

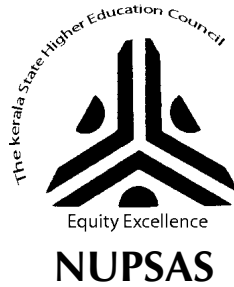
**REPORT
ON
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR POLICE SCIENCES
AND
SECURITY STUDIES**



NUPSAS

THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

**REPORT
ON
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR POLICE SCIENCES
AND
SECURITY STUDIES**



THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR POLICE SCIENCES
AND SECURITY STUDIES (NUPSAS), KERALA**

A BILL

**to establish and incorporate National University
for Police Sciences and Security Studies in the State
of Kerala and to provide for the matters
connected there with or incidental thereto**

SEPTEMBER, 2014

FOREWORD

I have the honour to submit to the Government of Kerala the Report of the Committee, headed by Prof (Dr.) N.R.Madhava Menon, on the National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies (NUPSAS). The Report consists of a Draft Bill, Explanatory Notes by the Chairman, a Project Report and and a Draft Budget.

The Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC) set up the Committee, as desired by the Government, on 18th March, 2014. The Committee met six times and also held consultations with the concerned Ministers and Experts at the local and national levels. The Report reflects the consensus in the Committee on all aspects of the proposal.

The University being proposed in the Report is unique in many ways and it “has the potential to become a world class institution of its kind”, as stated by the Chairman in his forwarding letter addressed to me, which is attached.

The Executive Council of the KSHEC studied the Report on September 4, 2014 and approved it, with two suggestions noted in section 13 paragraphs (vi) and (vii) for the consideration of the Government.

I would like to place on record the appreciation of the KSHEC to the Chairman, the members of the Committee and many other eminent persons, who contributed to the work of the Committee. We are gratified that the Government of Kerala entrusted the Council with the historic task of co-ordinating the work of the Committee.



Ambassador (Rtd) T.P.Sreenivasan
Executive Vice-Chairman
Kerala State Higher Education Council,
Thiruvananthapuram

Prof. (Dr.) N.R. Madhava Menon

Professor, Sun Chandra Central University, Changanassery,
Ambalathur, Menon Institute of Legal Advisory Training, Trivandrum
former V.C., National Law School of India University, Bangalore &
former Vice-Chancellor, National University of Jurisprudence, Kolkata
former Director, National Judicial Academy, Bangalore

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28 August, 2014

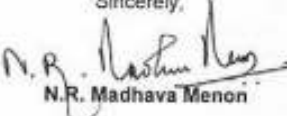
Dear Shri Sreenivasan,

I have pleasure in forwarding to you the Draft Bill on National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies (NUPSAS) along with explanatory notes on key provisions. A short note on the concept of the institution is also attached.

On behalf of the members of the Committee and on my own behalf, I must record our deep appreciation for the support and co-operation extended by you and your staff for executing the mandate efficiently within a reasonable time. We are also thankful to the Council and the Government of Kerala for having provided us the opportunity to prepare a blue print for what one would say has the potential to become a world class institution of its kind.

With regards,

Sincerely,


N.R. Madhava Menon

Encl : As above

Amb.(Rtd.) T.P. Sreenivasan
Executive Vice-Chairman
Kerala State Higher Education Council
Trivandrum

**Members of the Expert Committee on National University
for Police Sciences and Security Studies**

Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon (Chairman)

Shri. T.P. Sreenivasan (Convenor)

Shri. K.S. Balasubramaniam

Justice R. Basant

Shri. T. Asaf Ali

Dr. Sheena Shukkur

Shri. Raman Srivastava

Shri. Hormis Tharakan

Shri. Jacob Punnoose

Dr. P.M. Nair

Prof. S.V. Joga Rao

KSHEC Support

Dr. P. Anvar, Member Secretary

Dr. C.H. Jayasree, Co-ordinator

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Chapter-I PRELIMINARY	
- Short Title and Commencement	1
- Definitions and Interpretations	1
Chapter-II UNIVERSITY : OBJECTIVES, POWERS, FUNCTIONS	
- Establishment and Incorporation	4
- Headquarters of the University	5
- Objectives of the University	5
- University Open to All	7
- Powers and Functions of the University	7
Chapter-III AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY	
- Visitor : Powers and Functions	11
- Chancellor : Powers and Functions	11
- Advisory Council :	
Members and Chairperson	13
Meeting and Quorum	15
Duties and Functions of Advisory Council	16
- Board of Management :	
Members and Chairperson	17
Meeting and Quorum	17
Duties and Functions of the Board	18
- Academic Senate :	
Members and Chairperson	19
Functions of Academic Senate	20
- Board of Studies :	
Members and Chairperson	21

