappiyam – col, Tam 534 : Comparative Literature and Translation

Semester 4: TAM 541 : Ancient Literature, TAM 542 : System of Indian Philosophy with Special reference to Tamil TAM 543 : Linguistics, Comparative Dravidian and History of Tamil Language , TAM 503 : Tamil Journalism and Mass Communication

Internal Electives 2. TAM 503 : Tamil Journalism and Mass Communication **Unit : 1** History of Indian Journalism; **Unit : 2** The Role of National movements and other movements; **Unit : 3** Journalistic writing-varieties-Use of the language- Translation methods.,**Unit : 5** The advent of the Electronic Media,**Unit : 4** History of Tamil journalism Early period-pioneers-G Subramania Iyer-

M.Phil. Tamil

Semester 1: Research Methodology; Literary Theories; Grammatical Theories.

Semester 2: Dissertation & Viva Voce

Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library

Faculty

- Dr. Sainaba.M
- Dr.Rejani.R.S

Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library is an academic department of the University of Kerala. It has a history of about a century, and now done substantial work in the field of Indological studies. It has come in to existence out of Royal interest. The Kings of Travancore, as a ruler, was valorous as well as lovers of art and literature. H.H.Sri. Moolam Thirunal was mainly responsible for the spread of Oriental literature throughout the world. It was he who instituted the department for the publication of Oriental manuscripts which in due course grew in to the present institution. Situated at the beautiful scenario of Kariavattom campus, the Department is symbolically the converging point of Eastern and Western architecture . The building became a reality, due to the timely efforts of former Central Minister, Dr.S.Karan Singh. His dreams came true in 1982, when the department was officially inaugurated at Kariavattom.

Our Treasured Possessions

- This institution is considered to be the first largest Manuscript Library of our country having more than 65,000 Manuscripts.
- Majority of the Manuscripts are in the form of palm leaf.
- Our collection is unique for their vastness in number, variety of subjects, scripts, language and writing materials.
- Philosophy, Mimamsa, Nyaya, Mantra, Tantra, Astronomy, Vedas, Upanishat, Ayurvedic Medicine, Jyothisha, Shilpa, Srauta, Music, Smritis and various forms of literature like Kavya, Nataka, Ithihasa, Puranas, Attakkatha, Tullal and Folklores are found in our collection.
- The languages include Sanskrit, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi, Oriya, Burmese, Bengali, Indonesian etc.
- The scripts found in the Manuscripts vary from Grantha, Nandinagari, Vattezhuttu, Kolezhuttu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Devanagari, Burmese, Bengali and Marathi so on.

MPhil Manuscriptology

Semester 1: Research Methodology; Textual Criticism; Writing and writing material.

Semester 2: Project & Dissertation

MA Electives only

Semester 1 : MSS 501- Brahmi script, MSS 502- Grantha Script

Semester 2 : MSS 508- Vattezhuthu Script

Profile of School of Distance Education

Faculty

Associate Prof. & Director (i/c)

Dr. Zeenath K. S. (Mathematics)

Professors

Dr. P. P. Ajayakumar (English)

Dr. Asha V. (Sociology)

Associate Professors

Dr. A. M. Unnikrishnan (Mal.)

Assistant Professors

Dr. S. R. Sheeja (Economics)

Dr. S. Ajitha (Public Admn.)

Dr. Lal C. A. (English)

Dr. S. Nazeeb (Malayalam)

Dr. Mushtaq Ahammed (Commerce)

Dr. K. S. Suresh Kumar (Commerce)

Dr. Balu B. (Commerce)

Dr. R. Vasanthagopal (Commerce)

Dr. Indu K. V. (Hindi)

Dr. Deepak K. R. (Hindi)

Dr. Rajan T. K. (Hindi)

Dr. Rose Mary George (Pol. Science)

Dr. Suja S. (Malayalam)

Dr. S. Venu Mohan (History)

Dr. Shaji A (History)

Distance Education Programmes

Humanities, Science and Commerce Programmes: MA: Economics, History, Political Science, Public Administration, Sociology; M.Com: Commerce; M. Sc: Mathematics; BA: Economics, History, Mathematics, Political Science, Sociology; B.Com: B.Com, co-operation **Language and Literature Programmes:** MA: English, Hindi, Malayalam; BA: English, Malayalam **Library Science Programmes:** Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLISc). Master of Library and Information Science (BLISc) **IT Programmes:** M.Sc.: Computer Science; B.Sc.: Computer Science; BCA; B.Com with Computer Applications

Services of Dr P Mohanachandran Nair in compiling Dept Profiles is acknowledged.

Part C: Rules and Regulations

- **About Credit & Semester System**
 - **CSS Regulations (2017)**
 - **Fee Schedule**
- **Anti-Ragging Regulations by UGC (2009)**
 - **Anti-Plagiarism Policy (2017)**

C1. Credit and Semester System¹

Students would benefit by understanding the philosophy and practice of credit and semester system. The following sections discuss the four major aspects of the Credit and Semester systems, which are:

- *Semesterisation*
- *Choice-based credit system*
- *Continuous assessment*
- *Grading*

The Concept of semester: What should be the ideal length of an academic term ? 3 years ? 2 years ? 1 Year? 6 months ? 4 months ? ... All the above models have been used/are in use in various Universities, year system being the rarest internationally. In Kerala, even 3-year term was in use once, for the BA/BSc Honours programme, a few decades back. The semester system has been in use for B.Tech courses since late 1970s and trimester was also tried out in Kerala Agricultural University for some time. Almost all PG programmes in various Universities in Kerala have been running on semester system since 2002.

The examination at the end of the BA/BSc Honours programme supposedly covered all that was transacted in the 3 years of the degree programme. One can imagine what a demand on memory recall would such a 3-year final examination have created. Examination questions in such an examination (3-hour exam) could not have achieved a comprehensive coverage of topics studied. A year system best suits the administration of examinations. This is because the work force and work-load of the University administrative set-up have, for many decades, been tuned to the year system. However, shorter terms seem to be more suited academically, as (i) shorter terms will have relatively less demand for memory recall (ii) questions can cover topics more comprehensively (iii) it is easier to ensure cohesive learning experience and academic momentum for shorter terms. This requires a careful transformation in teaching and learning practices.

Choice & Credit: Our traditional degree programmes are reminiscent of a served lunch, or the traditional *sadya*. Irrespective of the need and taste, the same food is served for all. The logistics of administering the lunch is simple. The new choice based system is like a *buffet lunch*, where students choose the ‘papers’ of their choice, within certain broad restrictions. In a choice-based credit system, we divide the papers into **core** and **elective** groups and ask students to choose, say, 60% of their papers from core group and the rest from electives². The electives could come from other Departments also. This ensures inter-disciplinary teaching and learning. For instance, in an ideal situation, a

¹ Article contributed by Prof Achuthsankar S. Nair

² In fact, there is an argument that all papers are electives, and there should be choice for core papers also.

student specialising in mathematics can opt to learn a paper in Sanskrit, or Ethics or Introduction to Life Sciences, if she so desires. A horizontal integration of learning experience across disciplines will thus become possible. This suits the changing knowledge scenario. Today, no chemistry student can ignore mathematics and computer science, no computer science student can ignore linguistics; no biology student can ignore ethics.

In “credit” system, “papers” are referred to as “**courses**” and BA/MSc/MA “courses” will be referred to as “**programmes**”. One of the major features of the credit system is that not every paper (course) is treated equal. While designing syllabus, courses can have weightages defined. These weightages are called **credits**. A paper/course which has *4 contact hours per week per semester* is taken as a full paper/course and is considered as having a weightage of 4, or as a 4-credit course. A paper with 2-credits is like a half paper. An example is a seminar. Dissertation Projects typically carry higher credits. Instead of adding all marks directly, they are meaningfully multiplied by their weightages (ie, credits) to arrive at the aggregate. This is indirectly equivalent to giving more marks for more important papers or for activities such as dissertation projects.

In the credit system, instead of specifying number of papers/courses, only the total credits to be earned is specified. If a 6-semester UG programme specifies credit requirement as 120 credits, it means that at an average 20 credits need to be earned each semester, which can be earned in different ways such as: (i) five *4-credit courses* (five full papers) or (ii) four *4-credit courses* and two *2-credit courses* (four full papers and 2 half papers) or (iii) five *3-credit courses* and one *2-credit course*.

In an age where student mobility is on the increase, this system will ensure that our academic programmes are understood well by other educational institutions and students find it easy to transfer their credits across institutions.

Continuous/Internal Assessment: In the year system, assessment of students is through end-of-the year university examinations. Even though class tests are practiced, as they do not form part of formal assessment. A continuous assessment in semester system (also known as internal assessment/formative assessment) is spread throughout the duration of the course and is done by the teacher teaching the course through various means including written tests, MCQ (multiple choice question)–based quizzes, mini projects, presentations, group activities, field visits etc. The most important aspect of continuous assessment is that continuous feedback on teaching and learning are available to the teachers /students which are crucial in readjusting the teaching and learning accordingly.

By its very nature, continuous assessment can afford unstructured assessment tasks spread across a span of time and also reaching out of the classrooms, like case studies, projects, field visits etc. Typical end-semester assessment attempts to measure direct and

indirect cognitive achievement alone. Continuous assessment makes it feasible to measure non-cognitive outcomes also. This implies taking into account the specific conditions of the class room and also the teaching style of the teacher and learning style of the students and hence is feasible only if conducted by the teacher concerned. Indeed, for the same reasons, there is strong case that all assessment must be made by concerned teachers – *those who teach must mark. Teaching, learning and evaluation are inseparably linked.*

Continuous assessment is often discussed in the backdrop of (i) victimisation of students by some teachers and (ii) generous granting of marks in profit-motivated institutions. A very transparent and somewhat structured assessment system (structured to the extent that it does not kill the creativity in assessment envisaged in continuous assessment) will address the victimisation possibility which must be seen as one-off incidences, anyway. Transparency can be achieved by publishing assignment questions and grading policies in advance. There should also be clear grievance redressal system in place. When assignments are given, there must be clear guidelines as to how to earn each grade. See for example the assignment guideline below:

This assignment is aimed at giving the students an opportunity to practice some activities that will enable them to acquire knowledge/statistics related to some topics covered in the syllabus. The starred questions may require self-study of topics not covered in the course. Dead-line: 3PM, Friday of the 16th week of the semester (if holiday, then the subsequent working day). Delayed submission will attract 5% less marks/day. Any request for delayed submission will be entertained only if the work completed as on the deadline is submitted. Grading would be as follows:

A: Evidence of exceptionally keen involvement and successful completion of all tasks.

B: Evidence of keen involvement and attempt to solve at least some of the starred tasks and successful completion of other tasks.

C: Successful completion of all tasks except starred ones

D: Partial/Satisfactory completion of all tasks except starred ones

F: Unsatisfactory

Grading

Let us now look at the scientific outlook regarding assessment: the basic premise is that **measurement of educational outcomes is subjective**. The subjectivity arises from many sources such as (even the so-called objective type test (MCQs) is subjective in many of these aspects):

- the subjective choice of questions in examinations
- the subjective assignments of weightage to questions
- the subjective interpretation of marking schemes by examiners
- the human element in making assessment

It is also to be noted that it is impossible for any education system to ensure that the students who are subjected to a 'standard assessment' also have a standard educational experience. The wide variations such as the following are well-known:

- the varied learning experiences of students
- the varied teaching style of teachers
- the varied linguistic skill of students
- the varied socio-economic background of students

Cartoon

Due to long standing history of assigning numerical scores during evaluation of answer scripts, sometimes marks are taken too seriously as an indication of the exact measurement of the students' achievement. How else can we fail a student who scores 39 and pass one who gets 41? In most cases, a revaluation by the same examiner might result in 39 becoming 42 or 41 becoming 37. This is not a fault of the examiner, it is the natural subjectivity of assessment coming to fore. Harper & Harper (1990) quotes many studies in India regarding unreliability of examination marks. (i) 90 photocopies of the same history answer books were awarded marks ranging from 22% to 76% marks by 90 experienced examiners (ii) A mathematics examiner remarked 50 scripts after 6 months (iii) On an average (in 4000 scripts covering subjects Hindi, Biology, History and Mathematics), 34% of the scripts were awarded a different class or division when they were marked again (happily, the researchers report that Indian examiners are slightly more reliable than those of many other countries, including USA, England and France). (iv) When 100 students in HSLC exam in Assam were administered two equivalent versions of the same question paper (traditional style), only 36% of the students were awarded the same class or division. Even in a multiple-choice examination, 10% showed different classification. Harper and Harper quotes the 1948-50 Education Commission chaired by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, which describes the traditional type of examination as *invalid ... inadequate ... subjective and therefore not reliable*. The casualty list of traditional examinations is an interesting one. It includes Einstein (in high school mathematics), Gregor Mendel (twice in Biology), Oliver Goldsmith, Walter Scott, Issac Newton, and James Watt ... Back home, we have the great example of Mathematician Sreenivasa Ramanujan, to whom Madras University awarded 85/150 marks for Mathematics!

Due to such invalid ... *inadequate ... subjective* nature of examinations, the ranking system is also unscientific. How can one say that a student with 78.1% aggregate is above 77.98%; if the figures quoted by Harper and Harper are considered?

If we accept the premise that **educational measurement is subjective**, then conscious steps are required to prevent disadvantage to the student community. The focus thus falls on reducing (not removing) this subjectivity. One way of reducing the subjectivity is to consider an alternative to marks such as 3, 5, 10 etc. 10 marks for a question is

actually a 20-point scale of differentiation if we consider aware of $\frac{1}{2}$ marks too. It would be fairer to classify students into 5 or 10 categories rather than 20 or 40 categories. Grading only does a coarse level of categorisation and hence is a *lesser evil* (recall that no system can claim perfection in assessment). As an example, a 5-letter grade scale for evaluating any answer etc can be:

- A- Wow ! Outstanding Display of Knowledge/Understanding/Application
- B- Very Good, but not extraordinary
- C- Good
- D- Fair/Satisfactory
- E- Poor/Unsatisfactory

Teacher's mental scales can always remain as above (of course, read along with specific guidelines as provided in Evaluation Schemes) whether teacher is grading a short answer question or a long essay or a proof of a theorem. This is the reason why letter grades and numerals are not equivalent. (Putting a zero which would mean "completely wrong" and putting E which would only mean "Poor/ Unsatisfactory").

PG Programmes in University Depts. use 10-point scale recommend by UGC as follows

Grade	Grade Point
O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above average)	6
C (Average)	5
D (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
Ab (Absent)	0

The 9 point grading scale for course, semester and programme grading

Combining grades of different courses/papers into that of a overall grade of a semester and then further combining the semester grades into that of a programme over-all grade:

In the Semester Report, the grade points corresponding to the letter grades for each course is multiplied by the course credits (which represent the weightage of the course) and total is calculated. This divided by the total number of credits earned in that semester gives the *Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)*.

Course/Paper	Grade	Grade Points	Credits	Contribution to Sem Aggregate
Malayalam	A	8	3	24
English	B	6	3	18
Maths	C	5	4	20
Physics	A	8	4	32
Chemistry	A	8	4	32
Total		35	18	126
SGPA= 126/35=3.6				

In the Programme Report, the grade point corresponding to the letter grades for each semester is multiplied by the total course credits of that semester and total is calculated. This, divided by the total number of credits earned in the whole programme, gives the *Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)*. The difference here is that a 7-letter grade scale is used for grading the overall programme performance.

Semester	Grade	Grade Points	Credits	Contribution to Programme Aggregate
I	A+	9	18	162
II	B	6	20	120
III	C	5	21	105
IV	A+	9	18	162
Total		29	77	549

$$CGPA = 549/29=18.93$$

A Programme Report

C2. CSS PG Regulations

Approved by the Academic Council on 15 April 2017

It is highly recommended that all PG students study this regulation in detail. These regulations contain answers to many questions that may arise in your mind during the progress of the PG Programmes. It also helps you to design your learning and choices. The foot notes given are not part of regulation, but only additional explanations.

<i>Chapter</i>
1. SCOPE, EFFECT AND DEFINITIONS 1.1 Scope & Effect 1.2 Definitions
2. ACADEMIC COORDINATION & ADMINISTRATION 2.1 CSS Academic Committee (CSSAC) 2.1.1 Standing Committee on CSSAC 2.1.2 Sub-Committee on Student Grievance Redressal (SGR) 2.1.3 Sub-Committee on Admissions 2.2 Role of Department Council (DC) 2.3 Faculty Advisors 2.4 Faculty Coordinators
3. ADMISSION TO PG PROGRAMMES 3.1 Eligibility 3.2 Notification of Admissions 3.3 Applications 3.4 Entrance Examination 3.4.1 Entrance Examination as mandatory entry requirement 3.4.2 Nature of Entrance Examinations 3.4.3 Conduct of Entrance Examinations 3.4.4 Marketing of Entrance Examinations 3.4.5 Negative Marks 3.4.6 Re-Valuation 3.5 Rank List 3.6 Bonus marks for NSS/NCC 3.7 Seats and Reservations 3.8 Super-numerary Seats 3.9 Admission and Fees
4. CREDIT & SEMESTER SYSTEM 4.1 The CSS Framework 4.2 Core Courses 4.3 Elective courses 4.4 Add-on and Additional Skill Acquisition Courses 4.5 Audit courses 4.6 Negotiated Courses 4.7 Non-Taught Courses 4.8 Credits 4.9 Course Credits 4.10 Promotion of Inter Disciplinary 4.11 Programme Credits 4.11.1 Four-Semester Programmes 4.11.2 Two-Semester Programmes 4.12 Duration of PG Programmes 4.13 Special Provision for Gifted Students 4.14 CSS Handbook & Website
5. CURRICULUM DESIGN & DELIVERY 5.1 Course as a Stand-alone unit 5.2 Course Title and Code 5.3 Course Syllabus Outline

5.4 Programme Syllabus
5.5 Course Bulletin
5.6 Detailed Course Brochure
5.7 Academic Calendar
5.8 Induction Programme
5.9 Registration
5.10 Curriculum Transaction Strategies
5.11 Student feedback
5.12 Guiding of MTech Dissertation
6. ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION
6.1 Grading of Student Performance
6.2 Types of assessment
6.3 Continuous (in-sem assessment) for Taught Courses
6.3.1 Conduct of Assessment
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6.3.3 Articulating Grade Requirements & Late Submission Policies
6.3.4 Receipts for Assignments
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6.3.6 Plagiarism
6.3.7 Communicating Results & Addressing Grievance
6.4 End-semester assessment for taught courses
6.4.1 Nature of end-sem exam
6.4.2 Conduct of Exams for Even Semesters
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7. STUDENT PROGRESS & CERTIFICATION
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7.3 Absence from Assessment under Extenuating Circumstances
7.4 Repeating a course
7.5 Minimum Grades for Course, Semester and Programme
7.5.1 Minimum Grade for Successful Course Completion
7.5.2 Minimum Cumulative Grade and Scholastic Probation
7.5.3 Requirements for Successful Completion of the Programme
7.5.4 Supplementary Exams
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7.7 Late Submission and Resubmission of Dissertation
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7.9 Credit Transfer
7.10 Certification
7.10.1 Calculation of SGPA, Semester Grade
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7.12 Monitoring Student Progress and Grade Inflation
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Schedule II : PG programmes and sanctioned strength
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Chapter 1

Scope, Effect and Definitions

1.1 Scope & Effect: The Regulations framed herein shall apply to all regular post-graduate programmes including M.A, M.Sc, M.Com, M.Ed, M.S.W, M.B.A, M.T.A, M.Tech, L.L.M. and postgraduate diploma conducted by the Teaching Departments of the University of Kerala. These Regulations shall come into force from 2017 admission onwards.

1.2 Definition: In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

‘Act’ means “The Kerala University Act” (Act 17 of 1974) amended from time to time.

‘Assessment components’ mean any instrument of assessment used for continuous assessment, like test papers, assignments, term papers, group discussion, field work etc.

‘Academic Calendar’ means a calendar issued semester wise by the University specifying timelines of admission, classes, holidays, examinations, extra-curricular activities etc.

‘Annual Student Survey’ means a survey administered on all students admitted to a PG programme to understand their academic and social background and aspirations.

‘CSS Academic Committee’ means the Committee by that name constituted under these Regulations.

‘Core Course’ means a Course offered by a Dept. to the students in their PG programme, closely related to the subject of the PG programme.

‘Credit’ means numbers attached to each course which define their weightage in the whole programme.

‘Credit transfer’ means transfer of credits into and out of a programme as per provision of the credit transfer regulations of the University.

‘Cumulative grade point average’ means weighted average of grade points for all courses completed by a student up to any given semester, the weightage being done with respective credits.

Continuous Assessment’ means a type of assessment aimed at giving continuous feedback about teaching and learning to teachers and students respectively, done during the progress of a semester.

‘Course Brochure’ means a detailed brochure of each course that expands on the course outlines.

‘Department’ means Department of Teaching and Research as defined in Act and Statutes.

‘Department Council’ means council by that name in every department, constituted according to the statutes.

‘Elective Course’ means a course that is offered by a Dept. to students of PG programmes of any Dept., with choice, in areas that are closely or distantly related to the subject of the PG programme.

'End-Semester Assessment' means summative assessment of courses at the end of a semester.

'Extenuating Circumstances' means unavoidable personal challenges or circumstances which impact the ability of a student to complete, or attend tests, examinations etc. and are significantly disruptive matters outside the control of the student, such as personal accident, injury or illness of self or close family member or natural disasters, pregnancy related confinement etc.

'Faculty' means faculty as defined in Act and Statutes of the University.

'Foreign Student' means a student who is not an Indian national and does not include Non-resident Indians.

'Formal Communication' means any communication for which there is a proof of receipt, including signed paper receipts or electronic communication such as email or S.M.S to address/numbers provided by students in their application forms.

'Grade' means a letter indicating the level of achievement of learning objectives of a course

'Grade Point' means a numeric attached to every grade that serves to combine grades, when semester/programme performance is to be evaluated.

'Grade Point Average' means weighted average of grade points corresponding to grades obtained in a set of courses.

'Grade Sheet' means statement of courses completed, credits associated, grades awarded, grade point average and explanatory notes, issued in each semester.

'Induction Programme' means programme of normally 3 days duration aimed at introducing a newly admitted student to the University system, infrastructure and programme objectives, along with exposure to an array of learning habits appropriate in higher education.

'Negotiated Courses' mean elective courses tailor-made on request from students.

'Non-Taught Courses' mean core or elective courses which are not transacted through traditional lecturing, such as laboratory courses, seminars, projects, case studies, internship, field work etc.

'Programme' means a framework of different types of courses along with specification for requirements of different types of credits to be earned, for successful completion.

'Post Graduate Programme' means all regular programmes of post-graduate level including M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.Ed., MSW., M.B.A., M.T.A., M.Tech, L.L.M. and postgraduate diploma, conducted by the Teaching Departments of the University. The term excludes M.Phil, Ph.D and post-doctoral programmes.

'Plagiarism' means dishonest academic practice including using scholarly content from external sources in unacceptable quantum and/or without due acknowledgement.

'Regular programme' means a programme that is transacted in face-to-face manner by the teacher and does not involve distance/part-time learning.

'Super-numerary seats' mean seat allotted over and above the sanctioned strength for specific purposes, which will lapse, if not used for that purpose.

'Statutes' mean statutes of the University of Kerala.

'Student mobility' means flexibility for student to enter or exit programmes at different points and to transfer credits from other Depts., schools and external institutions, as per provisions of this regulation.

'Student feedback' means opinion of students on teaching and learning effectiveness, collected at different times in a semester/programme.

'Semester' means an academic term of normally 5 months (15-18 weeks), including end-semester examinations, having academic work equivalent to 90 teaching days.

'Streams' means major grouping of subjects of PG programmes:

- **Science and Technology:**

Actuarial Science, Applied Psychology, Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Chemistry, Computational Biology, Computer Science, Demography, Environmental Science, Futures studies, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Geology, Integrative Biology, Mathematics, Optoelectronics & optical communication, Physics, Statistics, Zoology

- **Social Sciences:**

Archaeology, Commerce, Economics, Education, History, IMK, Islamic History, Law, Library & Information Science, MBA (Management), MBA (Tourism), MSW, Philosophy, Politics, Sociology

- **Arts and Humanities:**

Arabic Language and Literature, Communication & Journalism, English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature, Hindi Language and Literature, Linguistics, Malayalam Language and Literature, Music, Russian Language and Literature, Sanskrit General Language and Literature, Tamil Language and Literature

'Taught Courses' mean core or elective courses which are mainly transacted through traditional lecturing.

'University' means University of Kerala established under Act 17 of 1974.

Chapter 2

Academic Coordination and Administration

The academic coordination and administration of PG programmes shall be vested in the CSS Academic Committee and Dept. Councils as per the provisions laid out in this regulation.

2.1 CSS Academic Committee (CSSAC)

There shall be a CSS Academic Committee (CSSAC) constituted by the Vice-Chancellor to coordinate and administer PG programmes. The committee shall consist of:

- The Vice-Chancellor (Chairperson)
- The Pro-Vice-Chancellor
- Member of the Syndicate representing University teachers
- Three Deans of the University
- Two Heads of the University Departments other than Deans

Three University teachers other than Deans and Heads of Departments

The Vice-Chancellor shall be the Chairperson of the CSSAC. A senior professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from among the members of the CSSAC shall be the Vice-Chairperson and convener of the CSSAC. The term of office of the CSSAC shall be two years; but the CSSAC once constituted shall continue in office until a reconstituted committee assumes office. The CSSAC shall meet at least once in two months. The rules of business of Faculties (vide sections 14 of chapter 10 of Statutes of the University) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable to CSSAC.

The CSSAC shall be competent to:

- a. *Recommend syllabus designed by Dept. Councils for approval of the Academic Council.*
- b. *Approve the results of each semester for PG programmes*
- c. *Approve the results of the PG programmes.*
- d. *Oversee admission to PG programmes and approve the rank list for admissions, and take other decisions on academic matters related to PG programmes within the purview of the regulations.*

Immediately upon adoption of these regulations, CSSAC shall formulate and notify guidelines detailing implementation of the system, including procedures and forms.

CSSAC Vice-chairman shall have an office headed by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Registrar and having sufficient staff to manage the administration of CSS system including registration, entrance examination, conduct of semester examinations, issue of certificates and related matters

The CSSAC shall have the following Sub committees, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

2.1.1 Standing Committee on CSSAC: It shall consist of four teacher members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, from among the CSSAC members including CSSAC Vice-Chairman, who shall be the Convener of the committee. The standing committee shall have mandate as assigned to it by the CSSAC from time to time.

2.1.2 Sub-Committee on Student Grievance Redressal (SGR): It shall consist of three teacher members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor including CSSAC Vice-

Chairman, who shall be the Convener of the committee. Dept.'s. Union Chairperson shall be a permanent invitee to the committee. The sub-committee on SGR shall meet whenever student grievances are brought to the notice of the CSSAC. The complainant(s) shall be invitee(s) in the meetings of the committee.

2.1.3 Sub-Committee on Admissions: It shall consist of three teacher members nominated by Vice-Chancellor from among the CSSAC members, including CSSAC Vice-Chairman, who shall be the Convener of the Committee. The Director of Computer Centre and two teachers (who are not members of CSSAC) nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall be permanent invitees to the committee. The committee shall meet, as and when required, to resolve matters related to admissions.

2.2 Role of Department Council (DC): The Department Council (DC) shall, with regard to PG programmes, be competent to design programmes and courses, prescribe course delivery strategies, assessment and evaluation practices and teacher evaluation by students. The Council shall meet at least thrice every semester and shall consolidate the results of the students for each semester in time and forward it to the CSSAC.

2.3 Faculty Advisors: The Departmental Council shall nominate a faculty advisor from among the teachers of the Dept. for each PG programme. The faculty advisor shall generally mentor the students and monitor the progress of the programme and bring to the notice of Department Council, deviations, if any, from academic calendar and from any provision of the regulations. Faculty advisor shall maintain student portfolios.

2.4 Faculty Coordinator: A faculty coordinator shall be nominated by the DC for each semester to coordinate smooth running of courses and oversee the course assessments and process the registrations for courses and examinations.

Chapter 3

Admission to PG Programmes

3.1 Eligibility

i. Students who have pursued 10+2+3 scheme and obtained a Bachelor Degree from the University of Kerala or a degree recognized as equivalent thereto, and who have secured the following, shall be eligible for admission to PG programmes

CGPA of 2 or above in a 4-point scale or

a. or above in a 7-point scale or

b. 5 or above in a 10-point scale or

c. 50% or above in case of Bachelor Degrees which award marks

Relaxation for candidates from SC/ST category shall be as follows:

a. CGPA of 1.8 or above in a 4-point scale

b. 3.15 or above in a 7-point scale

c. 5 or above in a 10-point scale

45% or above in case of Bachelor Degrees which award marks.

ii. Candidate shall secure at least 25% (20% for SC/ST category) of the average marks of the stream in the entrance examination conducted as per Section 3.4.

iii. Candidate shall hold Bachelor degree in subjects specified in Schedule I, for admission to corresponding PG programmes. The CSSAC shall be competent to recommend revisions to **Schedule I** from time to time, on recommendations of the Department Councils.

iv. Any candidate admitted to a PG programme of this University in any subject in earlier years shall not be eligible to apply for admission to any PG programme. Candidates re-admitted after a break shall not come under this category.

v. Any candidate already holding a post-graduate degree by regular mode, shall not be eligible to apply for admission to any PG programme; provided that admission to M.Tech programmes shall be exempted from this restriction³.

vi. Multiple Applications: A candidate may apply for a maximum of three PG programmes at a time.

3.2 Notification of Admissions

Call for applications for admission shall be notified before 1st March of every year. At least one advertisement shall be issued in nationally prominent newspapers in Malayalam and English. Date, time and venue(s) of entrance examination shall be announced in the advertisement and notification. Prospectus detailing the admission process and nature and scope of each PG programme shall be issued to each applicant; provided that visually challenged students shall be issued prospectus in Braille print.

3.3 Applications

Candidates shall apply on-line and in the prescribed form and they shall also submit a statement of purpose for higher studies with the application.

³ Since M.Tech programmes traditionally admit M.Sc student too

3.4 Entrance Examination

3.4.1 Entrance examination as mandatory entry requirement

There shall be an entrance examination for admission to each PG programme and no candidate shall be admitted to a PG programme without taking the entrance examination; provided that the restrictions do not apply to SC/ST candidates admitted to vacant seats, foreign candidates and sponsored candidates; provided further that (a) for M.Tech programmes, candidates with GATE/UGC-CSIR-NET shall be ranked first and admitted based on the respective test scores and the candidates ranked based on entrance examination of the University shall be admitted to the remaining seats only. (b) For MBA programme, scores of C-MAT(AICTE), K-MAT(Kerala) and CAT(IIM) shall be considered in lieu of the entrance examination of the University.

3.4.2 Nature of entrance examinations

Entrance examinations shall consists of 100 Multiple Choice Questions covering subject knowledge at Bachelor level and/or logical and numerical reasoning, for maximum of 2 hours.

3.4.3 Conduct of Entrance Examinations

The Department Council shall set model QPs for entrance examinations and the Controller of Examinations shall arrange to set the QPs. The office of the CSSAC shall conduct the entrance examinations. No re-examination shall be provided to absentees, under any circumstance. It shall be competent of the CSSAC to sanction special arrangements for differently-abled candidates.

3.4.4 Marking of Entrance Examinations

The answer scripts of the entrance examination shall be marked digitally or by the teachers of the respective Department.

3.4.5 Negative Marks

There shall be 0.25 negative mark for each wrong answer in entrance examination.

3.4.6 Re-valuation

There shall be no revaluation of entrance examination answer scripts

3.5 Rank List

Rank list for admissions shall be prepared by giving equal weightage to entrance exam performance and CGPA of bachelor degree for semesters upto 5 in case of 6-semester programme and penultimate semester/year for other programmes). For sponsored candidates, ranking shall be based on 80% weightage for CGPA/aggregate marks at bachelor level and 10% for work experience (1%/year) and 10% for an interview conducted by Department Council. The rank list shall be published and the rank position shall be formally communicated to each candidate.

3.6 Bonus Marks for NSS/NCC

Bonus marks shall be awarded to holders of:

- a. *NCC Certificates signed by NCC Director and issued by the Directorate of NCC.*
- b. *NSS Certificates signed by the Vice-Chancellor and issued to volunteers who have completed 240 hours of work within a period of two years.*

The benefit of bonus marks for purpose of admission can be availed by the candidates only under any one category (either NCC or NSS). For certificates with 'C', 'B' and "A" grades, 0.5, 0.4 and 0.3 % enhancement in index marks shall respectively be given.

3.7 Seats & Reservations

Each Dept. Council shall recommend the number of seats for PG programmes taking into account the academic resources and shall be approved by the CSSAC and form **Schedule II** of this regulation. Reservations for SC/ST, OBC and other such categories shall be as per the norms in this regard, issued by the University from time to time.

3.8 Super-Numerary Seats

For each PG programme, there shall be super-numerary seats for

- a. *one candidate who is in the rank list and who is not a native of Kerala, in case no such student has secured admission in the programme in the concerned year through the rank list⁴.*
- b. *One foreign candidate eligible as per relevant regulations for foreign students.*
- c. *Students who have won the titles of Kalathilakam or Kalaprathibha in University Youth Festivals in their Bachelors Programme, in any programme of their choice provided that he/she is eligible for admission to that programme.*
- d. *One Sponsored candidate from Govt./R&D Institutions/Industries, with minimum of 2 years of work experience.*
- e. *One student with disability of 40% or above when the sanctioned seats are below 25 and two students, if the sanctioned seats are above 25 (the acceptability as related to subjects in science and technology stream shall be decided by CSSAC based on recommendations of the respective Departmental Council).*

3.9 Admission & Fees

Candidates ranked for admission shall present themselves for verification of records on announced date and time. The original certificates except transfer certificate shall be returned the same day after verification by respective Heads of Departments. Candidates shall pay prescribed fees of two kinds (i) one-time fee to be paid at the time of admission only and (ii) tuition fee to be paid in each semester. Tuition fee in each stream shall be the same⁵.

3.10 Misrepresentation

Any wilful misrepresentation or forgery of documents shall result in expulsion of the candidate from the programme and/or withdrawal of the degree.

⁴ This ensures 5-10% outside state students in the campus, ensuring minimal diversity which is beneficial to all students.

⁵ See Section C3.

Chapter 4

Credit & Semester System (CSS)

4.1 The CSS Framework

P.G. programmes shall be under credit and semester system (CSS). In CSS, each academic year shall be organized into two semesters, with a vacation of one month during the whole programme: Each semester shall have a minimum of 100 working days and a minimum of 30 hrs. in a five day week. The semester schedules shall be as follows:

Odd Semester: August to January (inclusive of end-sem exams)

Even Semester: January to June (inclusive of end-sem exams)

Each programme shall be offered as choice of courses of different types, each normally having an assigned credit associated with it. Teaching and learning shall be aided by feedback obtained through continuous (in-sem) assessment. Each course performance and overall semester performance, as well as overall programme performance shall be evaluated and assigned grades, as per the grading scale mentioned in section 6.1.

4.2 Core Courses

Each Dept. shall offer a choice of core courses to the students in their PG programme. The core courses shall be closely related to the subject of the PG programme.

4.3 Elective Courses

Each Dept. shall offer a choice of elective courses in areas that are closely or distantly related to the subject of the PG programme to students of PG programme of any Dept. Further, provided that Departments may offer specific extra-departmental electives exclusively for students of other Depts. Each dept. shall, after due consideration of teaching resources available, make every effort to ensure that students have a choice of elective courses. However, the student shall be guided by the Faculty Advisor who shall consider the relevance of the course for the student and also his/her abilities. In general, no student may register for electives exceeding 8 credits in any Semester.

4.4 Add-On & Additional Skill Acquisition Courses

Department Council may designate appropriate electives as Add-on Courses or Additional Skill Acquisition Courses. Add-on courses shall be those that are logical to be considered as a part of the programme in view of the programme objectives. Add-on Elective Courses shall have credits and grades which shall be used in computing the SGPA and CGPA. Additional Skill Acquisition Courses need not be logically related to the programme objectives and shall have credits and grades, which shall not be used in computing and SGPA and CGPA, but shall be included in the Grade Sheet. Add-on and Additional Skill Acquisition Courses shall be indicated as such in the grade sheets.

4.5 Audit Courses

Audit courses are courses that do not carry credits and are not graded

4.6 Negotiated Courses

Negotiated Courses are elective courses that are designed and offered on request from students.

4.7 Non-Taught Courses

Non-Taught Courses are core or elective courses which are not centered on teaching, such as laboratory courses, seminars, projects, media production, case studies, internship, and field work. They can be offered by each Dept. and shall have credit assignments and evaluation procedures suitably defined as per provisions of these regulations.

4.8 Credits

Credits are numbers attached to each course which define their weightage in the whole programme. One credit is defined as

- i. weightage of a taught course with 1 contact hour/week/semester or
- ii. Weightage of a non-taught course with 2 contact hour/week/semester.

4.9 Course Credits

Every taught course shall have 2, 3 or 4 credits. Extra-departmental electives shall have 2 credits. For non-taught courses, following guidelines are applicable: (a) seminars, term-papers, case studies, internship (of minimum 3 weeks) and field work shall have 2 credits each. (b) Laboratory courses shall have maximum of 4 credits. (c) Projects in Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities streams shall have maximum of 6 credits. (d) Projects in Science and Technology stream may have project credits of maximum of 20, when a whole semester is devoted to projects. In this case, the core and elective requirements shall be deemed to be met in that semester.

4.10 Promotion of Inter-Disciplinarity

All Departments shall offer at least one extra-departmental elective every year. Every student of 2-year PG programmes shall, during the whole programme, register for at least one elective course from outside Department and one elective course from outside School under which the Dept. falls; provided that students of Schools with single Dept. may register for two electives from outside the Dept.

4.11 Programme Credits: The minimum and maximum credit requirements for successful completion of the PG programmes are as follows:

4.11.1	Four-semester Programmes					
Programme	Core Course		Electives		Total	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
MA, MSc. MCom, MLISc, MSW, M.Tech	48	60	12	24	72	84
MEd	64	64	16	16	80	80
MBA	59	59	24	24	83	83

4.11.2	Two-semester Programmes					
Programme	Core Course		Electives		Total	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
PG Diploma	24	30	6	12	36	42
LLM	26	30	4	12	30	42

Provided that the CSSAC shall be competent to amend the above limits to conform to the mandatory guidelines of statutory authorities such as AICTE, Bar Council and NCTE, issued from time to time, and the same shall be reported to the next Academic Council.

4.12 Duration of PG Programmes

PG programmes shall normally be of 2 year duration, with 4 semesters, except LLM and PG Diploma, for which the duration shall be 1 year with 2 semesters. The maximum number of semesters that can be taken by a candidate to complete a PG programme shall be 8 semesters, except for LLM and PG Diploma for which it shall be 4 semesters.

4.13 CSS Handbook &Website

Every student shall be issued in hard/soft copy, a CSS Handbook at the time of admission, containing these regulations and all other relevant information. CSSAC shall maintain a web site for providing comprehensive information about CSS and shall upload an annual report in the web site.

Chapter 5

Curriculum Design & Delivery

5.1 Course as a Stand-Alone Unit

Each course shall be designed as a stand-alone unit of academic experience.

5.2 Course Title & Code

Each course shall have a unique title and code. The code shall consist of maximum four alphabets indicating the Dept. and 3 digits; first digit indicating the level of the course (4 for PG programmes), Second digit indicating the semester and the last digit indicating the serial number of the course in that semester. CSSAC may suitably amend these codes for special purposes, maintaining a reasoned structure.

5.3 Course Syllabus Outline

Course syllabus outline shall be a brief telegraphic statement of the topics to be dealt with in the course, designed by the Dept. Council for each course. This shall include statement of course objective, assessment strategy and course references.

5.4 Programme Syllabus

Programme Syllabus shall be a statement of programme objectives along with course syllabus outline of each course offered by the Department.

5.5 Course Bulletin

The University shall make available to all students a Bulletin listing all the courses offered in every semester specifying the credits, the pre-requisites, list of topics the course intends to cover, the instructor who is giving the course, the time and place of the classes for the courses and the nature and schedules of assessments.

5.6 Detailed Course Brochure

Detailed Course Brochure shall be issued to each student of a course by the respective teacher(s) offering the course. This shall be an expanded version of the course syllabus outline and shall typically consist of the following sections: Course title, course credits, name of teachers offering the course, course aims, learning outcomes, expanded syllabus, expanded core and supplementary references (including web resources), assessment strategies and any other noteworthy details of the course. The Course brochure shall be filed by the Department Councils and also reported to the CSSAC.

5.7 Academic Calendar

Academic calendar issued by CSSAC (which shall conform to semester definition as in section 4.1 of these regulations) shall be followed by each department.

5.8 Induction Programme

Every School and Department may arrange induction programme for students in the first week of their admission into the programme and the induction may be normally 3 days duration aimed at introducing the University system, infrastructure and programme objectives to students of PG programmes, along with imparting an array of learning habits appropriate in higher education. Each student shall be made aware of the University Graduate Attributes.

5.9 Registration

Every student shall register for a set of courses of his/her choice, from the courses on offer, taking into consideration the advice from faculty advisor. Registration shall be done in the prescribed form within 2 weeks after commencement of a semester. With the consent of the Faculty Advisor, a student can drop out of any course within 3 weeks after registration, by applying in prescribed form.

5.10 Curriculum Transaction Strategies

It shall be up to the teacher teaching a course to choose the most appropriate curricular transaction strategies. However, the Dept. Council or CSSAC may issue general guidelines in this regard for due consideration by teachers. Teachers may consider the following approaches for curricular transactions (i) lecturing (ii) experiential learning (iii) service learning (iv) critical pedagogy (v) field study (vi) activity based learning (vii) discourse method (viii) interactive learning (ix) eLearning and(x) group discussions.

5.11 Student Feedback

Student feedback on teaching and learning shall be collected for each course as a means of improving teaching. Student feedback shall be of two types. (i) Mid-sem qualitative feedback to be directly collected by the teacher teaching the course. (ii) quantitative feedback collected centrally by a committee authorized by the Vice-Chancellor. At the end of the programme, a programme feedback shall be collected from students, compiled and discussed by DC.

5.12 Revisions of Syllabus

It shall be the responsibility of the Department Council to revise the syllabus from time to time. Minor revisions (such as additions, deletions, modifications of sub-topics, additions of latest reference materials etc.) shall be done as and when required, by the course teachers while issuing detailed course brochure. Such revisions shall, by and large, confine to the Course Syllabus outline approved by the Academic Council. The Department Council shall comprehensively revise the syllabus at least once in three years. Such major revisions shall involve collecting inputs from (i) alumni (ii) industry/academies (iii) employers (iv) peer inputs from subject experts outside the University. Revised syllabus shall be placed for approval of the Academic Council through the CSSAC.

5.13 Persons with Disabilities

A minimal set of reading materials printed in Braille press shall be provided, free of cost, to visually challenged students.

Chapter 6

Assessment and Evaluation

6.1 Grading of Student Performance

Performance of students in individual courses shall be evaluated and assigned grades to indicate level of achievement of objectives. The grading scale shall be the same as the national pattern recommended by the UGC. Each grade shall be indicated by a letter as in the table below:

PG Programmes in University Depts. use 10-point scale recommend by UGC as follows

Grade	Grade Point
O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above average)	6
C (Average)	5
D (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
Ab (Absent)	0

The 9 point grading scale for course, semester and programme grading

Each grade shall have a corresponding grade point which serves as a means of aggregating letter grades and are not marks or scores.

6.2 Types of Assessment

In the PG programmes, every taught course shall be assessed through: (a) *continuous (in-sem) assessment with 40% weightage* (b) *end-sem assessment with 60% weightage*.

6.3 Continuous (In-Sem) Assessment for Taught Courses

Continuous assessment is aimed at giving continuous feedback about teaching and learning to teachers and students respectively. Out of 40% weightage allotted for continuous assessment, the sub components shall normally be:

Component -1: Weightage 20%

Component -2: Weightage 10%

Component -3: Weightage 10%

20% shall be a written test. The other components designed by the course teacher are to be announced in advance as per provision 5.5. Component 2 may typically be an assignment involving a piece of scholarly critical work with critical reflection. Component 3 may typically be group discussion, fieldwork, presentations, case studies, etc.

6.3.1 Conduct of Assessment

Tests and other class assessments shall normally be conducted as per academic calendar and shall always be notified to students well in advance. Additional chance to take tests/examination or to submit assignments under extenuating circumstances or to take

part in arts/sports events recognized by the University, shall be duly considered by the teacher.

6.3.2 Abnormal Test Results

Any test for which class average score is less than 40% shall not be reckoned for assessment and a re-test shall be administered for the whole class.

6.3.3 Articulating Grade Requirements & Late Submission Policies

For assignments/term papers/tasks, students shall be provided with clear indication of the effort required to achieve specific grades or score bands. Late submission policy for assignments shall be clearly stated. For each day of delay, not more than 10% of the maximum score may be deducted.

6.3.4 Receipts for Assignments

Students shall be issued with receipts for assignment if they so desire. Time stamped electronic communications shall also be considered as proof of submission.

6.3.5 Marking of Scripts

Teachers may offer written remarks on tests and assignments while returning marked scripts to students so as to enable them to understand the areas for improvement. This shall be mandatory for scores below 40%.

6.3.6 Plagiarism

Awareness shall be given by each course teacher to students about plagiarism and its unacceptability. Students may be encouraged to check plagiarism with software tool recommended by the UGC from time to time for assignments, term papers, and dissertations.

6.3.7 Communicating Results & Addressing Grievances

Each teacher shall formally communicate the score awarded for tests and assignments to every student. Student grievances, if any, shall be first addressed by the teacher. If not resolved, the same may be raised in the DC through the head of the department. Any appeal on the decision of the DC shall lie with student grievance subcommittee of CSSAC which shall give due hearing to the student(s) and teacher(s) and attempt to resolve the grievance, failing which the Syndicate of the University shall take a final decision in the matter.

6.4 End-Semester Assessment for Taught Courses

6.4.1 Nature of End-sem Exam

Every taught course shall be assessed through a written end-sem exam of maximum 3 hours duration (3 hours for 3 & 4 credits and 2 hours for 2 credits). The end-sem exams shall be of summative nature and aimed at testing the achievement of course objectives as stated in the syllabus. Every student shall be issued, in the first week of the semester, a model question paper for the end-sem examinations. The end-sem exam shall normally consist of at least 20% of questions which involve higher order critical thinking. End-sem examination shall not constrain itself to knowledge recall.

6.4.2 Conduct of Exams for Even Semesters

Question papers of end-sem examination shall be set by the teacher(s) teaching the course. The teacher shall set two sets of question papers and it shall be peer-reviewed by the DC. The Head of the Department shall select one of the QPs and arrange to conduct the exam with the same. Answer scripts shall be valued by the teacher who taught the

course and one external examiner from a panel of examiners recommended by the DC and approved by the VC. If the grades awarded differ by more than one level, then a third examiner from the earlier panel shall be asked to re-mark and the average of all three scores shall be awarded to the candidate. Grievances if any shall be addressed as per provisions 6.3.7.

6.4.3 Conduct of Exams for Odd Semesters

Question papers of odd-sem examination shall be set by panel of examiners recommended by the DC and approved by the VC, based on the model question paper set by the teacher teaching the course. The Office of the CSSAC shall arrange to set the QP and conduct the exam. Answer scripts shall be marked by the teacher who taught the course and one external examiner from a panel of examiners recommended by the DC and approved by the VC. If the grades awarded differ by more than one level, then a third examiner from the earlier panel shall be asked to re-mark and the average of all three scores shall be awarded to the candidate. Grievances if any shall be addressed as per provisions of 6.3.7.

6.4.4 Grace Marks

Students who participate in any event listed in schedule III shall be eligible for grace marks of 15 marks per academic year and 30 marks for the whole programme. Grace mark shall be added to the total score achieved in any one or more courses of choice of the student, in the whole programme.

6.5 Assessment of Non-Taught Courses

6.5.1 Seminar/Field Work/Case Studies/Internship/Media Production etc

The assessment methodology and time lines shall be clearly defined by the teacher through the detailed course brochure issued to students. Evaluation rubric shall be proposed by the teacher and approved by the DC, and communicated clearly to the students.

6.5.2 Projects

Detailed guidelines on project objectives and detailed evaluation rubric for the same shall be approved by the DC and communicated effectively to the students. Project Management System shall be developed by each Department to enable effective monitoring and support, for projects with credits above 4. Evaluations rubric of projects with credit above 4 shall include innovation as one component.

6.5.3 Laboratory Courses

Detailed guidelines on conduct and assessment of laboratory courses and detailed evaluation rubric for the same shall be approved by the DC and communicated effectively to the students.

Chapter 7

Student Progress & Certification

7.1 Prohibition of Other Enrolments, Employment & Ragging

Once admitted, students shall not undergo any other programme of education, or undertake any full-time employment; provided that short MOOC courses recommended by faculty advisors shall not come under this category. Students are prohibited from indulging in any form of ragging. Any student, who after due process of law is found guilty of ragging during PG programme, shall not be eligible to continue in the programme.

7.2 Attendance

Students have to secure a minimum of 75% attendance for each course to become eligible to appear for End Semester Examinations for the course concerned. There shall be no score for classroom attendance. No condonation for shortage of attendance shall be given. The Head of the Department shall, on the first of every month (or on the next immediate working day), formally communicate; any fall in attendance below 75%, related to the previous month, to the student concerned, and the CSSAC office.

7.3 Absence from Assessment under Extenuating Circumstances

Students may apply to CSSAC through HoD for special arrangement to make up for absence from assessment under extenuating circumstances and the CSSAC shall be competent to permit such special arrangements after consideration and verification of the circumstances. Any consideration under this provision shall be based on formal request made immediately after the contingency (except in naturally impossible circumstances) either through self or next of kin.

7.4 Repeating a Course

A student who fails to secure 75% attendance shall be required to repeat the course along with the next batch; provided that the course may be dropped if the student has met minimum credit requirements otherwise.

7.5 Minimum Grades for Course, Semester and Programme

7.5.1 Minimum Grade for Successful Course Completion

The minimum required grade for the successful completion of any course shall be a 'D' grade.

7.5.2 Minimum Cumulative Grade and Scholastic Probation

If the Cumulative Grade of a student falls below 'C' in any semester, the student shall be declared to be on a scholastic probation and the same shall be formally communicated to the student by the DC. During the scholastic probation, the Faculty Advisor and Faculty Coordinator shall monitor the progress of the student and provide counseling and support. The student shall be required to achieve cumulative grade of 'C' or above by the next semester, failing which the student shall not be allowed to continue in the programme.

7.5.3 Requirements for Successful Completion of the Programme

- a. The minimum Cumulative Grade for successful completion of the programme shall be a 'C' grade.
- b. The student also shall be required to pass all courses for which he/she is registered.
- c. The student shall meet the minimum credit requirements for Core and Elective courses as laid out in these regulations.

7.5.4 Supplementary Exams

Students who fail in any course in any semester shall be permitted to appear for a maximum of two supplementary exams (along with the junior batch), within 8 continuous semesters. A student who fails to achieve Cumulative Grade of 'C' for the programme, but has passed all courses, shall be permitted to take supplementary examinations in maximum of 2 courses, after cancelling the results of the end-sem exam concerned (except project)⁶.

7.6 Break in Programme

Students who discontinue the programme due to extenuating circumstances or due to appointments in Govt./Quasi Govt. organisations, may, within the limit of 8 semesters, be permitted to re-join the programme with the existing batch, reckoning the earlier attendance and assessments, as deemed fit by the CSSAC.

7.7 Late Submission and Resubmission of Dissertation

(a) In the case of candidates who have completed the PG programme in all respects except submission of dissertation, they shall be permitted to submit the dissertation within the maximum semester duration, on payment of prescribed fees and fine. Students who prove extenuating circumstances shall be exempted from the above fine. (b) In the case of candidates who are asked by examiners to resubmit dissertations, they shall be permitted to resubmit the dissertation within the maximum semester duration, on payment of prescribed re-submission fees.

7.8 Horizontal Mobility into and Out of the Programme

It shall be competent of DCs to recommend lateral entry into and exit from PG programmes and recommend qualifications for entry and awards for exit. Provided that the exits shall be limited to first semester resulting in a Certificate and after second semester, resulting in a PG Diploma. Each such scheme shall be offered only after approval by the Academic Council based on recommendation of the CSSAC. A student who exits laterally shall not be re-admitted into the programme.

7.9 Credit Transfer

Credit transfer into PG programmes shall be permitted within the provisions of the Credit Transfer Regulations of the University (2014). Credits earned from SWAYAM platform of UGC shall be transferred into the PG programmes within the provisions of the "Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM" Regulations of the University (2016).

⁶ This(class?) address a rare case: candidate has passed in all course, but overall grade is not a pass. The only possibility to improve is to cancel and take supplementary exam for some course.

7.10 Certification

7.10.1 Calculation of SGPA and Semester Grade:

To arrive at the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of each student, the sum of the products of the credits assigned to each course and the grade point corresponding to the grade awarded, is divided by the sum of the credits of all courses taken by the student in the semester. Grade awarded based on the SGPA shall be Semester Grade.

7.10.2 Calculation of CGPA and Programme Grade

To obtain Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), the same procedure as in 7.10.1 is repeated except that the sum is taken over all the courses the student has taken in all the semesters till then. Grade awarded based on CGPA covering all semesters shall be the Programme Grade.

7.10.3 Classification:

There shall be no classification such as Distinction, First Class etc. for PG programme⁷.

7.10.4 Ranking⁸

There shall be no ranking of students in PG programmes and the Cumulative Grade/Programme Grade is to be relied on, in preference to CGPA, wherever possible. In case of any selection for recognitions, the Programme Grade shall be relied on, and to break ties, if any, number of highest grades awarded for courses shall be relied on.

7.11 Grade Sheet

The University shall, under its seal, issue to the students a grade sheet on completion of each semester of a programme. The Grade sheet issued at the end of the final semester shall contain the following:

- a. *The titles of the courses taken (including audit courses and transfer courses)*
- b. *The credits associated with each course*
- c. *The Grades secured by the student for each course.*
- d. *The Total credits earned by the student in the semester and the SGPA.*
- e. *The Total credits earned by the student till that semester and the CGPA.*
- f. *Overall/Programme Grade based on CGPA and class (with indication "Not completed" in case of students who do not meet requirements as in 7.5.3).*

The Grade sheet shall not mention any marks/scores in any way. The grade sheet shall include a brief note on the credit definitions, grading scale and the grade statistics of the previous year.

7.12 Monitoring Student Progression and Grade Inflation

The office of the CSSAC shall compile in January of each year, the following data covering the results of the last calendar year: (a) distribution of grades stream-wise and dept.-wise (b) The grade statistics showing percentage of each type of grade awarded to all students and present it before the CSSAC. CSSAC shall analyze the pass percentage, investigate any abnormality and grade inflation or deflation and issue guidelines to address the same.

⁷ Grade themselves are a sort of classification; hence the tradition Ist class, IInd class etc. are not required.

⁸ See section C1 about University ranking is sufficiently not acceptable.

Chapter 8

Transitory Provision& Repeal

8.1 Transitory Provision

Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Vice-Chancellor shall, for a period of three years from the date of coming into force of these regulations, have the power to:

- a. *Provide by order that these regulations shall be applied to any other programme with such modifications as may be necessary.*
- b. *Take actions as he/she deems fit, to remove difficulties in implementation/interpretation of the regulations.*

8.2 Repeal

The CSS Regulations of 1995 is hereby repealed, except as applicable to students already admitted under that regulation.

Schedule I: Eligible specializations

In addition to eligibility conditions specified in section 5.3 above, candidate shall hold Bachelor degree in subjects specified below, for admission to corresponding PG Programmes.

1. **English** language and literature **MA:** BA English Language & Literature; BA English and Communicative English; BA Communicative English (Vocational); BA Communicative English OR any BA/BSc with credits earned for at least 4 English language courses.
2. **Hindi** language and literature **MA:** Graduates in B.A. Hindi. Any BA/B.Sc. degree holder with at least 4 Hindi language courses.
3. **Malayalam language and literature MA:** Graduates in B.A Malayalam. Also, any BA/BSc. with at least 4 Malayalam language courses.
4. **Arabic** language and literature **MA:** B.A Arabic, Any BA/BSc. with at least Arabic 4 language courses; B.A/B.Sc. in Afzal-ul-ulama.
5. **Sanskrit General Language and literature MA:** B.A Sanskrit (any specialization); any B.A/B.Sc. degree holders with at least 4 Sanskrit language courses.
6. **Russian language and literature MA:** Any B.A/B.Sc. with at least 4 Russian language related courses; Any degree with diploma in Russian.
7. **German language and literature MA:** Any B.A/B.Sc. with German language related courses.
8. **Philosophy M A:** BA Philosophy; any BA/BSc. Degree holder will be admitted after all BA Philosophy holders are admitted.
9. **History MA:** Degree holders from BA/BSc/LLB. 80% of seats shall be reserved for candidate who holds BA Degree in History.
10. **Sociology MA:** Any BA/BSc. from faculties of Arts/Social science/Science/Commerce/Law. 75% of the seats shall be reserved for candidates who hold B.A Sociology.
11. **Economics MA:** B.A Economics, B.Sc. Mathematics or B.Sc. Statistics
12. **Political Science MA:** Any BA from Faculty of Social Sciences, Law and Journalism. 15% of seats will be reserved for candidates from humanities science and commerce. Weightage will be given to candidates from the discipline of Political Science.
13. **Islamic History MA:** B.A Islamic History; any B.A/B.Sc. degree holder will be admitted after all BA Islamic History holders are admitted.
14. **Linguistics MA:** Any BA, B.Sc, B.Com/MBBS/B.Tech from faculties of Arts/ Social science/ Commerce/Law/ Medicine and Engineering.
15. **Tamil** language and literature **MA:** B.A Tamil.
16. **Music MA:** B.A Music; BPA
17. **Archaeology MA:** Any BA, B.Sc.
18. **MSW:** Any BA, B.Sc. 50% of the seats reserved for B.Sc. degree holders. Graduates in Social Science, commerce, Law, BSW, BBA.
19. **M.Com:** B.Com/ B.B.A. 80% of the total seats would be reserved for candidates with B.Com.
20. **M.C.J:** Any Bachelor's degree including BA, B.Sc., BBA, BCA, B.Tech., B.VSc., MBBS.
21. **M.Lisc.:** Any Bachelor's degree including BA, B.Sc., BBA, BCA, B.Tech., B.VSc., MBBS.

22. **M.Ed.:** B.Ed. degree, additional weightage will be given to PG. (MA, M.Sc./M.Com) candidates in the respective area of specialization⁹ at B.Ed.
 23. **LLM: LLB** 5 year/3 year/Annual Scheme
 24. **M.Sc. Biochemistry:** B.Sc.in Chemistry/Biochemistry/Biochemistry and Industrial Microbiology/ Graduates in any multi major course with biochemistry (main).
 25. **M.Sc. Biotechnology:** B.Sc.in Zoology/Botany/Microbiology/Biotechnology/ Biochemistry/ Environmental Science/Aquatic Biology
 26. **M.Sc. Genetics & Plant Breeding:** B.Sc. Botany or in any Multi-major course with Botany. B.Sc. botany and biotechnology'
 27. **M.Sc. Chemistry:** B.Sc. Chemistry/ Polymer Chemistry/Industrial chemistry/ Analytical chemistry with Mathematics as one of the Complementary subjects.
 28. **M.Sc. Aquatic Biology and Fisheries:** B.Sc. Aquatic Biology and Fisheries/ Zoology/Aquaculture/ fisheries Science (BFSC)
 29. **M.Sc. Computer Science:** B.Sc. First class Bachelor's degree with not less than 60% marks (or equivalent grade)in Computer Science /Computer Applications /Electronics/Any other degree in Science with Computer Science or Computer Applications as major components or an equivalent degree recognized by the University of Kerala.
 30. **M.Sc. Environmental Science:** B.Sc. Environmental Science/ Botany/ Zoology/ Biochemistry/ 'Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry/ Geology
 31. **M.Sc. Geology:** B.Sc. Geology
 32. **M.Sc. Computational Biology:** B.Sc. Computational Biology/ Computer Science/ BCA/ Electronics/ Information technology/ Bioinformatics/ Mathematics/ B.Tech in any branch.
 33. **M.Sc. Demography:** B.Sc. Mathematics/Statistics/Computer Science or BA Economics /Sociology/B.Sc. Geography/Anthropology with statistics as one of the Complementary subjects.
 34. **M.Sc. Actuarial Science:** B.Sc. Mathematics/ Statistics/Actuarial Science/Mathematical Actuarial Science/Actuarial Statistics/Actuarial Economics/Computer Science.
 33. **M.Sc. Mathematics:** B.Sc. Mathematics
 34. **M.Sc. Physics:** B.Sc. Physics with Mathematics
 35. **M.Sc. Statistics:**B.Sc. Statistics; B.Sc. Mathematics (with Statistics courses). 30% of those general merit seats shall be reserved for B.Sc. Statistics Degree.
 36. **M.Sc. Zoology (Pure & Applied):** B.Sc. Zoology
 37. **M.Sc. Integrative Biology:** B.Sc. Zoology with Chemistry & Botany as Complementary subjects
 38. **M.Sc. Applied Psychology:** B.A/B.Sc. Psychology
- * Note: In the case of annual scheme, the following procedure will be adopted: For PG Programmes in Languages/Arts/ Humanities, in the place of requirement of 4 courses, Part II in the concerned in languages shall be considered.*

⁹ Specialization at B.Ed. means Natural Science/ Physical Science/ Mathematics/ English/ Malayalam/ Hindi/ Arabic/ Tamil/ Kannada/ Commerce/Itor Computer/Social Science etc.

Schedule – II: Details of Departments, Programmes & Seats

Department	Subject	No of Seats
Aquatic Biology & Fisheries	M.Sc. Aquatic Biology & Fisheries	11
Arabic	M.A. Arabic Language & Literature	25
Archaeology	M.A. Archaeology	12
Biochemistry	M.Sc. Biochemistry	14
Biotechnology	M.Sc. Biotechnology	10
Botany	M.Sc. Genetics & Plant Breeding	12
Chemistry	M.Sc. Chemistry	15
Commerce	M.Com	25
Communication & Journalism	MCJ	20
Computer Science	M.Sc. Computer Science	30
Computational Biology & Bioinformatics	M.Sc. Computational Biology	10
Demography	M.Sc. Demography	12
	M.Sc. Actuarial Science	10
Economics	M.A. Economics	25
Education	M.Ed.	30
Environmental Sciences	M.Sc. Environmental Sciences	10
Geology	M.Sc. Geology	10
German	M.A. German Language & Literature	13
Hindi	M.A. Hindi Language & Literature	20
History	M.A. History	20
Institute of English	M.A. English Language & Literature	25
Islamic Studies	M.A. Islamic History	10
Library Science	MLISc.	20
Linguistics	M.A. Linguistics	20
Law	LLM	20
Malayalam	M.A. Malayalam Language & Literature	15
Mathematics	M.Sc. Mathematics	25
Music	M.A. Music	10
Philosophy	M.A. Philosophy	20
Physics	M.Sc. Physics (specialization: Applied Electronics)	18
Political Science	M.A. Political Science	25
Psychology	M.A. Psychology	18
Russian	M.A. Russian Language & Literature	10
Sanskrit	M.A. Sanskrit General Language & Literature	15
Sociology	M.A. Sociology	20
	MSW	30
Statistics	M.Sc. Statistics	15
Tamil	M.A. Tamil Language & Literature	15
Zoology	M.Sc. Zoology (Pure & Applied)	10
	M.Sc. Integrative Biology	10

Schedule III: Events considered for Grade marks

Kerala University Youth Festival
Kerala University Sports/Athletics Meet
Inter-University Youth Festival
Inter-University Sports/Athletics Meet
National Games
Olympics
Kerala Science Congress
National Science Congress
Indian History Congress
South Indian History Congress

C3. Fee Schedule

Sl. No.	Admission fee & Special fee	Arts & Humanities	Social Science	Science & Technology
1.	Admission Fee(S1)	100	100	100
2.	Affiliation Fee	400	400	400
3.	Library Fee	100	100	100
4.	Lab Fee	Nil	Nil	1000
5.	Stationary Fee	150	150	150
6.	Internet & Audio Visual Fee	100	100	100
7.	University Union Fee	100	100	100
8.	Departments Union Fee	150	150	150
9.	Magazine Fee	100	100	100
10.	Sports & Athletic Fee	250	250	250
11.	Insurance & Student Aid Fund Fee	100	100	100
12.	Medical Inspection Fee	50	50	50
	Total	1600	1600	1600+lab fee
13.	Tuition Fee(per sem)	800	800	800

*to be collected at the commencement of each semester

C4. Anti-Plagiarism Statement

(Adopted by Academic Council on 15th April 2017)

The following Anti-Plagiarism is at present mandatory to M.Phil/Ph.D. only. However PG students are encouraged to practice elements of the policy in consultation with teachers.

The University of Kerala declares through this policy statement that academic dishonesty of any manner is unacceptable and that the University would continuously strive to create and maintain awareness about it and any such unfair practice detected would be subjected to serious consequences.

Towards this, the University of Kerala shall

- *Provide a framework for the development of a research culture, making it unacceptable to use content (textual or other forms) not owned by the author, without citing sources / with or without paraphrasing or adoption;*
- *Promote research activities, in such a way as to improve the quality of work and sustainability, by putting an end to the use of large chunk of content from external sources;*
- *Contribute towards to preventing unfair practice of cooked up results of surveys or experiments without actually carrying surveys / experiments;*
- *Prevent supportive for terminating any form of dishonest, misleading, fraudulent, inauthentic and inappropriate academic reporting; and*
- *Develop an academic ethos that generates and promotes innovation, free of any academic dishonesty innovative techniques.*

The following guidelines are framed for implementing the Anti-Plagiarism policy of the University which shall be made applicable to the project reports/ dissertations/theses submitted to the University for Award of MPhil/PhD degree respectively from 1st January 2017 onwards.

- The University of Kerala shall not tolerate plagiarism in any manner and for this purpose accepted limit shall be zero per cent.
- The project/research supervisor and HoD shall be responsible for creating awareness among candidates falling under the purview of these policy guidelines on the consequences of plagiarism in the research reports submitted to the University.
- Every University Department/ Approved Research centre shall arrange the conduct of awareness lectures on the consequences of plagiarism in the research reports submitted to the University at least once in a year and maintain attendance register of participants in the Department.
- The Dept. Doctoral Committees shall be responsible for scrutiny of the project reports/ dissertations/theses submitted to the University for Award of PG Diploma and Masters/MPhil/PhD degree respectively
- The students/researchers shall have to produce evidence of verification of “overlap with other sources” using UGC recommended URKUND software.
- The overlap with other sources shall not exceed 10 per cent in the report, submitted for evaluation, exclusive of references.

- Overlap of less than 10 per cent does not make the research report 'plagiarism free' and as such the research supervisor and DDC shall have to ensure in each case through scrutiny that the Anti-Plagiarism policy of the University to maintain the accepted limit of zero per cent is upheld
- In respect of Research reports written in non-English Text, wherein URKUND software may not be employed for evaluation of overlaps, manual evaluation shall have to be relied on and approximate quantification shall have to be attempted by the research supervisor and DDC concerned.
- Plagiarism, if any, brought to the notice of the University by the examiner(s) or a genuine/well-founded source shall be investigated in detail through a committee consisting of the respective Dean of the Faculty, Head of the Dept/Chairperson of the BoS, two external experts at the level of professors from outside the University, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. Of the two external experts, at least one shall be from outside the State.
- The committee shall provide reasonable opportunities to the respective student/researcher and guide to be heard in person and shall seek their written statements before arriving at conclusions.
- The committee shall make specific recommendation on the extent of plagiarism as ***'not existing' / 'minor' / 'major'***.
- In case of minor plagiarism, the candidate shall be imposed a fine, as decided by the University from time to time and shall be directed to resubmit the dissertation/report, with appropriate modifications.
- If case of major plagiarism, the matter shall be brought to the notice of the Academic Council and subsequently to the Senate for a decision inclusive of the withdrawal of degree/ diploma, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Acts and Statutes of the University of Kerala.

Use UGC recommended software: **Urkund !!!**

For registering with URKUND, Teachers may contact

Asst Librarian, Kerala University Library

(email: majeed@post.com, mobile: 9447388714).



C5. Anti-Ragging Regulations

UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009.

(Under Section 26 (1)(g) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956)

रजिस्ट्री सं. डीएल (एन)-04/0007/2003--05

REGISTERED No. DL(N)-04/0007/2003-05



प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 27] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 4—जुलाई 10, 2009 (आषाढ़ 13, 1931)
No. 27] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 4—JULY 10, 2009 (ASADHA 13, 1931)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 4

[PART III—SECTION 4]

[सांविधिक निकायों द्वारा जारी की गई विविध अधिसूचनाएं जिसमें कि आदेश, विज्ञापन और सूचनाएं सम्मिलित हैं]
[Miscellaneous Notifications including Notifications, Orders, Advertisements and Notices issued by Statutory Bodies]

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI - 110 002

F.1-16/2007(CPP-II)

Dated 17th June, 2009

PREAMBLE

In view of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "University of Kerala v/s. Council, Principals, Colleges and others" in SLP no. 24295 of 2006 dated 16.05.2007 and that dated 8.05.2009 in Civil Appeal number 887 of 2009, and in consideration of the determination of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to prohibit, prevent and eliminate the scourge of ragging including any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student, or indulging in rowdy or in disciplined activities by any student or students

which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student or asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student, with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student, in all higher education institutions in the country, and thereby, to provide for the healthy development, physically and psychologically, of all students, the University Grants Commission, in consultation with the Councils, brings forth this Regulation.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following Regulations, namely;

1. Title, commencement and applicability.-

These regulations shall be called the “UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009”.

They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

They shall apply to all the institutions coming within the definition of an University under sub-section (f) of section (2) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and to all institutions deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, to all other higher educational institutions, or elements of such universities or institutions, including its departments, constituent units and all the premises, whether being academic, residential, playgrounds, canteen, or other such premises of such universities, deemed universities and higher educational institutions, whether located within the campus or outside, and to all means of transportation of students, whether public or private, accessed by students for the pursuit of studies in such universities, deemed universities and higher educational institutions.

2. Objectives.-

To prohibit any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student, or indulging in rowdy or undisciplined activities by any student or students which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student or asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student, with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student; and thereby, to eliminate ragging in all its forms from universities, deemed universities and other higher educational institutions in the country by prohibiting it under these Regulations, preventing its occurrence and punishing those who indulge in ragging as provided for in these Regulations and the appropriate law in force.

3. What constitutes Ragging: Ragging constitutes one or more or any of the following acts:

- Any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student;
- Indulging in rowdy or undisciplined activities by any student or students which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship, physical or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student;
- Asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student;
- Any act by a senior student that prevents, disrupts or disturbs the regular academic activity of any other student or a fresher;
- Exploiting the services of a fresher or any other student for completing the academic tasks assigned to an individual or a group of students.
- Any act of financial extortion or forceful expenditure burden put on a fresher or any other student by students;
- Any act of physical abuse including all variants of it: sexual abuse, homosexual assaults, stripping, forcing obscene and lewd acts, gestures, causing bodily harm or any other danger to health or person;
- Any act or abuse by spoken words, emails, post, public insults which would also include deriving perverted pleasure, vicarious or sadistic thrill from actively or passively participating in the discomfiture to fresher or any other student ;
- Any act that affects the mental health and self-confidence of a fresher or any other student with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student.

4. Definitions: In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,-

- a. "Act" means, the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);
- b. "Academic year" means the period from the commencement of admission of students in any course of study in the institution up to the completion of academic requirements for that particular year.
- c. "Anti-Ragging Helpline" means the Helpline established under clause (a) of Regulation 8.1 of these Regulations.
- d. "Commission" means the University Grants Commission;
- e. "Council" means a body so constituted by an Act of Parliament or an Act of any State Legislature for setting, or co-ordinating or maintaining standards in the relevant areas of higher education, such as the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Bar Council of India (BCI), the Dental Council of India (DCI), the Distance Education Council (DEC), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Indian Nursing Council (INC), the Medical Council of India (MCI), the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), etc. and the State Higher Education Councils.
- f. "District Level Anti-Ragging Committee" means the Committee, headed by the District Magistrate, constituted by the State Government, for the control and elimination of ragging in institutions within the jurisdiction of the district.
- g. "Head of the institution" means the Vice-Chancellor in case of a university or a deemed to be university, the Principal or the Director or such other designation as the executive head of the institution or the college is referred.

- h. “Fresher” means a student who has been admitted to an institution and who is undergoing his/her first year of study in such institution.
- i. “Institution” means a higher educational institution including, but not limited to an university, a deemed to be university, a college, an institute, an institution of national importance set up by an Act of Parliament or a constituent unit of such institution, imparting higher education beyond 12 years of schooling leading to, but not necessarily culminating in, a degree (graduate, postgraduate and/or higher level) and/or to a university diploma.
- j. “NAAC” means the National Academic and Accreditation Council established by the Commission under section 12(ccc) of the Act;
- k. “State Level Monitoring Cell” means the body constituted by the State Government for the control and elimination of ragging in institutions within the jurisdiction of the State, established under a State Law or on the advice of the Central Government, as the case may be.

Words and expressions used and not defined herein but defined in the Act or in the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act or in the General Clauses Act, 1897, as the case may be.

5. Measures for prohibition of ragging at the institution level:-

No institution or any part of it thereof, including its elements, including, but not limited to, the departments, constituent units, colleges, centres of studies and all its premises, whether academic, residential, playgrounds, or canteen, whether located within the campus or outside, and in all means of transportation of students, whether public or private, accessed by students for the pursuit of studies in such institutions, shall permit or condone any reported incident of ragging in any form; and all institutions shall take all necessary and required measures, including but not limited to the provisions of these Regulations, to achieve the objective of eliminating ragging, within the institution or outside,

All institutions shall take action in accordance with these Regulations against those found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.

6. Measures for prevention of ragging at the institution level.-

6.1 An institution shall take the following steps in regard to admission or registration of students; namely,

- Every public declaration of intent by any institution, in any electronic, audio-visual or print or any other media, for admission of students to any course of study shall expressly provide that ragging is totally prohibited in the institution, and anyone found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, whether actively or passively, or being a part of a conspiracy to promote ragging, is liable to be punished in accordance with these Regulations as well as under the provisions of any penal law for the time being in force.
- The brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus, whether in print or electronic format, shall prominently print these Regulations in full.
- Provided that the institution shall also draw attention to any law concerning ragging and its consequences, as may be applicable to the institution publishing such brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus.
- Provided further that the telephone numbers of the Anti-Ragging Helpline and all the important functionaries in the institution, including but not limited to the Head of the

institution, faculty members, members of the Anti-Ragging Committees and Anti-Ragging Squads, District and Sub-Divisional authorities, Wardens of hostels, and other functionaries or authorities where relevant, shall be published in the brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus.

- Where an institution is affiliated to a University and publishes a brochure of admission/instruction booklet or a prospectus, the affiliating university shall ensure that the affiliated institution shall comply with the provisions of clause (a) and clause (b) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations.
- The application form for admission, enrolment or registration shall contain an affidavit, mandatorily in English and in Hindi and/or in one of the regional languages known to the applicant, as provided in the English language in Annexure I to these Regulations, to be filled up and signed by the applicant to the effect that he/she has read and understood the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, and is aware of the prohibition of ragging and the punishments prescribed, both under penal laws as well as under these Regulations and also affirm to the effect that he/she has not been expelled and/or debarred by any institution and further aver that he/she would not indulge, actively or passively, in the act or abet the act of ragging and if found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, is liable to be proceeded against under these Regulations or under any penal law or any other law for the time being in force and such action would include but is not limited to debarment or expulsion of such student.
- The application form for admission, enrolment or registration shall contain an affidavit, mandatorily in English and in Hindi and/or in one of the regional languages known to the parents/guardians of the applicant, as provided in the English language in Annexure I to these Regulations, to be filled up and signed by the parents/guardians of the applicant to the effect that he/she has read and understood the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, and is aware of the prohibition of ragging and the punishments prescribed, both under penal laws as well as under these Regulations and also affirm to the effect that his/her ward has not been expelled and/or debarred by any institution and further aver that his/her ward would not indulge, actively or passively, in the act or abet the act of ragging and if found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, his/her ward is liable to be proceeded against under these Regulations or under any penal law or any other law for the time being in force and such action would include but is not limited to debarment or expulsion of his/her ward.
- The application for admission shall be accompanied by a document in the form of, or annexed to, the School Leaving Certificate/Transfer Certificate/Migration Certificate/Character Certificate reporting on the inter-personal/social behavioural pattern of the applicant, to be issued by the school or institution last attended by the applicant, so that the institution can thereafter keep watch on the applicant, if admitted, whose behaviour has been commented in such document.
- A student seeking admission to a hostel forming part of the institution, or seeking to reside in any temporary premises not forming part of the institution, including a private commercially managed lodge or hostel, shall have to submit additional affidavits countersigned by his/her parents/guardians in the form prescribed in Annexure I and Annexure II to these Regulations respectively along with his/her application.
- Before the commencement of the academic session in any institution, the Head of the Institution shall convene and address a meeting of various functionaries/agencies, such as Hostel Wardens, representatives of students, parents/ guardians, faculty, district administration including the police, to discuss the measures to be taken to prevent ragging in the institution and steps to be taken to identify those indulging in or abetting ragging and punish them.

- The institution shall, to make the community at large and the students in particular aware of the dehumanizing effect of ragging, and the approach of the institution towards those indulging in ragging, prominently display posters depicting the provisions of penal law applicable to incidents of ragging, and the provisions of these Regulations and also any other law for the time being in force, and the punishments thereof, shall be prominently displayed on Notice Boards of all departments, hostels and other buildings as well as at places, where students normally gather and at places, known to be vulnerable to occurrences of ragging incidents.
- The institution shall request the media to give adequate publicity to the law prohibiting ragging and the negative aspects of ragging and the institution's resolve to ban ragging and punish those found guilty without fear or favour.
- The institution shall identify, properly illuminate and keep a close watch on all locations known to be vulnerable to occurrences of ragging incidents.
- The institution shall tighten security in its premises, especially at vulnerable places and intense policing by Anti-Ragging Squad, referred to in these Regulations and volunteers, if any, shall be resorted to at such points at odd hours during the first few months of the academic session.
- The institution shall utilize the vacation period before the start of the new academic year to launch a publicity campaign against ragging through posters, leaflets and such other means, as may be desirable or required, to promote the objectives of these Regulations.
- The faculties/departments/units of the institution shall have induction arrangements, including those which anticipate, identify and plan to meet any special needs of any specific section of students, in place well in advance of the beginning of the academic year with an aim to promote the objectives of this Regulation.
- Every institution shall engage or seek the assistance of professional counselors before the commencement of the academic session, to be available when required by the institution, for the purposes of offering counseling to freshers and to other students after the commencement of the academic year.
- The head of the institution shall provide information to the local police and local authorities, the details of every privately commercially managed hostels or lodges used for residential purposes by students enrolled in the institution and the head of the institution shall also ensure that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall ensure vigil in such locations to prevent the occurrence of ragging therein.

An institution shall, on admission or enrolment or registration of students, take the following steps, namely;

- a) Every fresh student admitted to the institution shall be given a printed leaflet detailing to whom he/she has to turn to for help and guidance for various purposes including addresses and telephone numbers, so as to enable the student to contact the concerned person at any time, if and when required, of the Anti-Ragging Helpline referred to in these Regulations, Wardens, Head of the institution, all members of the anti-ragging squads and committees, relevant district and police authorities-
- b) The institution, through the leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall explain to the freshers, the arrangements made for their induction and orientation which promote efficient and effective means of integrating them fully as students with those already admitted to the institution in earlier years.
- c) The leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall inform the freshers about their rights as bona fide students of the institution and clearly instructing them that they should desist from doing anything, with or against their will, even if

ordered to by the seniors students, and that any attempt of ragging shall be promptly reported to the Anti-ragging Squad or to the Warden or to the Head of the institution, as the case may be.

- d) The leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall contain a calendar of events and activities laid down by the institution to facilitate and complement familiarization of freshers with the academic environment of the institution.
- e) The institution shall, on the arrival of senior students after the first week or after the second week, as the case may be, schedule orientation programmes as follows, namely; (i) joint sensitization programme and counselling of both freshers and senior students by a professional counsellor, referred to in clause (i) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations; (ii) joint orientation programme of freshers and seniors to be addressed by the Head of the institution and the anti -ragging committee; (iii) organization on a large scale of cultural, sports and other activities to provide a platform for the freshers and seniors to interact in the presence of faculty members ; (iv) in the hostel, the warden should address all students; and may request two junior colleagues from the college faculty to assist the warden by becoming resident tutors for a temporary duration. (v) as far as possible faculty members should dine with the hostel residents in their respective hostels to instil a feeling of confidence among the freshers.
- f) The institution shall set up appropriate committees, including the course-in-charge, student advisor, Wardens and some senior students as its members, to actively monitor, promote and regulate healthy interaction between the freshers, junior students and senior students.
- g) Freshers or any other student(s), whether being victims, or witnesses, in any incident of ragging, shall be encouraged to report such occurrence, and the identity of such informants shall be protected and shall not be subject to any adverse consequence only for the reason for having reported such incidents.
- h) Each batch of freshers, on arrival at the institution, shall be divided into small groups and each such group shall be assigned to a member of the faculty, who shall interact individually with each member of the group every day for ascertaining the problems or difficulties, if any, faced by the fresher in the institution and shall extend necessary help to the fresher in overcoming the same.
- i) It shall be the responsibility of the member of the faculty assigned to the group of freshers, to coordinate with the Wardens of the hostels and to make surprise visits to the rooms in such hostels, where a member or members of the group are lodged; and such member of faculty shall maintain a diary of his/her interaction with the freshers under his/her charge.
- j) Freshers shall be lodged, as far as may be, in a separate hostel block, and where such facilities are not available, the institution shall ensure that access of seniors to accommodation allotted to freshers is strictly monitored by wardens, security guards and other staff of the institution.
- k) A round the clock vigil against ragging in the hostel premises, in order to prevent ragging in the hostels after the classes are over, shall be ensured by the institution.
- l) It shall be the responsibility of the parents/guardians of freshers to promptly bring any instance of ragging to the notice of the Head of the Institution.
- m) Every student studying in the institution and his/her parents/guardians shall provide the specific affidavits required under clauses (d), (e) and (g) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations at the time of admission or registration, as the case may be, during each academic year.
- n) Every institution shall obtain the affidavit from every student as referred to above in clause (m) of Regulation 6.2 and maintain a proper record of the same and to ensure its

safe upkeep thereof, including maintaining the copies of the affidavit in an electronic form, to be accessed easily when required either by the Commission or any of the Councils or by the institution or by the affiliating University or by any other person or organisation authorised to do so.

- o) Every student at the time of his/her registration shall inform the institution about his/her place of residence while pursuing the course of study, and in case the student has not decided his/her place of residence or intends to change the same, the details of his place of residence shall be provided immediately on deciding the same; and specifically in regard to a private commercially managed lodge or hostel where he/she has taken up residence.
- p) The Head of the institution shall, on the basis of the information provided by the student under clause (o) of Regulation 6.2, apportion sectors to be assigned to members of the faculty, so that such member of faculty can maintain vigil and report any incident of ragging outside the campus or en route while commuting to the institution using any means of transportation of students, whether public or private.
- q) The Head of the institution shall, at the end of each academic year, send a letter to the parents/guardians of the students who are completing their first year in the institution, informing them about these Regulations and any law for the time being in force prohibiting ragging and the punishments thereof as well as punishments prescribed under the penal laws, and appealing to them to impress upon their wards to desist from indulging in ragging on their return to the institution at the beginning of the academic session next.

6.3 Every institution shall constitute the following bodies; namely,

- a) Every institution shall constitute a Committee to be known as the Anti-Ragging Committee to be nominated and headed by the Head of the institution, and consisting of representatives of civil and police administration, local media, Non Government Organizations involved in youth activities, representatives of faculty members, representatives of parents, representatives of students belonging to the freshers' category as well as senior students, non-teaching staff; and shall have a diverse mix of membership in terms of levels as well as gender.
- b) It shall be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Committee to ensure compliance with the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any law for the time being in force concerning ragging; and also to monitor and oversee the performance of the Anti-Ragging Squad in prevention of ragging in the institution.
- c) Every institution shall also constitute a smaller body to be known as the Anti-Ragging Squad to be nominated by the Head of the Institution with such representation as may be considered necessary for maintaining vigil, oversight and patrolling functions and shall remain mobile, alert and active at all times.
Provided that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall have representation of various members of the campus community and shall have no outside representation.
- d) It shall be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Squad to be called upon to make surprise raids on hostels, and other places vulnerable to incidents of, and having the potential of, ragging and shall be empowered to inspect such places.
- e) It shall also be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Squad to conduct an on-the-spot enquiry into any incident of ragging referred to it by the Head of the institution or any member of the faculty or any member of the staff or any student or any parent or guardian or any employee of a service provider or by any other person, as the case may be; and the enquiry report along with recommendations shall be submitted to the Anti-Ragging Committee for action under clause (a) of Regulation 9.1.

Provided that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall conduct such enquiry observing a fair and transparent procedure and the principles of natural justice and after giving adequate opportunity to the student or students accused of ragging and other witnesses to place before it the facts, documents and views concerning the incident of ragging, and considering such other relevant information as may be required.

- f) Every institution shall, at the end of each academic year, in order to promote the objectives of these Regulations, constitute a Mentoring Cell consisting of students volunteering to be Mentors for freshers, in the succeeding academic year; and there shall be as many levels or tiers of Mentors as the number of batches in the institution, at the rate of one Mentor for six freshers and one Mentor of a higher level for six Mentors of the lower level.
- g) Every University shall constitute a body to be known as Monitoring Cell on Ragging, which shall coordinate with the affiliated colleges and institutions under the domain of the University to achieve the objectives of these Regulations; and the Monitoring Cell shall call for reports from the Heads of institutions in regard to the activities of the Anti-Ragging Committees, Anti - Ragging Squads, and the Mentoring Cells at the institutions, and it shall also keep itself abreast of the decisions of the District level Anti-Ragging Committee headed by the District Magistrate.
- h) The Monitoring Cell shall also review the efforts made by institutions to publicize anti-ragging measures, soliciting of affidavits from parents/guardians and from students, each academic year, to abstain from ragging activities or willingness to be penalized for violations; and shall function as the prime mover for initiating action on the part of the appropriate authorities of the university for amending the Statutes or Ordinances or Bye-laws to facilitate the implementation of anti-ragging measures at the level of the institution.

6.4 Every institution shall take the following other measures, namely;

- a) Each hostel or a place where groups of students reside, forming part of the institution, shall have a full-time Warden, to be appointed by the institution as per the eligibility criteria laid down for the post reflecting both the command and control aspects of maintaining discipline and preventing incidents of ragging within the hostel, as well as the softer skills of counselling and communicating with the youth outside the class-room situation; and who shall reside within the hostel, or at the very least, in the close vicinity thereof.
- b) The Warden shall be accessible at all hours and be available on telephone and other modes of communication, and for the purpose the Warden shall be provided with a mobile phone by the institution, the number of which shall be publicised among all students residing in the hostel.
- c) The institution shall review and suitably enhance the powers of Wardens; and the security personnel posted in hostels shall be under the direct control of the Warden and their performance shall be assessed by them.
- d) The professional counsellors referred to under clause (o) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations shall, at the time of admission, counsel freshers and/or any other student(s) desiring counselling, in order to prepare them for the life ahead, particularly in regard to the life in hostels and to the extent possible, also involve parents and teachers in the counselling sessions.
- e) The institution shall undertake measures for extensive publicity against ragging by means of audio-visual aids, counselling sessions, workshops, painting and design competitions among students and such other measures, as it may deem fit.

- f) In order to enable a student or any person to communicate with the Anti-Ragging Helpline, every institution shall permit unrestricted access to mobile phones and public phones in hostels and campuses, other than in class-rooms, seminar halls, library, and in such other places that the institution may deem it necessary to restrict the use of phones.
- g) The faculty of the institution and its non-teaching staff, which includes but is not limited to the administrative staff, contract employees, security guards and employees of service providers providing services within the institution, shall be sensitized towards the ills of ragging, its prevention and the consequences thereof.
- h) The institution shall obtain an undertaking from every employee of the institution including all teaching and non-teaching members of staff, contract labour employed in the premises either for running canteen or as watch and ward staff or for cleaning or maintenance of the buildings/lawns and employees of service providers providing services within the institution, that he/she would report promptly any case of ragging which comes to his/her notice.
- i) The institution shall make a provision in the service rules of its employees for issuing certificates of appreciation to such members of the staff who report incidents of ragging, which will form part of their service record.
- j) The institution shall give necessary instructions to the employees of the canteens and messing, whether that of the institution or that of a service provider providing this service, or their employers, as the case may be, to keep a strict vigil in the area of their work and to report the incidents of ragging to the Head of the institution or members of the Anti-Ragging Squad or members of the Anti-Ragging Committee or the Wardens, as may be required.
- k) All Universities awarding a degree in education at any level, shall be required to ensure that institutions imparting instruction in such courses or conducting training programme for teachers include inputs relating to anti-ragging and the appreciation of the relevant human rights, as well as inputs on topics regarding sensitization against corporal punishments and checking of bullying amongst students, so that every teacher is equipped to handle at least the rudiments of the counselling approach.
- l) Discreet random surveys shall be conducted amongst the freshers every fortnight during the first three months of the academic year to verify and cross-check whether the institution is indeed free of ragging or not and for the purpose the institution may design its own methodology of conducting such surveys.
- m) The institution shall cause to have an entry, apart from those relating to general conduct and behaviour, made in the Migration/Transfer Certificate issued to the student while leaving the institution, as to whether the student has been punished for committing or abetting an act of ragging, as also whether the student has displayed persistent violent or aggressive behaviour or any inclination to harm others, during his course of study in the institution.
- n) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations with regard to obligations and responsibilities pertaining to the authorities or members of bodies prescribed above, it shall be the general collective responsibility of all levels and sections of authorities or functionaries including members of the faculty and employees of the institution, whether regular or temporary, and employees of service providers providing service within the institution, to prevent or to act promptly against the occurrence of ragging or any incident of ragging which comes to their notice.
- o) The Heads of institutions affiliated to a University or a constituent of the University, as the case may be, shall, during the first three months of an academic year, submit a weekly report on the status of compliance with Anti-Ragging measures under these Regulations,

and a monthly report on such status thereafter, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to which the institution is affiliated to or recognized by.

- p) The Vice Chancellor of each University, shall submit fortnightly reports of the University, including those of the Monitoring Cell on Ragging in case of an affiliating university, to the State Level Monitoring Cell.

7.Action to be taken by the Head of the institution.- On receipt of the recommendation of the Anti-Ragging Squad or on receipt of any information concerning any reported incident of ragging, the Head of institution shall immediately determine if a case under the penal laws is made out and if so, either on his own or through a member of the Anti-Ragging Committee authorised by him in this behalf, proceed to file a First Information Report (FIR), within twenty four hours of receipt of such information or recommendation, with the police and local authorities, under the appropriate penal provisions relating to one or more of the following, namely;

- i. Abetment to ragging;
- ii. Criminal conspiracy to rag;
- iii. Unlawful assembly and rioting while ragging;
- ii. Public nuisance created during ragging;
- iii. Violation of decency and morals through ragging;
- iv. Injury to body, causing hurt or grievous hurt;
- v. Wrongful restraint;
- vi. Wrongful confinement;
- vii. Use of criminal force;
- viii. Assault as well as sexual offences or unnatural offences;
- ix. Extortion;
- x. Criminal trespass; Offences against property;
- xi. Criminal intimidation;
- xii. Attempts to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s);
- xiii. Threat to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s);
- xiv. Physical or psychological humiliation;
- xv. All other offences following from the definition of “Ragging”.