	Powers and Functions	21
-	Finance Committee :	
	Members and Chairperson	21
	Functions and Powers	22
Chapter-IV OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY		
-	Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Comptroller, Deans & Directors	23
-	Selection and Appointment of Vice-Chancellor	23
-	Powers and Duties of the Vice-Chancellor	25
-	Registrar : Powers, Functions	26
-	Comptroller : Powers, Functions	28
-	Deans of Schools	30
-	Directors of Centres	30
-	Research Council	31
-	Other Officers and Employees	31
-	Remuneration of Officers and Employees	31
Chapter-V FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT		
-	University Fund	32
-	Payment by State Government to University	33
-	Responsibility of University to Raise Resources	33
-	Accounts and Audit	33
-	Pension, Insurance and Provident Fund	34
-	Control of State Government on State Government Funds given	35
Chapter -VI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS		
-	Acts and Proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancies	36
-	Conferment of Degrees, Diplomas by University	36
-	Returns and Information	36
-	Officers and Employees to be Public Servants	36

-	Acts done in Good Faith	37
-	Dismissal, Removal etc. of Staff of University	37
-	Power to make Regulations	37
-	Appointment of First Registrar	40
-	Transitory Provisions	40
-	Power of State Government to Remove Difficulties	40

SCHEDULE

INITIAL SCHEME ON SCHOOLS, CENTRES AND COURSES OF STUDY

-	Initial Scheme for Commencement of Activities	42
-	Schools in the University	42
-	Centres in the University	42
-	Courses of Study in the University	43

EXPLANATORY NOTES

-	Title and Scope	45
-	Organization and Management	47
-	Academic activities and Proposals	49
-	Finances and Auditing	50
-	Transitory Provisions	50

PROJECT REPORT

-	Part A: Image, Identity and Status	52
-	Part B: Structure and Courses	55

BUDGET ESTIMATES	62
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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR POLICE SCIENCES
AND
SECURITY STUDIES, KERALA**

PREAMBLE :

Whereas competent, ethical and professional policing is fundamental to maintenance of rule of law and good governance;

Whereas changes in society, economy, politics and technology have been throwing up new challenges in the maintenance of internal security;

Whereas professionalization and building capabilities of the law enforcement agencies have become imperative for balancing liberty with security within the constitutional framework;

Whereas education, research and training, both at the induction level and while in service, have assumed centre stage to address complex security issues; And

Whereas it is felt necessary to establish and incorporate a National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies in the State of Kerala,

Be it enacted by the Kerala State Legislature in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title and Commencement :

- (1) This Act may be called the National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies Act, 2014.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala.
- (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force from the date the State Government notifies it in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions and Interpretation :

In this Act, unless the subject or content otherwise requires : -

- (i) “Academic Senate” means the Academic Senate of the University as constituted under Section 16;
- (ii) “Advisory Council” means the Advisory Council of the University as constituted under Section 11;
- (iii) “Board” means the Board of Management of the University as constituted under Section 14;
- (iv) “School” means the Schools of Studies set up by the University;
- (v) “Deans” means the Deans of the Schools of Studies appointed under Section 26;
- (vi) “Centres” means the Centres set up by the University;
- (vii) “Faculty” means one or more members of the teachers appointed by the University;
- (viii) “Finance Committee” means the Finance Committee of the

University constituted under Section 19;

- (ix) “Directors” mean the Directors of the Centres of the University;
- (x) “Registrar” means the Registrar of the University appointed under Section 24;
- (xi) “University” means the National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies;
- (xii) “Regulations” mean the Regulations of the University made under Section 42;
- (xiii) “Ordinances” mean the Ordinances made by the Academic Senate under Section 17;
- (xiv) “Prescribed” means prescribed by the Act, Regulations and Ordinances of the University;
- (xv) “Rules” mean the Rules made by the Government of Kerala under Section 45;
- (xvi) “Security establishment” means and includes security and law enforcement agencies of State and Central Governments.
- (xvii) “