Provided that the Head of the institution shall forthwith report the occurrence of the incident of ragging to the District Level Anti-Ragging Committee and the Nodal officer of the affiliating University, if the institution is an affiliated institution.

Provided further that the institution shall also continue with its own enquiry initiated under clause 9 of these Regulations and other measures without waiting for action on the part of the police/local authorities and such remedial action shall be initiated and completed immediately and in no case later than a period of seven days of the reported occurrence of the incident of ragging.

8. Duties and Responsibilities of the Commission and the Councils.-

8.1 The Commission shall, with regard to providing facilitating communication of information regarding incidents of ragging in any institution, take the following steps, namely;

- a) The Commission shall establish, fund and operate, a toll-free Anti-Ragging Helpline, operational round the clock, which could be accessed by students in distress owing to ragging related incidents.
- b) Any distress message received at the Anti-Ragging Helpline shall be simultaneously relayed to the Head of the Institution, the Warden of the Hostels, the Nodal Officer of the

affiliating University, if the incident reported has taken place in an institution affiliated to a University, the concerned District authorities and if so required, the District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police, and shall also be web enabled so as to be in the public domain simultaneously for the media and citizens to access it.

- c) The Head of the institution shall be obliged to act immediately in response to the information received from the Anti-Ragging Helpline as at sub-clause (b) of this clause.
- d) The telephone numbers of the Anti-Ragging Helpline and all the important functionaries in every institution, Heads of institutions, faculty members, members of the anti-ragging committees and anti-ragging squads, district and sub-divisional authorities and state authorities, Wardens of hostels, and other functionaries or authorities where relevant, shall be widely disseminated for access or to seek help in emergencies.
- e) The Commission shall maintain an appropriate data base to be created out of affidavits, affirmed by each student and his/her parents/guardians and stored electronically by the institution, either on its or through an agency to be designated by it; and such database shall also function as a record of ragging complaints received, and the status of the action taken thereon.
- f) The Commission shall make available the database to a non-governmental agency to be nominated by the Central Government, to build confidence in the public and also to provide information of noncompliance with these Regulations to the Councils and to such bodies as may be authorised by the Commission or by the Central Government.

8.2 The Commission shall take the following regulatory steps, namely;

- a) The Commission shall make it mandatory for the institutions to incorporate in their prospectus, the directions of the Central Government or the State Level Monitoring Committee with regard to prohibition and consequences of ragging, and that non-compliance with these Regulations and directions so provided, shall be considered as lowering of academic standards by the institution, therefore making it liable for appropriate action.
- b) The Commission shall verify that the institutions strictly comply with the requirement of getting the affidavits from the students and their parents/guardians as envisaged under these Regulations.
- c) The Commission shall include a specific condition in the Utilization Certificate, in respect of any financial assistance or grants-in-aid to any institution under any of the general or special schemes of the Commission that the institution has complied with the anti-ragging measures.
- d) Any incident of ragging in an institution shall adversely affect its accreditation, ranking or grading by NAAC or by any other authorised accreditation agencies while assessing the institution for accreditation, ranking or grading purposes.
- e) The Commission may accord priority in financial grants-in-aid to those institutions, otherwise eligible to receive grants under section 12B of the Act, which report a blemishless record in terms of there being no reported incident of ragging.
- f) The Commission shall constitute an Inter-Council Committee, consisting of representatives of the various Councils, the Non-Governmental agency responsible for monitoring the database maintained by the Commission under clause (g) of Regulation 8.1 and such other bodies in higher education, to coordinate and monitor the anti-ragging measures in institutions across the country and to make recommendations from time to time; and shall meet at least once in six months each year.
- g) The Commission shall institute an Anti-Ragging Cell within the Commission as an institutional mechanism to provide secretarial support for collection of information and monitoring, and to coordinate with the State Level Monitoring Cell and University level Committees for effective implementation of anti-ragging measures, and the Cell shall also coordinate with the Non-Governmental agency responsible for monitoring the database maintained by the Commission appointed under clause (g) of Regulation 8.1.

9. Administrative action in the event of ragging.-

9.1 The institution shall punish a student found guilty of ragging after following the procedure and in the manner prescribed hereinunder:

- a) The Anti-Ragging Committee of the institution shall take an appropriate decision, in regard to punishment or otherwise, depending on the facts of each incident of ragging and nature and gravity of the incident of ragging established in the recommendations of the Anti-Ragging Squad.
- b) The Anti-Ragging Committee may, depending on the nature and gravity of the guilt established by the Anti-Ragging Squad, award, to those found guilty, one or more of the following punishments, namely;
 - i. Suspension from attending classes and academic privileges.
 - ii. Withholding/ withdrawing scholarship/ fellowship and other benefits.
 - iii. Debarring from appearing in any test/ examination or other evaluation process.
 - iv. Withholding results.
 - v. Debarring from representing the institution in any regional, national or international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc.
 - vi. Suspension/ expulsion from the hostel.
 - vii. Cancellation of admission.
 - viii. Rustication from the institution for period ranging from one to four semesters.
 - ix. Expulsion from the institution and consequent debarring from admission to any other institution for a specified period.

Provided that where the persons committing or abetting the act of ragging are not identified, the institution shall resort to collective punishment.

- c) An appeal against the order of punishment by the Anti-Ragging Committee shall lie,
 - i. in case of an order of an institution, affiliated to or constituent part, of a University, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University;
 - ii. in case of an order of a University, to its Chancellor.
 - iii. in case of an institution of national importance created by an Act of Parliament, to the Chairman or Chancellor of the institution, as the case may be.

9.2 Where an institution, being constituent of, affiliated to or recognized by a University, fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or fails to curb ragging effectively, such University may take any one or more of the following actions, namely;

- i. Withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges conferred.
- ii. Prohibiting such institution from presenting any student or students then undergoing any programme of study therein for the award of any degree/diploma of the University.

Provided that where an institution is prohibited from presenting its student or students, the Commission shall make suitable arrangements for the other students so as to ensure that such students are able to pursue their academic studies.

- iii. Withholding grants allocated to it by the university, if any
- iv. Withholding any grants channelled through the university to the institution.
- v. Any other appropriate penalty within the powers of the university.

9.3 Where in the opinion of the appointing authority, a lapse is attributable to any member of the faculty or staff of the institution, in the matter of reporting or taking prompt action to prevent an incident of ragging or who display an apathetic or insensitive attitude towards complaints of ragging, or who fail to take timely steps, whether required under these Regulations or otherwise, to prevent an incident or incidents of ragging, then such authority shall initiate departmental disciplinary action, in accordance with the prescribed procedure of the institution, against such member of the faculty or staff.

Provided that where such lapse is attributable to the Head of the institution, the authority designated to appoint such Head shall take such departmental disciplinary action; and such action shall be without prejudice to any action that may be taken under the penal laws for abetment of ragging for failure to take timely steps in the prevention of ragging or punishing any student found guilty of ragging.

9.4 The Commission shall, in respect of any institution that fails to take adequate steps to prevent ragging or fails to act in accordance with these Regulations or fails to punish perpetrators or incidents of ragging suitably, take one or more of the following measures, namely;

- i. Withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants under section 12B of the Act.
- ii. Withholding any grant allocated.
- iii. Declaring the institution ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the Commission.
- iv. Informing the general public, including potential candidates for admission, through a notice displayed prominently in the newspapers or other suitable media and posted on the website of the Commission, declaring that the institution does not possess the minimum academic standards.
- v. Taking such other action within its powers as it may deem fit and impose such other penalties as may be provided in the Act for such duration of time as the institution complies with the provisions of these Regulations.

Provided that the action taken under this clause by the Commission against any institution shall be shared with all Councils.

(Dr. R.K. Chauhan)
Secretary

To,

**The Assistant Controller,
Publication Division, Govt. of India,
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation,
Civil Lines Delhi -110 054**

Annexure I
Affidavit by the Student

I, *(full name of student with admission/registration/enrolment number)* s/o d/o Mr. /Mrs./ Ms....., having been admitted to *(name of the institution)*, have received a copy of the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009, (hereinafter called the “Regulations”) carefully read and fully understood the provisions contained in the said Regulations.

1. I have, in particular, perused clause 3 of the Regulations and am aware as to what constitutes ragging.
2. I have also, in particular, perused clause 7 and clause 9.1 of the Regulations and am fully aware of the penal and administrative action that is liable to be taken against me in case I am found guilty of or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.
3. I hereby solemnly aver and undertake that: (a) I will not indulge in any behaviour or act that may be constituted as ragging under clause 3 of the Regulations. (b) I will not participate in or abet or propagate through any act of commission or omission that may be constituted as ragging under clause 3 of the Regulations.
4. I hereby affirm that, if found guilty of ragging, I am liable for punishment according to clause 9.1 of the Regulations, without prejudice to any other criminal action that may be taken against me under any penal law or any law for the time being in force.
5. I hereby declare that I have not been expelled or debarred from admission in any institution in the country on account of being found guilty of, abetting or being part of a conspiracy to promote, ragging; and further affirm that, in case the declaration is found to be untrue, I am aware that my admission is liable to be cancelled.

Declared this ____ day of _____ month of ____ year.

Signature of Deponent

Name:

Address, Tel/Mobile No.

VERIFICATION

Verified that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and no part of the affidavit is false and nothing has been concealed or misstated therein.

Verified at *(place)* on this the *(day)* of *(month)*, *(year)*

Signature of Deponent

Solemnly affirmed and signed in my presence on this the *(day)* of *(month)*, *(year)* after reading the contents of this affidavit.

OATH COMMISSIONER

Annexure II
Affidavit by Parent/Guardian

I, Mr./Mrs./Ms. (full name of parent/guardian) father/mother/guardian of, (full name of student with admission/registration/enrolment number) having been admitted to (name of the institution) have received a copy of the UGC. Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009, (hereinafter called the "Regulations"), carefully read and fully understood the provisions contained in the said Regulations.

1. I have, in particular, perused clause 3 of the Regulations and am aware as to what constitutes ragging.
2. I have also, in particular, perused clause 7 and clause 9.1 of the Regulations and am fully aware of the penal and administrative action that is liable to be taken against my ward in case he/she is found guilty of or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.
 3. I hereby solemnly aver and undertake that: (a) My ward will not indulge in any behaviour or act that may be constituted as ragging under clause 3 of the Regulations. (b) My ward will not participate in or abet or propagate through any act of commission or omission that may be constituted as ragging under clause 3 of the Regulations.
4. I hereby affirm that, if found guilty of ragging, my ward is liable for punishment according to clause 9.1 of the Regulations, without prejudice to any other criminal action that may be taken against my ward under any penal law or any law for the time being in force.
5. I hereby declare that my ward has not been expelled or debarred from admission in any institution in the country on account of being found guilty of, abetting or being part of a conspiracy to promote, ragging; and further affirm that, in case the declaration is found to be untrue, the admission of my ward is liable to be cancelled.

Declared this ____day of _____ month of ____year.

**Signature of Deponent
Name**

Address:
Telephone/ Mobile No


Verification

Verified that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and no part of the affidavit is false and nothing has been concealed or misstated therein. Verified at (place) on this the (day) of (month), (year),

Signature of deponent

Solemnly affirmed and signed in my presence on this the (day) (year) after reading the contents of this affidavit. Of (month ,

OATH COMMISSIONER

[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Information Pack](#)
[Feedback](#)
[FAQ's](#)
[Useful Links](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Videos On Ragging](#)
[Compliance](#)

Total Complaints Status

Total Complaints Received:	2661
Complaints Closed:	2556
Complaints Active In Call Center:	23
Complaints Active In Monitoring Agency:	11
Complaints Active In UGC:	49
Complaints Active In Various Regulatory Authorities:	22

Undertaking Uploaded

148144

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ABOUT US

Ragging has ruined countless innocent lives and careers. In order to eradicate it, Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 887 of 2009, passed the judgement wherein guidelines were issued for setting up of a Central Crisis Hotline and Anti-Ragging database.

In accordance with the orders, UGC (University Grants Commission), Govt. of India has developed this web portal.

[Know more](#)

Latest News:



Enter Complaint No. To Check Status

(For the complaints registered on and after 17th April, 2012)

[Submit >>](#)

[Overall Complaint Status](#)








National Anti Ragging Help Line (UGC Crisis Hotline)
24x7 Toll Free Number* 1800-180-5522
(helpline@antiragging.in)

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Total Visitors : 60835951

Why Sacrifice Your Life and Career For a Criminal ? and Uncultured behaviour towards a fellow student

നാട്ടുകം പോളി റാഗിങ്ങ്: മുന്ന് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുടി അറസ്റ്റിൽ

നാട്ടുകം: നാട്ടുകം ഗവ.പോളിടെക്നിക് കോളേജിൽ ഒന്നാം വർഷ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ റാഗ് ചെയ്ത സംഭവത്തിൽ തിങ്കളാഴ്ച മുന്ന് സിനിയർ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുടി അറസ്റ്റിലായി. ഒരാളെ അന്വേഷണസംഘം അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുകയും രണ്ടുപേർ കീഴടക്കിയും ആയിരുന്നു.

റാഗിംഗ് സ്വദേശി ശരത്തിന് അറസ്റ്റിലായി. അറസ്റ്റിലായി പിന്നാലെയും സ്വദേശി അറസ്റ്റിലായി. ഇവർക്കെതിരെ പരാതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

എസ്.പി ഓഫീസിൽ കീഴടങ്ങിയിരുന്നു. കോളേജ് ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ റാഗിങ്ങിനു വിധേയരായതായി ഒന്നാം വർഷ മെക്കാനിക്കൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളായ തൃശ്ശൂർ ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട സ്വദേശി അവിനാഷ്, എറണാകുളം സ്വദേശി ഷൈജു പി. ഗോപി എന്നിവർ നൽകിയ പരാതിയിലാണ് കേസ്.

പട്ടികജാതി വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരാണ് ഇവർ. ഇരുവരെയും നഗ്നരാക്കി ക്രൂരമായ വ്യായാമക്കാര്യം ചെയ്തതായും മദ്യം കുടിച്ചതായും ചെയ്തതായാണ് പരാതി. പട്ടികജാതി വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ, റാഗിങ്ങ് നേതാക്കൾ നൽകിയ പരാതിയിൽ കോളേജിൽ നടന്ന അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ വിശദീകരണം തേടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

21 വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് സസ്പെൻഷൻ

മഞ്ചേരി: മഞ്ചേരി മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിലെ ഒന്നാംവർഷ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ റാഗിങ്ങ് നടത്തിയതായി പരാതി. പരാതിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ കോളേജ് മാനേജ്മെന്റ് രണ്ടും മൂന്നും വർഷക്കാരായ 21 വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സസ്പെൻഡ് ചെയ്തു.

ഇവരോട് ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽനിന്ന് വിട്ടുനിൽക്കണമെന്നും കാനസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കരുതെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു. ഇവരുടെ രക്ഷിതാക്കളെ തിങ്കളാഴ്ച കോളേജിൽ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി വിശദീകരണം തേടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

SAY NO TO RAGGING

REPORT RAGGING
1800-180-5522







Nodal Officer, Anti-ragging
Dr. Madhukumar R., Controller of Examination
University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram..
9446567805

Anti-Ragging Squad

Vice-Chancellor
Warden (Men's Hostel Kvtm),
Warden (Women's Hostel, Kvtm)
Warden (Women's Hostel, Thycaud)
Security Officer, Kvtm
Joint Registrar, Kvtm
Staff Advisor (Dept's Union)
Staff Advisor (Research Union)
Dr. P.M. Radhamony
Dr. Abdul Salim. A
Director Research
Security Officer (University Office)
Dr. T.S Anirudhan
Dr. Madhukumar R., (CE), Nodal Officer

Monitoring Cell on Ragging

Vice Chancellor
Pro-Vice-Chancellor
Registrar
DCDC
Dr. A. Ganga Prasad (Member, Senate)
Dr. Madhukumar R., (CE), Nodal Officer
Dr. G.S. Jayasree (Centre for Women's Studies)
Chairperson (Kerala University Union)
Dr. Ampotti A. K (Member, Senate)

Anti-Ragging Committee

Vice-Chancellor
DYSR (Attingal)
The Deputy Police Commissioner Tvp
Dr. Sony George, (Chemistry)
Dr. Thajudeen A.S (Arabic)
Dr. B. Mini Devi, (Library & Information Science)
Dr. S. Prema, (Linguistics)
Sri. N.J Nair (The Hindu),
Dr. Sabloo Thomas (Deccan Chronicle)
Sri. V.S Rajesh (Kerala Kaumudi)
Smt. Sugatha Kumari (NGO)
Sri. Udayakumar J (NGO)
Representative of Freshers: Ms. Athira. T
Representative of Senior Students: Sri. Arun Vivek V
Warden, (Women's Hostel, Kvtm)
Warden (Women's Hostel, Thycaud)
Joint Registrar, Kvtm.

Let us all unite to make our campus Ragging free

C6.Green Charter

The Green Charter of University of Kerala envisages priorities aimed at, within constraints, the finest accord with nature.

Through education, research and extension services, the University shall promote the principles and practices for sustainable development, especially the 6R's (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse, Rethink and Respect)

The University shall seek to address the Global issue through local specific actions and through the creation of a knowledge society thereby striving for environmental education and conservation

In each and every aspect -academic, research, extension or administrative - the University community shall revolve on the Green Axis.

The University shall issue client specific Green Schedules of Dos and Don'ts for each stake holder. Use of plastic and other polluting substances would be discouraged and that of Green products would be highly encouraged.

A culture of segregation and recycle would be encouraged. A paper recycling unit and facility for producing value added products shall be installed for making use of the waste papers including expired answer scripts with the help of Kudumbashree

University shall make all efforts to popularize ethnic foods and beverages and discourage the junk ones.

An outlet selling ethnic drinks including sarbath, buttermilk, fresh juice, lime juice etc would be opened in the campus in association with Kudumbashree.

To combat the menace of bottled water, water purifiers would be placed in all buildings or floors based on population density and accessibility.

Monoculture of Acacia in Kariavattom Campus shall be gradually replaced with a variety of trees aimed at preserving and enhancing the biodiversity of the Campus.

E-governance drive shall be initiated to reduce the use of paper. At the same time, awareness would be created about carbon emission associated with emails, search engines and social networking facilities.

Uniform dust bins with Green Messages shall be placed in every nook and corner with CSR support.

All new buildings shall be constructed as Green buildings, which minimize artificial lighting and air-conditioning.



Avoid

Plastic Carry Bags
Plastic Cups
Bottled Water
Thermocol Plates
Ball Point Pens
Plastic clad reports/ assignments
Plastic clad Bouquets
Junk Food
Flex Banners
Plastic Mementoes

Promote

Ethnic alternatives in food,
Decorations& utensils

Respect Nature

Refuse
Reduce
Reuse
Recycle
Rethink



Non- green products

Go Green...



See University's Green Charter
www.iqac.keralauniversity.ac.in

Part D: Learning Resources & Infrastructure

- **Kerala University Library System**
- **Computer Centre & Campus Computing Infrastructure**
- **Sophisticated Instrumentation & Computation Centre**
- **Department-wise Research Infrastructure**
 - **Special Facilities in Dept. of Botany**
 - **University Museums, Gardens etc.**

D1. Kerala University Library System



1. Kerala Univesity Library

The Kerala University Library, formerly the Library of the University of Travancore, was established in 1942. The present library building, having a total plinth area of 75283 Sq.feet (6994 Sq. meter), started functioning on 8th September 1962.

Administration: To begin with, the Library, when established, was placed under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Publications who was given the

designation of Officer-in-Charge of the Library. In 1959, the post of professional librarian to be in full administrative charge of the Library was created and Prof. K. A. Issac, Librarian of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, was appointed to the post in August 1959. He was succeeded by Sri. K.C. John from 1980, who had retired in 1989. After his retirement till date (2017), the library is headed by the senior most Deputy Librarian. The present University Library System consists of the Kerala University Library at Palayam, the Campus Library and the 42 Department Libraries at the Kariavattom Campus and many other libraries including that of Lexicon, ICKS, UITs, UIMs, KUTEC's, UCK and the three Study Centre Libraries at Alappuzha, Pandalam and Kollam.

Statistics of members joined in Kerala University Library, Palayam			
Sl. No.	Membership Category	Joined in 2016	Total
1	Students of Affiliated Colleges/ UIT /UIM / KUTEC / UCK	3769	12307
2	Students of Teaching departments	378	5145
3	Research Scholars	547	2375
4	Teachers	195	656
5	Non-Teaching staff of University	27	130
6	Kerala Uty Library Staff	2	78
7	Eminent Scholars	4	5
8	Graduate Public	1894	7286
9	Others		
	Retired University Staff	7	18
	Retired University Teacher	1	2
	Central University	9	52
Total		6833	28054

Total Seating Capacity of the Kerala University Library is 600. Working Hours are from 8 am to 8 pm (Week days), and 2pm to 8 pm (Sundays).

Organization of the library: For functional convenience, the library is divided into 11 sections- Circulation Section, Acquisition section, Technical section, Reference section, Periodical section, Documentation and Information Services section, The Knowledge Resource Centre, Kerala Studies Section, UN & World Bank Section, Research Section, and Maintenance Section (Stack Room).

Property Counter: Members are advised to keep their personal belongings including handbags, hats, attaché cases, printed materials, umbrellas etc in the Property Counter which is on the right side of the entrance. Members will be given a token for keeping their personal belongings which can be taken back on production of the token. Personal belongings kept in the Property Counter have to be taken back on the same day itself and if it is kept beyond one day necessary service charges as fixed by the University has to be paid.

Security Desk: Members have to show their membership card at the security desk and sign the Gate Register at the time of entering the library. Members are requested to hand over the book issued on loan and the token to the security staff on duty. All materials including files, note books etc taken inside the library are to be given for inspection by the security staff when leaving the library.

Membership Desk: Enrolment of membership can be done at the Membership Desk from 8 AM to 1 PM and 2 PM to 7.30 PM. Clearance Certificates will be issued for Membership withdrawn/Closed. Temporary Memberships are also issued on payment or permission issued by the University Librarian/Deputy librarian/Senior most library staff on duty. Smart card was introduced in 2013 as a preliminary step towards introduction of RFID technologies in the Library.

Electronic Resource Centre: The Electronic Resource Centre of the Kerala University Library was established with the objective of providing IT oriented information services to the user community. The IT section is looking-after the automation work of the Library and maintains and updates various databases such as books, theses, back volumes of periodicals etc. LIBSYS-4 software is used for automating different housekeeping operations of the Library. All sections of the library are being interconnected through a Local Area Network (LAN). Kerala University Library website is also maintained by this section. The Kerala University Library Electronic Resource Centre, through UGC Infonet programme, provides access to more than 10,000 electronic journals and 6 other databases accessed through the Electronic Resource Centre

Kerala University Library
www.kulib.in
Call us +91-471-2308844 | universitylibrary@vsnl.com

HOME ABOUT US COLLECTION SERVICES PRODUCTS LIBRARY SYSTEM CONTACT US

കേരള സർവകലാശാല ലൈബ്രറി

More info

- » UGC-Infonet E-Journals
- » Library Guide Book
- » Library Rules
- » Route Map
- » Library Brochure
- » Library Staff

Single Search Window @ Kerala University Library

Search all Library Resources

Keyword Title Author

Welcome to the official website of
KERALA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Kerala University Library (KUL), established in 1942, is the oldest and biggest university library in Kerala and is situated adjacent to the University Senate Hall campus in the Thiruvananthapuram city. It stocks over 3,50,000 books (growing at 5000 titles annually) and subscribes to nearly 500 journals/periodicals/magazines. It also offers digital information services such as UGC Infonet. Among its special collections, the Kerala Studies is a unique one. The special collections also include Women's Studies, Government Publications, General Biographies, UN and World Bank Publications, bound volumes of newspapers and journals and rare books. It is the only library in Kerala which serves as a depository of UN and World Bank publications. The library is currently in the process of digitizing its rare collections.

The University in Travancore, founded in 1937 had at its disposal the Trivandrum Public Library until a separate library was started in the present Arts College building. This was soon shifted to the eastern side of the University College (which was then under direct control of the University). In 1945, The present building was constructed with UGC assistance of 10 lakhs and started functioning in September 1952. Prof. K. A. Isaac, a student of Prof. S. R. Ranganathan, was appointed as the Full time librarian in 1959. He continued to lead the library until 1980 when Sri K.C. John succeeded him. Prof Ranganathan's influence on the Kerala University Library is still extant in the form of usage of colon system of cataloging devised by him.

The Kerala University Library is complemented with a number of specialised Department Libraries and also Campus Library at Karyavattom and Study Centre Libraries at Alappuzha, Kollam and Pandalam. The University Institutes of Technology (UITs), University Teacher Education Centres (UTECS), and University College of Engineering (UCE) also have specialized libraries.

com is available.

Library Hours

8 AM to 8 PM on all working days.
2 PM to 8 PM on Sundays

Get in touch

Kerala University Library
Palayam, University Post,
Thiruvananthapuram-695034
Tel : +91-471-2308844 (Library),
+91-471-2453791 (Librarian)

Email : universitylibrary@vsnl.com

Latest @ KULIB

On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC): The On-line electronic version of the catalogue is being maintained by Electronic Resource Centre. This facility is available in all the sections of the library and to the public through the library website (www.kulib.in). Wi-Fi facility has also been established in the library to enhance accessibility of information. World Bank E-Library service is also provided.

Kerala Studies Collection: A rare collection of books related to Kerala is maintained by the University Library. These have been digitized partially and available in the library computer system for Google-like search, through the LIDAS software.

Acquiring New books: Students may request their teachers to recommend books of their choices to be purchased in KUL or CL. Based on recommendations of the teachers, and with approval of book purchase committee, such requests are processed.

2. Campus Library at Kariavattom



Campus library, established in 1976, acts as a hub of knowledge sharing for all the teaching and other Departments and Centers in the Karyavattom campus. It functions as a Reference Library, in three shifts from 8 AM to 12 Midnight w.e.f. 01.04.2014. It is the first Library in Kerala to open its doors for users for a span of 16 hours without break. A team of professionally qualified staff and administrative personals, led by to the Deputy Librarian, manages the library. The Library holds more than 24000 books, 50 subject periodicals, 50 popular current periodicals and career magazines, and 23 newspapers in English, Malayalam & Tamil. Back issues of subject journals are kept as bound volumes. University subscribes the most demanded e-journals like IEEE, Pro Quest, Indianjournals.com, Scifinder, J-gate

etc. and share UGC- infonet consortium. Also a good number of e-books of different publishers are procured. All these are made accessible on IP based search for users in Kariavattom Campus. Wi- Fi Connectivity is available in the campus library.

The library has following sections: (1) Acquisition Section: Book ordering, purchasing and accessioning are handled by this section. The average number of books purchased per year is, approximately, 700. (2) Reference Section: A separate section for Reference Books is housed in the first floor. It is a fully air conditioned hall capable of accommodating 40 students at a time. (3) Researcher's e-learning Centre: 30 seated Computer Lab exclusively for PhD and M-Phil students is functioning in the ground floor. (4) Career Development Area: Large number of reading materials were procured and arranged for the competitive career development purposes. (5) Maintenance Section: Books in different subjects are arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme. (6) Technical Section: Cataloguing and Classification process is done using KOHA Software. Simultaneously, card cataloguing system is maintained for the access of the users. (7) Reprographic Service: The Photocopying service available in the Campus Library is widely used by the students of the Campus with minimum charge @ 50 paise.

Library Books & Journal

Sl. No	Department	Books	Journals
1.	University Library	342648	194
2.	Campus Library, Kariavattom	23260	95
3.	Aquatic Biology and Fisheries	5868	15
4.	Arabic	8879	N
5.	Archaeology	4009	N
6.	Biochemistry	3653	10
7.	Biotechnology	2700	8
8.	Botany	9399	10
9.	Chemistry	4863	7
10.	Commerce	8036	11
11.	Communication and Journalism	5386	5
12.	Computational Biology & Bioinformatics	3014	N
13.	Computer Science	4375	0
14.	Demography	7305	2
15.	Economics	14357	8
16.	Department of Education	18779	1
17.	Environmental Sciences	1840	2
18.	Future Studies	4063	9
19.	Geology	4781	3
20.	German	11622	0
21.	Hindi	12545	5
22.	History	12551	0
23.	Islamic Studies	6429	14
24.	Law	4639	5
25.	Library and Information Science	5093	11
26.	Linguistics	10122	6
27.	Malayalam	72272	12
28.	Mathematics	7273	2
29.	Music	2683	1
30.	Nano science and Nanotechnology	1038	N
31.	Opto Electronics	3060	8
32.	Philosophy	3632	4
33.	Physics	7467	7
34.	Political Science	21514	20
35.	Psychology	7889	4
36.	Russian	15700	0
37.	Sanskrit	16181	N
38.	Sociology	8452	11
39.	Statistics	10245	10
40.	Tamil	27613	10
41.	Zoology	5927	11
42.	Institute of English	14852	9
43.	Institute of Management in Kerala	14750	7
44.	ORI & Manuscripts Library	15206	8
45.	School of Distance Education	22886	9
46.	ICKS	11637	7
47.	Study Centre Library, Alappuzha	4400	0
48.	Study Centre Library, Kollam	4784	1
49.	Study Centre Library, Pandalam	1578	1
Total		841255	563

D2. Computing Centre and Campus Computing Infrastructure



1. Kerala University Computer Centre

Computer Centre of the University of Kerala in the senate house in Palayam was setup in 1977 for providing computer facilities for the research activities in the university. Being the only centre in South India with mainframe computing facilities, it attracted researchers from far and wide. In the present IT era, the centre has repositioned itself as a software development centre catering to the needs of the higher education sector. It has took up new challenges in the field of IT enabling of University administration. The centre meticulously follows the principles of business process redesign as a prerequisite of IT enabling.

Computer Centre started functioning on a moderate scale with an IBM-1620, a Second generation computer donated by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC). A third generation 16-bit machine TDC-316 manufactured by M/s Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, Hyderabad was acquired during March 1977. During January 1994, facility for e-mail was established through ERNET. A website of the

University was launched on a trial basis during 1997 and by 2001 had grown to a full-fledged site presently available at www.keralauniversity.ac.in.

Computer Centre has undertaken different computerization activities to help the administration and finance activities. Tabulation sections of all examinations of the University make use of custom made software developed by Computer Centre. The Web applications developed by Computer Centre help different examinations sections to allow students register for examinations online. Computer Centre has designed and implemented an intranet in the University campus for use by different wings, for information sharing. WiFi networks for Palayam and Kariavattom campuses have been established and modern Data Centre at Palayam are in progress.

The services provided by Computer Centre are:

- Support for systems analysis, code development and computing services to users.
- Computerization of academic, administrative, examination and financial operations of the University.
- Organizing courses and training programmes for enhancing computer literacy and developing skills.
- Computer Consultancy Service to external organisation agencies.
- Co-coordinating the activities for strengthening computing facility in the university.
- Technical evaluation and feasibility study of IT projects

2. Campus Computing Infrastructure



University Campus has a variety of computing facilities and infrastructure available for students and researchers. The following are some of them:

- High Performance Computing Centre (part of sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre)
- Dedicated 1GBPS connection (National Knowledge Network supplemented by a back-up) between Senate House Campus, University Library and Kariavattom Campus.
- Internet Centre in Campus Library at Kariavattom.
- Dept. level computing infrastructure (totaling about 1500 computers)
- Specialized computing labs in S&T Depts. (Image Processing Lab, Computational Drug Discovery Lab, Embedded System Lab etc.)
- Campus-level web-casting facility.
- Campus-Wi-Fi

The high performance computing facility of University of Kerala is a part of the Campus Computing Facility at Karyavattom Campus and is set up under PURSE project.

Cluster Architecture: A Rocks cluster (Rocks version 6.2 with Cent OS 6.6-64 bit version) which is an implementation of "Beowulf" cluster, running Sun Grid scheduler for job submissions. It has 10 nodes: - a master node with 64GB of RAM, five IBM compute nodes with 8 GB RAM each and four Dell compute nodes with 64GB RAM. Each node is a dual six-core Intel®XeonE5645 series 2.40GHz rack server, thus achieving a theoretical performance of 1 GigaFlops

Front End Node (master): Front end nodes are where users login in, submit jobs, compile code, etc. These nodes can also act as a router for other cluster nodes by using network address translation (NAT). Disk: 2 TB; Memory Capacity: 64GB; Ethernet: 2 physical ports, one public, one private.



Compute Nodes: These are the workhorse nodes. Rocks management scheme allows the complete OS to be reinstalled on every compute node in a short amount of time (~10 minutes). These nodes are not seen on the public Internet. Disk Capacity: 300 GB; Memory Capacity: 8 GB.

Ethernet: All compute nodes are connected with Ethernet on the private network. This network is used for administration, monitoring, and basic file sharing. Computational work is submitted from the login/master node to the compute nodes by users via a batch system. The cluster is accessed remotely *via* SSH. Users authenticate (i.e., login) using an SSH client; after successful authentication a command-line interface is presented. This can be used to submit computational jobs to the *batch system queue*.

MPI Interconnects: The network transport used for MPI messages will depend on the hardware provided with the HPC cluster. This cluster uses gigabit Ethernet networks for MPI traffic. This network is especially designed to provide the fastest message passing systems available at bandwidths of multiple gigabytes per second.

Shared Data Storage: By using share, the management overhead of a large cluster is significantly reduced as there is no need to copy data to every node in the cluster for running jobs. By default, the following shared storage areas are typically configured on the cluster.

Storage mount point on nodes	File server	Purpose
Home/username	Master node	Shared storage area for users
State/partition 1	Compute node	Temporary storage area
Share/apps	Master node	Shared Application

Chemistry related softwares

- Turbomole 6.4 for quantum chemical application
- NWChem 6.0 ab initio computational chemistry software
- Tinker 6.1 molecular modeling package for molecular mechanics and dynamics
- GROMACS (GRoningen MAchine for Chemical Simulations) is a molecular dynamics package primarily designed for simulations of proteins lipids and nucleic acids
- VMD
- Desmond
- High-performance molecular dynamics simulations for bimolecular systems

Bio-informatics applications

- HMMER
- NCBI BLAST
- MpiBLAST
- Biopython
- ClustalW
- MrBayes
- T_Coffee
- Emboss
- Phylip
- Fasta
- Glimmer
- Perl-bioperl

Parallel computing MPI libraries

- OpenMPI
- MPICH
- PVM

Compilers

- C
- C++
- FIRTRAB
- Perl
- Python 2.7 and ipython 0.10 interactive shell for python programming

Statistical Analysis

- IBM SPSS 20
- pspp 0.6.2

Remote Access and Virtual Desktop

- FreeNx for ssh based remote login
- OpenSSH

Statistical computing and Graphics

- R 2.25.2 for Statistical computing and Graphics
- Gnuplot 4.2.6 for 2D and 3D plots
- Python-matplotlib 0.99 2D plotting library

Mathematical and Numerical Computation

- Blas 3.2, Atlas 3.8, GotoBlas2, Openblas linear algebra library
- Scilab 5.4.0 for numerical numerical computation

- Scipy 0.7.2 and numpy 1.4.1 mathematical and scientific computing library

Job Queuing system

- SGE6.2 Sun Grid Engine (Open Grid Scheduler)
- Condor High Throughput Computing environment

Cluster monitoring system

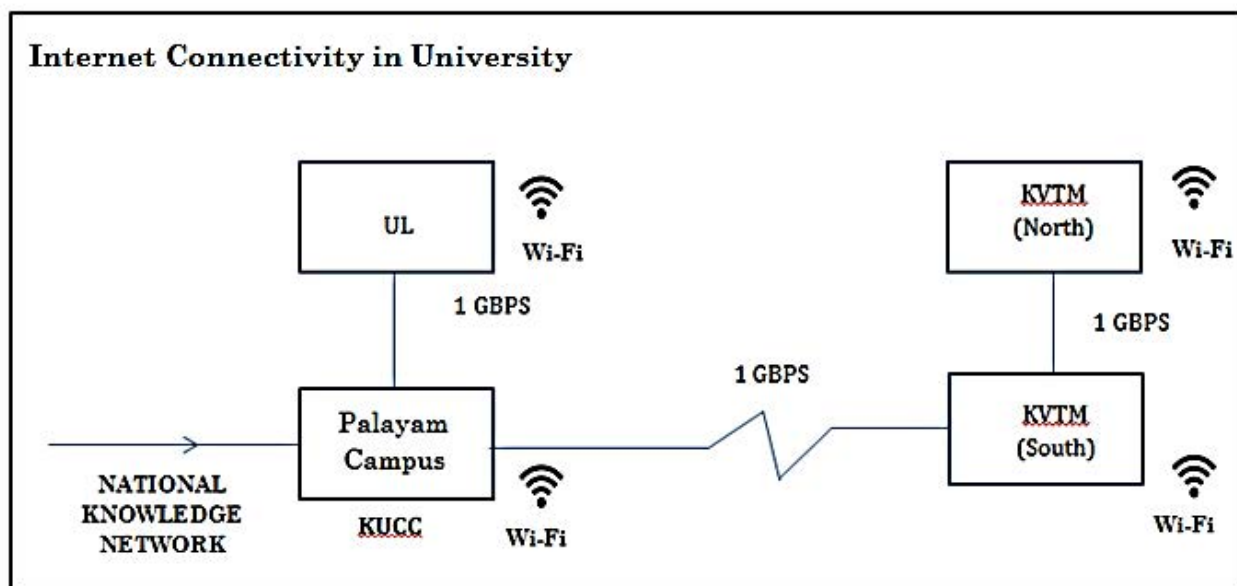
- Ganglia

Web server

- Apache

3. University Email System

University Computer Centre maintains an email server. Students who need an official email id for specific purposes are issued email ids of the style *name.student@keralauniversity.ac.in*. Request may be made to Director, SICC, through head of the Dept.



4. Remote Login

D3. Sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre (SICC)

The Sophisticated Instrumentation and Computation Centre (SICC) was established in 2016 under PURSE project. It houses cutting edge instrumentation.



1. Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry [ICP-MS]: Thermo Scientific iCAP Qc ICP-MS] *Coupling possible with GC (Gas Chromatography)/ HPLC (High performance Liquid Chromatography)/ C (Ion chromatography)*

Application: (i) Metal content of proteins/enzymes. (ii) Trace metal analysis in bones/ tissues/ urine/ blood. (iii) Trace metal analysis in food, water, beverages, canned products etc. (iv) Monitoring and control of metal impurities in medicinal preparations, Ayurvedic preparations

Advantage: (i) Supersedes other similar techniques like AAS, Optical emission spectroscopy or ICP atomic emission spectroscopy, used for similar analysis in precision, accuracy,



speed. (ii) Wide elemental coverage – most metals with first ionisation potential below that of Argon can be analysed. (iii) Capable of isotope ratio measurement. (iv) Helps determine chemical form of the element in a sample (speciation studies). (v) Laser ablation coupled ICP-MS possible for samples like bone/nails etc.

Charges for using the Facility at SICC: (i) University Departments – Standard analysis - 500/-.(ii) KED/CCT/Sensitivity Modes – 750/-.

2. Laser Scanning Spectral Confocal Microscope: [Leica TCS SP8]

Application: (i) Widely applicable in cell biology, microbiology, developmental biology. (ii) Imaging, quantitative and qualitative analysis of cells, tissues, fungal elements etc. (iii) Already in use for evaluation of eye diseases, endoscopic procedures etc. (iv) To study cellular localisation of ions, macromolecules (DNA, RNA, proteins), cytoskeletal elements, cell organelles etc **Advantage:** (i) Imaging live cells and capturing their dynamics is possible. (ii) Image of whole tissues/organs at maximum depth possible at highest resolution

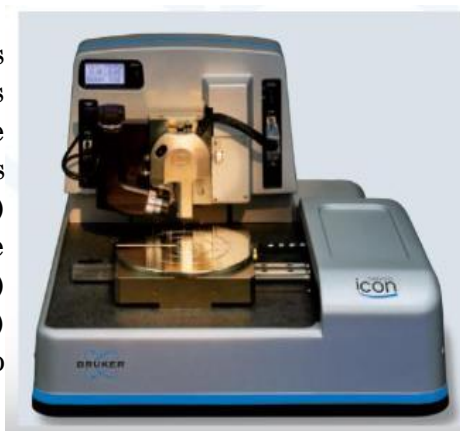


3. Scanning Probe Microscopy [SPM]

Application: (i) Cell studies (cancer, infectious disease). (ii) Distinguish cancer cells and normal cells based on a hardness of cells. (iii) To evaluate interactions between a specific cell and its neighbouring cells in a competitive culture system. (iv) Protein imaging and crystallisation, Protein/peptide interaction (v) Virus detection, Bacterial imaging. (vi) Studying dissolution rates of crystalline drugs. (vii) Identifying drug-excipient interactions. (viii) To determine encapsulation efficiency of liposomes

Advantage: (i) AFM is comparable to SEM for the fact that both are used to analyse surface topography, but AFM is superior to SEM as a 3D image of surface is possible with SPM. (ii) SPM can be used on light-atom (biological or organic) samples without special preparation, which is not possible with SEM (they need conductive surfaces - metallic or at least metal or semi-metal compounds such as oxides). (iii) AFM can even be used on surfaces under liquid. The resolution limit therefore is solely defined by the sharpness of the tip, that can be in the range of single atoms. Furthermore, the tip can be modified or functionalized with special molecules to really measure different inter-molecular or inter-atomic interactions. (Only dry samples are accepted at our facility).

Charges for using the Facility at SICC: (i) University Departments – 300/- for



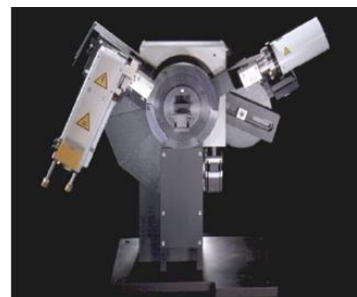
AFM imaging. (ii) University Departments – 500/- for all modes other than AFM.

4. X-Ray Diffractometer [Bruker D8 ADVANCE with DAVINCI design] includes Powder X-ray Diffraction (Powder XRD), Grazing Incidence X-Ray Diffraction (GI XRD).

Application: (i) Proteomics – Protein identification and characterisation, Determination of crystal structure of proteins, study of protein-protein interaction, Glycopeptide analysis. (ii) Metabolomics – Protein- metabolite interaction. (iii) Structural Biology

Advantage: (i) Depth profiling of compositional and phase changes within layered materials possible by Grazing Incidence XRD. (ii) Wide range of samples like inorganic complexes, organic compounds, fibers, polymers pharmaceuticals and nanoparticles can be analysed

Charges for using the Facility at SICC : (i) Powder XRD: 300/- for University Departments. (ii) GI XRD: 500/- for University Departments



5. Scanning Electron Microscopy [SEM][Carl-Zeiss] includes *Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analyser [EDX]*

Application: (i) Mainly for surface morphological studies, compositional and surface elemental analysis. (ii) To analyse continuity and thickness of thin films coated on substrate. (iii) Identify foreign materials. (iv) Generally unsuitable for wet samples and organic materials – however these can be studied in low vacuum mode or by coating with an electrically conductive coating.

Advantage: Fast and Easy to use.



6. Fourier Transformed Infra-Red Spectrophotometer [FTIR including Near IR]

Application: (i) Identification of functional groups of samples-organic polymeric and plastics. (ii) Contaminant identification. (iii) Qualitative check of drugs, polymers, rubber, thin films, coatings, fabrics etc. (iv) Monitoring automotive smoke emissions. (v) Molecular degradation assessment. (vi) To check similarities of samples.



7. Ultra Violet-Visible Spectrophotometer [UV-Vis]

Application: (i) Quantitative determination of transition metal ions, organic compounds with high degree of conjugation and biological macromolecules. (i) Determination of kinetics or rate constant of



chemical/biological reaction.

8. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer [NMR including ^1H and ^{13}C NMR]

BRUKER AVANCE 400 MHz FT-NMR Spectrometer

= ^1H or Proton NMR (PMR)

= ^{13}C NMR ^{19}F , ^{15}N , ^{31}P can also be analysed

=2D COSY

=2D HETCOR

=NOESY

=HMBC

=HMQC

=DEIT



Application: (i) Standard instrument for structure determination, qualitative and quantitative analysis of organic molecules. (ii) Only method for atomic resolution of bio macromolecules in aqueous solutions. (iii) Used widely in chemical, food, pharmaceutical and polymer industries.

D4. Department-wise Research Infrastructure

Department of Physics: L.C.R Meter, Photoluminescence spectrophotometer, UV-Visible spectrophotometer, Network Analyzer, Source Meter, Electrometer, Electrical Conductivity Measurement in Vacuum and Desired Atmosphere, High temperature Sample holder for Impedance Measurement, Electrochemical Workstation, Muffle furnaces, Hot air Ovens and Microwave Oven, Z-scan setup

Department of Optoelectronics: Deep Freezer, Nd. YAG Laser with SHG setup, Up gradation of triax nano chromator for PI setup, Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope with EDX facility, Micro Raman Spectrometer (with excitation wavelength of 514nm and 785nm available) , UV Visible Spectrophotometer, Spectrofluorometer, Impedance analyzer

Department of Geology: Automatic Absorption Spectrophotometer (GBC Australia-make), UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (Systronics), Olympus Polarizing, Microscope with Camera & imaging software, Anisotropy of Magnetic susceptibility instrument, Auto titration unit, Resistivity Meter, Infiltrimeter, Remote sensing data products, Proprietary and FOSS GIS labs, Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) for elemental analyses of various media, Fume hood with HF – HNO₃ based digestion and solution preparation of rocks, minerals and refractories – well equipped chemical lab to analyze rock and water samples – material characterisation.

Department of Computer Science: PG lab with 33 Nos. of Desktop PC's including Intel Core 2 Due, IBM, server etc, Digital Image Computing lab I – with 18 Nos. of High-end systems including Intel Core : 7 systems, Digital Image Computing Lab II with 18 Nos. of systems including Intel Core i3, Intel Core 2 Due systems, Embedded Systems lab with 10 Nos. of Intel Dual Core IBM systems, Oracle Database lab with 30 Nos Dell Laptops and HP Server as Oracle Server, Medical Image Processing (MIP) Research lab for Research scholars with 12 Nos. of High and Systems and workstation including Intel Core i7, Intel Xeon Workstation, HP Supercomputer with NVIDIA Tesla GPU

Department of Demography: Computer Lab, Census Work station

Department of Biochemistry: Fluorescent Microscope, Thermocycler (Semi quantitative) , Real time thermocycler, Lyophilizer, Cold Centrifuge, ELISA plate reader, Gel DOC, HPLC , Sonicator, UV-Visible Spectrophotometer, FTIR, Animal House facility, Bioinformatics lab, Electrophoresis, Tissue culture facility,

Ultracentrifuge, Refrigerated micro centrifuge, Biophotometer, Deep freezer -80 and -20, Cold room, Western Blotting apparatus, Homogenizer, Microbial culture facility

Department of Chemistry: Electrochemical Impedance Spectrometer SP 200, Rotary Evaporator Heidolph, CARY 630 FTIR with PC, Printer, UPS, HPC with 4 servers of Gaussian 09 software, JASCO HPLC with PC, HORIBA DLS with PC, Printer UPS, Vacuum Oven, Electro chemical work station, UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Spectrofluorometer, AAS, Muffle furnace, Autoclave, Sunning electrochemical, Hydrogen GC microscope

Department of Archaeology: GIS Lab, Archaeozoology and Archaeoichthyology Lab, Total station – 1, Munsell Rock Chart – 1, GPS 12, Weighing scale – 5, Vernier caliper – 10, Digital camera – 3, Munsell soil colour chart – 1, A3 Negative flat-bed scanner – 1

Department of Environmental Sciences: High Performance Liquid chromatography (Shimadzu), Water Testing Facility, FRITSCH PULVERISETTE – 7 Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis Unit (DGGE), CBS Scientific, USA, UV-Vis Spectrophotometer, Stereo zoom microscope, Random Analyser (Durridve, USA)

Department of Aquatic Biology & Fisheries: HPLC, PCR, Ultra centrifuge, Lyophiliser, Compound Microscope with imaging facility UV-VIS, Double beam spectrophotometer), Gel Documentation system, Deep Freezer C -20 and -80), Stereo Zoom Microscope

Department of Botany: High Speed Cooling Centrifuge, UV-Vis, spectrophotometer, Stereo- Zoom Microscope, Image Analyser, Leica Image Analyser Cryotome, Phase contract microscope, Protein purification System & Fraction collector, PCR HPLC, GC, Real time PCR, Gel Documentation System, Deep Freezer – 80, Elisa Reader, Biophotometer, Sonicator, Deep Freezer – 40 – 2016, Nitrogen Analyser , Rotary evaporator, Walk in Cold Room, Herbarium, Herbal Garden, Green House, Seed bank

Biotechnology: Animal Cell Culture Facility- Carbon Dioxide Incubator, Inverted Microscope, Inverted Fluorescent Microscope Fermenter, Molecular Biology/ Biochemistry- Microbiology: Refrigerated centrifuges, Refrigerated Micro centrifuge, Protein Gel Electrophoresis, Iso-electric Focusing (IEF), 2D Gel Electrophoresis, DNA Electrophoresis, Gel documentation system, Liquid Chromatography with fraction collector, Fast Performance Liquid Chromatography, Laboratory Fermenter/Bioreactor, ELISA Reader, UV-Vis Spectrophotometer, Speed

Vac Concentrator, Cryocan for Liquid Nitrogen, HPLC for purification of organic compounds, PCR and RT PCR, Facility for large scale cultivation of animal cell cultures.

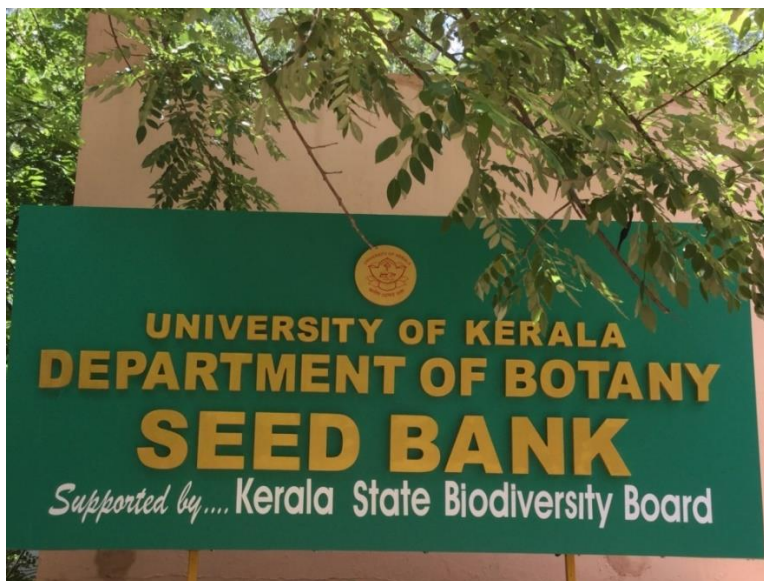
Dept. of Computational Biology & Bioinformatics: Informatics Lab, Drug discovery Lab, Basic Molecular Biology lab, Bio-electronics Lab, Drug Docking Station

University College of Engineering, Karyavattom

Labs under EC Dept.: Electronics circuits lab, Digital electronics lab, Communication engineering lab, Microwave & optical communication lab, Digital signal processing lab. **Labs under CSE Dept.:** Internet lab, System software lab.

Labs under IT Dept: Multimedia lab, Network lab

D5. Special Facilities in Dept. of Botany

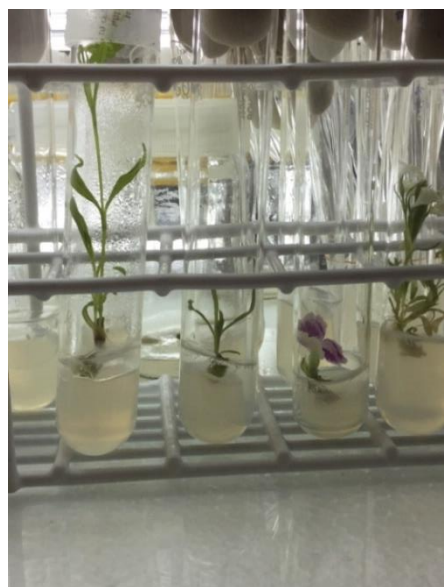


Seed Bank: Department of Botany, University of Kerala has recently established a seed bank facility for the seed conservation of indigenous crops, vegetables, underutilized vegetables, fruits, and medicinal plants, with support of Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Govt. of Kerala. The seed bank was formally inaugurated by Prof. Oommen V. Oommen, Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board on April 8, 2016. As a part of seed banking program, a massive effort to procure seeds of underutilized vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants are under taken. Procuring seeds from traditional farmers in the state, home gardens are initiated especially for indigenous crops and underutilized crops, besides, on-going seed collections from the wild. The collected seeds are duly dried and processed in the laboratory. They are tested for seed viability, germination and level of moisture ($< 7\%$), prior to storing at 4°C in a walk-in-cold room or at -20°C in a deep freezer. Low temperature storage practice significantly extends seed viability especially in case of orthodox types of seeds. Seed Bank is expected to serve as seed source for researchers and small / traditional growers. University has signed a tripartite MoU with Jawaharlal Nehru Botanic Garden & Research Institute and Kerala Forest Research Institute on 'Seed Bank maintenance and enrichment'. It is hoped that the facility will develop into a full-fledged seed bank that will serve as repository of seeds of rare, endangered, threatened (RET) plants, wild relatives of crop plants, and underutilized plants in the state, and thus boost conservation activities in accordance to Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) of Botanic Garden Conservation International.

Kerala University Botany Herbarium (KUBH)

was established in the year 1989. (Registered in Index Herbarium, New York: with an Acronym – KUBH). Just like in a library, the dried plant specimens are arranged in the herbarium in systematic order, by plant family, according to Bentham and Hooker, 1876 & Smith *et al.*, 2006, systems of classification. The collections of KUBH includes Angiosperms (5291), Gymnosperms (21) Pteridophytes (2000) Bryophytes (10) Lichen, Fungi and Algae (40) and type specimens (50)] totalling over 7362. More than 3000 specimens are yet to be identified and several new specimens are arriving periodically in the herbaria.

KUBH supports (i) the correct identification of plant specimens (ii) form the basis for research and preparation of Floras (iii) provide the comparative material essential for studies in taxonomy, systematics, ecology, anatomy, morphology, conservation biology, biodiversity, ethnobotany, paleobotany (iv) for teaching. (v) for being used by the public and (iv) for the preservation of voucher specimens.



Rare collections of KUBH: (i) Rama Rao, Vencoba Rao/ Bourdillon and Gamble identified sheets. (ii) Rare species of wild orchids and ferns from Western Ghats collected by the founder Prof. A. Abraham. (iii) Unique and best collections of Pteridophytes in South India. (iv) *Ophioglossum reticulatum* (Highest chromosome number reported in (n=630) by Prof. (Dr.) C. A. Ninan, & Prof. (Dr.) A. Abraham, Former Heads of the Department). (v) Wild species of *Oryza*. (vi) Rich collection of members of the families Commelinaceae, Poaceae, Cyperaceae. (vii) Endemic plants of Southern Western Ghats and collection of RET plants

Services rendered by KUBH:

(i) Identification of plants for researchers and students of the Department of Botany as well as for the sister departments and other institutions. (ii) Deposition of the voucher specimens and issuing voucher number and certificate of identification. (iii) Giving Training in the preparation and maintenance of herbarium for the school students, researchers and to the general public. (iv) Taking projects to identify the plants inside and outside the premises of various organizations, institutions and Government bodies.

D6.University Museums, Gardens etc.

1. Rock Museum, Dept. of Geology



2. Archaeological Museum, Dept. of Archaeology

3. Kerala University Herbarium, Dept. of Botany



4. Thulaseevanam Herbal Garden



5. Marine Museum, Dept. of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries



6. Scriptorium, International Centre for Kerala Studies

- 7. Trivandrum Observatory:** The Astronomical Observatory in Thiruvananthapuram, under University of Kerala situated 60m above sea level, is located on a hill near the Napier Museum and the Kanakakunnu Palace. It is one of the oldest observatories in India and built by King Swathi Thirunal, in 1836. The telescopes of 1830s are still in use.



9. Oriental Research Institute and Manuscript Library

(ORIMSL): The oriental research institute and Manuscript library of University of Kerala in its Karyavattom campus is a treasure house of 75,000 manuscripts documenting traditional knowledge. It has a history of about a century and a half and is considered to be among largest manuscripts Libraries of India. Manuscripts are in different subjects like Jyotisa, Ganita, Silpa, Vedanta, Vyakarana, Mimamsa, Tantra, Natya, Itihasa, Purana etc. Majority of the works are in Sanskrit Language and all other Indian languages and a few from Burmese and Indonesian. Rare exhibits include Chithra-ramayan, a 400 year old picture-book and ivory plates and gold-embroidered paintings.



Part E : Learning To Learn

- **Graduate Attributes**
 - **Learning in Higher Education**
- **Disciplinary boundaries and beyond**
 - **Student start-up scheme of UoK**
- **Mooc & using social media academically**
- **Assisting Quality & Excellence : IQAC**

E1. Graduate Attributes: The ideal Kerala University Graduate

Attributes of an ideal graduate of the University of Kerala has been articulated in “Graduate Attribute” statement:

A graduate of University of Kerala shall ...

- *Continuously strive for excellence in education*
- *Continue life-long learning as an autonomous learner*
- *Apply and nurture critical and creative thinking*
 - *Promote sustainable development practices*
 - *Promote co-operation over competition*
 - *Balance rights with responsibilities*
- *Understand and respect diversity and difference*
- *Not be prejudiced by gender, age, caste, religion, or nationality*
- *Use education as a tool for emancipation of humanity*

Visualization of graduate attributes can be viewed at:

<http://www.iqac.keralauniversity.ac.in/graduateVdo.php>





: Continuously strive for excellence in education



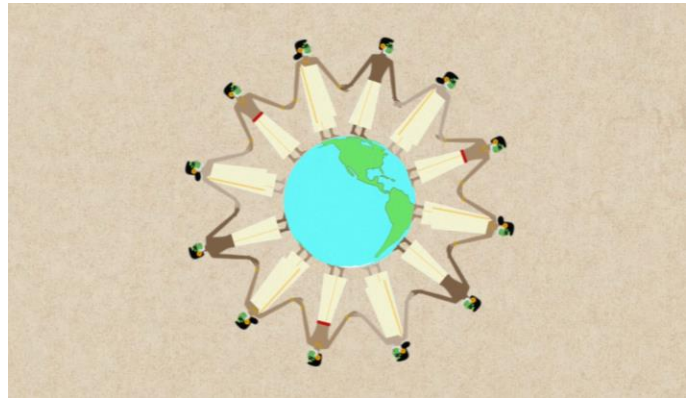
: Continue life-long learning as an autonomous learner



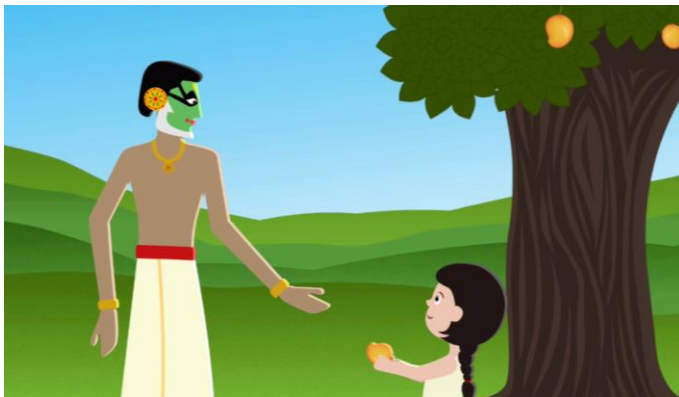
: Apply and nurture critical and creative thinking



: Promote sustainable development practices



: Promote co-operation over competition



: Balance rights with responsibilities



: Understand and respect diversity and difference



: Not be prejudiced by gender, age, caste, religion, or nationality



: Use education as a tool for emancipation of humanity

E2: Learning in Higher Education¹⁰

1. How Learning in Higher Secondary Education is different:

Studying in a University is remarkably different from school education. Here are a few points that you may think of:

- Student takes responsibility for learning
- Student is interested in questions, not merely answers
- Student learns from critical debates, not passive listening
- Student attempts to be familiar with current trends
- Student learns from interactions with other students, researchers and scholars
- Student taps variety of knowledge sources, rather than a single “text box”.
- *You may think of more such points.*

In this remaining section, some brief tips under a number of heads are listed. These are to trigger your thoughts. You must evolve your own conclusions rather than limiting yourself to the tips.

2. Think Different: Creative Thinking

- Creative thinking is thinking that is: Richer, Diverse, Unique, Different, Beautiful, Surprising, Attention grabbing, Divergent, Elating, Playful, Spontaneous, Out-of-the-box...
- Creative thinking is the process of generating new and useful ideas in any sector of human activity: arts, science, politics, daily life, human relations, living styles etc.
- Creativity is not restricted to poets, painters, musicians, writers and cinema directors; it is applicable to every single person in any sector.
- Creativity is considered as lying in the right hemisphere of the brain along with feelings, emotions and senses, while logic, reason and numbers lie in the left hemisphere.
- *“To raise new questions, new possibilities, to regard old problems from a new angle, requires creative imagination and marks real advances in science” – Albert Einstein.*

Innovation & Creativity

Innovation is creative thinking to solve problems which have business potential or social value. Improving water taps to reduce loss of water is an innovation with business potential. Communicating how to make home-made bio-pesticide is an innovation with social value.

¹⁰ Compiled by Prof Achuthsankar S Nair. Reuse of material from Centre for Critical Thinking and other public domain sources is acknowledged.

Creativity & Craft

Craft is the basic skill in a sector, like the skill to sculpt on wood, the skill to sing, the skill to lay bricks. Anyone with these skills need not be creative, but skill is required to express creativity. Mason has craft of house making; Architect has creative skills to visualize new buildings. A singer has the craft for singing, but the music director creates the music. (Of course there are music directors who are also singers, then craft and creativity exists in one).

Triggering Creative Thinking

- Freely making wild and crazy suggestions.
- Produce 25 different solutions to any problem.
- Not judging ideas as good or bad, early in the process. Fear for bad ideas kill creativity
- Allowing yourself to play with an idea whilst you travel.
- Draw or paint ideas.
- Sit in a different place & think about the problem.
- Listen to different music.
- Interact with different people.
- Ask more questions.
- Ignore what others think about your ideas.
- Try new things. Visit a river side, go to a village, eat from a new restaurant.
- Brainstorm with your family or friends.
- Do yoga/exercise
- Play a game, and then come back to the problem.
- Enjoy nature.
- Do something else for a while (watch a movie), and then go back to your project.

Lateral Thinking

Edward de Bono coined the phrase “lateral thinking” as a counterpoint to conventional or vertical thinking. In conventional thinking people go forward in a predictable, direct fashion. Lateral thinking involves approaching the problem from new directions – literally from the side.

Brain Storming

Brainstorming allows every member of the group to offer suggestions without criticism.

Approaches that skill creativity

Early criticism, company to people who are not excited with new ideas and who begin their responses with “No...” or “But...”, instead of “Wow...”, “Great...”. this

does not mean there should be no criticism. Criticism should be at a stage of selecting and implementing ideas, not in the stage of formation.

3. Think Deep: Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is Logical, “Correct”, Closer to truth, Deep, Understanding, Unbiased, Factual, Scientific, Convergent, Smart... Here are some popular definitions:

- Critical thinking is the art of analysing and evaluating thinking with a view to improving it.
- Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally about what to do or what to believe. It includes the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking.
- Critical thinking is thinking that assesses itself” (Center for Critical Thinking, 1996).
- Critical thinking is the ability to think about one’s thinking in such a way as 1. To recognize its strengths and weaknesses and, as a result. 2. To recast the thinking in improved form” (Center for Critical Thinking, 1996).
- Much of our thinking, left to itself, is based, distorted, partial, uninformed or down-right prejudiced. Critical thinking is, self-directed, self-disciplined, self-monitored, and self-corrective thinking. It requires rigorous standards of excellence and mindful command of their use. It entails effective communication and problem solving abilities and a commitment to overcome our native egocentrism and socio-centrism.
- Critical thinking involves asking questions, defining a problem, examining evidence, analyzing assumptions and biases, avoiding emotional reasoning, avoiding oversimplification, considering other interpretations, and tolerating ambiguity, Critical thinkers will change positions when reason leads them to do so.

Critical thinker should have

- **Rationality:** (i) Rely on reason rather than emotion. (ii) Require evidence, ignore no known evidence, and follow evidence where it leads (iii) Are concerned more with finding the best explanation than being right.
- **Self-awareness:** (i) Weigh the influences of motives and bias (ii) Recognize our own assumptions, prejudices, biases, or point of view.
- **Honesty:** Recognize emotional impulses, selfish motives, nefarious purposes, or other modes of self-deception.
- **Open-mindedness:** (i) Evaluate all reasonable inferences (ii) Consider a variety of possible viewpoints or perspectives.(iii)Remain open to alternative

interpretations (iii) Accept a new explanation, model, or paradigm because it explains the evidence better, is simpler, or has fewer inconsistencies or covers more data (iv) Accept new priorities in response to a re-evaluation of the evidence or reassessment of our real interests (v) Do not reject unpopular views out of hand.

- **Discipline** (i) Are precise, meticulous, comprehensive, and exhaustive (ii) Resist manipulation and irrational appeals (iii) Avoid snap judgments.
- **Judgment** (i) Recognize the relevance and/or merit of alternative assumptions & perspectives (ii) Recognize the extent and weight of evidence

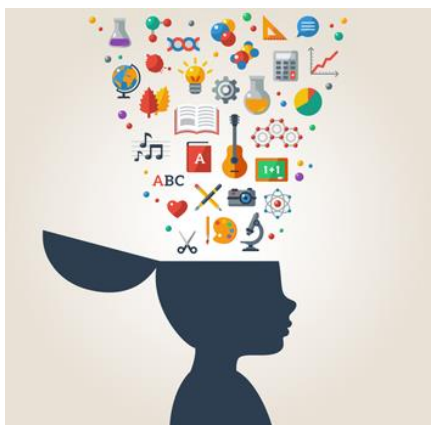
A well cultivated critical thinker: (i) Raises vital questions and problems, formulating them clearly and precisely (ii) Gathers and assesses relevant information, using abstract ideas to interpret it effectively (iii) Comes to well-reasoned conclusions and solutions, testing them against relevant criteria and standards (iv) Thinking open mindfully within alternative systems of thought, recognizing and assessing, as need be, their assumptions, implications, and practical consequences (v) Communicates effectively with others in figuring out solutions to complex problems.

By contrast, passive, non-critical thinkers take a simplistic view of the world. (i) They see things in black & white, without recognizing variety of possible understanding. (ii) They see questions as yes or no with no subtleties. (iii) They fail to see linkages and complexities (iv) They fail to recognize related elements. (v) They take an egotistical view of the world (vi) They take their facts as the only relevant ones. (vii) They take their own perspective as the only sensible one. (viii) They take their goals the only valid one.

Here are some creative questions to ponder over : Think of the world where there is/are

(i) No Police (ii) No Democracy (iii) No Bees (iv) No Trees (v) No Houses (vi) No Money (vii) No Computer (viii) No Mobile phones (ix) No Electricity (x) No ownership (xi) No Currency (xii) No Gender (xiii) No Universities & Colleges (xiv) No Schools (xv) No Temples/ Churches/ Mosques (xvi) No Political Parties (xvii) No Petrol (xviii) No Cement (xix) People have no name

E3. Disciplinary boundaries and beyond...¹¹



Subjects, Departments, Streams, Faculties....There are many ways for a University student to “distinguish” himself or herself from another student. It is common to hear sectarian stands stereotyping each other with judgmental comments such as : “Scientist have no sense of aesthetics and are far removed from day-to-day problems of society”; “Studying language and literature has no utility and is an arm-chair activity”; “Social Sciences have no rigour or scientific basis”. Perhaps this is not phenomena limited to academics. “Poetry is the anti-thesis of science”, said Coleridge. Malayalam

cinema has the famous character played out by Thilakan in “Sphatikam,” who felt that technology was inferior to Mathematics and that every throb of the Universe arises from mathematics. Such regimented viewpoints of knowledge and innocent prejudices are behind the academic systems that we practice. We often hear of untouchability between subjects, of Physics student not being able to pursue studies in Chemistry, of biotechnology student not being able to teach Botany, of Electronics student not being able to do research in Information Technology, etc. The prevalent modern view of knowledge is definitely not that of ‘untouchability’, between subjects, but one that promotes ‘inter-caste’ marriages.

Knowledge in the academic perspective is often seen as three major streams (there are slight variations in these stream definitions, across Universities and countries):

Stream	Faculties (Subject groups)	Example subjects
1. Science & Technology	Science, Engineering & Technology, Applied Sciences & Technology,	Physics, Chemistry, Bio-technology, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Computer Science, Civil Engineering, Nano-technology, Electrical Engineering, Geology. Modern Medicine, Alternate Medicine, Agriculture.
2. Social Science	Social Science, Commerce, Education, Management, Physical Education	Economics, Sociology, Management, Accountancy, History, Archeology, Psychology, Education, Philosophy
3. Arts & Humanities	Arts, Oriental Studies, Fine Arts	Music, Malayalam, Tamil, Russian, Linguistics, Sanskrit, Fashion Design, Interior Design

¹¹ Contributed by Prof Achuthsankar S Nair

Science & Technology: This stream deals with understanding and use of natural phenomena. Natural phenomena are in existence in nature irrespective of presence or absence of human society (Apples keep falling down according to law of gravity, even when no humans are there on earth. In contrast, ‘Consumer Surplus’ or ‘Bloom’s taxonomy’ or ‘Cinema’ does not exist in the absence of human society). Whereas science tries to study universal principles of natural phenomena, applied sciences and technologies tend to use them to solve day-to-day problems like making medicines, computers, bridges, paints and rockets. This distinction need not be so clear cut, except in cases of highly abstract subjects like mathematics. Though sciences try to unravel knowledge for the good of the society, they are often criticized for their lack of human touch and absence of aesthetics, which may be partially true. There are also instances of discoveries in science pursued without full regard to its threats. Genetic modification, dangerous pesticides, nuclear energy are examples

Social Sciences deal with phenomena that arise out of the actions and interactions of human beings (society). If there were no human societies, would there be ‘principles of management’? Would there be history, politics, religion, ethics, journalism, marketing, tourism, education, research...? (one could say migrating birds would still ‘tour’, birds would ‘teach’ their little ones to fly, animals would have ‘jungle raj’ politics.... but, surely they are no match for the sophistication that humans have in these areas). Unless social sciences are taught, researched and practiced, human society’s understanding of itself will suffer and there will be chaos all around.

Arts and Humanities deal with all that human beings do in the space of imagination, characterized by a sense of beauty (aesthetics). Like social sciences, these cannot be completely taken out of human context. Ability to create a world of imagination distinguishes man from animals. There would be no developed language, literature, humour, sophisticated music, sculptures, cinema, poems etc. without human society. A world without poems, literature, dance, music, painting and sculptures would be a dangerous world where science will be of no use, because people will be no different from animals. Arts and humanities wake up our ‘human’ self; make us appreciate humanity, beauty, truth, justice, equality, kindness....

A look at the above scenario regarding the three major streams should temper our healthy respect of all the three streams. They are both interdependent and complementary and together establish the modern knowledge landscape.

Signs of falling boundaries

When Darwin proposed theory of evolution, it was widely debated by scientists, religious leaders (creationists) and philosophers. Today the debate has transformed. Anyone can confirm the signs of evolution with an experiment on his/her own blood. From blood, science can derive human DNA and then one can search for similarity of it is the Google of biology -BLAST- and see hits of *Orangutan and Chimpanzee* coming up instantly!

Ethics was once a subject of not much consequence to scientists. But today, science finds as its stumbling block its inability to answer many ethical issues raised by scientific development. Ethnical, legal and social issues are of utmost concern to modern science today. The authorship of debated works of Shakespeare or Kalidasa of Bhasa was once a matter resolved through arguments based on history and linguistics. Today such debates are also realm of mathematics. Mathematical measures of literary style have been developed in a field known as *stylometry*.

Today many knowledge emerges in the periphery of existing knowledge. There are many areas which can be pointed out as “inter-disciplinary”

Bio-Chemistry	: Biology & Chemistry
Nano-Science	: Physics, Chemistry & Botany
Linguistic Computing	: Linguistics & Computer Science
Ayur informatics	: Ayurveda & IT
Agro-Economics	: Agriculture & Economics
Audio Engineering	: Music & Technology
Animation	: Fine Arts & Software
e-journalism	: Journalism & IT
Drug Design	: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology,
Mathematics	
IPR in Technology Sector	: Law, Science & IT
Science Journalism	: Science & Journalism.
Machine Translation	: Language knowledge & Computing
Bio-ethics	: Bio-technology & Philosophy
Sports Medicine	: Sports & Medicine

In creating knowledge (research), the give and take between disciplines will add new value. Many examples can be cited:

1. Processing knowledge within a discipline using methods peculiar to the discipline: e.g. use of the experimental method to find out new laws in physics; use of the deductive method to prove new propositions in geometry

2. Processing of knowledge within a discipline using methods peculiar to another discipline: e.g. use of the experimental method peculiar to the physical sciences for the study of psychology.
3. Processing of knowledge outside a discipline using method peculiar to a discipline: e.g. analysis of demographic and census data for testing their argument with known distributions in mathematics and statistics.
4. Use of the theoretical models within a discipline to create knowledge within a discipline: e.g. the normal distribution model of abilities in psychology leads to data relating to group differences in mental abilities for the psychologist.
5. Use of theoretical models outside a discipline to create new models within a discipline: e.g. use of the kinetic theory of gases in physics to explain the positioning of stellar bodies in astronomy; the use of the theory of evolution in biology to explain the evolution of social institutions by sociologists.

Appendix: Thoughts on classical and contemporary inter-disciplinarity

by Prof. Ravindra K S Choudhary, *Vinobha Bhava University*

Anyone involved in active research now-a-days in any field within or without the university system knows well what it all means to be a part of the interdisciplinary practice. Our thoughts and ideas, many of concepts we use, much of our relevant bibliography, methods, tools and techniques all mark a sharp departure from the traditional modes of discipline-bound thinking. Different disciplines have now considerably common conceptual base, mutually shared horizons of interface and intersection, analogous method and approach, and often indistinguishable problematics. What is trending is the celebration of crossing disciplinary boundaries, accepting inputs from seemingly divergent domains and recognizing the need for a holistic perspective towards them.

The dictionary meaning of ‘interdisciplinarity’ often equates it with an approach of study and research that involves different areas of knowledge. In its common parlance too, the term refers to an exercise that deals with an interface and intersection of two or more disciplines. Interdisciplinary approach has been found particularly helpful in dealing with complex questions, addressing broader issues and achieving considerable unity of human knowledge. There are some authors who associate interdisciplinarity with novel ‘developments at the frontiers of knowledge. Interdisciplinarity is thus not so straightforward an enterprise as it is often conceived. Interdisciplinarity is no longer just an idea, an intellectual construct, a cognitive experience, an approach, an academic scheme; rather, it has now turned into a heterogeneity of all these. The questions naturally arise: What is the interdisciplinarity? How is the contemporary different from the historical forms of interdisciplinarity? Interdisciplinarity, as it has emerged now-a-days as an overriding principle of study and research in academia and beyond, is considered

basically a Western idea. At the root of the interdisciplinarity format much in vogue now, there has been the modern framework; knowledge production and the practice of expertise are carried out primarily in disciplinary terms. Even interdisciplinary ventures take place in it against the background of disciplinary compartmentalization. The demarcations of boundaries and border maintenance between various disciplines have largely been based upon the logic of modernity. Modern mind gradually categorized knowledge as falling within distinct disciplines. On the one hand, there flourished in the modern times certain institutions like nation- states and military, factory and university systems; on the other, there were corresponding intellectual development. Particularly, the rise of nation-states and the departmental structuration of the university system have gone hand in hand in the modern times.

Interdisciplinarity emerged as an antidote to the ill effects of excessive specialization and compartmentalization of knowledge. But it is at once important to realize that the very idea of interdisciplinarity pre-supposes a multiplicity of basic disciplines each having its own domain with a sharp focus on frontline research to advance the concerned field. Specialization and generalization need not be at loggerheads over how to make headway in the field of education and research. These two facts constitute the two extremes of our educational experience, and we need to strike a good balance between the two in order to be holistic in our cognitive pursuits.

Interdisciplinarity as an unavoidable mode of thinking and knowing in this knowledge era:

- Rise of Information & Communication Technology and Knowledge Explosion which knows no boundaries.
- Growing environmental awareness and ecological consciousness that, in nature, everything is related to everything else.
- Emergence of Holism and Systems- theoretic approach towards world at large on the one hand, and corpus of knowledge on the other.
- Rise of Gestalt Theory which holds that parts derive their characters only in the background or context of the organized whole.
- Increasing realization concerning complexities in relationships of human among themselves and with their natural environment.
- Emergence of the epistemology of perspectival pluralism and growing popularity of multiculturalism and comparative studies across disciplinary boundaries.
- Increasing cases of amenity migration and expat experience of experts concerning disciplinary fields other than one's home discipline leading to significantly globalized visions of the interdisciplinary.

Given any subject, it is not looked at now-a-days as a monolithic entity, but a multidimensional phenomenon that can be approached simultaneously from many different perspectives. In effect, we have a diversity of viewpoints and

interpretations of the subject in question, and all this is regarded as a mark of richness rather than inconsistency.

By embracing interdisciplinarity disciplines are now not simply interacting with each other, but they are also adapting and redefining themselves in tune with the highly complex and steadily changing knowledge situation. No order to cope with such a situation. , teamwork and performativity have occupied center stage in research and development in different arena of intellectual activities.

Inter-disciplinary Option for PG Students in University Departments

The 2017 PG regulations require each PG student to register for two electives from outside the Department. This is to encourage interdisciplinary interactions.

(i) One course from outside the Dept., but within the School (See p... for School & Dept. list); (ii) One course from a Dept. outside the School.

E4. Student Start-up scheme of University of Kerala

The age of start-ups have arrived, no doubt. The 'Start-up village' in Kerala and "Start-up India, Stand-up India" initiative of Central government reconfirm this. There is a concentration of the idea around technological institutions, mainly engineering colleges. The tremendous scope of campus-based start-ups in Universities and Arts and Science colleges remain to be exploited. University of Kerala, a multi-disciplinary University with 42 departments ranging from Sanskrit, Arabic, Sociology and Psychology to Optoelectronics, Bio-technology and Computer Science, presents a very unique eco-system for campus start-ups. A campus which can boast of cutting edge data servers, scanning electron microscopes and drug docking softwares is also known for centuries old sanskrit palm leaves, garden of medicinal plants and clinical psychology laboratories. The diversity and its synergy present different and unique possibilities.

The University of Kerala started its experiments with start-ups, as early as in 2006, when it established an Industry Incubation Centre (IIC) and successfully incubated a student start-up – Soorya Kiran Bioinformatics Pvt. Ltd. The University has recently re-established the IIC as "KU-TBSC" (Kerala University Technology and Business Start-up Centre). The KU-TBSC scheme mainly provides space and facilities for the start-up to function at a very nominal rate compared to other established incubation centres. Space will be provided, if possible, within the student's respective departments. All facilities and faculty of the department can be advertised by the student start-up as available to them (on a consultancy basis, as per University's Consultancy Guidelines). Our University start-up scheme, unlike most engineering college incubation centres, is not just focusing on technology based start-ups alone, but encourages the students from every department to enthusiastically think about providing products/ services from their field.

KU-TBSC is working towards a dedicated building, with a corporate front office, complete with a receptionist, seminar/meeting room, waiting area, etc. Start-up offices will be raw work cubicles with all facilities like Wi-Fi, but unfurnished, to keep the costs low.

Profile of a Campus Start-up from University of Kerala



Shahina Afzal

Massive Data Analytics



Rashmi Sukumaran

Ms. Shahina Afzal and Rashmi Sukumaran, alumni of University of Kerala (Msc. Computational Biology 2014-2016 batch) have started a company named Massive Data (MaD) Analytics which operates from the premises of the Dept. of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics.

Here is what the young start-up heroes have to say: *“Massive Data (MaD) Analytics is a start-up providing software, analytical and educational services for big data. We develop software, pipelines, algorithms and models for big data analysis. We also provide analytical services for massive datasets, including next-generation sequencing data. MaD Analytics also offers hands-on workshops and training programmes in the field of Big Data and NGS. Our start-up was registered as a partnership firm in October, 2016. We signed a MoU with the University of Kerala in February, 2017, which enables us to use all facilities of the University for our business purposes at consultancy rates. We are hosted at the Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics in the North Campus of University of Kerala for a nominal rent. MaD Analytics started off with a few local projects and workshops. Currently, we are in talks with a national institute for research and an international group of researchers on potential projects”.*



Students meeting successful Start-Up heroes as a part of their Start-Up preparation.



DREAMING OF A STUDENT START-UP?



APPLY TO
KU-TBSC
(KERALA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY &
BUSINESS START-UP CENTRE)

**APPLY BY
30
JULY 2017**

- TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS START-UPS IN OUR UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
- SPACE AND EQUIPMENTS AT NOMINAL RENTS
- MENTORSHIP AND GUIDANCE FROM EXPERTS
- UTILISE HOST DEPT. FACILITIES ON CONSULTANCY BASIS
(requires consent of Dept.)

ATTEND A SEMINAR/DISCUSSION FORUM ON
20 JULY 2017 TO CLARIFY DOUBTS
(email team.iqac@gmail.com to register for seminar)

CONTACT: DIRECTOR, KU-TBSC, C/o IQAC, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
Email: team.iqac@gmail.com

Template for MOU for Start-up <Company name>
Between University of Kerala and <Company name>

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter called the “MoU”) is entered into by University of Kerala (hereinafter called “University of Kerala” or “University”) and <company name>, a company/ partnership registered under the Indian Act, 19...’ And WHEREAS University of Kerala facilitated an Industry Incubation Centre (vide order no. PLA/418/2006 dated: 14/06/06), renamed as Kerala University Technology and Business Start-up Centre, KU-TBSC, (vide order no. P1.A1/2806/IQAC/15 dated 12/04/2016) at Kariyavattom campus for promoting entrepreneurship in University students.

WHEREAS <Company name> is a start up by the alumni of University of Kerala, offering <company services>.

THIS MEMORANDUM sets out the principles of association and roles expected from both parties as follows.

1. The company/ firm being incubated shall agree to all terms and conditions as stated here in and further as decided by the University from time to time.
2. The company/ firm shall be a registered entity within 6 months of starting its operations. All operations of the company shall be governed by provisions of the acts under which it is registered.
3. The University shall not be held responsible/ made a party in any legal dispute arising out of either direct or indirect actions of the company/ firm or the direction of the company/ firm.
4. The company/ firm shall be responsible for upkeep of the space allotted to them and also for the working condition of the equipments allotted to them, except normal wear and tear.
5. The equipments allotted to the company/ firm shall be used only for activities of the company/ firm. Space shall not be sublet to any other individual/ operations.
6. Rental for the space and equipments shall be fixed by the University according to guidelines evolved by Advisory Board of KU-TBSC. Any default in payment of rentals by due date shall be penalized at less than 10% of the amount concerned for first 6 months and at rates fixed unilaterally by the University, thereafter.
7. Rental shall be fixed initially at less than 25% of market rates (excluding Technopark), and re-fixed unilaterally after first year by University.
8. Rental for all equipments like PC, Printer etc. shall be at mutually agreed rates.
9. Any running expense incurred other than routine expenditure (like installation of heavy loads etc.) shall be reported to the KU-TBSC and shall be charged as per actuals.
10. If the company/ firm makes working profit from third year of its existence, it shall payback twice the amount of subsidy in rentals or 25% of its net profit whichever ever a higher.
11. Any utilization of services of faculty/ facilities of Departments/ Centers shall be as per existing consultancy guidelines of University and variation shall be with express permission of Advisory Board of KU-TBSC.
12. The Company/ firm shall ensure that their activities do not disrupt any of the activities of the Departments in the Campus. They shall also abide by the general rules and guidelines of conduct of the campus, in so far as it is applicable to them. The University shall, subject to the above, ensure smooth operational environment to the company/ firm.
13. Any dispute arising out of the MoU shall be attempted to be settled by mutual discussions between the advisory board and the representatives of the company/ firm, before recourse to legal action with Trivandrum Jurisdiction.
14. Any interaction between University and the company which involves IPR shall be based on a written agreement, in the absence of which the concerned IPR shall vest with the University.
15. The undersigned have read and agreed to all the terms above.

For <Company name>
<designation>

For University of Kerala
Registrar

Witness: 1.

2.

E5.MOOC & Using Social Media for Academics

Social media is hangout place of youth, and fun and friendship reign supreme in the social media. But a part of the space can be also used to further your academic growth. Here are some suggestions to use cyber space to further academics.

- Contribute at least one article to Wikipedia (English or Malayalam or your mother tongue). Choose a topic related to your family, village, school etc., or a topic of academic or co-curricular interest to you.
- Create an Email group or what's App group on an academic topic.
- Make frequent Facebook posts on academic topics. You can learn from the diverse reactions made by others.
- Use LinkedIn to connect to professionals in your subject.
- Register in sites such as Research Gate and follow scholars in your subject, raise and answer questions.
- Watch motivating lectures in YouTube. TED talks are short and punchy. They feature a wide range of persons, scientists, physically challenged, scientists, musicians, technologists, business magnets....

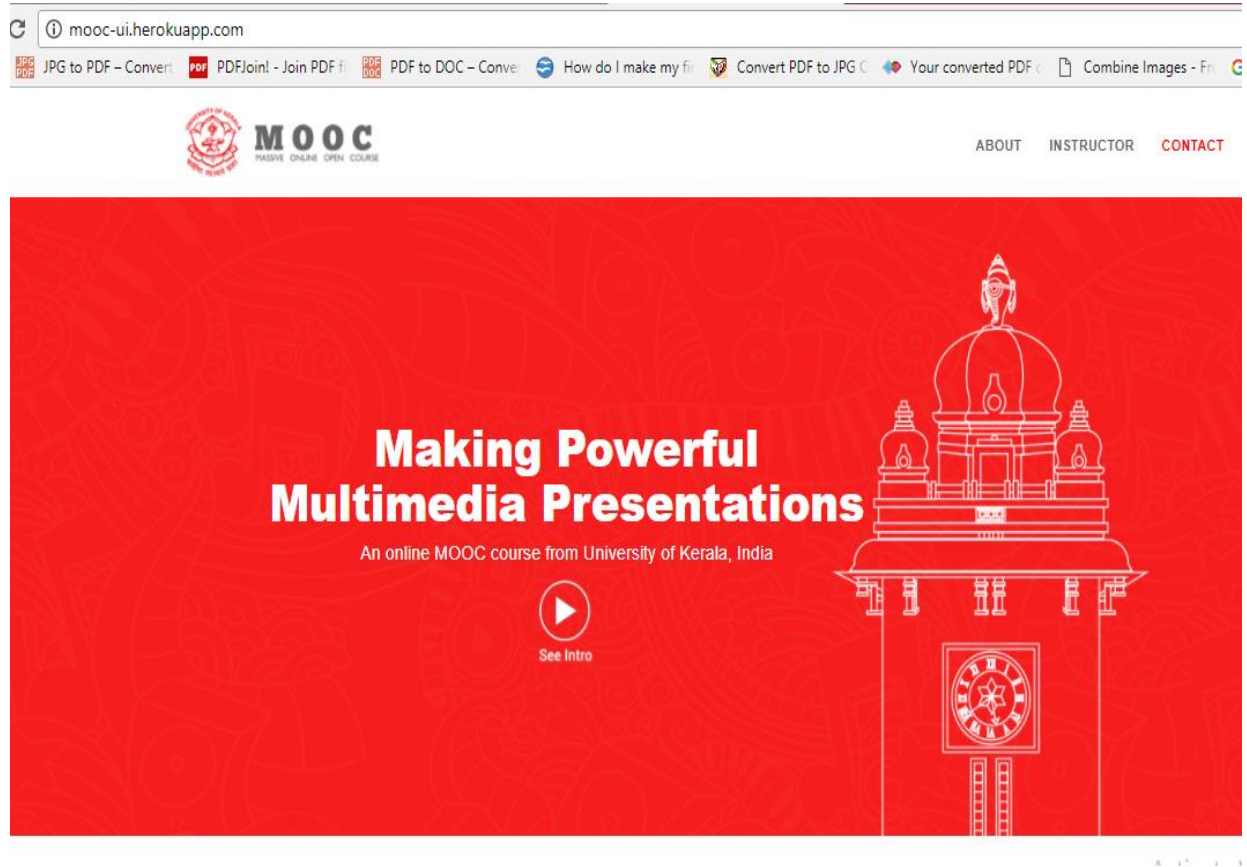
Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) is an excellent way to come out of the syllabus and also to experience contrasting academic cultures and perceptions. Web sites such as Coursera, Edx, Udacity etc. offer variety of free online courses from world-class Universities. You can choose courses related to your subject of study or interest and also many others of general interest, many of which enhance your soft skills. Some examples are:

1. Ignite Your Everyday Creativity by The State University of New York
2. Creative Problem Solving by University of Minnesota (<https://www.coursera.org/>)
3. Creativity, Innovation, and Change by Pennsylvania State University
4. Understanding Research Methods by University of London
5. Learning to Learn
6. Soft skills
7. Project Management
8. Enter...

Another area to choose free online courses is that of foreign/additional languages which will widen your placement opportunities: Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Sanskrit, Tamil, German, French and Russian

The MHRD, Govt. of India has meanwhile launched a MOOC platform named SWAYAM and has started offering UG courses through it. The facility for credit transfer from SWAYAM courses has been legislated by UGC. The Academic Council of University of Kerala has adopted the regulation in 2016.

University of Kerala also has started offering MOOCs since 2017. Look out for new courses from University Web Site



E6. Assisting Quality and Excellence: IQAC

This section is aimed to create awareness about University's Quality initiatives



among students. At the absent it must be understood that the quality of a University is the quality of its students. All University systems fundamentally aim to bring out the quality latent in every student. Therefore an awareness of the initiatives related to quality and involvement in them by students is essential.

Internal Quality Assurance Councils (IQACs) are set up in all Universities as

per requirements of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an initiative of UGC. As per UGC guidelines, the mandate of IQAC are as follows:

Goals: 1) To develop a quality system for conscious, consistent and catalytic programmed action to improve the academic and administrative performance. 2) To promote measures for institutional functioning towards quality enhancement through internalization of quality culture and institutionalization of best practices.

Objectives: ♦Development and application of quality benchmark parameters for various academic and administrative activities of the institution. ♦Promote and facilitate various academic activities of the University and make them as good practices. Facilitate the creation of a learner centric environment conducive to quality education. ♦To act as a change agent in the institution so as to ensure quality. Initiate the implementation of feedback responses from all stake holders on quality related institutional processes. ♦ Documentation of the various programmes/ activities leading to quality improvement.

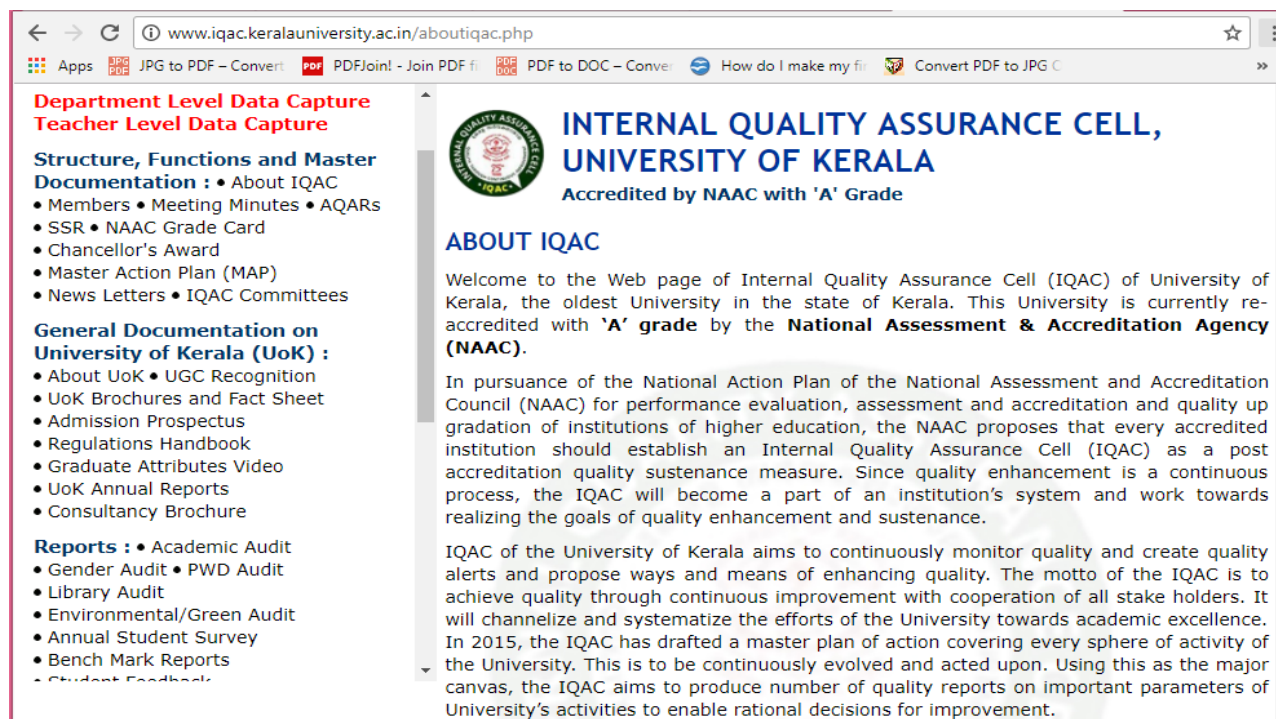
Strategies: ♦Ensure timely and efficient performance of academic and extra-curricular activities. Maintain quality of academic and research activities. Ensure an error free evaluation procedure. ♦Facilitate the modern methods of teaching and learning. Measures for ensuring quality sustenance and quality enhancement.

Functions: ♦Formulation and implementation of quality benchmark for various programmes and activities of the university. ♦Documentation of various activities/ programmes organized in the University. ♦Organise training

programmes on quality related themes. Preparation of Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) to be submitted to NAAC. ♦Prepare the University for the next cycle of reaccreditation and elevate it to the status of a world class institution.

The present IQAC of University of Kerala has the following composition:

1. Vice - Chancellor, UoK **(Chairman)**
2. Pro Vice - Chancellor, UoK (Vice-Chairman)
3. Convener, Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Academics & Research, UoK
4. Convener, Standing Comm. of the Syndicate on Depts. & other Inst. of the Uty, Uok.
5. Registrar, UoK
6. Finance Officer, UoK
7. Vice -Chairman, Credit and Semester System, UoK
8. Director, Computer Centre, UoK
9. Chairman Departments' Union, UoK
10. Anoop M. Ambika, CEO & Managing Director Cognub-Decision Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
11. Dr. K.P Jaikiran, Programme Director, FLAIR, Govt of Kerala
12. Dr. M. Sarngadharan, UGC Emeritus Professor, UoK
13. Dr. Jayachandran R., Assoc. Professor & Head, Dept. of Hindi, UoK
14. Dr. S. Shifa, Associate Professor, Department of Malayalam, University of Kerala
15. Dr. E. Shaji, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Geology, UoK
16. Dr. Mushtaq Ahammed, Asst. Prof.(Commerce) , School of Distance Education, UoK
17. Dr. Joseph Antony, Assoc. Prof. and Head, Dept. of Political Science, UoK
18. Dr. Bushra Beegom R.K., Asst. Professor, Dept of Sociology, UoK
19. Dr. Divya.C.Senan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, University of Kerala
20. Dr. Achuthsankar S. Nair, Prof., Bioinformatics, UoK **(Director, IQAC)**



Department Level Data Capture
Teacher Level Data Capture

Structure, Functions and Master Documentation : • About IQAC
• Members • Meeting Minutes • AQARs
• SSR • NAAC Grade Card
• Chancellor's Award
• Master Action Plan (MAP)
• News Letters • IQAC Committees

General Documentation on University of Kerala (UoK) :
• About UoK • UGC Recognition
• UoK Brochures and Fact Sheet
• Admission Prospectus
• Regulations Handbook
• Graduate Attributes Video
• UoK Annual Reports
• Consultancy Brochure

Reports : • Academic Audit
• Gender Audit • PWD Audit
• Library Audit
• Environmental/Green Audit
• Annual Student Survey
• Bench Mark Reports
• Student Feedback

**INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL,
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA**
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

ABOUT IQAC

Welcome to the Web page of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of University of Kerala, the oldest University in the state of Kerala. This University is currently re-accredited with 'A' grade by the **National Assessment & Accreditation Agency (NAAC)**.

In pursuance of the National Action Plan of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) for performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation and quality up gradation of institutions of higher education, the NAAC proposes that every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as a post accreditation quality sustenance measure. Since quality enhancement is a continuous process, the IQAC will become a part of an institution's system and work towards realizing the goals of quality enhancement and sustenance.

IQAC of the University of Kerala aims to continuously monitor quality and create quality alerts and propose ways and means of enhancing quality. The motto of the IQAC is to achieve quality through continuous improvement with cooperation of all stake holders. It will channelize and systematize the efforts of the University towards academic excellence. In 2015, the IQAC has drafted a master plan of action covering every sphere of activity of the University. This is to be continuously evolved and acted upon. Using this as the major canvas, the IQAC aims to produce number of quality reports on important parameters of University's activities to enable rational decisions for improvement.

Visit IQAC Website at <http://www.iqac.keralauniversity.ac.in>

In the rest of this section, a few initiatives of IQAC are explained.

T-LARC: It is a central body, as envisaged by NAAC/UGC, to review the teaching, learning and assessment process in the University. This has come into existence vide U.ONo Ac.D/IQAC/2/7311/2015 dated 10/12/2015. Pro-Vice-chancellor is the Chairman. T-LARC meets twice a year to discuss student feed-back, assessment samples, and also review the Academic Audit Report of Depts. from the perspective of teaching, learning and assessment and make recommendations for improvement. T-LARC publishes students feedback summary for each year.

Master Action Plan: The Master Action Plan (MAP) to improve quality is a listing of 350 points classified under eight focal areas: 1.Vision, Framework & Benchmarking 2.Research & Innovation 3.Teaching, learning & Evaluation 4.Schools, Depts.& Centers 5.Student Development 6.Governance 7.Extension 8.Miscellaneous. They have been drawn up by considering the parameters recognized by NAAC and UPE scheme. In addition, the IQAC has also deliberated and contributed its collective wisdom. This document is expected to be the road map for the University in its journey towards excellence. At the end of 2016, 37% of items in MAP has been either initiated or completed.

Annual Student Survey: An annual student survey is conducted every year, aimed at understanding the student cohort's social, academic, entrepreneurial and aspirational background, so as to enable the teachers and administrators to serve them better. 81 questions are asked under 9 heads. The responses to these have been compiled and published. The annual conduct of this survey is expected to also provide an indication of changing social backgrounds and student population. Here are some highlights of last student survey: 78% of students are in age group of 20 – 22; 77% are female. Highest qualification of parents of around 36% students is SSLC. 8% of students face some crisis in family. 2% of students have serious health issues. 97% of students have Aadhar Card. 41% of students studied SSLC in Govt. School. 43% of students studied SSLC in Malayalam medium. 54% own a laptop and 95% own mobile phones (72% smart phones).

AQAR: The Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR), is a major documentation of University's quality activities, required to be filed every year. Reports of 2015 and 2016 are published in the IQAC website.

Bench Mark Series: As per the goals and functions of IQAC defined by UGC, development and application of quality benchmark and parameters has prime importance. Bench mark series of IQAC is aimed to help stake holders to understand different facets of the University system in contrast to local & global peers. Three reports are published in IQAC website.

Teaching & Learning Innovations: This compilation is a non-exhaustive collection of innovative practices in teaching/assessment/ class-room management that are reported by teachers. A set of suggestions by IQAC for improve teaching and learning has also been included in this compilation.

Academic Audit: The report of the first Academic Audit of the University of Kerala was brought out in 2015. It has been conducted as a faculty driven self-reflection and peer feedback. The Departments themselves have chosen peer reviewers and have resolved on taking steps based on peer review.

eBook Project: The eBook series launched by IQAC has multiple aims (i) to provide a platform for speedy publications of scholarly works;(ii) to promote dissemination of scholarly thoughts and new findings in a free manner, under a Copy left license; and to (iii)promote out- reach activities of UoK, Six eBooks have been released under Creative Commons CC-BY-NC-ND (Attribution - Non Commercial- No Derivs) license.

What should our University research on? IQAC has taken multiple steps to invite suggestions from all stake holders of the University, from general public, alumni, local and national Industries and organizations through direct communications, media releases and also using social media. These have been compiled and published in IQAC website. It is published for the benefit of students & research scholars of the University. This compilation is an important activity aimed at connecting research to real-life problems. Many of the problems highlighted by the proposers are worth first consideration by researchers, as their utility is automatic. Kerala Minerals and Metals has, for instance, pin-pointed their problem: that of developing means of using the two lakh metric ton of waste iron oxide and ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant) solid. The Innovation Lab of Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) has proposed a collection of exciting technological problems. Many other organizations and individuals have made innovative suggestions such as synthetic blood to attract mosquitos, cocopistol to estimate tenderness of coconuts and so on.

Gender Audit: A committee appointed by IQAC conducts gender audit every year. Three gender audits are been conducted by IQAC and each reconfirms the women majority in all sectors except top echelons of power, in the University.

Consultancy: IQAC has compiled a comprehensive brochure on consultancy services and sent out copies of the same to 150 potential clients. The annual turnover from routine and non-routine consultancy during 2015 has been Rs. 61 lakhs. Recent major clients have been Kerala State Bio-diversity Board, Israel Agency for Development of Aquaculture in Kerala, Biothera Health Care, Govt. Ayurveda College, Trivandrum Corporation, Reliance, etc.

Induction Programme: Induction programme for newly admitted PG students have been organized at School level and Dept. level during September 2016 and the report has been compiled and published by IQAC. Streaming of Graduate Attributes Video designed by IQAC, Annual Student Survey, introducing school and department, talks on learning strategies etc. have been arranged by various Departments.

PWD Audit: Audit of students and staff with disability has been conducted by IQAC and published, along with helpful information such as text of the recent Act on Persons with Disabilities.

Centres under University: IQAC has compiled quick profile of all centres, non-teaching Departments, cells and committees of the University and has published it in the IQAC website.

Policies/Charters: Fifteen policies and charters compiled by various committees appointed by IQAC has been approved by the syndicate of the University of Kerala for consideration of Academic Council.

1000 Wiki Lights: “1000 Wiki Lights” is aimed to get students, researchers and faculty to contribute “copy-left” articles through Wikipedia to enrich the cyber knowledge world. This is done in collaboration with Depts. Union and Researchers Union.

Library Audit: Libraries continue to be critical re-source and eco-system of academic activities for scholars and students. The library audit by IQAC collects and presents a summary of basic data of our library system. The audit of 2015 which covered 46 libraries reveals the following:

♦ Total Number of Books (KUL-3.4, Others 4.8): 8.2 Lakhs ♦ Acquisition During 2015: 0.2 Lakhs of books ♦ Cost of Books Purchased in 2015: Rs. 311 Lakhs ♦ Annual Growth rate of stock: 2.4% ♦ Average Cost of Books: Rs. 1992/- ♦ Utilization Rate (Books issued/ member/year): Ranges from 192 to 1 ♦ Library Space Provision (Sq.ft/member): Ranges from 200 to 1 ♦ Library Seating Facility (Seats/member): Ranges from 2 to 0.02 ♦ Total No. of Library Staff (Permanent): 119 Contract: 24 ♦ Cataloguing: 86% of libraries ♦ Classification: 85% of Libraries (Most use Dewey Decimal Classification, but 3 Departments and KUL uses Colon Classification)

Green Charter: All IQAC events have given maximum care to follow Green Charter of the University (U.O. No Ad.Misc./3/NAAC/GC/2014). Events of IQAC have avoided bottled water, plastic cups and plates and plastic covered bouquets. Use of registration kits which are eco-friendly, with rola pens (with body made up of recycled rolled paper), ethnic food in preference to junk food, banners made of cloth-base, etc are promoted

Environment/Green Audit: Environmental/Green Audit of the university has been conducted by IQAC with the help of student volunteers, Department of Environmental Sciences of UoK and also Pollution Control Board of Govt. of Kerala. By and large, the audit reveals a healthy environment in the campus. The committee has made short term and long term suggestions to take environment protection to higher levels.

University Skill Acquisition Programme (USAP): ASAP (Additional Skill Acquisition Programme) training is available to students at higher secondary level and undergraduate level. At Post Graduate level, the need for a next level of skill development is felt. Additional skills should be imparted so that students develop themselves not only as a generation of employable work force but also acquire higher levels of academic, social & cultural skills required for overall development as a scholar and human being. Foreign language education will be one of the main focus of USAP. Being a part of globalized world, the relevance of training in foreign language is obvious and well understood. Under language skills, Russian, German, Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Tamil, Malayalam, French and Japanese are planned. Skills that are related to academic, social and cultural development include: Personality Development, Team & Leadership Skills, Healthy Food, Creative & Critical Thinking, Music Appreciation, Yoga, Technical Writing, Chess, Magic, Public Speaking, Basic IT Skills, TV News Reading, Gandhian Thought and Digital Photography. During the Annual Student Survey, 90% of students have expressed interest in more than one USAP course.

A Multi-disciplinary Research Platform (MARC): MARC 2015, the first multi-disciplinary annual research conference organized by IQAC in collaboration with various schools of the University, was held successfully from 15-18th December 2015. Its plenary session which saw four luminaries and an audience strength of 1500, nine school-level conferences which saw 343 paper presentations with 2131 registrants. Sri. T.M. Krishna, Carnatic music vocalist spoke on “Music, Science and Society”. Prof. Y.S. Rajan, distinguished Professor, ISRO, Bengaluru spoke on “Technology: Challenges Ahead”. Sri. P Radhakrishnan, Astro-naut, ISRO spoke on “Science and Man” and Dr. Sebastian Paul spoke on “Media and Society”. The students of Dept of Music sang the University invocation song. School level conferences were held during 16-18th at various venues in which faculty, re-search scholars and students presented papers and participated. The School of Business Management & Legal Studies organized conference on the theme “Ethical & Legal Stud-ies”. (40 papers were presented, 200 participated). School of Indian Languages organized conference on the theme “Relevance of Humanities in multidisciplinary research with special reference to Language and Literature”(104 papers were presented, 267 participated). The School of Life Sciences organized conference on the theme “Changing Perspectives in Life Sciences” (70 papers were presented, 400 participated). School of Communication and Library Science organized conference on the theme” Information Overload in the Postmodern Society” (17 papers were presented, 102 participated). The School of English and

Foreign Languages organized conference on the theme “Translation Studies” (35 papers were presented, 120 participated). School of Earth System Sciences organized conference on the theme “Current Trends in Earth and Environmental Research” (13 papers were presented, 100 participated). School of Technology organized conference on the theme “New Trends and Advancements in ICT” (15 papers were presented, 217 participated). School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences organized conference on the theme “Challenges in Basic Science Research” (14 papers were presented, 225 participated). School of Social Sciences organized conference on the theme “Constructing Modern Kerala: Multiple Trajectories of Past and Present” (35 papers were presented, 500 participated).

Part F – Union, Welfare, Sports, Arts & Service

- **Student Unions**
- **Kerala University Youth Festival**
 - **Physical Education**
 - **Not me, but you:NSS**
- **Insurance & Medical Support**
 - **Hostels**

F1. Students Union

Kerala University Union is a platform for all University students (of University Departments and also affiliated colleges) to unite and debate and act on issues of concern to students. Kerala University Union is one of the oldest in the country and Dr. P. C. Alexander who later became Governor of Maharashtra was the first President of the Union. Presently the University Union is a democratically elected body. The present office bearers are:

- Chairman: Krishnajith. R.G.
- Vice-Chairman: Aaruni. S.S,
- Vice-Chairperson: Amal Baby, Gopika V.
- General Secretary: Adarsh M Shaji

Students also elect their representatives to both Senate and Academic Council. One student from the senate is elected to the syndicate, the executive body of the University. Student membership in Syndicate was given for the first time in India by University of Kerala.

The Department's Union is a forum for students of University Depts. to get together and solve their problems and use their collective strength to further student welfare, promote co-curricular activities of students, and take up issues of interest to students community. Every year in January/February, student representatives are elected. The present Dept Union members are:



F2. Kerala University Youth Festival



The objective of education is not just to impart academic knowledge, but also to ensure the overall development of students. Education is complete and achieves its purpose only when the students educational, social and develop themselves in cultural arenas.



The Kerala University Youth Festival, organized annually by the Kerala University Union, provides an unparalleled forum for the students to test their intellectual and artistic prowess. The opportunity that the Youth Festival offers them to exhibit their skills and talents in the field of culture, literary and other activities on a common platform certainly helps to facilitate their overall development. It opens before the students, new vistas of competition and at the same time, shows the strength of camaraderie, the pleasure of participation and the satisfaction of being part of one of the largest

celebrations of their student life. What makes the University Youth festival special

is that it is an event fully organized by the students themselves. Every moment and activity of the Festival are planned and carried out by the students, with the guidance and support of the Department of Student Services. The festival is



conducted in different locations each year so that the spirit of the celebration reaches all the four districts where the University has its affiliated colleges. The competitions which last for nearly a week, are conducted simultaneously in at least half a dozen venues, named after the famous artistes and writers of the State.

Though arts festivals were conducted by the Students' Union in the earlier days of the University also, those events had not won the popular appeal that the youth festivals of today enjoy. It was during 1970-71 that the University Youth Festival was reorganized in the present form, in terms of participation. Initially, the student who scored the maximum points was declared Individual champion of the youth festival. In 1984, it was decided that separate individual positions be awarded to the male and female contestants, who are declared **Kalaprathibha** and **Kalathilakam** respectively. The institution scoring the highest points is presented with an overall trophy.

The students who won the top positions in the University youth festivals of the recent years have become professional artists, and have made their presence felt in the art and cinema scene of Kerala. In fact, the Kerala University Youth Festival has become the arena that regularly identifies the stars of the future. The Festival venues attract many film makers and patrons of art who step in to identify the stars of the future. Many film stars, writers, artistes and cultural leaders also grace the event with their presence. Most of them come not as celebrities, but as



contestants of yesteryears, just to relive their student days and to feel the pulse of those moments when they too performed on such stages, with a chest number pinned to their dress.

The stars of Kerala University Youth Festival of yester- years continue to shine in the cultural arena prominently. The list includes K S Chithra, Jassi Gift, G Venugopal, Dr B Arundhathi and many more.

Winners Speak ...



"Youth festival competitions were a test runner to the great competition that lay ahead! It prepared the ground for a professional music career. There was just an annual youth festival and little else! Those music lovers who listened to me then and loved my light songs, always remained with me and my film songs!! It was the college level competitions that established me, K.S. Chithra and Arundhathi as singers," G. Venugopal, noted playback singer, who was Kalaprabha in the Youth Festivals of 1984 and 1985. (He was a student of

Dept. of Communication and Journalism).

The Kerala University Youth Festival 2010 acquired a dash of international flavour with a German contestant securing the first place in the Wind Instrument (Western) competition. **Karina Miorin**, a third year student at the S.N. Ayurveda College, Puthoor, Kollam, was the cynosure of all eyes at the venue as she arrived to compete along with the other students. Ms. Miorin, who arrived in Kerala in 2003, was impressed by the cultural heritage and the system of Ayurveda during her stay here. The impression grew into a desire to study Ayurveda and with her parents, Brian Hart and Isode, giving the green signal; Ms. Miorin got a seat via the German Embassy at the S.N. Ayurveda College. Though she has performed on stage on numerous occasions back home, the attempt at a University Youth Festival was a first for Ms. Miorin, who went on to bag the first spot as well, surpassing local students. The presence of international talents is a proof that the University Youth Festival is directed towards bringing together talents without barriers.



University Departments' performance in Youth Festivals

The University Departments take part as a single unit in the Youth festival along with colleges, During recent years their performance has been exmplorary. The

Departments have stood third in the competitions, in terms of overall points in 2016 and 2017. In addition, the Kalathilakam title was won by Aparna Anil of Institute of English in 2017.



University Departments With Overall third place 2017-18 Youth Festival



University Departments with **Overall Third Prize** in 2016-17 Youth Festival



Aparna S. Anil Institute of English, University of Kerala was Kalathilakam in 2016-2017 Youth Festival.: **Aparna S. Anil:** *I have been performing in Kerala University Youth Festival since my degree First year onwards. Last year, as i was doing my MA first semester and due to the rigorous curriculum which the Credit and Semester System follows, I only took part in five events. I usually perform dance events including classical performances. But last year due to the lack of time for the practice sessions, I performed only one dance event (folk dance). The other events included Kadhapresangam, Tamil recitation, Fancy Dress and Mono Act. Encountered a*

healthy competition and with the grace of my parents, teachers and almighty, won first places for Kadhapresangam, Tamil Recitation and Fancy dress and third place for Mono Act. Fingers crossed for this year's Youth Festival. Events : Kadhapresangam, Tamil Recitation, Fancy Dress, Mono-Act, Folk Dance, Prizes: Kadhapresangam- First Prize; Tamil Recitation - First Prize; Fancy Dress - First Prize; Mono Act - Third Prize Email id : aparnaanil7179@gmail.com.



Fathima N.: *Inspired by success in KUYF in my degree days, I continued participating and won first prize for English essay writing and first prize for English poetry writing in the consecutive years of my master's. I personify my dreams and imagination into my writing and it defines my most passionate endeavours. Email id : fathimalfathi@gmail.com*

Mohammed Afsal N.K.: *Kerala University Youth Festival in 2016 was my first experience in University Campus life. I tasted it well, when I won the first prize in both the competitions of Arabic elocution and Arabic short story writing. I could enjoy this platform only because of my belonging to the Department of Arabic, Kariavattom campus. I firmly believe this kind of extracurricular engagement will boost the talents of students. Arabic elocution first prize & Arabic short story writing first prize. Email id : mdafsalnk@gmail.com*





University Youth Festival 2016 Winners

Sl. No	Name	Department	Item	Solo/ Group	Prize
1.	Akhil. K.N	Archaeology	Guitar	Solo	I
2.	Eassa Ali Mohammed Ali	Linguistics	Arabic Poetry writing	Solo	I
3.	Riyas A.H	Chemistry	Mappila Pattu	Solo	I
4.	Reshma. S. S	Optoelectronics	Kerala Nadanam	Solo	I
5.	Reshma. S. S	Optoelectronics	Kathakali	Solo	II
6.	Ammu. S.B	Music	Carnatic Music	Solo	II
7.	Vivek. G. Raj	Communication & Journalism	Spot Photography	Solo	I
8.	Anandu. R. Nair	Communication & Journalism	Debate (Malayalam)	Group	II



Kerala University Youth Festival 2016-2017 Performance of University Teaching Departments			
Sl. No	Name of Item	Name of Student	Prize/Points
Music Events			
1	Classical Music (Female)	Ammu S. P.	3 Points, 2 nd Prize
2	Guitar	Akhil K.N. (Archaeology)	5 Points, 1 st Prize
3	Mappilappattu (Male)	Riyas A. H. (Chemistry)	5 Points, 1 st Prize
Dance Events			
4	Folk Dance (Female)	Aparna S. Anil (English)	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
5	Kathakali (Female)	Reshma,	3 Points, 2 nd Prize
6	Keralanadanam (Female)	Reshma S. S.	5 Points, 1 st Prize
Literary Events			
7	Aksharaslokam (Arabic)	Muhammed Rafeeqe K. V.	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
8	Aksharaslokam (Sanskrit)	Saranya N.	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
9	Debate English	Team Univ Campus KVTM	6 Points, 2 nd Prize
10	Debate (Malayalam)	N. Naoufel & Ananthu R.	6 Points, 2 nd Prize
11	Elecution (Arabic)	Afsal	3 Points, 2 nd Prize
12	Elecution (Malayalam)	Noufal M.	3 Points, 2 nd Prize
13	Essay Writing (Malayalam)	Noufal N.	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
14	Poetry Writing (Arabic)	Eassa	5 Points, 1 st Prize
15	Poetry Writing (Malayalam)	Yousaf Ali	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
16	Poetry Writing (Sanskrit)	Arya S.	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
17	Recitation (Tamil)	Aparna S.	3 Points, 2 nd Prize
		Rajalekshmi G.	1 Point, 3 rd Prize
18	Short Story Writing (Sanskrit)	Arya S. Vijayan	5 Points, 1 st Prize
Theatre Events			
19	Fancy Dress	Aparna S. Anil (English)	3 Points-2 nd Prize
20	Kathaprasangam(Female)	Aparna S. Anil (English)	5 Points – 1 st Prize
Fine Arts Events			
21	Spot Photography	Vivek G. Raj (MCJ)	5 Points – 1 st Prize

F3. Physical Education



Kerala University is one among the trailblazers in University sports sector in the country. Among the Universities in India, the Travancore University was the first to start a department of Physical Education. The importance of Physical Education was recognised by the founding fathers of the University. The University committee of 1923 recommended the formation of a University training corps as a part of a programme for the development of physical culture. The year 1939-40 saw the creation of a Board Physical Education to direct and guide the physical education activities of affiliated colleges. The late Col. Goda Varma Raja was the first President of the Board of Physical Education and P.I.Alexander, Director of Physical Education, its secretary. From the year 1940 onwards various activities were organised under the auspices of this department which was initially housed in the old Military Barracks compound (near the present Vikas Bhavan). The Physical Education Department had a Gymnasium looked after by an instructor in indigenous exercises. The University Gymnasium functioned till 1972 in the building adjacent to the present University Student's Centre and opposite to the G.V. Raja Pavilion. The health/medical examination of students of the University

was conducted by the Department of Physical Education. The emphasis then was on indigenous exercises, yogic exercise, free hand exercises, rowing and Cricket. These activities were organised on club basis. Medical examination of the members of the club was conducted and records maintained. Competitions were organised in Surya Namaskar and muscle control. Dr. Vineykar and Dr. Paulose were successively in charge of Yogasana since 1941 and T.K Rama Varma from thereon till 1950. In the year 1940-41, the construction of the University Stadium was started under the enthusiastic leadership of Col. G. V. Raja, P.I. Alexander, the Director of Physical Education and P.R. Parameshwara Panicker, Registrar, University of Travancore. A pavilion of cantilevered balcony and a canopy of R.C.C. Shell, a unique piece of construction, was built in the University Stadium within a short span of one year and the Department of Physical Education was shifted to the pavilion in 1963. The pavilion was named G. V. Raja pavilion by V. V. Giri, the then Governor of Kerala. Then onwards the office of the department of Physical Education has been functioning in this building.



Sir M. Ismail speaking, before declaring open the 'Varsity Stadium

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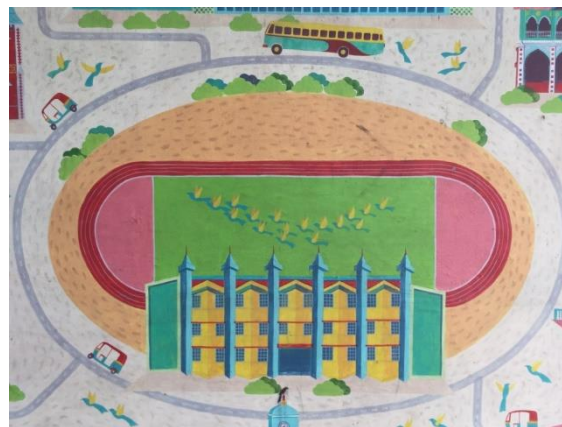


The vision of the Physical Education department is the development and promotion of sports activities for health, educational and social benefits of student community. Accordingly, the Dept. has adopted the following mission: (i) *To provide adequate infrastructure facilities for sports and games so that students choose and participate in the events for which they have flair. To spot out and groom the sports talent.* (ii) *To nurture, better human relations through sports and games enjoy a perfect balance between sports performance standards and healthy lifestyle.* (iii) *To imbibe in the student's discipline, leadership qualities, courage and the sense of belonging through sports activities.* (iv) *To produce National & International players, by providing opportunities to develop knowledge, skills and values for the enhancement of*

performance in a wide range of sports through intercollegiate and inter-university forums.

Organisational Set-up

The Department is presently headed by the Director of Physical Education with an Assistant Director. The activities of the department are guided by an Advisory Committee constituted by the University with Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the Director of Physical Education as the secretary. It consists of representatives of the Syndicate, senior officers of the University, representatives of the University Union,



Physical Education teachers of various colleges affiliated to the University, experts in the profession and outstanding sportsmen of the State as members.

Sports Infrastructure & Facilities

The University provides a wide range of top quality shared sporting and athletics facilities which will be promoted and available for use by students, colleges, clubs, individuals and other community groups. The University stadium spreads across 8 acres and 40 cents of prime property in the heart of the Trivandrum city. The University stadium is a multi-purpose stadium is one among the foremost synthetic track athletic stadiums of the country. This multi-purpose flood lighted sports venue is one of the most demanded sports venues which hosted two National games and other national and international events. The stadium has a capacity of 20000. It was the home ground of the Kerala Renji Cricket team till 1980s. In 1984, the stadium hosted India- Australia ODI in 1984 (no result) and India- West Indies ODI 1-1988 (West Indies won). In first class cricket matches legendary cricketer Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Mohindar Amarnadh and Ravi Sashtri had played in this stadium. The stadium was also home ground of Chirag United Club in 2011-12 J-league stadium. The stadium has an eight lane athletic track, warming up lanes wrapped inside a football field with throwing sectors, jumping pits, Volleyball court and Basketball court outside, with lush green shade trees around the pavilion.

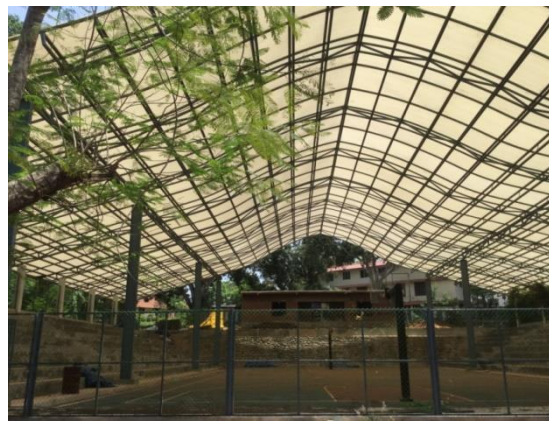
A physical fitness centre is operational at the University stadium in order to gear up for extensive physical activities and sports conditioning workout in the gymnasium. The centre has almost all the requisite instruments and equipment required for exercising.

Greenfield International Stadium, Kariavattom



Green field stadium is a Multi-Purpose Stadium and an exceptional facility for international games of cricket and football. The playing arena in the stadium has been constructed in line with FIFA regulations and International Cricket Council norms. This multi-functional stadium is capable of hosting international cricket and football matches as well as cultural and entertainment events. It also accommodates facilities for indoor sports like Table Tennis, Basketball, Badminton etc., a gymnasium and spa, a clubhouse with five-star facilities, tennis court, Olympic size swimming pool, open convention cum trade cum exhibition centre, retail outlets, food courts, club facilities, car parking, etc. It has a seating capacity for 55,000 spectators. It is the first stadium in the country made on DBOT (Design-Build-Operate and Transfer) basis. The land has been given on lease by the University for 15 years after which the stadium will be handed over to the University.

Other Arenas

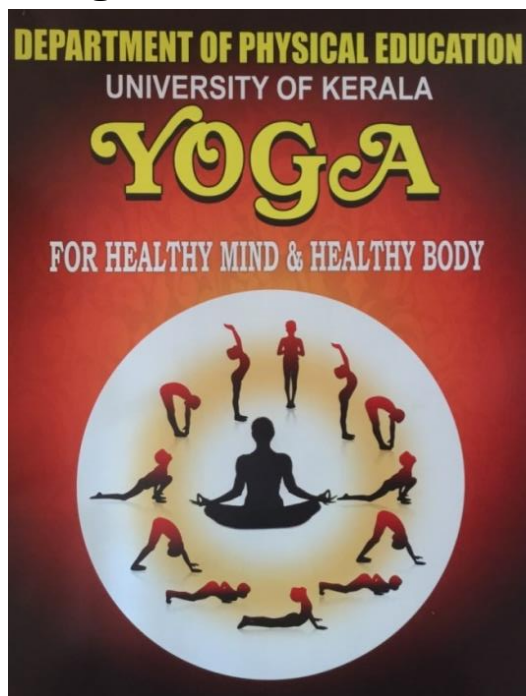


Apart from the aforesaid facilities, the University has a roofed Basketball court in its main campus, adjacent to the senate hall. Incidentally, this court is said to have been the first Tennis Court in Trivandrum. A mini stadium is also there at Kariavattom campus.

Sports Hostel

A sports hostel run by Kerala State Sports Council is functioning in the G.V. Raja Pavilion under the supervision of the Department. The students are provided with free accommodation and food. Regular coaching is given in football and athletics to the students by the coaches of the Kerala State Sports Council.

Programmes / Activities of the Department



A meeting of all Physical Education Teachers of the affiliated colleges of the University is conducted at the beginning of every academic year to prepare and approve the sports calendar as per the AIU schedule for the year and to discuss the matters related to the conduct of inter-collegiate tournaments namely, the nomination of zone conveners (South & North), dates and venues of the inter college tournaments and nomination of selectors for the selection of zone level players. Since there is no physical education teacher in the University Departments interested teachers from the departments may attend the meeting they can get better idea about the departmental activities and coordinate the PG students to participate in the Inter Collegiate Tournaments.

The comprehensive and varied inter-collegiate programme designed to meet the needs and interests of the students generate a spirit of healthy competition and works to encourage a healthy student life environment. Inter-collegiate tournaments are conducted once in a year for the events mentioned below either on single zone or on two zone (South and North) basis depending upon the number of entries. **The teaching departments of the University Campus are considered as one unit and included in the south zone.** After conducting the zone tournaments I, II and III place winners from both zones will qualify to participate in the inter-zone tournaments from where the champions will be decided.

List of the events to be organized at Inter-College level. All are organized for Men and Women separately, except for cases indicated

Sl. No.	Name of the Sport / Game
1	Aquatics
2	Archery
3	Athletics

4	Badminton
5	Ball Badminton
6	Baseball
7	Basketball
8	Boxing
9	Canoeing and Kayaking
10	Chess
11	Cricket
12	Cross Country
13	Cycling
14	Fencing
15	Football
16	Gymnastics
17	Handball
18	Hockey
19	Judo
20	Kabaddi
21	Kho-Kho
22	Netball
23	Rowing
24	Softball
25	Squash
26	Table Tennis
27	Taekwondo
28	Tennis
29	Volleyball
30	Weight lifting, Power lifting and Best Physique (Men only)
31	Wrestling
32	Wushu
33	Yatching (Men only)

University Team Selections: The University teams are selected for participation in the All India Inter-University tournaments. For games which are run on zonal and interzonal basis, a preliminary selection is done at the zonal level by a zonal committee for each game. The final selection is made by a committee constituted by the Director on the occasion of the inter-zonal tournaments. For games and sports run on the single zone basis, direct selection is made by a committee specially constituted for the purpose by the Director. In addition to the players of the three qualified teams from each zone, the outstanding performers at the zone level tournaments are also eligible to participate in the inter-zone selection trials. The total number of such players selected must be limited to the total number of players allowed to represent a team. The selected teams are put to

special intensive coaching under the supervision of the coaches. The camps provide opportunities for practice training and competition.

Incentives to Sports Persons *Knitting for Players:* University Players are accorded with uniforms, Tracksuits and accessories. *Scholarships:* Two types of scholarships are given by the University.(i) Sports Training Incentive of Rs. 4000/- each for the All India Inter-University medal winners.(ii) Sports Talent Scholarships of Rs. 1200/- each for the members of the University teams, who are not covered by the former scheme. *Grace marks:* Grace marks are awarded to sports persons who excel in sports in University championships, representing the University / State / India. The awarding of grace marks are monitored by the Department. For UG Degree Programmes, a maximum of 25% and for Professional and PG Degree Programmes, a maximum of 8% marks shall be awarded on the basis of their performance as per the University order. Sports quota admission. *Yoga:* The yoga practice encourages people to develop health, problem-solving and decision-making skills, concentration, determination and control of emotions. Therapeutic applications of Yoga practices are to restore balance and health to the whole person. In working therapeutically, one keeps in mind the condition of the person physically, emotionally, mentally and from the holistic perspective.





F4. “Not Me, But You”: Service Education through National Service Scheme (NSS)

“Education”, as observed by Dr. John Ruskin, “is not teaching the youth the shapes of letters. It is a threefold process of imparting knowledge, developing skills and inculcating proper interests, attitudes and values.” Here, the first two aspects of education, viz, imparting knowledge and the development of professional skill are undertaken through class room lectures and laboratory experiments. But proper interests, attitudes and values can be developed in the students only by giving them the opportunities to expose themselves to the hard realities of life. NSS provides such a platform for the young students to enhance the knowledge about the community in which they live in.

In India, the idea of involving students in the task of national service dates back to the time of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. The idea he tried to inculcate in his student audience time and again was that, they should never be hesitant to take up their social responsibility. The National Service Scheme (NSS) in schools and colleges provides such a platform for the students that make them to engage in creative and constructive social action. The primary objective of the National Service Scheme (NSS) is to instil proper interests, values in youth and to develop in them initiative, leadership and capacity to work with and among people and to enhance their knowledge and skills, as a significant supplement to classroom learning. The National Service Scheme which presently works under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports- Govt. of India was launched for the first time in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year, 1969. It started with an enrolment of 40,000 students under 38 selected universities. The Scheme has registered a phenomenal growth and now covers all states. Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread over 298 Universities and 42 Plus Two Schools. From its inception, more than 3.75 crore students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activities, as student volunteers.

NSS is a student centric programme. Both students and teachers, through their combined participation in social service, get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national development. Besides, the students may also obtain work experience which might help them in finding avenues of self-employment at the end of their University career.

Main Objectives of NSS:

- understand the community in which they work
- understand themselves in relation to their community
- identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem-solving
- develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility
- utilize their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems

- develop competence required for group-living and sharing of responsibilities
- gain skills in mobilizing community participation
- acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitudes
- develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters
- practice national integration and social harmony

NSS Day: NSS was formally launched on 24th September, 1969, in the birth centenary year of the Father of Nation. Therefore, 24th September is celebrated every year as the NSS Day with different programmes and activities.

Motto: The Motto of NSS "Not Me but You" reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service. NSS enable the students to appreciate the other person's point of view and show consideration to fellow human beings.

Symbol: The symbol of NSS is designed based on the giant Rath Wheel of the world famous Konark Sun Temple (The Black Pagoda) situated in Orissa, India. The wheel portrays the cycle of creation, preservation and release and signifies the movement in life across time and space, the symbol thus stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS for social change.

Badge: The NSS Symbol is embossed on the badge. The eight bars in the wheel represent the 24 hours of a day. The red colour indicates that the volunteer is full of young blood that is lively, active, energetic and full of high spirit. The navy blue colour indicates the cosmos of which the NSS is a tiny part, ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind.

NSS Activities in the University of Kerala:

NSS as one of the component of the third dimension of education has an undeniable role in shaping the youth of today. In moulding the young generation and in developing a spirit of voluntarism in them, NSS plays a crucial role. In the University of Kerala, it is the NSS Cell that supervises and coordinates the NSS Programmes of all units coming under it. Though the cell functions under the top leadership of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Programme Coordinator of NSS will be in charge of the day to day activities of the Cell and the main executive functionary of it. NSS started functioning in the University of Kerala since 1971 with 2800 students under 25 colleges. At present it has 16,400 students under 164 Programme Officers. At present, the NSS Programme Co-ordinator for the University is Dr. N.Venumohan (Asst. Professor in History, School of Distance Education, University of Kerala)

'Home for Homeless', 'Snehanidhi', 'Snehathullikal' etc was some of the programmes envisaged and implemented by the NSS Cell of the University. Programmes intended for the welfare of ST students, Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi & youth, Promotion of Vegetables and Fruit Cultivation in all NSS units, Special

programmes focusing on 'Differently abled persons', etc were implemented under the initiative of the NSS Cell of the University. NSS's activities in relation to the protection and conservation of environment, Anti-Ragging campaign, Blood Donation camps, Organ Donation, Women Empowerment programmes and Palliative Care initiatives also attracted much attention.

On June 5th World Environmental day was celebrated under the initiative of the NSS Cell. More than 10,000 saplings were planted. On 15th August 2016, Mass Run and Tree Plantation Drive was conducted. In order to provide awareness about information technology, Digital India Programme was also conducted in collaboration with the IT Mission Department, Govt. of Kerala on 23.08.2016. On October 2nd, in order to commemorate Gandhi Jayanti, a programme was jointly organized in association with the Kerala Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Centre for Gandhian Studies and NSS cell of Kerala University at Gandhi Park. The main objective behind organizing this function was to spread the message about the bad effects of using tobacco. Eminent personalities like Smt. Medha Patkar attended the function. On 28th December 2016, NSS Volunteers actively participated in the cleaning campaign also at the University Campus Palayam.

NSS arranged training workshop on socio-legal survey under the free legal aid scheme in association with the Department of law and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Chair of University of Kerala. 60 colleges organized blood grouping camps and 65 colleges conducted blood donation camps through which more than 5000 units of blood was donated to various hospitals. Filaria infection detection camps and life style diseases detection camps were also organized by the NSS volunteers.

It is a matter of great pride for NSS that so far, 30 houses have been constructed by the NSS volunteers under the programme titled 'Home for Homeless'. 39 toilets have been constructed in villages adopted by the NSS volunteers. On 12th September 2016, Pre-Republic Day Selection Camp was held and 8 volunteers and one programme officer from the University got selected for the Camp held at Trichy. Among these, two volunteers got eligibility to attend the Republic day celebrations in Delhi later on.

Activities of NSS Kariavattom Campus Unit:

There are two units of NSS functioning in the Karyavattom Campus. One for University Departments and the other for University College of Engineering. From 1999 to 2008, Dr. N. Suresh of Hindi Department was the Programme Officer in charge of the NSS Unit for teaching Departments in the Campus. Later Dr. Thajudeen of School of Distance Education, Dr. G. Prasad of Dept. of Zoology, Dr. Ambotti of Islamic History and Prof. C.R Rajagopal of Malayalam Department led the Unit successfully for several years. Currently Dr. Anu Unny, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science is the Programme Officer in charge of the NSS unit for teaching departments in the campus.

Every year, NSS Unit of Kariavattom campus organize 'Seven Day Annual Camps' for NSS volunteers in the campus. Sometimes these camps are jointly organized with the help of the colleges under the University where NSS Units are active. These camps offer a good platform for the NSS volunteers from Campus to interact with the volunteers from other NSS Units and generally turn out to be an arena for socialisation also. During the camp, volunteers learn the art of doing things by sharing. By dividing themselves into small groups, they undertake various activities collectively. They engage in different sorts of community service programmes and sometimes even organize field trips to those places where their service is most needed, upon the instruction from the camp Programme Officers. Generally, the camps organized by NSS are different in many ways from the camps organized by other agencies and organizations because of its social service content and the commitment of the campers towards addressing social issues. At the end of the camp, all campers would be presented with certificates which have high academic value also when they apply for higher courses inside and outside Kerala.

NSS Unit of Kariavattom Campus has always shown interest in organizing Lectures of eminent personalities with the objective of providing more awareness to NSS Volunteers on different social issues. Lectures on the themes like 'Kerala politics', 'electronic waste management', 'alcoholism and alcoholic abuse' etc were with the aim to enlighten the students about the complex socio-political issues that they face today and to prepare them to fight against various social menace in the society. With the help of Dr. B.R Ambedkar Chair of the Department of Law, University of Kerala, NSS Unit of Kariavattom campus has had conducted surveys on socially relevant topics too on various occasions. Surveys conducted on the themes like road safety, domestic violence against women etc last year had received wide participation and support not only from the NSS volunteers but also from the general academic community in campus.

For the past few years, NSS volunteers of Kariavttom campus is actively engaged in campaigns to curb the increasing use of liquor and drugs among college and University students in Kerala. Joining hands with a few colleges in the region, public awareness campaigns carried out by the NSS unit had received much applause and attention. In the coming years also, NSS is planning to carry forward this fight against the use of liquor and drugs among students with the help of various colleges, agencies and organizations.

Nature conservation is another thrust area of the activism of Kariavattom NSS unit. It had conducted a tree plantation drive from KIMS to Technopark road side along with other agencies, some years ago. Now, some of the trees that line the bypass are the result of this massive tree plantation drive conducted by NSS volunteers. NSS has also shown interest in organizing Nature Camps for students at regular intervals. Last year, Kariavattom NSS Unit had organized a three day residential nature camp for NSS students at Kottur elephant sanctuary, Trivandrum. This gave the students an opportunity to understand nature and

wildlife from close quarters and to develop a sense of feeling that it is their responsibility to protect the nature and wildlife for future generations. In an era of environmental degradation, NSS is planning to organize more Nature Camps like this in the coming years and to spread the awareness about conservation of nature. NSS is also planning to join hands with the IQAC cell of University more closely in order to ensure compliance with the Green Protocol norms introduced by the University.

Apart from all these, NSS always takes pride in organizing blood donation camps and other charitable activities in the campus premises. NSS volunteers of Kariavattom Unit have donated blood for patients voluntarily in many emergency situations and they treat it as part of their duty. Similarly, when natural calamities occur, NSS volunteers reach in help of the victims. In the past few years, when natural disasters occurred in different places, particularly during the time of Nepal earth quake and Chennai floods, NSS volunteers from Campus had mobilized funds and other relief materials for those victims of calamities.

NSS activities are not limited to education and community service alone; but also extended to personality development of students and the promotion of their extra-curricular activities. The National Youth Festivals organized by NSS is an excellent platform for the young talented students from campus to showcase their talents. Many NSS volunteers have benefited from national level training camps and national youth festivals as it facilitate them to get national level exposure and training. In the past few years, NSS volunteers have won many prizes in the inter-university competitions and national youth festivals and thereby bringing more laurels to the University.

Operation of NSS Unit: The strength of a NSS unit is 100 volunteers normally. However, a Unit can accommodate maximum up to 120 volunteers in exceptional circumstances if there is no possibility at all for setting up another Unit.

Enrolment to NSS: To become a member in NSS, generally preference is given to those students who have already worked as NSS volunteers in their colleges. Students belonging to minority communities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are also highly encouraged to participate in NSS. They will be given due representation. Foreign students are also encouraged to join NSS so that they can share the experiences of their community work with other members. NSS volunteers cannot participate in NCC or any other youth organisation as long as they remain enrolled in NSS. Students who wish to become members in NSS must fill up the given application form and submit it to the concerned Programme Officer.

Programme Officer and Student Volunteers: A teacher who is having high level of motivation, inclination and aptitude for community service and above all very good rapport with students is usually appointed as Programme Officer of NSS. A Programme Officer is expected to motivate the students to understand the values and philosophy of NSS. The overall function of Programme Officer is to help

the students to plan, implement, and evaluate the activities of NSS and give proper guidance and directions to student volunteers to perform their duties. A Programme Officer performs the role of an organiser, educator, coordinator, supervisor, administrator, and public relation officer. In order to assist the Programme Officers in the campus, there will be two student co-ordinators (one male and one female). Student Co-ordinators are generally nominated by the NSS volunteers themselves. However, if there is more number of candidates for the post of student co-ordinator, office bearers will be selected on the basis of secret ballot voting.

Funds for NSS: The scheme is funded by both Central and State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 to organise Regular Activities (RA) and special Camping Programmes (SCP). An amount of Rs.160/-per volunteer per annum is released towards Regular Activities (RA) and Rs.300/- per volunteer per Special Camping Programme (SCP) which is of 7 days duration, to be organised in the adopted villages/communities.

Implementing Machinery: NSS works under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. There is a NSS Advisory Committee in each State under the Chairmanship of State Education Minister to formulate guidelines for the implementation of the scheme in every State. A University level NSS Advisory Committee is chaired by the Vice-Chancellor, and it directs the University on policy matters related to the functioning of NSS.

NSS Certificate: A volunteer is entitled to receive NSS certificate upon rendering 240 hours of community service in two consecutive years and after participation in 7 days special camp (day and night). Those who successfully complete this requirement would be given 3% marks by way of relaxation or as weightage for admission in higher courses

For any further enquiries related to NSS enrolment in Kariavattom Campus, students can contact the Programme Officer:

Dr. Anu Unny (Mob: 9526844885, e-mail: unny.anu@gmail.com)

Mr. Noushad (Mob: 9747318105, e-mail: noushusasc@gmail.com)



UNIVERSITY OF KERALA NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME



NAME OF COLLEGE:.....

ENROLLMENT FORM- 20.... -20.....

Affix
Passport
Size Photo

1. NAME [In block letters :
- As entered in SSLC] [leave space between Names and initials]
2. DATE OF BIRTH :
3. CLASS WITH SUBJECT :
4. COMMUNITY : SC ☐ ST ☐ OBC ☐ GEN ☐
5. BLOOD GROUP :
6. RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS :
7. YEAR OF JOINING NSS :
8. WHETHER YOU WERE : YES ☐ NO ☐
- NSS VOLUNTEERS IN PLUS TWO LEVEL
9. NAME OF FATHER/MOTHER :
- (as entered in SSLC)
10. CONTACT NUMBER :
11. AREAS OF INTEREST : Health/Educn./Gender/Agriculture/Environment/ Rural etc.

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that I shall abide by the rules and regulations of NSS and work imbibing the spirit of the Scheme.

DATE:

PLACE:

Signature of the Applicant

For Office Use only

Date of enrolment :
Enrolment No :
Remarks if any :

Signature of the Programme Officer

F5. Student Welfare: Insurance

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

(Abstract)

Students' Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension, covering medical expenses arising due to accidents up to Rs.25,000/- and death claim up to Rs.1,00,000/- to regular students under the University of Kerala – Premium @ Rs.25/- per student -- Sanctioned – Orders issued.

ADMINISTRATION 'D.I' SECTION

No.Ad.D.I.DSS/SGPAIS/ME/2008-09

Thiruvananthapuram, Dated

25.10.2008

Read: -

1. Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 29.05.2008, item No.86.
2. Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of Syndicate on Finance held on 18.06.2008, item No.1.
3. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on 25.06.2008, Item No.74.
4. Item No.2 of the Minutes of the Meeting of Standing Committee of Syndicate on Student Services held on 07.07.2008.
5. U.O No. Ad. DI/SCSS/2008 dated 29.08.2008.
6. Minutes of meeting of the Sub Committee of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 17.07.2008. Item No.63 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on 24.07.2008.

ORDER

The Syndicate vide paper read as (1) above considered the question of continuing the tie-up with the United India Insurance Company for Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension for the year 2008-09 as the present term of policy expired on 29.06.2008 and resolved that the item be referred to the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Finance.

Vide paper read as (2) above, the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Finance considered the question whether the tie-up with insurance companies be continued for the next year also and recommended to prepare a detailed report regarding the feasibility of the insurance scheme being conducted by the University directly and to place the report before the Syndicate. The Syndicate held on 25.06.2008 vide item no.74 resolved that the item be referred to the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Students Services.

The Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services recommended that Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension be implemented by the University directly and to constitute a subcommittee for framing necessary norms regarding the implementation of the Scheme. Same vide paper read as (4) above.

The Vice-Chancellor approved the above minutes subject to ratification by the Syndicate. The Syndicate considered and ratified the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor in having approved the Minutes of the meeting of Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 07.07.2008 vide paper read as (5) above.

Vide paper read as (6) above, the sub-committee framed the norms and decided to extend the Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension for the year 2008-09 which was approved by the Syndicate vide paper read as (7) above.

The terms and conditions of the policy are as follows:-

Nature of Policy: Personal Accident Insurance cover with a medical extension

Scope of Cover: If at any time, during the currency of the policy, any student shall sustain any bodily injury resulting solely and directly from accident caused by external, violent and visible means, then the University shall pay the following benefits, subject to terms, conditions and exclusions as per policy conditions attached.

Contingency		Amount of compensation payable
(a) Death only		Rs.1,00,000/-
(b) Loss of (1). two limbs or (2). one limb and one eye or (3). both eyes		Rs.1,00,000/-
(c) Loss of one limb or one eye		Rs.50,000/-
(d) Permanent total disablement other than the above (eg: Paralysis due to an accident)		Rs.1,00,000/-
(e) Permanent Partial disablement	%	Benefit
(i) Loss of toes - all	20	Rs.20,000/-
(ii) Great both phalanges	5	Rs.5000/-
(iii) Great one phalanx	2	Rs.2000/-
(iv) Other than great, if more than one toe lost-each	1	Rs.1000/-
(v) Loss of hearing -both ears	50	Rs.50000/-
(vi) Loss of hearing - one ear	15	Rs.15000/-
(vii) Loss of four fingers and thumb of one hand	40	Rs.40,000/-
(viii) Loss of four fingers	35	Rs.35,000/-
(ix) Loss of thumb - both phalanges - one phalanx	25 10	Rs.25,000/- Rs.10,000/-
(x) Loss of index finger - three phalanges - two phalanges - one phalanx	10 8 4	Rs.10,000/- Rs.8000/- Rs.4000/-
(xi) Loss of middle finger - three phalanges - two phalanges - one phalanx	6 4 2	Rs.6000/- Rs.4000/- Rs.2000/-
(xii) Loss of ring finger - three phalanges - two phalanges - one phalanx	5 4 2	Rs.5000/- Rs.4000/- Rs.2000/-
(xiii) Loss of finger - three phalanges - two phalanges - one phalanx	4 3 2	Rs.4000/- Rs.3000/- Rs.2000/-
(xiv) Loss of metacarpals - first or second (additional)	3	Rs.3000/-
(xv) third, fourth or fifth metacarpals (additional)	2	Rs.2000/-

Medical Benefits : (a) Hospitalization expenses arising out of any accidents up to Rs.25,000/- (I P Treatment only) (b) The pre-condition of IP Treatment will be waived in case of treatment arising out of Fractures, snake bite, dog bite which warrant immediate attention and may require OP Treatment only. (c) Expenses of carriage of dead body up to a maximum of Rs.1000/- is covered. (d) The restriction of treatment in Government hospitals is waived.

The policy will cover all under-graduates, post graduates and full time research students registered under the University or Colleges affiliated to the University, University Institute of Technology and B.Ed Centres.

The Principals/Head of the Department should inform the University within 15 days of admission and submit original bills, discharge summary and other relevant reports and papers for settlement of the claim within 30 days from the date of discharge.

Period of Insurance: One year with 24 hours coverage for all eligible students

Terms and Conditions: As per the Standard Personal Accident insurance policy

Documents required for claim settlement:

Medical Reimbursement (Accident Claims) of all bills, receipts, reports and discharge summary in original and in case of vehicular accident certified copy of the F.I.R is to be produced.

Accident Death Claim: (i) Request from the Legal Heirs (ii) Course Certificate of the demised candidate from the Principal (iii) Proof of SGPAIS Remittance from the Principal (iv) Death Certificate and Post-Mortem Report (v) Legal Heirship Certificate (vi) FIR

All claim paper should be routed through the Department of Student Services and the claim payments will be paid by the University through the Department of Student Services.

Conditions: (1) Upon happening of any event, which may give rise to a claim under the policy, written notice with full particulars must be given to the University. (2) Proof satisfactory to the University shall be furnished on all matters upon which the claim is based. (3) Any representative of the University shall be allowed to examine the insured on the occasion of any claim for hospitalization expenses, records of admissions /discharge / treatment taken in the hospital. Bills in original for medical expenses incurred/original discharge summary etc shall be submitted to the University within 30 days of discharge from the hospital. (4) The University shall not be liable to make any payment under this policy in respect of any claim, if such claim be in any manner fraudulent statement or devise whether by the insured or by any person on behalf of the insured and the matter shall be treated seriously. (5) The rate of premium is Rs.25/- per student which should be collected at the time of admissions itself. (6) A Committee named as '**Students Insurance Scrutiny Board**' is to be constituted with the Convener, Standing Committee on Student Services, Director-DSS, Finance Officer, Legal Advisor and Hon. Director, Health Centre as members for verifying the admissibility of the claims received in the University and the same shall be placed before the Syndicate. The decision of the Syndicate will be final. (6) All Principals/Directors/HODs are directed to remit the insurance premium to the KUF at the beginning of the academic year itself ie within one week from the last date of admission. (7) All Colleges, Departments, UIT and B.Ed Centres are directed to submit a total list of enrolled students in duplicate. Of the duplicate list one is to be kept as office copy and the other forwarded to the revenue Audit Section of the University. (8) The details of premium remitted and the list of students should reach the University before the end of I term of the academic year. Only those candidates whose names are entered in the list will be eligible for the Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension benefit. (9) Action will be initiated against the colleges which have not remitted the Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme premium on time.

Sanction has therefore been accorded by the Vice-Chancellor to the Student's Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with a medical extension covering medical expenses arising due to accidents up to a maximum of Rs.25,000/- and death claim up to Rs.1,00,000/- to the regular student's under the University of Kerala with the premium @ Rs.25/- per student being implemented for the academic year 2008-09 (w.e.f 30.06.2008) with the above terms and conditions.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-

T.NIRMALAN NAIR
Deputy Registrar (Admn.III)
For Registrar

To

- 1 The Director (DCDC in charge), Department of Student Services
- 2 Department of Student Services
- 3 Principals/Directors/Head of the Department of affiliated colleges, ITs, CTE,
University Departments/Approved Research Centres
- 4 Revenue Audit
- 5 Finance/Audit
- 6 Ac.B, Ac.L, Ac.G, Ad.A.VII
- 7 The P.S to Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Finance Officer
- 8 Members of Standing Committee on Student Services
- 9 To all Asst. Registrar's and Deputy Registrar's of Exam Sections
- 10 Stock File/File Copy

University of Kerala

Abstract

Department of Student Service-Students Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme Enhancement of Death Claim to Rs. 2 Lakhs to death happening wef 01.01.2014-Sanctioned Orders-Issued.

ADMINISTRATION 'D.I' SECTION

No. Ad. D1/DSS/SGPAIS/ME/2008-09

Thiruvananthapuram Dated: 22.03.2014

Read:

1. U.O. No. Ad. Di.DSS/SGPAIS/ME/2008'09 dated 25.10.2008.,03.01.2012, 12.06.2012 and 19.07.2013.
2. The minutes of the meeting of the Students Insurance Scrutiny Board held on 07.11.2013 Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on 16.11.2013 (Item No. 25.99)
3. Minutes of the Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Finance held on 06.01.2014(Item No. 2)
4. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on 12.02.2014 (Item No. 27.69)
5. Finance Endorsement FOS 6499/Finance I dated: 12.03.2014

ORDER

Vide U.O read as (1) above, SGPAIS Scheme covering medical expenses arising due to accidents and death was implemented to regular students under University of Kerala from 2008 onwards. The meeting of the 'Student's Insurance Scrutiny Board' vide paper read as (2) above, while considering admissibility of claims recommended to enhance amount payable as death claim to at least 5 lakhs. The Syndicate vide paper read as (3) above, considered the above matter and resolved to refer the matter to the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Finance. The Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Finance, vide paper read as (4) above, recommended to enhance the Death claim to Rs. 2 lakhs for deaths happening wef 01.01.2014. The Syndicate vide paper read as (5) above approved the above recommendation. The Finance has endorsed the same vide paper read as (6) above. Sanction has therefore been accorded by the Vice-Chancellor to enhance the amount payable as death claim under SGPAIS scheme to Rs. 2 Lakhs for deaths happening w.e.f 01.01.2014.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Jayasree N.

Deputy Registrar (Admn.II)

For Registrar

To

1. The Director (AR in charge), Department of Student Services
2. PS to VC/PVC, PA to Registrar/CE/FO
3. The Principal/Director, HOD of affiliated Colleges UIT, CTE, University Departments/ Approved Research Centres, 4. Finance I/Audit V/Cash II., 5. The Government Auditor, 6. The Stock File/File Copy.

University of Kerala

Abstract

Department of Student Services- Student Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme- Enhancement of Death Claim to Rs. 3 Lakhs- to deaths happening w.e.f 01.07.2016 – Sanctioned- Orders Issued.

ADMINISTRATION 'D.I' SECTION

No.Ad. D.I/DSS/SGPAIS/Enh./2016 Thiruvananthapuram, Dated: 10.10.2016

Read:- 1. U.O. No.Ad.D1.DSS/SGPAIS/ME/2008-09 dtd: 25.10.2008
2. U.O. No. Ad.D1.DSS/SGPAIS//ME/2008-09 dtd: 22.03.2014.
3. Budget Speech 2016-17[Item No. 4(a)] dtd: 01.07.2016.

ORDER

Vide U.O. read as (1) above, SGPAIS scheme covering medical expenses arising due to accidents and deaths was implemented to regular students under University of Kerala from 2008 onwards.

Vide U.O. read as (2) above, sanction has been accorded to enhance the amount payable as death claim under SGPAIS scheme to Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Only) for deaths happening w.e.f 01.01.2014.

Vide paper read as (3) above, the present death claim of Rs. 2,00,000/-(Rupees Two Lakh Only) has been enhanced to Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Only) maintaining status quo in the premium rate collected from students @Rs. 25/.

Sanction has therefore been accorded by the Vice-Chancellor to enhance the amount payable as death claim under SGPAIS scheme to Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Only) for the death happening w.e.f 01.07.2016.

The U.O. is issued with the concurrence of Finance vid Endt. No. 2544 Finance I dtd: 04.10.2016.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-
Bindu B.
Deputy Registrar (Admn.II)
For Registrar

To,
1. The Director (asst. Prof.-in-charge), Department of Student Services.
2. The Department of Students Services.
3. Finance I/Audit V/Cash II.
4. The Government Auditor.
5. The Stock File/File Copy.

F6. Student Welfare: Medical Service

University Health Centre acts as a hub for all health related activities, with a focus for the uplift of physical, mental and environmental health of the campus community. The centre comprises the following staff members

- Medical officer
- Health Information Officer
- Clinical Psychologist
- Nurse
- Lab Technician
- Radiographer

Any student or member of the campus community can approach the centre for all their health issues. The clinical psychologist is available for interaction especially for the management of stress related issues of students who come from different social and economic strata. The Health Information Officer serves as a bridge between the centre and the beneficiary campus community. Frequent interaction with the students is being conducted by the centre at various departments and hostels. During these interactions, all issues related to health of the campus community are given particular importance. The centre also has charted out a novel programme of reaching to every student regularly, by frequent interactions to all departments.

During these interactions, students can share all issues pertaining to their health and clear off their doubts about the same. So also, during these interactions, special care will be given for the practice of simple measures for the prevention of diseases, especially for the maintenance of a healthy environment to keep off many common but dangerous diseases.

A health centre works in the Karyavattom campus with basic amenities and is open for free of charge to all students. The following personnel are available for consultation.

- (1) **Medical Officer** who possess both Allopathic and Ayurveda medical post graduate Degrees (Mobile No. **8547631691**)
- (2) **Health Information Officer**. (Mobile No. **8547607433**)
- (3) **Clinical Psychologist** on **Mondays** and **Fridays** each week between **12 PM to 2 PM** (Mobile No. **9446100164**)

Office No: 0471-2308976 E mail ID: rmouhc@gmail.com

F7. University Merit Scholarships for Masters Students

Merit Scholarships of the value of Rs. 3000 each per annum are available for masters students. The subject wise distribution of the scholarship is as follows:

MSc		
1.	Acturial Science	2
2.	Analytical chemistry	2
3.	Applied Chemistry	2
4.	Applied Electronics	5
5.	Aquatic Biology& Fisheries	2
6.	Biochemistry	2
7.	Biotechnology	2
8.	Botany	10
9.	Botany (G&PB)	2
10.	Chemistry	11
11.	Computational Biology & Bioinformatics	2
12.	Computer Science	3
13.	Demography	2
14.	Environmental Science	1
15.	Geology	2
16.	Home Science	2
17.	Mathematics	11
18.	Physics	10
19.	Psychology	2
20.	Statistics	3
21.	Zoology	8
MA, MBA, MSW, MCJ, MCom		
22.	Arabic	2
23.	Archaeology	1
24.	Economics	10
25.	English	10
26.	Geography	2
27.	Hindi	6
28.	History	5
29.	Islamic History	1
30.	Linguistics	2
31.	Philosophy	3
32.	Political science	5
33.	Malayalam	10
34.	Music	2
35.	Sanskrit	4
36.	Sociology	2
37.	Tamil	1
38.	Commerce(M.Com)	10
39.	MBA	3
40.	MSW	2
41.	MCJ	2

Rules Regarding University Merit Scholarship

2. Candidates for the award of the scholarships should possess a First Class Bachelor's Degree obtained at the University Examinations held immediately preceding the award of the scholarship. In the absence of eligible candidates from the immediately preceding University Examination, candidates who had obtained first class in a previous examination at the first appearance may also be considered.
3. These scholarships shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average of Specialised subjects, CGPA (s), of the qualifying examination. A weightage of 0.08GP each may be given to those who secure a grade point of 2.4 or more in English language course and Additional Language course and a weightage of 0.04 GP each to those who secure 2 or less than 2.4 GP in English Language Course and Additional Language Course. But in Post Graduate course in languages where candidates are admitted on the basis of their performance in Part I or II of the 3 year Degree Examination, in the absence of candidates with First Class in Part III, those with First Class in the concerned Language (under Part I or II as the case may be) shall also be considered.
4. These Scholarships shall be awarded for both Arts & Science stream in the ratio 50:50 provided admission to the PG courses are made on 50:50 basis for Science & Non-Science graduates.
5. The Scholarships are tenable for a period of two (2) years.
6. If a scholarship awarded to any student falls vacant, the vacant scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate next in rank in the subject concerned, as per rules. In the event of there being no candidate eligible for the award in any one or more subjects in a year, those scholarships may be re-allotted by the Syndicate for other subject for that year.
7. In deciding the cases of awards of Scholarships to students who obtain the same total marks, their performance at the immediately preceding University Examination shall be taken into consideration.
8. The HODs shall be drawing officers for disbursement of the above Scholarships. The annual value of the scholarships shall be paid on a quarterly basis in advance to the Principals concerned. The Principals shall forward to this Office the payee's receipts for the First quarter along with the bills for the second quarter and so on. The bills for the four quarters shall be forwarded by the Principals and payments made to them by the University in the months of June, September, December and March every year. The principals shall retain the amounts with them and make payments in arrears to the students at the close of each month. It shall be the responsibility of the Principals to see that the disbursements are made strictly in accordance with the rules. Any unspent balance left with the Principals at the end of each quarter shall be remitted to the Kerala University Fund.
9. Students who belong to the Kerala State and are studying in any of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Kerala or in any University Department immediately

after passing the qualifying examination conducted by the University of Kerala alone are eligible for the awards.

10. The Scholarships shall not be held concurrently with any other scholarships except welfare scholarships offered by State/Central Government. The continuance of the scholarship for each year shall depend upon the satisfactory progress and conduct of the holders thereof.

11. The scholarships shall not be held for more than one year in the same class and shall be discontinued in the event of the failure at a University Examination.

12. The scholarships may be held along with fee concessions, if any, enjoyed by the holders.

13. Any change in these Rules shall be made by the Syndicate. (Acad III Section)

F8.Hostel Facility



Researcher's Hostel for Women



PG Students' Hostel for Women



PG Students' Hostel for Women



University Women's Hostel, Thvcaud



PG Students' Hostel for Men



Researchers' Hostel for Men

University of Kerala provides hostel facility to residential students (both - men and women) at UG/PG/MPhil/Research level, at nominal rates.

There are six major hostels functioning under University of Kerala out of which 3 are special hostels.

1. *University Researchers Hostel for Women, Kariavattom (Capacity 129)*
2. *University Womens Hostel, Kariavattom (PG – old block) (Capacity 163)*
3. *University Womens Hostel, Kariavattom (PG– new block) (Capacity 207)*
4. *PG Mens Hostel, Kariavattom (Capacity 110)*
5. *Researcher's Hostel for Men, Kariavattom (Capacity 83)*
6. *University Womens Hostel, Thycaud*(Capacity 354)*

Special Hostels

7. *University Teachers Hostel, Kariavattom (Capacity 25)*
8. *International Youth Hostel, Near Student's Centre, PMG, (Capacity 110)*
9. *Sports Hostel, GV Raja Pavilion, PMG, (on Sports Council nomination)*

** Accommodates students from affiliated colleges and University Depts*

The Hostels in Karyavattom Campus together provide accommodation for 670 students and researchers and 25 Teachers. All hostels run in full capacity. Hostel demand ratio in Kariyavattom Campus is 0.69. Students living at least 40 Km away from the campus may only apply.



Part G: Our Campus

- **Flying Jewels & Feathered Friends of Our Campus**
 - **Geology of our campus**
- **Snapshots of history of our campus locality**



G1: The Flying Jewels and Feathered Friends of our Campus¹²

The Kerala University Campus at Kariavattom is an urban area close to the Technopark and is famous for its biodiversity owing to the semi forest type vegetation and climate. The area is about 16km north of Thiruvananthapuram city, distributed on either side of the NH 66 connecting Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam. The elevation is about 57m from the mean sea level. The buildings in the campus are traversed by gardens, trees, bushes and grass land. The Department of Zoology has been monitoring and documenting the biodiversity, particularly of animals of the campus, from 2014. The study of diversity of butterflies and birds are completed and the survey on reptiles, ants and spiders ongoing.

Butterflies in Karyavattom Campus

A total of 110 species of butterflies belonging to five families have been identified from the Kerala University Campus, including three species that are endemic to the Western Ghats and twenty one species protected under various schedules of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The total number of butterflies was recorded highest in the month of June (490 individuals) and lowest in the month of April (126 individuals). The monthly abundance of each butterfly families showed higher values in the month of May and June when compared to March and April. Out of 110 species of butterflies recorded from the Campus, 21 species came under the Wild Life Protection Act. The campus provides favourable ecological factors and habitat for butterflies.

Birds in Karyavattom Campus

62 species of birds belonging to 14 orders and 32 families have been spotted from Kariavattom campus; Among orders, Passeriforms and among species, *Crovis splendens* dominate. *Aviceda leuphotes*, *Spizaetus cirrhatus*, *Cyornis rubeculoides*, *Terpsiphone paradise*, *Streptopelia chinensis*, *Chalcophaps indica*, *Tyto alba* and *Pavo cristatus* were the uncommon species and the most interesting sightings from the campus. The South-west region of the campus supported maximum number of birds. The birds are evenly distributed in Hymavathi pond and associated wetlands and Eastern side of campus supported the least. The abundance and richness of birds is seen to increase along with the abundance of floral species and habitat diversity. The avian fauna of Kariavattom campus are sufficiently rich in species diversity. The patches of undisturbed areas, mixed vegetation and the presence of wetlands in the campus could be the factors which support the bird diversity.

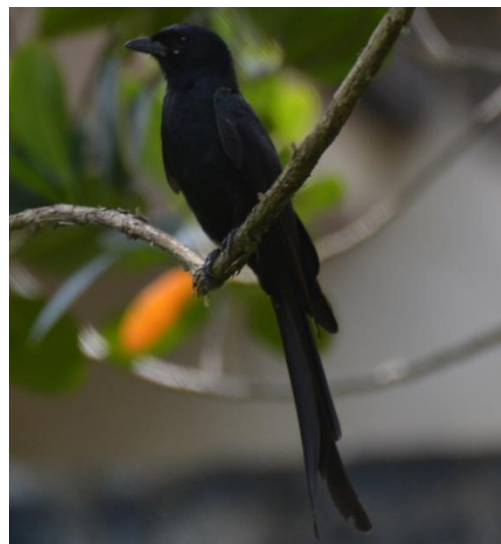
The increasing urbanization affects biological diversity because it radically modifies the ecology of landscapes and contributes to habitat alteration. The Kerala University Campus at Karaivattom is expanding with the addition of new infrastructures and it is the duty of the University community to conserve the existing biodiversity of the campus since it consists of many rare and endemic species of both butterflies and birds. This green urban ecosystem is important for the human community interacting

¹² Contributed by Dr G Prasad, Dept of Zoology

with the campus every day. An integrated design approach to promote green structures according to contemporary social needs and grounded on a deep understanding of urban ecosystems is required. Such approaches can let humans, plants and animals share public spaces with least possible conflict.

Birds and Butterflies: Butterflies have always fascinated human imagination and creativity. Butterflies are commonly referred to as “insects of the sun” and “fluttering jewels of nature”, with their eye catching colour and delicate charisma. The sight of a languidly fluttering butterfly with its intricately patterned wings is cathartic to people. People from all walks of life enjoy these beautiful winged jewels. Due to their beauty, dramatic transformation during their life cycle and their interesting phenomena of mimicry and migration, these fascinating creatures always acquire a niche in prose and poetry. They are the most studied group of insects. Interest in Butterflies is probably next only to birds in their universal popularity. The word “*butterfly*” has curious origins. Butterflies get their name from the yellow Brimstone butterfly of Europe. The Russian call them “Babochka”, meaning little soul. Ancient civilizations have depicted butterflies as little souls or angels and many early civilizations have recorded them in prehistoric caves and in pottery and fresco.

Birds are the most diverse and fascinating vertebrates that dwell in almost all habitats, play a major role in providing different ecosystem services and also serve as good bio indicators. The richness or abundance of avifauna is directly related to the health of the ecosystem. The avifaunal diversity assessment has become an important tool in biodiversity conservation and for identifying conservation areas. Butterflies and birds are good biological indicators of habitat quality as well as general environmental health, as many species are strictly seasonal and prefer only particular set of habitats. Butterflies and birds may react to disturbances and changes in habitat and act as ecological indicators. They may get severely affected by the environmental variations and changes in the forest structure, as they are closely dependent on plants. Thus minor changes in their habitat may lead to either migration or local extinction. The change in land use pattern may lead to landscape changes that can reflect into changes in butterfly and bird diversity and distribution. Kerala has rich and diverse butterfly and fauna because of the availability of wide range of habitats.







G2. Geology of our Campus Locality¹³

The University campus at Kariavattom falls in the Survey of India toposheet No.58 D/14 with the co-ordinates E 76°32'30" and N 8°34'00". The total area of Kariavattom campus is around 400 acres. The campus is a rugged terrain with an altitude ranging from 15 to 48 m amsl. In general, the area is covered by fairly steep hillocks with narrow valleys in the western side. The valley portion is sloping towards south and southwest. This area is drained by Kolathur stream and its tributaries, flowing from north to south and northeast to southwest directions. Two prominent valleys exist in the campus, one located on the western side of the campus trending N-S, near Haimavathikulam and second one behind the botany building and near the international stadium. These valleys are the channel ways for the surface and groundwater discharge from the campus. The area enjoys a tropical monsoon climate and the rainfall is fairly well distributed. The area receives an average rainfall of 1826 mm. The rainfall is distributed throughout the year the maximum rainy days during June and minimum is during the months of January and February. Temperature of the campus ranges from 39° (April-May) to 20° (December) with a humidity of 60- 90%. The potential evapotranspiration rate is 64 mm/month and average wind speed is 4.3 km/hr. The dominant soil of the area is lateritic and clay loam. The low-lying areas are covered with alluvium mixed with clay. The area is underlined by laterites, sandstones and clays belonging to Warkali formation. The sedimentary formations are observed in the dug well at Kariavattom Campus are mainly composed of sandstones, thick Kaolinite clay, clayey sandstones and carbonaceous clay (Photo 1). The Kariavattom area is comprised of sedimentary formation of Tertiary age (interval of geologic time lasting from approximately 23 million to 2.6 million years ago) over a basement of metamorphic crystalline rock of Pre-Cambrian age (>540 million years). The sedimentary formation consists of ferruginous sandstone, pale red clay, white clay, carbonaceous clay lignite seam and clayey sand. The basement rock is garnetiferous quartzo-feldspathic gneiss (leptynite) and khondalite.

The top portions of the sedimentary sequence are lateritised and form a blanket. The sedimentary formation is known as Warkali (Varkala) formation. Varkala is a coastal



town situated about 55 km MW of Trivandrum. The most important attraction of the place is the beach and the presence of beautiful wave-cut cliffs. Varkala is the only place in southern Kerala where such cliffs are found adjacent to the Arabian Sea. This cliff formation is a unique geological feature on the otherwise flat Kerala coast, and is known among geologists as Warkali Formation. There are numerous water spouts and spas on the sides of these cliffs. The Geological Survey of India is in the

process of getting it declared as a 'geological monument'. Varkala will soon enter into the UNESCO's world map of geoheritage sites and the global geotourism will be benefitted. *Picture shows the subsurface lithology of campus.*

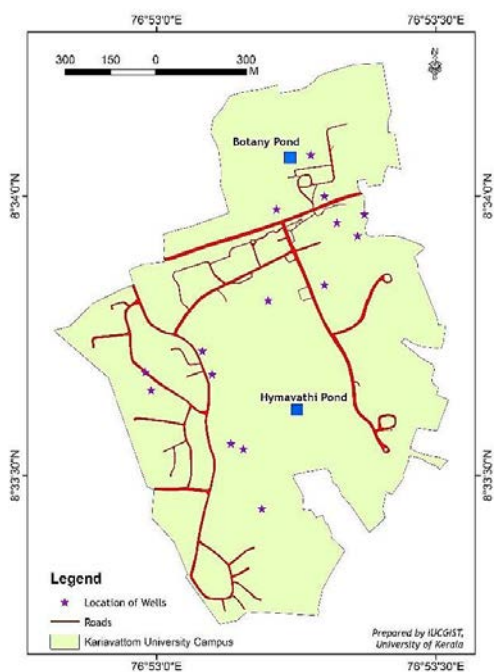
¹³ Contributed by Dr E Shaji, Dept of Geology

G3. Campus: The Environmental Settings¹⁴

The Kerala University Campus at Karyavattom currently hosting 36 research and teaching departments and associated institutions is spread over an area of about 350 acres. This extensive landholding has immense ecological and ecosystem service potentials by way of its intrinsic biodiversity, watershed value and as a research site for basic taxonomy, ecological and landuse/land capability studies.

The campus itself is a micro watershed, supported by a 'vayal' spreading over 0.2 sq.km., located near the southeastern border, which plays a critical role in ensuring water security of the region. In addition two larger perennial ponds are located inside the campus, Pullenkonam Chira or Haimavathy pond located near the Department of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries and Kundettukonam Chira, near the Botany department. The former derived its name 'Hymavathi' in the recent past, with a mythical story of a girl who was drowned in the pond, which offers platform for a series of associated 'ghost' stories! These ponds could have been the drinking water sources for the earlier human settlers in the area and the 'vayal' would have been the region of rice cultivation in the past before the land was acquired by the government. In addition, the Echilatt Kulam located in the mid-eastern border of the campus is now renovated and used by the public for various purposes.

The flora of the campus is represented by more than 600 species including medicinal



plants and rare species associated with a sacred grove in the northern campus. Once known as 'Vaidyan Kunnu' the campus and adjoining landscape hosted rare medicinal plants and the degradation of the system was contributed primarily through afforestation activities with the exotic *Acacia* (*Acacia auriculiformis*) as part of the social forestry programme. The new initiatives to replace the exotic species with indigenous trees envisages to qualitatively improve the environmental settings. The two large wells of about 300,000 litre capacity installed near the major ponds currently would serve as a major water source of the campus.

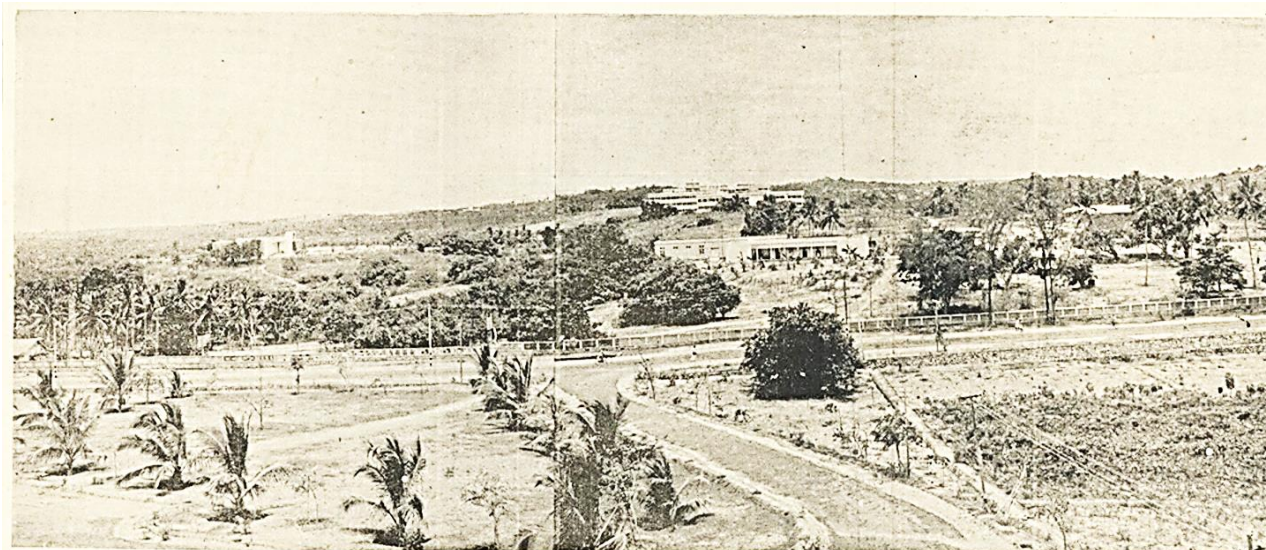
The degraded forests inside the campus offer major roosting grounds for the Indian flying fox (*Pteropus giganteus*) and a good colony of Indian grey mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*). The avian diversity recorded from the campus include 62

species of birds (including the rare spotting of Black Baza, *Aviceda leuphotes*), 20 species of reptiles, 8 species of amphibians (including the Malabar gliding frog, *Rhacophorus malabaricus*) and 12 species of fishes. The campus also host 105 species of butterflies belonging to the families Nymphalidae (40 species), Lycaenidae (23 species), Hesperidae (18 species), Pieridae (13 species) and Papilionidae (11 species), which also includes 21 species that come under the protection category as per the Indian Wild Life protection Act 1972 and 9 species endemic to Western Ghats.

¹⁴ Contributed by Prof A Bijukumar, Dept of Aquatic Biology & Fisheries

G4. Snapshots of history of our Campus Locality¹⁵

Karyavattom, second home to the University academic community, was once in the outskirts of Trivandrum city. As the wheels of development rolled, Kariyavattom and adjacent Kazhakuttom became a part of the techno city or satellite city of Trivandrum. Like all new cities that appear like a flash mob, most of its inhabitants are unaware of the local history and are fast creating a new history for the future.



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE KARIYAVATTOM CAMPUS

Is Kariavattom a place where people sat in a 'vattom'(round) to chat ('Kaaryam parayan')?. Totally unlikely. The name 'Kariavattom' arguably originates from the word "Kaaryakkar", a reference to temple employees. Personnel associated with Kazhakkootam Mahadeva temple/Thrippadapuram Temple near the campus may have created settlements near the temple. The 'karyam' in Karyavattom is seen embedded in other nearby place names also such as "Sreekaaryam" and "Kariyam". (Sreekaaryakkaran = the superintendent of a temple –Herman Gundert). There is also an argument that "Kari" refers to farmlands as in Ramankari in Kuttanad.

'Kazhakkootam' may have originated from "Kazhaka Koottam", *kazhakam* being a reference to temple authorities (A temple chiefly considered in its political bearing-Herman Gundert). Kazhakkootam temple is ancient and lends credibility to the above arguments. There are other theories for the place name, "Kazha" could be timber used for construction or ship building. In Mathiliakam Records (Churuna No. 2490, Ola no. 410) of 1770 AD, the place is mentioned as "Kazhai Koottam". Dense plantation (koottam) of kazha could have been there in the place. One of the traditional houses in the area (near Arasinmoodu) bears the name 'Kootta thengu'. Yet another explanation is that there could have been a "Kazhaki" temple (village goddess) during sangam period. V.V.K Valath opines that "Kazhaki Koottam",

¹⁵ Contributed by Prof. Achuthsankar. S. Nair, Dept. of Computational Biology& Bioinformatics

gathering in front of 'Kazhaki', could have become Kazhakkootam. There is an Amman shrine near the Kazhakuttom shiva temple to lend credibility to this argument. Naduvattam Gopala Krishnan (who hails from Naduvattom, but is settled in Karyavattom) mentions that 'Shuka Sandesham', a work of 13th century, refers to travel from Trivandrum to Quilon through a place full of 'Kazhukan' (eagles). He opines it could be 'Kazhuka Koottam' that became Kazhakkootam. (The travel from Trivandrum to Quilon could also have been through the sea-side instead of the national highway we see now). There is then the belief that the temple was consecrated by Kalakkode Maharshi (who lived near to Kumizh Theertham, a pond a few kilometers away from the eastern part of the temple, extant even today), and the place was named after him as Kalakkode. That Kalakkode could transform to Kazhakkootam is not tenable. Also, if we go by modern style, the name 'Kalakkode Maharshi' can be argued as carrying a place name itself. Among all explanations, one tracing Kazhakuttom to 'Kazhakam' of Mahadeva temple seems most tenable.



Ward and Conner (1818) refer to Kazhakkootam temple along with the major temples in Trivandrum. He also says *Cullicoottum is a populous village on the high road 7 ½ miles N.W. by ½ W of Trivandrum; a pagoda stands on the North of the road, the roof covered with plates of brass, having a gilded minaret on the top. An agarum lies to the South of it dedicated to the Goddess Mahadavee, where a festival is annually celebrated and attended by the Rajah, who has a palace on the bank of the reservoir East of it* ". Dept. of History of University of Kerala has done studies on the origin of Mahadeva temple in Kazhakkootam. The M.A. dissertation by Jathin jith (2004) dates its origin as 800-1004.

Area in and around Kariyavattom and Kazhakuttom are believed to have been Buddhist/Jain viharas. Many place names are cited as the first evidence. 'Pothencode' is claimed to have been 'Budhen code'. So is 'Puthenthope'. Place name such as: 'Ambalathinkra' and 'Kallampalli' are also counted Buddhist by many due to the words 'Ambalm' and 'Palli' in them. The Kazhakuttom Mahadava temple is itself argued as a Budha vihar in older times. It is said that the sastha shrine bordering the N.H, which is curiously kept outside the main compound of the temple, could have been the original Budha idol in the main temple. The Madavoor Para rock temple near Chenkottukonam (which, by the way, is *not* related to Kottukonam Mangoes), is also traced back to Jain/Buddhist origins.

Dated back to 850 AD, the Madavaoorpara Temple has a Peedom (seat) and Siva Linga, crved in the rock with inner perambulatory space. Two images, one of Murug and the other of Ganpathy are also carved on the walls. There is a Vattezhuth inscription in the temple. The temple and the Sivalinga are carved in stone. The

height of Madvaorpara is about 1800 feet and the temple is situated 50 meters above ground level. Dr Shaji of Dept of Geology opines that the Madavoor para is made of metamorphic rocks (Khondalite) formed approximately 2000 million years ago. The rock was formed approximately 18 km down the earth and subsequently uplifted to the surface by tectonic forces. The rock has got a particular foliation (alignment). The alignment helped people to make caves.

Kazhakkootam is famous as home to one of the 8 petty chieftains who formed a syndicate to capture power from Marthanda Varma about 285 years ago. Kazhakkootathu Pillai was one of the Ettuveetil Pillamaar who revolted against the king in waiting, Marthandavarma, and ended up losers. The pond that you see on the right as you enter the bye-pass road from Kazhahootam junction is argued as the spot where house of Kazhakootathu Pillai was. It was razed down and a pond was dug (puthukkulam), bringing up the phrase “kudumbam kulam thonduka”. The females of this family were sold to fishermen to the nearby coastal areas i.e., Puthenthope, Valiathura, Puthukuirichi. In repentance to his actions he constructed a small Shrine of Vishnu near to the pond locally known as Kulangara Sri Krishan Swami temple and also built a palace known as Kulangara Kottaram (Kulangara Palace).



Venad historian Sivasankaran Nair gives the name of Kazhakkootam Pillai, who was killed by Marthanda Varma as ‘Kazhakkootathu Kanakku Raman Iswaran’ and says that his family has more than two hundred years of history as the honest servants of Venad rulers. Sivasankaran Nair quotes Mathilakam Churna (904-930), ola 34-38), ME 914, which describes the trial of the Ettuveetilpillais. Marthanda Varma is seen asking “*Ningalkku ithinvannam okkeyum thonnuvan sangathi enthanu*”, “*Ithinvannam thonnathakkavannam naam ningalude nere enthu cheithu?*” (What is the reason for you to think like this, what did I do to you making you think like this? [ie., to conspire to kill me])?

Marthanda Varma’s fame is also related to his victory over the Dutch at Kolachel. Interestingly Kazhakuttom has a Dutch connection even today. One of the first companies in Technopark manages the traffic in the Dutch streets, sitting far away in Kazhakuttom, place of attention of its 3-centurhy old enemy.

Before the first (unreliable) census was taken in Travancore during 1830s, Ward and Conner who had completed a survey of Travancore in 1820s, gives glimpses of population in Travancore,. These may possibly be estimates rather than data arrived at through enumeration. This data indicate that Kazhakuttom had a population of around 2500 only in 1820. There were about 1000 houses, about 250 cattles, 250 reservoirs or wells, 18 religious buildings and 4 public buildings. While Kulathoor and Pallippuram had around 25 toddy/arrack shops each, in Kazhakuttom they were conspicuously absent. The demography transformed gradually and by 1960s when the area started to develop with the opening of the Kariyavattom Campus. The establishment of the Campus saw major re-settlement (Sobha who now does casual work in the campus was born in the campus. She remembers that they were evicted in a police vehicle and put up in 5 cent land in Kazhakuttom).

Ettuveetil Pillai is of course of no contemporary interest. There are other historic personalities in and around Kazhakkootam who have made a mark in the modern times. Saint and social reformer Sree Narayana Guru hails from Chempazhanthi about 5 km South of Kazhakkootam. The 'Vayalvaram' house where he was born is still preserved intact. Sreenarayana Guru has other presence in the area. Guru consecrated a Shiva at Kolathukara near Kazhakuttom following the revolutionary consecration at Aruvippuram. He also composed a hymn (Kolatheesava sthavam). He also stayed in the temple and did some writings. The place where he stayed is now a memorial building housing his furniture. He blessed a library started in 1920 by his disciples Sasthivilakam Kesavan and Venth Vilakom Narayan. In 1925, the saint visited the library which now exists in a modern building as "Kulathoor Sreenayan Memorial Library".

In the road to north, in Thonnakkal, we can find the home of renaissance poet Kumaran Asan, who was also close associate of Narayana Guru. Asan chose to settle down in Thonnakkal towards the end of his life. He also established Saradalyam Book Depot. He lived only a couple of years in this place. Thonnakkal Devi temple is famous for hosting the famous musician Shadkala Govinda Marar almost two centuries ago. A few kilometers ahead of Thonnakkal is Pallippuram where the CRPF camp is situated and the Technocity is coming up. Pallipuram is famous as home to Barrister G.P. Pillai, (born 26 February 1864, died 21 October 1903) a mentor figure to Mahatama Gandhi and is often reckoned as father of political agitation in Travancore. There are many prominent people who do not find mention in the chronicle of the history. Boniface, a member of the fisherman community of St. Andrews area, was an INA hero who collaborated with Vakkom Abdul Khader in freedom struggle.

There were two wetlands in the campus, one is south and one is north, both served by perennial ponds, both abandoned now. In 1968s and 70s, the University had a farm officer and loads of rice were sold each year after harvest. There is no doubt that the

whole area was a vast farm land, remains of which can be seen today directly or through place names. The farm area begins from Palippuram and was named 'Pallippuram Ela', said to be second only to Kuttanad. The farm land ran right up to the city of Trivandrum. Ward and Conner says: *"Pulleapooram, an extensive village on the high road 9 miles N. W by N.0.5 of Trivandrum on the skirts of an extensive valley of paddy, is divided by narrow lanes; the houses in compounds stocked with coconut trees, about the center is a mosque. A road goes off from it to Anjengo. ½ At the upper end of the village on the West of the high road is a Vishnu pagoda and chuttram. There is a Agrum for Brahmins also at Cuddanancolum"*. About Kazhakootam, Ward and Conner mentions *"On the N.E. is a spring issuing from the declivity of an eminence, discharges itself in a cistern of about 12 feet square, this water descends through a subterranean channel for about forty five feet, into another basin so contrived as to retain from five to six feet water throughout the year, the superabundant waters running out at two spouts, into a field"*.

It was naturally served by many ponds and canals, many of which today face decay. The large "Ana Thazhum Chira" near Pallippuram, is an instance. You can see the very rare 'Kandal Cher', semi fossilized kandal waste which emits smoke (sulphur, according to some scientists). Elephants are said to be fond of sulphur springs and the name "Ana Thazhum Chira" assumes significance. Other important water bodies are Chenkottukonam Chira, Thudathil Chira, Mangattukonam Chira, Chanthavila Chira, Sasthavattom Chira, Ulloorkonam Chira, Madavoorpara, Thenguvila Kulam,



Pothencode, Malayakonam Chira, Chittikkara Paramada, Ayiroorppara (Madathil Kulangara Chira) Thengnamcode Chira and Thettiyyar. Thettiyyar runs through Andoorkonam, Pothencode & Kazhakuttom Panchayath areas and releases itself into Veli Kayal, before passing through all three phase of technopark. The Kazhakootam beach is a few Kilometers from the campus. There are ponds in and around the Karyavattom

campus. Pullekonam Chira is South Campus and Kundettukonam Chira in North Campus. In the vicinity of the campus are "Echilott Kulam" and "Kottoor Kolla", the later said to be formed during Monsoon flash flood.

1961 report of the University mentions that the Trivandrum Centre is "about 345 acres of land between 8th and 9th mile stones on the Trivandrum – Quilon Road". It was during the tenure of the Pattom Thanupillai, as Chief Minister of Kerala, that the land was acquired. The annual report for 1965 puts the total area of acquired land at 512 acres and a sum of 31 lakh rupees was paid as compensation to

individuals. The campus falls in the panchayats of Kazhakkootam, Sreekariam and Attipra. The campus was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on 31 September 1963 and the marble plaque remains abandoned even today. First buildings to come up were Engineering Unit, Gandhi Bhavan, Social Science Block and the Botany Block. The original campus plan was designed by Piran Amid Davis, a Madras based architect. Later a new master plan was designed by J.C. Alexander. Total acquired area now stands at 600 acres, of which 50 acres were given to LNCPE, 50 acres to technopark, 50 cents to Telephone exchange and a few cents were given on lease to Madrasa and Road Research Institute.

The campus also had the myth of its own, the spirit of Hymavathy, which refuses to go away! Not many know that Hymavathy is a mere imagination of a former student of the Malayalam department who wrote a novel in which his imaginary character Hymavathy commits suicide.

കാര്യവട്ടം

ഡോ. ചേരാവള്ളി ശശി

പുഴകൾ വഴികൾ കടന്നുനമ്മൾ
പുതിയനെല്പാടവും തേടിയെത്തി.
നിധിവിളയിച്ചതു കൊയ്തുകൂട്ടി
ഫലമുണ്ടു ജീവിതം സ്വർഗ്ഗമാക്കാൻ

സ്വപ്നങ്ങൾ മോഹങ്ങൾ പൂട്ടിവെച്ചു
പെട്ടിയൊന്നൊന്നായിറക്കിവെച്ചു
ദുഃഖങ്ങൾ, മിഥ്യകൾ നീക്കിവെച്ചു.
ചിത്തം മിനുക്കിത്തുടച്ചുവെച്ചു.
വ്യത്യസ്തസംസ്കാരശീലമൊക്കെ
അത്രയ്ക്കകലേയ്ക്കെറിഞ്ഞുടച്ചു.
ഒരുമിച്ചു കൂടിനാം പിന്നെയെത്ര
യരുമപ്രതീക്ഷയ്ക്കു തിരിതെളിച്ചു

ഒരുമയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ജീവിതത്തെ
പലവഴികളു പഠിച്ചറിയാൻ
തലയും മനവും കടഞ്ഞിടുന്നോ-
രിവരെ മറന്നു ഋതുക്കളെല്ലാം!

കലയും കവിതയും തേടിവന്നോർ
ഉലകിന്നടിവേർ ചികഞ്ഞിടുന്നോർ
അണുമുതൽ അംബരാന്തം വരേയ്ക്കും
കതിർവെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ വിരഞ്ഞിടുന്നോർ
ഗണിതവും തത്ത്വവും പേറിവന്നോർ
ഭരണവും നിയമവും പരിചയിച്ചോർ

ഇവരെത്രവേഗം മടുത്തുപോയി
നെടുവീർപ്പിൽ നീറിക്കുറുത്തുപോയി
പലപാടുപിന്നെപ്പുലമ്പിടുന്നു.

പറുദീസ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു നഷ്ടമായി
നിധി തേടിയെത്തിയോരല്ലെ നമ്മൾ ?
വിളവെങ്ങ് ? കനവെങ്ങ് ? കനിവുമെങ്ങ് ...?

അടിമണൽ കാലം കവർന്നെടുത്തേ
മുടിയിൽ ഋതുക്കളും കൂടുവെച്ചേ.
അഭയം ഇരന്നു നാമുഴറിനിന്നേ.
ഭയവും കരളിൽ തെഴുത്തുവന്നേ

ഇവിടം നിശ്ശബ്ദമീ വിജനതീരം.
മരവിച്ച പ്രേതസങ്കേത പുരം.
കുഴിയും കുളവും കരിമ്പനയും
കുടിയൊഴിഞ്ഞൊരുടെ മുടിയുമെല്ലാം
ചുടലപ്പിശാചിന്റെ നിലവിളിയും
കരിമുർഖനാടുന്ന നടവഴിയും
ഇവിടെ നിന്നെങ്ങനെ നിധിയെടുക്കും
ഇവിടെ നാമെങ്ങനെ പുലരിതീർക്കും
ഒടുവിലാരോചൊന്നു, കൂട്ടരേനാം
മടിപിടിയ്ക്കാതെ വിതച്ചുകൊള്ളു.
കാര്യങ്ങൾ നേർവഴിയ്ക്കെത്തുമല്ലേൽ
കാര്യവട്ടത്തിനെത്തർത്ഥമുള്ളു ?

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

MAP OF PALAYAM CAMPUS (16.61 acre)
(NOT EXACTLY TO SCALE)



1. POET ASAN SQUARE
2. STATUE OF FOUNDER CHANCELLOR
3. UNIVERSITY SENATE HALL & OFFICE
4. SECURITY WING
5. CURIO CORNER
6. PUBLIC RELATIONS & ENQUIRY
7. CENTRE FOR VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS
8. HEALTH CENTRE
9. PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT
10. AKG CENTRE
11. HASSAN MARAKAR HALL
12. SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
13. INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN, LEXICON
14. FINANCE & AUDIT
15. OFFICE EXTENSION
16. OLD UNIVERSITY OFFICE (UNION OFFICE, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ETC)
17. STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE
18. CONTROLLER OF EXAM BUILDING
19. DESPATCH SECTION
20. TYPING POOL
21. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
22. POST OFFICE
23. GUEST HOUSE
24. PRESS
25. CASH COUNTER
26. CANTEEN
27. GOVT. DATA PROCESSING CENTRE
28. GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE
29. OFFICE EXTENSION
30. UNIVERSITY COMPUTER CENTRE
31. KAIRALI TV
32. HOSTELS FOR MLAS
33. LEGISLATIVE COMPLEX
34. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
35. PUBLICATION SALES COUNTE
36. CANTEEN
37. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
38. INDIAN COFFEE HOUSE
39. CHURCH
40. V.J.T HALL
41. RESTAURANTS
42. PALAYAM MOSQUE
43. GANAPATHI TEMPLE
44. UNDER PASS
45. MARTYR SQUARE
46. CHANDRASEKHARAN NAIR STADIUM
47. St. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL
48. SWADESHABHIMANI STATUE
49. CONNEMERA MARKET
50. SAPHALYAM SHOPPING COMPLEX
51. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE EXTENSION
52. SANSKRIT COLLEGE (OLD MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY), CHILDREN'S LITERATURE INSTITUTE



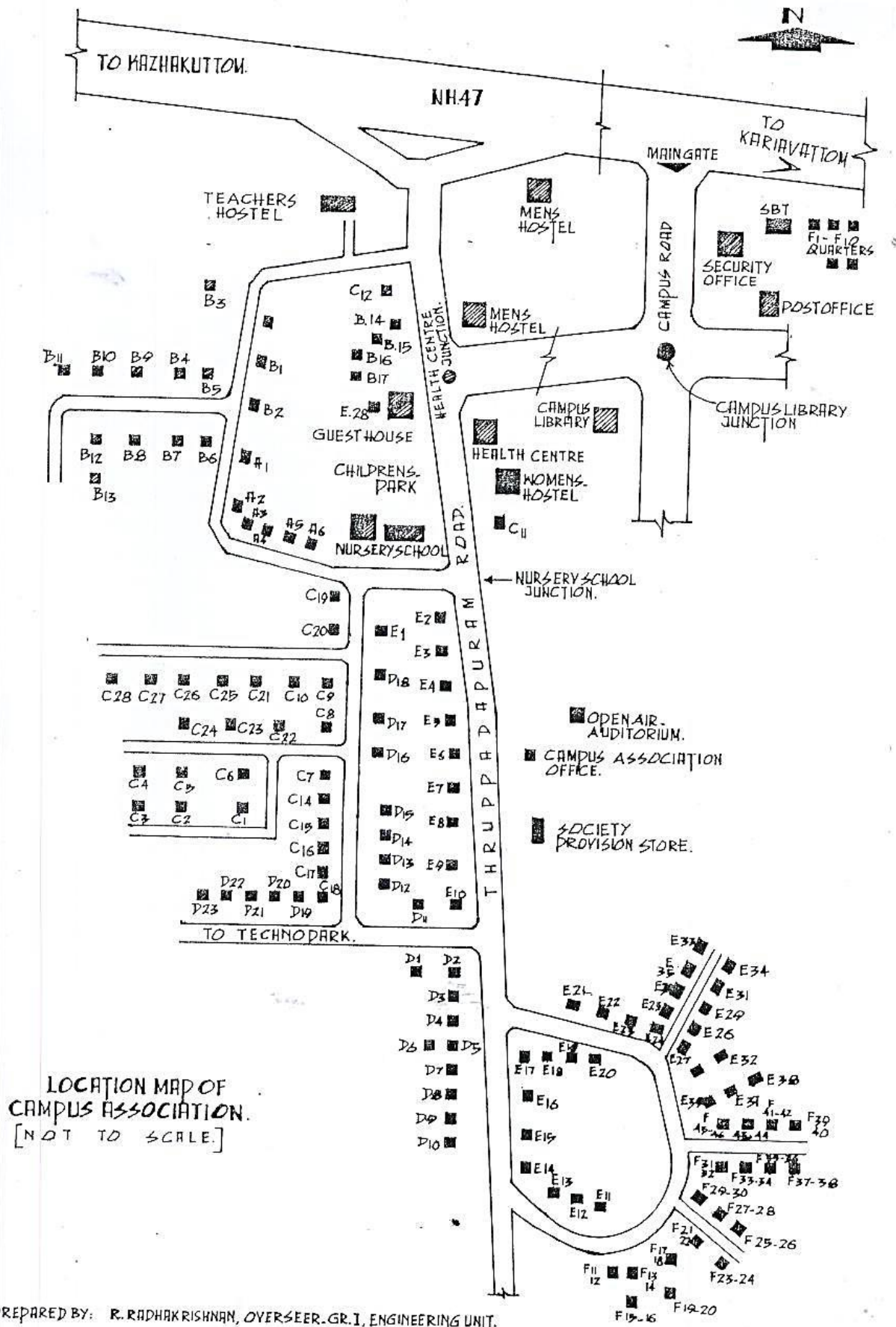
SOUTH CAMPUS

1. SOUTH CAMPUS MAIN ENTRANCE
2. ATM
3. SECURITY WING
4. CGIST (Centre for Geo-Information Science & Technology)
5. CAFETERIA
6. STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE
7. F-TYPE QUARTERS
8. II.K.V. SUB STATION
9. ELECTRICAL SECTION
10. ENGG. SUB:DVN.
11. ADMN. UNIT & ENGG. UNIT
12. ENGG. STORE
13. BUS GARRAGE
14. POST OFFICE
15. CAMPUS COMPUTING FACILITY, CSS OFFICE
16. CANTEEN
17. STUDENTS UNION OFFICE
18. OPTO ELECTRONICS
19. PURSE INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY
20. AQUATIC BIOLOGY & FISHERIES, FUTURE STUDIES
21. CAMPUS LIBRARY
22. GANDHI BHAVAN, ENV. SCIENCE
23. ARTS BLOCK No. I (History, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Islamic Studies)
24. ARTS BLOCK No. II (Arabic)
25. ORI & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY
26. O.H.TANK
27. DEPT. OF ARABIC
28. ORIENTAL BLOCK (Malayalam, Philosophy, Linguistics, Tamil, Sanskrit)
29. HATCHERY BLDG.
30. PUMP HOUSE & WELL
31. SCIENCE BLOCK II (Geology, Statistics, Maths, Psychology, Demography, Comp. Science)
32. BIO TECHNOLOGY
33. CASH COUNTER
34. SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & LEGAL STUDIES (Commerce, Law, IMK)
35. PLAY GROUND
36. SCIENCE BLOCK III (Chemistry)
37. BIO CHEMISTRY
38. PHYSICS BLOCK
39. G.J. BUILDING (College of Engg, Hindi, ICKS)
40. WORK-SHOP (USIC)
41. MEN'S HOSTEL (PG)
42. MEN'S HOSTEL (RESEARCH)
43. HEALTH CENTRE
44. WOMEN'S HOSTEL (PG)
45. WOMEN'S HOSTEL (RESEARCH)
46. QUARTERS
47. TEACHERS HOSTEL
48. B. TYPE QUARTERS
49. A. TYPE QUARTERS
50. O.H.TANK
51. GUEST HOUSE
52. ARCHAEOLOGY DEPT.
53. NURSERY SCHOOL
54. C. TYPE QUARTERS
55. D. TYPE QUARTERS
56. E. TYPE QUARTERS
57. OPEN AIR AUDITORIUM
58. CAMPUS ASSOCIATION
59. CO.OP. STORE

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

MAP OF KARIAVATTOM CAMPUS (NOT EXACTLY TO SCALE)





LOCATION MAP OF
CAMPUS ASSOCIATION.
[NOT TO SCALE.]

PREPARED BY: R. RADHAKRISHNAN, OVERSEER, GR. I, ENGINEERING UNIT.

Part H: Appendix

- Academic Calendar
- Special Information for Non-Kerala Students
 - Contact Numbers of Teaching Faculties
 - CSS-UGC Guidelines
- Legal Framework of the University Administration
 - Youth Festival Rules

H1. Academic Calendar

PG 2017Admissions: S1

SEM I: 2017 ADMISSIONS : 16 th August 2017 to 22 nd January 2018												
	2017 August		2017 September		2017 October		2017 November		2017 December		2018 January	
Su					1							
M					2	Gandhi Jayanthi					1	
TU	1				3	26.					2	Mannam jayanthi
W	2				4	27. EDE	1	48. MSE			3	89. Re-opens
Th	3				5	28.	2	49.			4	90. ESE
F	4		1	Bakrid	6	29.	3	50. EDE	1	72. EDE/DU	5	91. ESE
S	5		2	13.	7	30.	4	51.	2	Milad-i-sherif	6	92. ESE
Su	6		3	First Onam	8		5		3		7	
M	7		4	Onam Holidays	9	31. Assignment Submission	6	52.	4	73. DU Sports day	8	93. ESE
TU	8		5		10	32. Assignment Submission	7	53. Int. feed back	5	74. DU arts campaign	9	94. ESE
W	9		6		11	33.	8	54. II DCM	6	75. EDE	10	95. ESE
Th	10		7		12	34.	9	55.EDE/II DCM	7	76.	11	96. ESE
F	11		8		13	35. EDE	10	56.	8	77.	12	97. ESE
S	12		9		14		11		9		13	
Su	13		10		15		12		10		14	
M	14		11		16	36.	13	57.	11	78.	15	98. ESE
TU	15	Independence Day	12	Sreekrishna Jayanthi	17	37. Test Paper	14	58.	12	79. III DCM	16	99. ESE
W	16	1. Classes Commence	13	14. Re-opens	18	Deepavali	15	59.	13	80. III DCM	17	100. ESE
Th	17	2.	14	15. EDE	19	38. Test Paper	16	60.	14	81. EDE	18	101. ESE
F	18	3.	15	16.	20	39. DU Film Festival	17	61. EDE/DU Arts Festival	15	82. Attendance display	19	102. ESE
S	19	4. EDE/ Meeting of HoDs	16	17.	21	40. EDE/ DUFilmFestival	18	62. DU Arts Festival	16	83.	20	103. ESE
Su	20		17		22		19		17		21	
M	21	5.	18	18.	23	41. DU Film Festival	20	63. DU Arts Festival	18	84.	22	II Sem starts/CV camp starts
TU	22	6. DU Welcome Day	19	19.	24	42.	21	64. Publishing of MSE results	19	85.	23	
W	23	7.	20	20.	25	43.	22	65. Publishing of MSE results	20	86.	24	
Th	24	8. I DCM	21	Sreenarayanaguru Samadi day	26	44. MSE	23	66. EDE/ Publishing of MSE results	21	87.	25	
F	25	9. I DCM	22	21. EDE	27	45. EDE/II DCM	24	67. Int. seminar	22	88.	26	Republic Day
S	26		23		28		25		23		27	
Su	27		24		29		26		24		28	
M	28	Ayyankali Jayanthi	25	22.	30	46. MSE	27	68. Int. seminar	25	Christmas	29	
TU	29	10.	26	23.	31	47. MSE	28	69. Int. seminar	26		30	
W	30	11. DU Onam Celebration	27	24. Registration Forms to CSS			29	70.	27		31	
Th	31	12.	28	25. Prop. for ESE to CSS			30	71.	28			
F			29	Mahanavami					29			
S			30	Vijayadashami/ Muharram					30			
Su									31			
Remarks: MSE: Mid Semester Examination; ESE: End Semester Examination; DU: Departments Union; EDE: Extra Departmental Elective; DCM: Department Council Meeting												
Departments close for Onam Holidays on 03/09/2017 and re-open on 13/09/2017												
Departments close for X' mas Holidays on 22/12/2017 evening and re-open on 03/01/2018												

PG 2017 Admission: S2

SEM II: 2017 ADMISSIONS : 22 nd January 2018 to 29 th June 2018												
	2018 January		2018 February		2018 March		2018 April		2018 May		2018 June	
Su							1					
M	1						2	51. MSE				
TU	2	Mannam jayanthi					3	52.	1	May Day		
W	3						4	53.	2			
Th	4		1	8.	1	29. Proposal for ESE to CSS	5	54.	3			
F	5		2	9.	2	Attukal Ponkala	6	55.	4		1	76.
S	6		3	10.	3	30.	7	56. EDE	5		2	77.
Su	7		4		4		8		6		3	
M	8		5	11.	5	31.	9	57. Internal marks feed back	7		4	78.
TU	9		6	12.	6	32.	10	58.	8		5	79.
W	10		7	13. I DCM/EDE	7	33.	11	59. II DCM	9		6	80.
Th	11		8	14. I DCM	8	34. EDE	12	60. II DCM	10		7	81.
F	12		9	15. I DCM	9	35. Assignment Submission	13	61. EDE	11		8	82. EDE
S	13		10		10		14		12		9	
Su	14		11		11		15	Vishu/ Summer Vacation	13		10	
M	15		12	16.	12	36. Assignment Submission	16		14		11	83. III DCM
TU	16		13	Shivarathri	13	37.	17		15	62.Reopen	12	84. III DCM
W	17		14	17.	14	38.	18		16	63. Publishing of MSE results	13	85.
Th	18		15	18. EDE publishing of I Semester results	15	39. EDE	19		17	64. EDE/ Publishing of MSE results	14	86. Display of Attendance in the Notice Board
F	19		16	19. Publishing of I Semester results in the Notice Board	16	40. Test Paper	20		18	65.	15	Eid ul Fitr
S	20		17	20. Submission of CSS 3 & 5 forms of I Semester	17	41. Test Paper	21		19	66.	16	87. ESE
Su	21		18		18		22		20		17	
M	22	1.II Semester starts/ CV Camp starts	19	21.	19	42.	23		21	67.	18	88. ESE
TU	23	2.	20	22.	20	43.	24		22	68.	19	89. ESE
W	24	3. EDE/ Meeting of HoDs.	21	23.	21	44.	25		23	69.	20	90. ESE
Th	25	4.	22	24. EDE	22	45. EDE	26		24	70. EDE/ Internal seminar	21	91. ESE
F	26	Republic Day	23	25.	23	46.	27		25	71. Internal seminar	22	92. ESE
S	27		24		24		28		26		23	
Su	28		25		25		29		27		24	
M	29	5.	26	26. Issue of I Semester Marklist	26	47.	30		28	72. Internal seminar	25	93. ESE
TU	30	6.	27	27. Issue of I Semester Marklist	27	48. MSE			29	73.	26	94. ESE
W	31	7. EDE	28	28. EDE Registration Forms to CSS	28	49. MSE			30	74. EDE	27	95.ESE
Th					29	Maundy Thursday			31	75.	28	96. ESE
F					30	Good Friday					29	97. ESE
S					31	50. EDE/MSE					30	III Semester Starts/CV camp starts
Remarks: MSE: Mid Semester Examination; ESE: End Semester Examination; EDE: Extra Departmental Elective; DCM: Department Council Meeting.. Summer Vacation starts from 15.04.2018 to 14.05.2018												

Remarks: MSE: Mid Semester Examination; ESE: End Semester Examination; EDE: Extra Departmental Elective; DCM: Department Council Meeting.. Summer Vacation starts from 15.04.2018 to 14.05.2018

H2. Special Information for Non-Kerala Students

Malayalam Language: Malayalam is the official language and mother tongue of most of the people of Kerala. The *‘mala’* indicates ‘hill’, *‘alam’* indicates ‘closeness or edge’; together means the ‘place of the hills’. It belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. Reception, accommodation and convergence of different streams of people, culture and languages from different parts of the world by the people of Kerala have resulted in borrowing of phonological, grammatical features and heavy lexicons from different languages. Malayalam has elements of Sanskrit and Tamil. It is a pitch based language which makes use of retroflex sounds. Malayalam has case inflections but is not sensitive to changes in gender, number. Presence of six nasal sounds is one of the peculiar phonological features of Malayalam.

Its history goes back to 9th century AD, the first literary text is dated 12th century AD, titled Ramacaritham and the first grammar text is Lilatilakam, dated 14th century. The high rate of literacy and mass education has resulted in a vibrant literary sphere in Malayalam, with a good number of Malayalam news papers and magazines, more than any other languages in India. There exists a rich literary tradition in all genre of literature with an exceptional presence of entire current literary trends like modernism, romanticism, existentialism and post-modernism etc. It is one of the languages in South Asia in to which almost all classical literary works in the major world languages have been translated, sold and read at large. It has been granted the status of a Classical language by the Government of India. Non-Kerala students are welcome to learn Malayalam by choosing special electives/courses offered by Department of Malayalam/Linguistics.

This is what modern Malayalam script looks like:

Vowels (Swaram)														
അ	ആ	ഇ	ഉ	ഊ	ഘ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഓ	ഔ	അം	അഃ		
A	Aa	E	Ee	U	Uu	Er	Ea	Eaa	ai	o	Oh	Oau	Aum	Ah
Consonants (Vyanjanam)														
ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ					
Ka	Kha	Ga	Gha	nga	Cha	chha	Ja	Jha	in					
ട	ത	ദ	ധ	ണ	ന	ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ത				
Ta	Tta	Da	Dda	Na	Tha	Thha	Dha	Dhha	Na					
പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ	യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ					
Pa	Ffa	Ba	Bha	Ma	Ya	Ra	La	Va	Sha					
ഷ	സ	ഹ	ള	ഴ	റ									
Shha	Sa	Ha	Lha	zha	Rha									
ൽ	ൻ	ർ	ൽ	ൻ										
l	in	ir	il	Inh										

Malayalam Survival Kit: Here are some simple phrases. Please note that many a times the English phrases (especially indicated by *) are equally or more appropriate in current times.

Afternoon	ucha	Mother	amma
Awesome	adipoli	Near	adutth
Bad	mosham	Night	raathry
Banana	pazham	No	alla
Boy	aankutty	No Problem	saaramilla
Bus	bess	Open	thurakkuka
Car	kaar	Outside	purath
Coffee	kaappi	Sir	saar
Cold	thanuppu	Slow	pathuke
Day	pakal	Snack	kadi
Down	thazhe	Tea	chaaya
Elder Brother	chettan	Thanks*	nandi
Elder Sister	chechy	There	avide
Evening	vaikunneram	Today	innu
Far	akale	Tomorrow	naale
Fast	vegam	Train	train
Father	achan	Up	mukalil
Food	aaaharam	Water	vellam
Girl	penkutty	Way	vazhi
Good	nallath	Welcome!*	swaagatham
Hello! *	namaskaram	What	enthu
Help*	sahayam	When	eppol
Here	ivide	Where	evide
Hot	choodu	Which	ethu
House	veedu	Who	aaaru
Inside	akath	Why	enthu
Left*	idath	Woman	sthree
Lunch	oonu	Yes*	athe
Man	purushan	Yesterday	innale
Me	njan	Younger Sister	aniyathi
Mine	ente	Younger Brother	aniyan
Morning	ravile		
Could I have your phone number please		phone number tharamo?	
Could you please repeat in English?		englishil parayamo?	
Could you show how to get to this place?		ee sthalatheykulla vazhi kanichutharamo?	
Do not know Malayalam!		malayalam ariyilla !	
Do you know English?		english ariyamo?	
How many?		ethra ennam?	
How much?		ethra aayi?	
I do not want		venda	
I want		venam	
I am leaving		njan irangukayanu	

will be right back	njan udane ethum
May I know your name please?	peru parayaamo
Numbers: Onnu (1); Randu (2); Moonnu (3); Naalu (4); Anju (5); Aaaru (6); Ezhu (7); Ettu (8); Onpathu (9); Patthu (10); Anpathu (50); Nooru (100); Aaayiram (1000).	

Local Tourism

Beaches: Trivandrum is a coastal city and has a long stretch of beaches, the most famous being the Kovalam beach. The stretch of beaches are: Poovar, Aazhimala, Vizhinjam (beach, adjacent port and harbor), Kovalam, Eve's beach, Pozhikkara (estuary), Poonthura, Valiathura, Sanghumukham, Veli, Pallithura, St. Andrews, Perumathura (Muthalappozhi estuary).

Kovalam: Kovalam is an internationally renowned beach, 12km south of Trivandrum with three adjacent crescent beaches. It has been a favourite haunt of tourists, since the 1930s. A massive rocky promontory on the beach has created a beautiful bay of calm waters ideal for sea bathing. Sunbathing, swimming, herbal body toning massages, special cultural programmes and catamaran cruising are some of the attractions. The tropical sun acts so fast that one can see the faint blush of coppery tan on the skin in a matter of minutes. The Halcyon castle, the Rajiv Gandhi Convention Centre are near the beach. The leading hotels here are the Kovalam Ashok (ITDC) built in giant terraces down the face of the cliff and the Samudra on a promontory at the other end of the beach.

Shanghumugham Beach: Shanghumugham beach is very near to the International Airport and is easily accessible from the Kovalam Beach, Veli and Akkulam Tourist Villages. The sculpture of Jalakanyaka - Mermaid is a landmark.

Azhimala Beach: Azhimala is a quiet beach near to Kovalam, around 20 km from Trivandrum city. Azhimala is known for Ayurvedic Resorts.

Chowara Beach: A beautiful beach, which can be seen from a cliff overlooking it, is a real treat.

St. Andrews Beach: This is another newly developed tourist place located near Kazhakuttom, quite close to the Karyavattom Campus.

Vizhinjam: About two km south of Kovalam, Vizhinjam is believed to have been an ancient port. Now, Vizhinjam is a fishing harbour, with a light house. The Portuguese and the Dutch had commercial establishments here. This place is being developed into an International Deep Water Container Trans-shipment Terminal.

Veli Lagoon: On the outskirts of Trivandrum (8km from the city) by the side of the placid waters of Veli lake lies the Tourist Village and Boat Club where the Veli Lake merges with the Arabian Sea. The lagoon here is separated from the sea by a narrow sand bar. An 18 acre waterfront park with a floating bridge connecting the village to

the beach and a floating restaurant are the main attractions. There is an enchanting lagoon for swimming. Pedal boats, paddle-boats and speed boats can be hired to explore the lagoon.

Akkulam: Akkulam is an extension of the Veli Lake. The Boat Club operates speed, safari, pedal and rowboats from Akkulam to Veli Tourist Village. A traditional style Kettuvallam (house boat) is available for overnight stay. The swimming pool at Akkulam is equipped with glider and other playing facilities. A musical fountain is an added attraction.

Poovar: Poovar, 29 km from the city, beautiful place to visit, with backwaters, beaches and an island.

Pozhiyoor: The Estuary of Neyyar River, is a place to watch the river and the sea in a constant, playful battle.

Varkala Papanasam Beach: Varkala is 51 km north of Trivandrum city. The Samadhi of Sree Narayana Guru, the great social reformer and philosopher, attracts devotees in thousands. The cliffs and mineral water springs at the Papanasam beach are tourist attractions. The inland waterways system connecting Kollam in the north with Thiruvananthapuram in the south, passes through two tunnels in the hills.

Aruvikkara: This place is 16km north of Trivandrum city, gifted with lavish scenic beauty. Trivandrum city gets its water supply from the Aruvikkara reservoir. There is an ancient temple dedicated to Durga, on the rocky banks of the river.

Peppara: Peppara is 50 km from the city on the way to Ponmudi. The sanctuary there, with its rich mammalian fauna and avifauna is emerging as a big attraction to wild life enthusiasts and ornithologists. It was established in 1938 over an area of 53 km², on the Western Ghats. Elephants, sambar, leopards, lion-tailed macaques, barking deer, wild boars, tigers, nilgiri langurs and leopards are found here. The area has a variety of moths and butterflies, and cormorants. The Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary is composed of the dense forests and the Peppara dam constructed across the Karamana River. Parts of the Palode and Kottoor reserves form part of this sanctuary. This area is dotted with large hills and numerous hillocks with forests and Eucalyptus plantations. The sanctuary is home to.

Neyyar dam: This dam on the Neyyar River is located at the foot of the Western Ghats, about 30 km from Thiruvananthapuram. It has Lion safari park, Boating, Deer park, Crocodile park, Miniature wild life sanctuary, Lake garden, Swimming pool, Watch tower and Elephant riding. A three-hour climb over the hills across the reservoir affords the thrill of hiking. There are two beautiful waterfalls on the way.

Ponmudi: Ponmudi is a hill station located 61 km north-east of Trivandrum city at an altitude of about 1000m. It is a part of the Western Ghats mountain range that runs parallel to the Arabian Sea. Kallar, situated en route to Ponmudi, is a river well

known for its abundance of attractive, round-shaped boulders and pebbles. A hill tribe called Kani live in the surrounding areas. Ponmudi has a deer park.

Meenmutty Falls: This fall is one of the main attraction located near by Ponmudi hills and is around 45 km from Thiruvananthapuram city. The main attractions are waterfalls and the small natural pools and rocks located beside the way to the water fall. In order to reach the place, one has to take a long trek that passes through dense forests, upon taking special permission from the Forest Department. Facilities for trekking are available. Kombaikani waterfalls is 2km from Meenmutty.

Agastyakoodam: Agasthyarkoodam is 70 km from Thiruvananthapuram. Agasthyarkoodam is a 1,868- metre tall peak within Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary in the Western Ghats in Kerala Tamil Nadu border. This peak is a part of Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve. The perennial Thamrabarni river originates from the eastern side of the range. The place is famous for its abundant ayurvedic herbs and medicinal plants. Another major attraction is the Neelakurinji, a flower which blooms only once in twelve years. Agasthyarkoodam is 32 km from Neyyar Dam and 23 km from Bonacaud, near Ponmudi. The nearest railway station is Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. The trekking path, nearly 35 km, is from Bonacaud. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is part of the Agasthyarkoodam range.

Kerala Museum of History and Heritage: This museum exhibits include the archaeological evidences of Neolithic age, burial urns of the Iron Age, sculptures in bronze, wood and stone, coins (the Roman Dinari, which proves Kerala's maritime contacts with the Roman Empire), 17th Century murals and Stone celts.

Tropical Botanic Garden: Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGRI) is set up for conservation and sustainable utilization of the tropical plant genetic resources, particularly of Western Ghats. It maintains a 300 acre conservatory garden for the wild tropical plant genetic resources of the country. The Herbarium of TBGRI has 20,500 specimens of flowering plants and 10,000 of mushroom group.

Kerala Soil Museum: The museum on the premises of Central Soil Analytical Laboratory at Parottukonam, 7 km from the city, displays the diverse types of soil in Kerala. It is arguably the world's largest soil museum, which has a set of 82 soil monoliths, each 1.5 metres tall.

Kerala Legislative Assembly Golden Jubilee Memorial Museum: This museum functioning in the Legislative building, features the model of Assembly Hall, a mini theatre, research centre, multi media hall, touch screen kiosk etc.

Napier Museum, Zoo and Art Gallery: The Museum building itself is an architectural splendor (established in 1855, Chisholm, its British architect, combined Kerala, Mughal, Chinese and Italian styles of architecture in his design). The Napier

Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Reptile House, butterfly park and the Shri Chitra Art Gallery are all within the Zoo complex amidst a well laid-out garden and park. There is a lake and a boat club. The Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, Manipur deer, Indian Rhino, Asiatic Lion and the Royal Bengal Tiger are prominent among the indigenous endangered fauna, while Giraffe, Hippo, Zebra and Cape buffalo are guests from the African region. Napier Museum houses a rare collection of archaeological and historic artifacts, bronze idols, ancient ornaments, a temple chariot, ivory carvings and life-size Kathakali dancers.

Sree Chitra Art Gallery: The Sri Chitra Art Gallery, near the Napier Museum, has on display a century old world famous paintings of Raja Ravi Varma. The gallery also has a good collection of miniature paintings from the Mughal and Rajasthani schools, Roerich paintings, paintings from China, Japan, Tibet and Bali and copies of murals. The four hundred year old Tanjore miniature paintings encrusted with semi-precious stones are also on display at the gallery.

Magic Planet: A magic museum has been set up by the Magic Academy in KINFRA film and Video Park in Kazhakuttom very near Karyavattom.

Mitraniketan: Mitraniketan Vishwavidyapeetam for Open Learning & Total Development is a NonGovernmental organization located at Vellanad, which is 25 km away from Thiruvananthapuram. The organization focuses on alternative education mode for development.

Koyikkal Palace, Folklore/Numismatics Museum: The Koyikkal Palace, situated 18 km from the city, was built for Umayamma Rani (17th century). The palace houses a Folklore Museum and a Numismatics Museum. The Folklore Museum is a treasure house of quaint musical instruments, occupational implements, household utensils, models of folk arts etc (Chandravalayam, Nanthuni). Wooden kitchenware, brass/copperware etc. representing the lifestyle of the Keralites during different periods, Thaaliyola (old manuscripts), Chilambu (a sort of anklet) used by Umayamma Rani and Maravuri (dress made of the bark of trees) etc. are well preserved here. Oorakkudukku a device for intellectual exercise used by the Yogis as a pastime. The Numismatics Museum : displays the coins belonging to different parts of the world, a vestige of the trade relation of Kerala in the bygone ages. Some of the oldest coins of Kerala, Ottaputhen, Erattaputhen, Kaliyugarayan Panam etc, and a Venetian coin named Amaida, believed to have been presented to Jesus Christ, is also a property of this museum. Indian coin Karsha, nearly 2500 years old, Rasi, the world's smallest coin. Rasi Palaka (the coin board) - a wooden board with small niches used to count small coins, Roman gold coins (depicting Venus, Hercules, Mars) and rulers like Hardin (AD 117 - 138) are also among the collection. The museum also has coins used by Tipu Sultan, Hyder Ali, etc.

Kuthiramalika Palace Museum: Kuthiramalika Palace or Puthenmalika (the new mansion) is situated on the south-eastern side of the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple inside East Fort in Thiruvananthapuram. This wooden architectural delight was built by King SwathiThirunal. Kuthiramalika, which literally means Horse Palace, takes its name from the roof beams that are carved to resemble the faces of horses. A portion of the palace is converted into a museum which has on display paintings, ornaments and artifacts of the royal family. Swathi Thirunal's ivory throne, marble idols, Chinese artifacts and rare musical instruments are kept in the museum.

Kerala State Science and Technology Museum: The Kerala State Science and Technology Museum, established in 1984, is situated close to Postmaster General's Office in Vikasbhavan. Various engineering galleries with educative multimedia exhibits and interactive working models are among exhibits. Priyadarshini planetarium is one of the most versatile planetariums in the country. The main GM-11 star field projector here can project almost all the constituents of the visible universe. It can also simulate the star-studded night sky over any location on the earth, on any day up to 12,500 years back or 12,500 years into the future. A part of the museum is housed in a more-than century old bungalow of British period.

Anchuthengu: Situated 40 km north of Trivandrum city, along the sea coast, Anchuthengu is a place of historic importance. It was here that the first settlement of the English East India Company was established in 1764 A.D. The remains of the old English Fort, which had withstood many a siege, can be seen here. There is an ancient Christian church in Mampally, which was built in 15th century by St. Francis Xavier. From here one can sail across the river to Veli by boat.

Balaramapuram: Balaramapuram is famous for its hand-spun cloth. Weaving is a cottage industry here as a cooperative activity. One can see traditional weaving mills in use here. It is 13 km south of the city towards Kanyakumari on National Highway 47.

Neyyattinkara: Neyyattinkara is an ancient town, situated about 20 km south-east of Trivandrum city is situated beside the bank of Neyyar River. In the premises of the temple, there is a historic jack tree, known as Ammachi Plavu, in the hollow of which King Marthanda Varma is believed to have hid himself and escaped death at the hands of his enemies. Aruvippuram is about 7km from Neyyattinkara and 24km from the city. A Siva temple founded by Sree Narayana Guru attracts a large number of worshippers during the Sivarathri festival.

Madavoorpaara Rock-Cut Temple: Madavoorpaara,an ancient rock-cut cave temple, which is about 4km from the Karyavattom Campus. A 1300-year-old cave temple, a perennial stream forming a small pond,and the enchanting view from the 600m tall hill are the attractions.

Vizhinjam Rock-Cut Temple: Perhaps the oldest historic monument in Trivandrum city - the rock temple in Vizhinjam, from the Ay Dynasty period, now under Archeological Survey of India.

Thirumala Rock Temple: Thirumala is on the Kattakkada – Neyyar Dam Road, about 6 km from the city. An ancient temple called Paarakovil (Thrichakrapuram) exists on top of Thirumala hill. Panoramic view of the city can be seen from here. The large piece of rockslab used in Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple was cut from here. On the way one can see Vazhiyamabalam (old traveller's rest house).

Chempazhanthi Gurukulam: This a village (close to Sreekaryam) is about 7 km from the city towards north all about same distance from Karyavattom Campus, towards south. Sree Narayan Guru, saint and one of the most successful social reformers of the state was born in the small thatched hut "Vayalvaram", which is maintained intact in this place.

Santhigiri Ashram: Santhigiri Ashram is a renowned spiritual center founded in 1964. Santhigiri Ashram has been following a three-pronged philosophy of giving free food, spiritual knowledge and holistic healthcare to the masses. The ashram is also home to the Lotus Parnasala, a lotus-shaped marble monument dedicated in memory of its founder.

Thiruvallam: Thiruvallam is about 6km south of the city, on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kovalam road. There is an ancient temple here on the banks of the Karamana River.

SMSM Institute: This is a State owned handicrafts emporium, an ideal place to pick up ethnic curios and other articles.

Happy Land Water Theme Park: Happy Land Water Theme Park is located a few kilometers away from Thiruvananthapuram, at Vembayam. It spreads over a larger area on hillside blended with architectural and natural beauty.

Asaan Smarakam: About 10km towards the north from the Karyavattom campus, in a spacious lawn, one can see the old-style thatched-roof traditional Kerala house of Poet Kumaranasan.

Ranga Vilasam: This newly started museum inside the Fort has paintings and photographs from 20th century, mostly related to the erstwhile royal family of Travancore.

Christ Church: One of the earliest churches in the city established in early 19th century has a tombstone of many historic personalities, including Britishers who served Travancore.

War memorial & Martyr memorial: Both these are in the vicinity of the Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium at Palayam, the first one commemorating the martyrs of the first world war and the second, that of the freedom struggle.

Maruthamkuzhi Ana: The centuries old small dam which uses granite work to hold water can be seen at Maruthankuzhi, across the Killy river.

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H4. CSS-UGC Guidelines

U.G.C Recommendations on Internal Assessments

1. The necessity of sessional or continuous assessment is hardly ever questioned in academic circles, but it is commonly thought that this is a corrective for the chance factor involved in public examinations held according to a ready made astronomical time schedule. It is also thought that the public examinations give an impersonal or “objective” evaluation of a student’s performance while sessional assessment has the drawback of being “subjective”.
2. It is very necessary to look into the matter deeply and to realize that the above statements are only partly true; that in fact, sessional assessment deals with a sphere of activity which a public examination can never evaluate and hence the two are complementary to each other, that there are certain qualities of mind and of personality which can be reliably evaluated only by experienced teachers and hence “subjectivity” cannot simply be equated to a lack of criterion or to arbitrariness.
3. In fact teaching, learning and evaluation are inseparably linked together. When we teach, an evaluation allows us to find out if the objectives have been achieved, and if not what modifications in method or programme ought to be made. Thus evaluation is an essential link to feedback information which is of immense value to further teaching.
4. The objectives of teaching whose fulfillment is to be evaluated are quite complicated. They may involve content, as well as a set of desirable intellectual and social patterns. For the sake of an example, the objectives of teaching particular courses may be all or several of the following:
 - i. To transmit a body of facts, figures and theories etc.(like recording on magnetic tape);
 - ii. To create a grasp and an understanding of the theories and principles so that one may apply them to new situations;
 - iii. To produce a capacity of critically evaluating hypotheses when they are presented;
 - iv. To cultivate an open and flexible mind, so that one may retain the capacity to learn new things in future;
 - v. To cultivate an urge for perfection, an appreciation of beauty and inclination to search for newer and better solutions to problems, to discover and invent;
 - vi. To train the mind for imagination, intuition and speculation into the realm of the unknown;
 - vii. To produce motivation and drive in the individual to result in capacity for sustained intellectual effort, to possibly cultivate qualities of leadership as well as team work;
 - viii. To cultivate specific manual skills;
 - ix. To train in the ability to communicate at a high intellectual level through specific media and so on.
5. How does one evaluate the performance of a student in such a complicated situation? It is obvious that a versatile *set* of measuring instruments would be necessary. Fulfillment of some of the objectives can be tested by terminal examinations of the essay type provided a great deal of care is taken-this applies to

(i), (ii) and perhaps (iii) and (ix) above. Objective tests can be used for (i) very effectively, but for (ii) and (iii) only with considerable expertise and experience; they cannot be used for (ix) and for many other objectives. Oral or face to face examinations are most suited to a large number of these objectives, and particularly for (iv), (vi), and (viii) and possibly (ix). Special tests have been devised to measure the performance on objectives (iv), (v) and (vi) but they are not yet suitable for frequent use in the class room; (vii) is even more difficult to assess. But an experienced teacher by continuously watching the attitude and reactions of a student to various situations, and by assigning specially designed tasks, can with remarkable consistency, assess the performance of a student on several of the most difficult objectives. The conclusion is that a harmonious set of tests, quizzes, tutorials, home assignments and orals have to be designed if an all-round assessment of the fulfillment of the objectives of a course has to be made. There is no escape from this and no substitute for the teacher in evaluating his students.

6. It is perhaps with this background that the Report of the Education Commission states on p. 290: "A system of internal assessment should be introduced as a supplement to the external examination, based on such periodical evaluations. The results of these assessments should not be mechanically added to the external marks but kept separate and both should be shown side by side in the final certificate. Passes should be required in both and the division gained in them should be shown separately."
7. The only question is that once in a while there may be a tendency to mark high or low deliberately, and there may be pressure to influence internal assessment. Some workable remedies which many institutions have employed in this connection may be:
 - i. All internal assessment is open; that is, it is not secret. Marks or grades obtained are known to the students for each assessment as soon as it is made;
 - ii. The work or test papers or the assignment on which assessment is made, is returned to the students promptly so that they can compare the grading if they wish, and so that they may approach the teacher if necessary to explain to them how a particular grade is awarded. This is the way in which students may know which mistakes they could avoid in future, and this is the only way to create confidence in the grading.
 - iii. In case a student is not satisfied with his grade in spite of (i) and (ii) above, the head of the department or of the college could look into the complaint. A small committee could also be formed to dispose of such complaint expeditiously. The mode of redress has to be decided by institutions in the light of their experience. Some universities which have practiced (i) and (ii) above have the experience that hardly ever does a case have to be referred to the head.

The general level of grading could be reviewed every year, so that in particular cases teachers may receive data to convince them that a marked departure from expected distributions has taken place. In fact the review committee could also look into any possible complaints as stated in (iii) above.

U.G.C. Recommendations on Marks and Grades

1. The present practice in most of our public examinations is to measure the candidate's performance by assigning a mark to an answer script. Suppose, there is a paper of three hours carrying 100 marks. The examiners are asked to award numerical scores while assessing the answer scripts. The marks can range from 0 to 100. This is called the 101 point scale because, including 0, there are in all 101 units of measurement. The implicit meaning of having such 101 steps in marking is that a candidate who scores 46 marks is superior to one who scores 45 marks, and so on. Such an inference could be correct when the mark is a "true" mark. Unfortunately, the mark given by an examiner is a "raw" mark. Such a mark is subject to several uncertainties.
2. The first type of uncertainty is about the thing to be measured which is called the candidate's performance. This is invariably ill-defined. The mark may be a measure of the candidate's ability or knowledge or memory or intelligence or power of expression or a combination of one or more of these characteristics. No one really knows what the examiner has really measured. Therefore, the mark assigned may vary from one examiner to another.
3. The second type of uncertainty arises from the fact that it is assumed that there is a "true" mark for each script. Such a "true" mark can only be assigned by an ideal examiner who does not exist. The actual examiner, at best, makes only an estimate of the "true" mark. This estimate is therefore, a "raw" mark and is subject to considerable error. For some typical papers set at universities, experts have carried out a statistical analysis. Such a statistical analysis has shown that when an examiner assigns a mark to a script, there is 50 per cent chance that his error is greater than 5 per cent. This means that when a candidate is awarded a "raw" mark of 41, the "true" mark may be either above 46 or below 36 in 50 per cent of the cases. Under these circumstances, the 101 point scale where candidates are distinguished in steps of one mark loses all its significance.
4. Quite often, certain marks are laid down as the minimum required for passing, for getting a second class, or for getting a first class. Thus, securing a minimum of 40 per cent marks may be necessary for a pass in a subject. From what has been said in the previous paragraph, it will be seen that this arbitrary minimum is meaningless. It may result in candidates who do not deserve a pass passing and vice-versa.
5. Unfortunately, the public in our country has not been kept informed of the inaccuracies in our current marking scheme. Many of them take the "raw" mark assigned by an examiner as the "true" mark and use the same for a variety of purposes. Thus, a candidate getting 60 per cent marks is regarded as superior to a candidate getting 59.9 per cent marks and gets admission to either higher courses of study or gets a chance for being interviewed for a post. This causes a considerable measure of frustration.
6. It will be seen from the above that the 101 point scale of marking together with the arbitrary minimum for a first, second or pass class is scientifically unsound. It was once adopted when our scientific knowledge about examinations was inadequate. Even with improved information becoming available about the reliability of such marks, we still continue giving marks in the 101 point scale and furnishing these marks to the student. The unscientific nature of this work and

the harm it does to the student population is obvious from the previous paragraphs. One way of preventing authorities making admission to higher courses of study by going entirely on the marks secured by a candidate is to eliminate the 101 point scale from our scheme of working. This will also solve the problem of candidate being called for interviews for posts on the basis of marks. What the authorities need while considering candidates for higher courses or for employment is a prediction of how successful the candidate would be in the expected career. For this purpose, the authorities will have to carry out separate tests specially designed to evaluate the suitability of candidates and not use the marks in examination.

7. If a sample of 100 candidates is taken, assuming a normal distribution, the grading that can be done by a teacher or an examiner is shown in the table below:

Grouping of Pupils by a Teacher

Classification	Grade	Percentage of Population
Outstanding	1	7
Very Good	2	24
Good	3	38
Fair	4	24
Poor	5	7

Grade 3 represents the mean accomplishment of all the candidates appearing in a subject at an examination. In this system of grading, there is no question of failure which is an archaical concept. The last grade, viz., grade 5 where the candidate's performance is poor could be regarded as a failure if one wants to believe in it. Ordinarily, all candidates appearing for an examination are assigned one of the grades as mentioned above in a grade system and this is stated in the certificates issued. It is open to a candidate to sit for an examination again and improve his grade if he so desires.

8. Many countries of the world have given considerable thought to this question of declaring the results of examinations either at a school or at a college or of a public examination. Most countries firmly believe that the only scientific way of sorting out candidates taking an examination is through a system of gradings indicated above.
9. One could think of the grade system indicated above as a five point scale. Looked at this way, we assign to a candidate taking an examination marks in terms of 1, 2,3,4,5. Such a scheme is much coarser than the 101 point scale. It is this coarser scale that is practically realizable having regard to the variety of ambiguities which creeps in. Under the circumstances, it is most appropriate that the grade system is uniformly adopted in all our examinations in the country.
10. If an overall grade is to be awarded, the grades in individual courses may be weighted according to the credit hours of the courses concerned. For example, if the grades are g_1, g_2, g_3 , etc., and credits for courses are c_1, c_2, c_3 etc., the average grade would be:

$$\frac{g_1c_1+g_2c_2+g_3c_3+\dots}{c_1+c_2+c_3\dots}$$

H5. Legal Framework of University Administration¹⁶

The Kerala University is established as a body corporate by the Kerala University Act, 1974. The basic legal framework of University Administration is provided by this Act. The Kerala University Act contains provisions on the powers and functions of various officers and authorities of the University, composition of University bodies, Finance, Affiliation of Colleges etc. On all these matters, only the most essential provisions are included in the Act and supplementary matters are left to subordinate legislation to be made by the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council.

Statutes

The Senate has the power to make Statutes on the following matters:

- (a) The powers and duties of the officers of the University, not specifically provided for in the Act;
- (b) The constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University, not specifically provided for in the Act;
- (c) The procedure for election of members of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and other authorities of the University and all such other matters relating to these bodies, as may be necessary or desirable to provide;
- (d) Award of degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinction by the University;
- (e) The withdrawal or cancellation of degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinctions;
- (f) The maintenance of a register of registered graduates
- (g) The holding of convocations to confer degrees;
- (h) The conditions and procedure for affiliation of colleges;
- (i) Conferment of honorary degrees;
- (j) The maintenance of the accounts and the preparation and passing of the annual budget of the University;

Ordinances

The Syndicate is given the power to make Ordinances providing for:

- (a) the levy of fees in colleges and other institute the University;
- (b) the residence and-discipline of students;
- (c) the work load and pattern of teaching staff in colleges
- (d) the fixation of the scales of pay of various posts in the University and the terms and conditions of service of officers of the University.

Regulations

¹⁶ Contributed by Prof N K Jayakumar, former HOD of Dept of Law

The power to make Regulations providing for the following matters is vested in the Academic Council.

- (a) the courses of studies and the conduct of examinations;
- (b) the admission of students to the various courses of study and to the examinations;
- (c) the qualifications of teachers
- (d) the appointment and prescription of duties of the Boards of Studies and examiners
- (e) recognition of examinations, degrees and diplomas of other Universities as equivalent to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University; and
- (f) all other matters which, under the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, are to be, or may be, prescribed by Regulations.

Rules, Bye- Laws & Orders

In addition to the lawmaking powers, the Syndicate shall have power to make Rules, Bye-laws and Orders not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, and the Regulations, for the guidance and the working of the Boards and Committees and other bodies, and for regulating the procedure and conduct of business at meeting of any authority of the University other than the Senate.

The Act, The Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules, Bye-laws and Orders may be collectively called the laws of the University. Every action of the Officers and authorities of the University must be in compliance with the laws of the University.

Officers and Authorities of The University

The powers of the University are enumerated in Section 5 of the Act. The powers are exercised through Officers and authorities of the University.

The Chancellor is the head of the University. The Governor of Kerala shall, by virtue of his office, be the Chancellor of the University. The Chancellor has the power to annul any proceeding of any of the authorities of the University which is not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations, the Rules or the Eye-laws. The Chancellor can suspend or dismiss any of the authorities of the University and to take measures for the interim administration of the University, when an emergency arises. An appeal shall lie to the Chancellor against any order against any person in the service of the University. The Chancellor is also given the power to remove the Vice-Chancellor or the Pro-Vice-Chancellor from office on charges of misappropriation or mismanagement of funds or misbehaviour. But this power cannot be exercised unless the charges are proved by an enquiry conducted by a person who is or has been a judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court appointed by the Chancellor for the purpose.

The Pro-Chancellor: The Minister of Education of the State shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University. In the absence of the Chancellor or during his inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is the Principal academic and executive officer of the University. It is his duty to ensure that the University laws are faithfully observed and carried out. When the Syndicate or the Academic Council is not in session, the Vice-Chancellor may take any action involving the exercise of powers by the Syndicate or Academic Council, if he is satisfied that an emergency has arisen requiring him to take immediate action.

The powers and functions of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Controller of Examinations and Finance Officer are prescribed by the Statutes.

Authorities of the University: The authorities of the University are the Senate, Academic council, Faculties Boards of Studies, Students Council and the Finance committee.

The Senate is the Supreme Authority of the University, It has the power to review the actions of the Syndicate and the Academic Council, save when the Syndicate or Academic Council has acted in accordance with the powers conferred by the University laws. The Senate is also entrusted with residuar power, ie, powers not otherwise provided for by the Act or Statutes.

The Senate shall have the following powers:

- (a) to determine what degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions shall be granted by the University;
- (b) to make, amend or repeal Statutes either, of its own motion or on the motion of the Syndicate;
- (c) to cancel or amend b a majority of the total membership of the Senate and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, any ordinance passed by the Syndicate or any Regulation passed by the Academic.

Council

Provided that no Regulation shall be cancelled or tended by the Senate without giving the Academic Council an opportunity to state its opinion on the proposed cancellation or amendment; of dismissal passed by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor

- (d) to institute fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, medals and prizes and organise exhibitions in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Statutes. Ordinances and Regulations:
- (e) to institute professorships, readerships, lectureships and such other teaching or research posts as it may deem necessary
- (f) to establish and maintain such institutions as it may from time to time deem necessary
- (g) to prescribe with the previous concurrence of the Government the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the University;
- (h) with the previous concurrence of the Government, to regulate the emoluments and prescribe the duties and conditions of service of teachers' and non-teaching staff in private colleges;

- (i) to review and take such action as it may deem fit on the annual report and the annual accounts of the University which shall be placed before it by the Syndicate and to consider and pass the budget according to the provisions of the Statutes;
- (j) to cancel any degree, diploma, title- or any other distinction granted to any-person .in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes;
- (k) to appoint committees and to delegate to them such functions of the Senate as it may deem fit
- (l) to make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the University, the procedure at the meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and other authorities of the University and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by the authorities of the University other than the Senate;
- (m) to recommend to the Government the recognition of any local area within the University area as a University Centre;
- (n) to co-operate with other Universities and other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as it may determine;
- (o) to exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Act and the Statutes.

The Syndicate: is the Chief Executive body of the University, Executive powers of the University including the general superintendence and control over institutions of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate. The Syndicate has the following powers;

- (i) to affiliate institutions in accordance with the terms and conditions of such affiliation prescribed in this Act and the Statutes;
- (ii) to make ordinance and to amend or repeal the same;
- (iii) to propose Statutes for the consideration of the Senate.
- (iv) to hold, control and administer the properties and funds of the University;
- (v) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;
- (vi) to arrange for and direct the inspection of colleges, hostels and other institutions and to constitute a Board of Inspection for that purpose;
- (vii) to establish, maintain and manage colleges and institutes of research and other institutions of higher learning as it may from time to time deem necessary;
- (viii) to appoint teachers and other employees of the University and prescribe their duties;
- (ix), to create administrative, ministerial and other necessary posts;
- (x) to suspend, discharge, dismiss or otherwise take any disciplinary action against teachers and other employees of the University after Giving them reasonable opportunity to defend their position:
- (xi) with the previous sanction of the Government to fix and regulate the fee payable by students in colleges affiliated to the University,
- (xii) to award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, medals and prizes;
- (xiii) to exercise supervision and control over the residence and discipline of students;

- (xiv) to consider the financial estimates of the University and submit them to the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes made in this behalf.

The Academic Councils is the academic body of the University. It shall have the and general regulation and the responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University. The following powers, duties and functions 'are-assigned to the Academic Council.

- (i) to advise the Senate and the, Syndicate on all academic matters;
- (ii) to make Regulations and to amend or repeal the same
- (iii) to prescribe the courses of studies in the institutions maintained by or, affiliated to, the University;
- (iv) to prescribe the qualifications of teachers -
 - (a) in colleges, and
 - (b) in the institutions maintained by the University;
- (v) to prescribe the qualifications for admission of students to the various courses of studies and to the examinations and the conditions under which exemptions may be granted,
- (vi) to make provision for the admission of students to the various courses of studies on the basis of merit, in order to maintain standards of education;
- (vii) to make proposals for the instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may think fit;
- (viii) to make proposals for research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge;
- (ix) to make proposals for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureship and other teaching and research posts required by, the University;
- (x) to make proposals for the institution of fellowships, traveling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;
- (xi) to make proposals for determining what degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions shall be granted by the University;
- (xii) to decide what examinations of other Universities may be accepted as equivalent to those of the University and to negotiate with other Universities for the recognition of the examinations of the University.
- (xiii) to arrange for the co-ordination of studies and ' teaching in affiliated colleges and recognize destitutions and
- (xiv) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by, this Act or the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, rules or bye-laws.

Faculties: A Faculty shall have power

- 1) to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Students' Council or the Vice-Chancellor;
- (2) to make recommendations to the Academic Council in all matters relating to the organisation of University teaching, courses of study, examination and research in

the subjects of study comprised in the Faculty and to propose additions or amendments to the Ordinances or Regulations as the case may be, relating to these matters for the consideration of the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be;

- (3) to recommend to the Syndicate, the names of persons suitable for appointment as Examiners in the subjects comprised in the Faculty
- (4) to call for proposals from the Boards of Studies in the subjects comprised in the Faculty regarding syllabi and text-books for the courses of study;
- (5) to consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies comprised in the Faculty;
- (6) to remit any matter to the Boards of Studies comprised in the Faculty for consideration and report;
- (7) to appoint Committees the Faculty to consider and report on matters referred to them;
- (8) to recommend to the Vice-Chancellor the holding of joint meetings of two or more Faculties to consider any matter of common interest to them; and
- (9) to recommend the syllabi and text-books, in consultation with the Boards of Studies, for the courses of study in the subjects comprised in the Faculty. There are 16 faculties (Arts, Social Science, Commerce, Education, Engineering & Teaching, Law, Management Studies, Oriental Studies, Physical Education, Since, Fine Arts, Ayurveda, Medicine, Homeopathy Applied Science, Dentistry.

Boards of Studies: Powers of the Boards of Studies are:

- (1) to recommend for the guidance of teachers and students; books in which the prescribed subjects are suitably treated, and, to recommend text-books, when such are required.
- (2) to recommend persons suitable for appointment as Question Paper Setters, Examiners in the subjects with which it deals;
- (3) to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subjects with which it deals;
- (4) to address the Faculty or Faculties concerned regarding improvements in the, courses of study.
- (5) to consult, specialists who are not members of the Board;
- (6) to recommend to the Academic Council for being forwarded to the Syndicate for its approval, the preparation and publication of selections or anthologies of the writing or works of authors and other masters in any subject or group of subjects; together with a synopsis of the selections or anthologies, and the names of the authors and masters and of the persons who may in its opinion be appointed to make the selections; and
- (7) to bring to the notice of the Academic Council or the Syndicate, as the case may be, matters of importance relating to the examinations. in each subject or group of subjects,

Finance Committee: Annual accounts and Financial Estimates of the University, shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments. The Kerala University First Statutes, 1977 also provide that no expenditure other than that provided for in the budget shall be incurred by the University without consulting the Finance Committee,

The following proposals shall be implemented only in consultation with the Finance Committee.

- (a) Grant of additional monetary benefit not provided for in the service rules, to an employee;
- (b) Proposals for making or amending financial and accounting Rules;
- (c) Proposals for the creation or abolition of any post, the maximum pay of which is Rs. 700 and above per mensem.
- (d) Any other item having financial implication which the Vice-Chancellor may refer it for advice;

The powers and functions of the Finance Committee, as laid down by the Statutes, are:

- (a) examine the draft annual estimates of income and expenditure and annual accounts of the University;
- (b) scrutinize every item of new expenditure not provided in the Budget Estimates of the University,
- (c) advise the Syndicate in regard to the strict observance of the Statutes relating to the maintenance of accounts of income and expenditure of the University;
- (d) examine- and report on the accounts of the Endowments and Trust Funds;
- (e) Consider ways and means and financial effect of every new measure in contemplation involving fresh financial commitment on the part of the university;
- (f) Make recommendations, whenever it deems necessary to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finance of the University;
- (g) Scrutinize and report on the utilization of the grants and loans given by the University through the University to affiliated colleges or recognized institutions;
- (h) advise on any financial matter that may appropriately be referred to it for opinion by any authority or body of the University; and
- (i) have the right to call for any paper bearing on any financial proposal or any item of accounts matter for its consideration or in making its recommendations on the annual accounts or the financial estimates.

H6. Youth Festival Rules

University of Kerala

(Abstract)

KUYF – Including/Deleting Items in the KUYF 2015-16- Sanctioned –Orders-Issued.

ADMINISTRATION ‘D.I’ SECTION

No. Ad. D.I.1.KUYF/2015

Thiruvananthapuram, Dated: 18.01.2016.

Read:- 1. Representation dtd.04.02.2015 from Shameena A. requesting to include Chavittu Nadakam in the Kerala University Youth Festival.

2. Proposal dtd. 02.03.2015 from the Director(i/c) DSS to include Chavittu Nadakam in the Kerala University Youth Festival or as an additional item in the Dream Festival.
3. Letter No. DSS/KUYF/2015 dtd. 07.02.2015 from the Director(i/c) DSS.
4. Request from Dr. A.Muhammed Thaha, Memembr, Academic Council & HOD, Department of Arabic, MSM College, Kayamkulam dtd. 10.01.2015.
5. Request received from Dr. P. Rajeshkumar, Member, Syndicate dtd.20.08.2015.
6. Request from I Year BA Music candidate, Madhuvanthi Narayanan of the Govt. College for Women, TVPM.
7. Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 30.06.2015.
8. Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Student Services held on 15.09.2015.
9. Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 23.11.2015 (Item No. 12.19 and 12.20).

ORDER

The request vide references cited 1 to 6 was placed in the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 30.06.2015 & 15.09.2015 respectively.

The committee discussed in detail the requests received from various sources and recommended the following.

1. The Committee held on 30.06.2015 perused the references cited 1 and 2 above and discussed the necessity to preserve and promote the traditional Art form “ Chavittu Nadakam” and therefore recommended to include Chavittu Nadakam as an item in the Kerala University Drama Festival.
2. The request for deleting Fancy Dress was not considered.
3. Applied Art and Poster making: The Committee recommended that expert opinion from the Dean, Faculty of Fine Arts may be obtained and the matter may be placed in the next committee
4. The Committee considered the request to include Recitation (Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil) and it was recommended that the items be included in Kerala University Youth Festival.
5. The Committee discussed in detail the proposal for including Dufmutt and Kolkali in the Kerala University Youth Festival and recommended that the traditional art forms be included in the Kerala University Youth Festival.
6. The request to include in the Literacy items Poetry writing (Sanskrit and Arabic) Short Story (Sanskrit and Arabic), Elocution (Sanskrit and Arabic) and Aksharasloka

(Sanskrit and Arabic) received from MSM College, Kayamkulam was considered and the committee recommended to include the same in the Kerala University Youth Festival.

7. The Committee decided not to include Drama (Sanskrit and Drama) and Group Music (Sanskrit and Araic) in the Kerala University Youth Festival. The request from MSM College, Kayamkulam was not considered.
8. The request of Madhuvani Narayanan, First B.A. Music student of Govt. College for women was considered and the committee decided to accept Tabala as an accompaniment for Hindustani Classical Music.
9. The Committee decided not to include Arabanamuttu and Chakyarkoothu in the Kerala University Youth Festival.
10. On the request of SCT College of Engineering to include Instrumental Music-Piano/Key Board the Committee recommended to obtain an expert opinion. It was recommended to submit a report by the Dean, Faculty of Fine Arts in consultation with experts.
11. The Committee also opined in response to the enquiry by the Director (Asst. Prof.i/c), Department of Student Services that the matter of including autonomous college in the Kerala University Youth Festival may be referred to the Syndicate along with the legal opinion of the Standing Council especially with regard to Rule 2(b) page 3 of Kerala University Youth Festival Rules.

The Syndicate in its meeting held on 23.11.2015 vide item No. 12.19 &12.20 resolved that the above recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 30.06.2015 & 15.09.2015 be agreed to.

Sanction has, therefore been accorded by the Vice-Chancellor to implement the decision of the Syndicate as detailed above.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-

Bindu B.

Deputy Registrar (Admn II)

For Registrar

To

1. Members of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services.
2. Dr. T. Vijayalekshmi, Director (Assistant Professor i/c), Department of Student Services.
3. The Chairman, Kerala University Union.
4. The General Secretary, University Union
5. The Department of Student Services
6. Ps To VC/PVC
7. PA to Registrar/CE
8. Stock File/File Copy

Forwarded/ By

SECTION OFFICER

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

(Abstract)

Kerala University Youth Festival Rules- Modification in the Rule Book – Sanctioned Orders Issued.

ADMINISTRATION 'D.I' SECTION

No. Ad. D.I.1.KUYF/2015

Thiruvananthapuram, Dated: 18.01.2016.

Read:-

1. Letter from the Director (asst. Prof. i/c), Department of Student Services dtd.07.02.2015.
2. Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 16.07.2016, Item No. 19.20.03.

ORDER

Vide paper read as (1) above, the Director (Asst. Prof. i/c), Department of Student Services has requested that Applied Art and "Poster Making" (Item No. 76 and 81 in the Kerala University Youth Festival Rule Book Pg. No. 14, Section (V) are one and the same event in the Kerala University Youth Festival. Since the "Poster Making" is the more familiar term the Item No. 76 "Applied Art" may be deleted.

The Syndicate has vide paper read as (2) above, resolved to approve the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services held on 30.06.2016 to accept the remarks of the Dean that "all the eight items included in the section V (page 14 of the Kerala University Youth Festival rules 2015)- Item No. 76, come under Applied Arts", as shown below.

Applied Arts

74. Painting
75. Clay Modelling
76. Cartooning
77. Rangoli
78. Collage
79. Spot Photography
80. Poster Making

Sanction has therefore been accorded by the Vice-Chancellor to implement the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Syndicate on Student Services approved by the Syndicate and also to incorporate the same in the KUYF Rule Book as detailed above.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-
Bindu B.
Deputy Registrar (Admn II)
For Registrar

To

1. The Director (Asst. Prof.-in-charge), Department of Student Services
2. Members of Syndicate
3. The Dean, Faculty of Fine Arts
4. Principals/Directors/Head of Departments of affiliated colleges UIT, CTE, University Departments/approved research centres.
5. The P.S. to Vice-Chancellor/Pro-Vice-Chancellor/The P.A. to Registrar
6. The Stock File/File Copy

Forwarded/ By Order

SECTION OFFICER

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

(Abstract)

Kerala University Youth Festival Rules – Regarding

Department of Student Services

No. DSS/19/KUYF/2000

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 08-02-2000

Read: (1) Item No. 55 of the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 1-12-1984

(2) Item No. 45 of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 9th November 1999.

O R D E R

The Syndicate at its meeting held on 1-12-1984 considered the minutes of the Standing Committee on Student Services held on 16-11-1984 and resolved that the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Student Services held on 16-11-1984 be approved and the syndicate at its meeting held on 9-11-1999. Considered and approved the minutes of the Standing Committee on Student Services held on 5-11-1999 also be approved and that the rules for the conduct of the Kerala University Youth festival, as contained in this Appendix given to this order, be implemented with immediate effect.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-

Registrar

Kerala University Youth Festival Rules

1. These rules may be called the “Kerala University Youth Festival Rules”.
2. In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:- (a) “Act” means the Kerala University Act 1974; (b) “College” means any educational institution maintained by or affiliated to the University of Kerala; (c) “Judges” means persons appointed to pronounce a decision in a contest or competition.
3. **Object** : The object of these rules, is to codify and co-ordinate the rules governing the conduct of the various competitions to be held in the youth festivals, at the college and University level.
4. **Applicability** : These rules shall be applicable to the Youth Festivals conducted at the College and University level.
5. Competitions shall be conducted in the item mentioned in the Schedule I appended hereto in the Youth Festivals held at the College level as well as at the University level.
6. **College level Competition**: College level competitions are to be held not later than the second week of November every year, under the supervision of a Committee comprising the Principal, Staff Advisor, College Union Chairman and General Secretary, College Union and Secretary, Arts Club. (Principal or his nominee and 2 other members shall be the quorum).

7. Principal shall appoint judges for various competitions from a panel of judges prepared by the Committee referred to in para 6. The judges so appointed shall be

persons of proven proficiency in the concerned field. No person shall be appointed as a Judge in any of the competitions, if he is related to any of the competitors or is interested in any other manner.

8. No competition need normally be held in any item, if the number of competitors in the item is less than 2. However if the College level Committee is satisfied that the standard of performances is quite high the student may be presented for the University Youth Festival.

9. Normally a College may select one student for each item to represent the College in the University Youth Festival. However, it is left to the discretion, of the College level Committee constituted to supervise the conduct of the competitions, to send one more student or a particular item in case they are satisfied with the competence of the second candidate. The Committee shall use this discretion very judiciously and see that this provision is not applied in the case of more than two items. Amendment of Rule 9 of the University Youth Festival (Vide item No. 24 of the Syndicate held on 30-4-2002).The Committee shall use this discretion very judiciously and see that this provision is not applied in the case of more than five items (instead of two items) and to approve the proposal to allow a participant to compete in maximum seven individual items instead of the present five.

10. The Committee referred to in para 6 shall function as the appellate body for the college level competition. Any complaint regarding the selection of the candidate for the University Youth Festival shall be referred to the Committee. The Committee shall be competent to take a final decision on the complaint.

11. The entry form duly signed by the Principal and Arts Club Secretary shall reach the General Secretary, Kerala University Union not later than 10th November.

University Level Youth Festival

12.(a) The University level Youth Festival shall be held before the Christmas holidays every year; **(b)** The venue of the Youth Festival shall be fixed by the Kerala University Union.

13. The Syndicate shall constitute a steering-cum-appellate Committee, to supervise and control the conduct of the University Youth Festival. The Committee shall consist of the following members; **(a)** The Pro-Vice Chancellor (Chairman); **(b)** Three members of the Syndicate nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of whom one shall be the student member in the Syndicate; **(c)** Chairman and General Secretary of the Kerala University Union; **(d)** Dean of Fine Arts; **(e)** The Director of Student Services (Convener).

(The Chairman and 3 other members shall be the quorum). In the absence of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor the student member of the Syndicate shall be the Chairman. The steering-cum-appellate Committees shall have the power to consider any complaint received in writing from the candidate regarding the conduct of the Youth Festival and it shall have power to call for any record, it finds relevant and connected with the conduct of the Youth Festival.

15. Any complaint in writing shall be submitted to the convener, appellate Committee within an hour of the announcement of result. The appellate Committee shall be competent to take a final decision in the matter.

16. Complaint regarding the marks awarded by the judges shall not be entertained by the appellate committee.

17. The steering-cum-appellate Committee shall be competent to disqualify any participant or team for gross misbehavior or violation of rules.

18. Separate panel of judges shall be prepared by the steering Committee for different items of competitions and the University Union shall invite judge only from those panels. The judge so appointed shall be persons of proven proficiency in the concerned field. No person shall be appointed as a judge in any of the competitions, if he is related to any of the competitors or is interested in any other manner.

19. In case judges from the panel prepared by the Committee are not available, the Union may invite judges outside the panel with the prior sanction of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

20. The First, Second and Third prizes for different items shall be awarded on the basis of the following formula.

The average marks awarded by the 3 judges shall be the norm for the award of first, second and third prizes, Generally the variation of the mark awarded by different judges shall not be greater than 20% If (of the three marks awarded by the three judges) the difference between the highest and the lowest marks awarded exceeds 20% the highest or the lowest as the case may be shall not be considered, instead the average of the two marks, the difference between which does not exceed 20% shall be taken. But in case the difference between the marks awarded by three different judges is greater than 20% the two marks with the minimum difference (though more than 20%) shall be taken as the basis, and the average of the two marks taken.

21. There shall be an individual champion among boys and another among girls decided on the basis of the total points scored by the individuals. In case of a tie, the actual percentage of the marks scored by the competitors shall be taken as the basis. If there is a tie even after applying the above norm, the championship shall be decided by lot.

22. The team championship shall be decided on the basis of the total points scored by the college.

23. For all items, except group items, the points for the various placings shall be as follows: *I Place: 5 Points; II Place: 3 Points; III Place: 1 Point.*

24. For group items the points for the different placings shall be as follows: *I Place: 10 Points; II Place: 6 Points; III Place: 2 Points.*

25. Points scored in group items shall not be taken into account for deciding individual championships.

26. There shall be no overwriting in the scoring sheets presented by the judges. Corrections, if any, shall be fully signed by the concerned judge. After the events, the judges shall present the scoring sheets to the stage managers appointed by the steering-cum-appellate committee for tabulating the marks awarded and announcing the result.

27. The scoring sheets, tabulation sheets and other relevant papers pertaining to an item shall be kept in sealed covers as soon as the result of a particular item is

announced and kept under the safe custody of the Director of Student services. The sealed cover will be opened only in the presence of the appellate committee.

28. In addition to the participants, each college can send two staff members and Secretary, Arts Club along with the contingent.

29. The actual travelling and food expenses for the contingent shall be met out of the college union fund.

30. Stage and stage equipments shall be provided by the festival committee. But make-up, accompaniments etc. are to be arranged by the participating team themselves.

31. The steering committee is competent to make any change in the date of University Youth Festival.

32. Amendments The Syndicate shall be competent to make any amendments to the rules.

***33.** The University Departments at Thiruvananthapuram and Kariavattom will be treated as a single unit for participation in the University Youth Festival.*As per decision of the Syndicate on 20th & 28th March, 1989. (Items No. 52)

***34.** The following items are included as per the decision of the Syndicate held on 9th November 1999 vide item No. 45, and decision of Syndicate held on 30-1-2010, item No. 76: 1. Tabala, 2. Veena, 3. Ganamela, 4. Vrindavadyam, 5. Margamkali, 6. Elocution - Hindi, 7. Recitation - English, Hindi 8. Guitar. *Items Separated;* 1. Kathakali, 2. Ottamthullal, 3. Mimicry, 4. Mono Act (Male & Female).

Schedule: I

Section I: Music

Light Music: Male and Female: 5 minutes

Classical Music: Male and Female: 10 minutes

Stringed Instrument: Veena, Eastern Style, Western Style, Guitar: 10 minutes

Wind Instrument: Eastern Style, Western Style: 10 Minutes

Percussion Instrument: Tabala, Eastern Style, Western Style, Western Vocal Solo (3 to 6 Minutes), Group Song: 10 Minutes.

Western Vocal: Group, Ganamela, Vrindavadyam: 10 Minutes

Section II: Dance

Bharathanatyam: Male and Female: 15 Minutes

Other forms of Classical Dance: Male and Female: 15 Minutes

Folk Dance: Male and Female: 10 Minutes

Kathakali: Male and Female: 15 Minutes

Mohiniyattam: 15 Minutes

Ottamthullal: Male and Female: 10 Minutes

Group Dance, Thiruvathira, Oppana, Margamkali: 10 Minutes

Section III: Literary Events

Debate: English, Malayalam, Hindi

Elocution: Malayalam, English, Hindi: 5 Minutes

Recitation: Malayalam, English, Hindi: 5 Minutes

Essay Writing: Malayalam: 1 Hour

Short Story Writing: Malayalam, English, Hindi: 1 Hour

Poetry Writing: *Malayalam* : 1 Hour

Aksharasloka: Time shall be fixed by the judges

Kathaprasangam: 20 Minutes

Quiz: Time shall be fixed by the judges

Section IV: Theatre Events

Mono Act: Male and Female: 5 Minutes

Mimicry: Male and Female: 5 Minutes

Fancy Dress: 3 Minutes

Mime: 5 Minutes

Skit: 10 Minutes

Section V: Fine Arts

Painting: 2 hours

Sculpture: 3 hours

Applied Art: 3 hours

Cartooning: 2 hours

Rangoli: 2½ hours

Collage: 2½ hours

Schedule: II

Main Aspects to be considered in Judging Items for College Level Competitions and University Youth Festival

Section I: Music



1. Light Music: (a) ഭാവം (b) ലയം (c) ഉച്ചാരണം

2. Classical Music: (a) താളം (b) മനോധർമ്മം (c) ഭാവം

3. Stringed Instrument:

Veena: (a) നാദം (b) രാഗഭാവം (c) താളം

(d) വില്ലിടുന്നത് (e) മീട്ട് (f) Pick-up ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല

Eastern Style: (a) ശ്രുതി (b) ലയം (c) ഭാവം

Western Style: (a) ശ്രുതി (b) ലയം (c) ഭാവം

Guitar: (a) ശ്രുതി (b) ലയം (c) ഭാവം

Approved by Syndicate held on 30.01.2010 Item No. 76.

4. Wind Instrument Eastern Style: (a) ഭയം (b) ഭാവം (c) മനോധർമ്മം

5. Wind Instrument Western Style: (a) ഭാവം (b) ലയം (c) മനോധർമ്മം

6. Percussion Instrument

Tabala: (a) അംഗുലി പ്രയോഗം (b) നാദം (c) ലയം

Eastern Style: (a) നാദം (b) കാലപ്രമാണം (c) മനോധർമ്മം

Western Style: (a) നാദം (b) കാലപ്രമാണം (c) മനോധർമ്മം

7. Western Vocal Solo: (a) Number of accompanist should not be more than two.(b) Duration of the song shall be between three to six minutes.(c) Language of the song shall only be in English.(d) Judgement will be made on the qualities like composition, rhythm, co-ordination and general impression.

8. Group Song: (a) ശ്രുതി (b) താളം (c) ലയം (d) സ്വരചേർച്ച

9. Western Vocal Group: (a) Maximum number of singers in a group can be six.(b) Maximum number of accompanists playing instruments shall be three. (c) Group song should be taken from English language. (d) Maximum time allotted for group song is 10 minutes, which does not include setting time. (e) The setting time for a group shall not exceed four minutes.(f) Judging of this item will be on the basis of quality of singing only and not on make up, costumes and action of the team.

10. Ganamela: പരമാവധി സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റ്. ഒരു ടീമിൽ പരമാവധി ഏഴു പേർ വരെ ആകാം (a) വാദ്യോപകരണങ്ങൾ വായിക്കുന്നത് മത്സരത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവർ തന്നെ ആയിരിക്കണം (b) സിനിമ ഗാനങ്ങൾ പാടില്ല (c) ഗാനങ്ങൾ കഴിവതും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ രചിച്ച് സംഗീതം നൽകിയവയായിരിക്കണം (d) എല്ലാ സംഗീത ഉപകരണങ്ങളും 'മാനുവൽ പ്ലേ' ആയിരിക്കണം. 1. ശ്രുതി 2. താളം 3. വിവിധ ഗായകരും വാദ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ഉള്ള ചേർച്ച.

11. Vrindavadhyam: (a) പരമാവധി ഏഴു പേർ വരെ ആകാം. പരമാവധി സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റ് (b) പാശ്ചാത്യ പുരസ്കൃത രീതിയിലുള്ള വാദ്യോപകരണങ്ങൾ മത്സരത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവർക്കു മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. 1. നാദം 2. താളം 3. ഭാവം 4. ശ്രുതി 5. ലയം

Section II: Dance



12. Bharathanatyam

13. Other forms of Classical Dances: (a) അടവ് (b) താളം(c)മുദ്ര (d) അഭിനയം (e) മെയ് വഴക്കം ആഹാര്യശോഭ (g) ചുവട് വെയ്പ് (h) സാങ്കേതികത്വം

14. Folk Dance: (a)വേഷത്തിന്റെ അനുയോജ്യത (b) താളം (c) ഭാവപ്രകടനം (d) അംഗചലനം (e) ചുവട് വെയ്പ് (f) അവതരണം

15. Kathakali:(a) ഭാവാഭിനയം (b) താളം(c) മുദ്ര (d) കലാശം (e) മെയ്വഴക്കം (f) മനോധർമ്മം (g) ആഹാര്യശോഭ (h) സാങ്കേതികതോം. (i) വേഷപകർച്ച

16.Mohiniyattom: (a) അടവ് (b) താളം(c) മുദ്ര (d) അഭിനയം (e) മെയ്വഴക്കം (f) ആഹാര്യശോഭ (g) ചുവട് വെയ്പ് (h) സാങ്കേതികതോം.

17. Ottanthullal: (a) വേഷഭംഗി (b) വേഷണത്തിന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മത (c)അക്ഷര സ്മൃത (d) സംഗീതഗുണം (e) അഭിനയം (f) താളം. കുട്ടിയെ പാടാൻ അനുവദിക്കാതെ പിന്നണിക്കാർ തന്നെ പാടുന്നത് ഒഴിവാക്കണം. കുട്ടിയുടെ സംഗീത ജ്ഞാനം

മനസിലാക്കാൻ വിധികർത്താക്കൾക്കു സാധിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ കുട്ടികൾ തന്നെ ആദ്യം പാടേണ്ടതാണ്.

Approved by the Syndicate held on 15-12-89 Item No. 8.

18. Group Dance: (a) നർത്തകർ തമ്മിൽ ഉള്ള ചേർച്ച (b) വേഷവിധാനം (c) വേഷത്തിന്റെ അനുയോജ്യത (d) ഒരേ തരത്തിലുള്ള ചലനം (e) താളം (f) അവതരണം (g) ആശയം

19. Thiruvathira: പരമാവധി പത്തു പേർക്ക് വരെ പങ്കെടുക്കാം. പിന്നണിയിൽ പാടുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് പേരെ മാത്രമേ അനുവദിക്കാവുകയുള്ളൂ. പിന്നണിയിൽ ശ്രുതി ആകാം. തബല, മൃദംഗം, ഇടയ്ക്ക, വയലിൻ തുടങ്ങിയ സംഗീതോപകരണങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

Approved by the Syndicate held on 05-12-89 Item No.8.

20. Oppana: 10 മിനിറ്റ് പത്തു പേർ. പെൺകുട്ടികൾ മാത്രം. പക്കമേളമോ പിന്നണിയോ പാടില്ല. മുൻപാട്ടുകാരികൾ നിർബന്ധമാണ്. പിൻപാട്ടു വേണം. മറ്റുള്ളവർ ഏറ്റു പാടണം. പാട്ടും താളത്തിനൊത്ത കയ്യടിയുമാണ് മുഖ്യഘടകം

(a) ഒപ്പന പാട്ടിന്റെ ഇശൽ (b)താളവും കയ്യടിയുടെ ചേർച്ചയും (c) പാട്ടിന്റെ സാഹിത്യം (d)ശ്രുതിലയവും ശബ്ദംഗിയും (e)തനിമയാർന്ന അവതരണം

21. Margamkali: 10 മിനിറ്റ് പരമാവധി ഏഴു പേർ, പെൺകുട്ടികൾ മാത്രം. രംഗസാമഗ്രിയായ നിലവിളക്ക് നിർബന്ധമായി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇതിന്റെ തനതായ വേഷസമായിരിക്കണം. നൃത്താവതരണത്തിന് താളം ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് കുഴിത്താളം (ചെറിയ ഇലത്താളം)ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. മറ്റു സംഗീത ഉപകരണങ്ങളോ പിന്നണിയോ പാടില്ല. (a)വേഷം (b)പാട്ട് (c)ചുവട്(d)ചലനം

Section III : Literary Events



LITERARY EVENTS

22. Debate: English; Malayalam; Hindi

23. Elocution: Malayalam; English; Hindi: (a) മനഃപാഠം (b) അക്ഷരസ്മൃത (c) മിതമായ ഭാവപ്രകടനം (d) അർത്ഥം, ആശയം ഇവയുടെ ഗ്രഹണം

24. Essay Writing: Malayalam

25. Short Story Writing: Malayalam; English; Hindi

26. Poetry Writing: Malayalam

27. Aksharasloka: (a) അക്ഷരസ്മൃത (b) അർത്ഥാവബോധം (c) ആശയപൗഷ്കല്യം (d) പെട്ടെന്ന് പ്രതികരിക്കുവാനുള്ള കഴിവ്

28. Kathaprasangam: (a) അക്ഷരശുദ്ധി (b) ഭാഷാശുദ്ധി (c) ആശയശുദ്ധി (d) ഭാവപ്രകടനം (e) സാഹിത്യവും പാടുമായുള്ള അനുപാതം.

29. Quiz

Section IV: Theatre Events



THEATRE EVENTS

30. Mono Act: Male and Female: (a)കഥാവസ്തു(b) മനഃപാഠം(c) അഭിനയം (d) തന്മയത്വം(e) സാഹിത്യശുദ്ധി (f) അചുംബിതാശയം

31. Mimicry: Male and Female:(a) അചുംബിതാശയം (b)ശബ്ദസ്വാധീനത (c) മനോധർമ്മം (d)അനുകരണപാടവം

32. Fancy Dress: (a)വേഷപ്രധാനം(b) ചലനമുണ്ടാകണം(c) സംഭാഷണം പാടില്ല (d) പശ്ചാത്തല ശബ്ദം(റോബോട്, പോസ്റ്റ് ബോക്സ് സംവിധാനമാകാം , മിസൈൽ മുതലായവ വർജ്ജ്യം) (e) കൂടെ ആരും പാടില്ല(f)വ്യക്തിയെ ആകെ മറയ്ക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ ആകരുത് വേഷം.

Approved by the Syndicate held on 05-12-89 Item No. 8

33. Mime (മൂകാഭിനയം): (a)ഒരു ടീമിൽ പരമാവധി ആറുപേർ വരെ ആകാം(b)മുഖത്ത് മാത്രം ചായം ആകാം(c)മൂകാഭിനയമാണ് ഇതിന്റെ മുഖമുദ്ര, സംഭാഷണം പാടില്ല(d)രംഗത്ത് മൈക്രോഫോൺ പാടില്ല(e)പശ്ചാത്തല ശബ്ദ സംവിധാനമാകാം(f)ചലനാത്മകതയാണ് ഇതിന്റെ സവിശേഷത

Approved by the Syndicate held on 05-12-89 Item No. 8

34. Skit: (1). Maximum number of six participants are allowed. (2). Maximum time allotted is 10 minutes. (3). Use of make-up, drapery and background music is allowed.(4). No personal remark, Character assassination etc. is allowed. (5). The Item will be judged basically on qualities like theme , work on acting, stage craft, total design and general impression.

Approved by the Syndicate held on 05-12-89 Item No. 8

Section V: Fine Arts



FINE ARTS EVENTS

35. Painting: (a) വിഷയവുമായുള്ളബന്ധം (b) വർണ്ണസങ്കലനം (c) രേഖവിന്യാസം (d) ശൈലിയിലെവ്യക്തിത്വം (e) സംവിധാനം

36. Sculpture: (a) വിഷയം (b) ത്രിമാനരൂപം (c) സംവിധാനം (d) പൂർണ്ണിമ (e) ശൈലിയിലെ വ്യക്തിത്വം (f) മിഴിവ്

37. Applied Art: (a) വിഷയം (b) വർണ്ണസങ്കലനം (c) ലക്ഷ്യസാക്ഷാത്കാരം (d) ശൈലിയിലെവ്യക്തിത്വം (e) ലേ ഔട്ട്

38. Cartooning

39. Rangoli: (a). Duration will not be more than two and half Hrs. (b). Participants will bring their own materials for this event. The medium and form for expression can be free hand, pictorial and descriptive.

40. Collage: Item will be conducted on the spot. Duration will not be more than 2½ Hrs. Participants are requested to bring their own scissors and pasting materials

പൊതു നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ (എല്ലാ ഇനങ്ങൾക്കും പൊതുവെ) *Approved by the Syndicate held on 05-12-89 Item No. 8*

1. സദസ്സിൽ നീരസവും വെറുപ്പുമുളവാക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭാവാഭിനയവും സംഭാഷണവും മറ്റു പ്രയോഗങ്ങളും പാടില്ല.
2. ദേശീയ ഗാനത്തെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കരുത്.
3. അശ്ലീലവും ആഭാസവും പറയുകയും പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുകയും അരുത്.
4. രാഷ്ട്രത്തിന്റെ ഐക്യത്തെയും അഖണ്ഡതയെയും തളർത്തുന്ന പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ പാടില്ല.
5. മതവികാരങ്ങളെ വ്രണപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രകടനങ്ങൾ അരുത്
6. സംസാകാരികമായി ഉയർന്ന നിലവാരം പുലർത്തുന്നതായിരിക്കണം.

Registrar

Disputes, if any, are considered on the spot by an Appellate Committee, chaired by the PVC.

Get Trophies and Credit Points!: The winners at the Kerala University Youth Festival are offered the opportunity to take part in zonal and national level festivals. In addition, they are entitled to get grace scores in the University examinations, which is a great bonus for the participants of such festivals. The winners can submit their mark lists at the Examination section concerned and get their grace scores included.

Percentage of Grace Marks to be awarded

Sl. No	Category and Percentage of Grace Marks
1	Kerala University Youth Festival (Individual/Group) I Prize - 6%; II Prize - 5%; III Prize - 3%
2	All India Inter University South Zone Youth Festival (Individual/Group): I Prize - 10%; II Prize - 9%; III Prize - 8% Inter University South Zone Youth Festival Team member - 7%
3	All India Inter University National Youth Festival (Individual/Group): I Prize - 15%; II Prize - 12% ;III Prize - 10% ; IV Prize - 8% ;All India Inter University National Youth Festival Team member - 8%
4	Representing Indian University in International Festival - 10%
5	Winning Medals in Keralotsava (Individual/Group) I Prize - 5%; II Prize - 4% ; III Prize - 3% Provided the item in which the candidate is participating should be included in the list of items of the Kerala University Youth Festival.
6	Deseey Yuvajanotsav: I Prize - 15%; II Prize - 12% ; III Prize - 10% ; Representing Kerala State in Deseeya Yuvajanotsav - 5%

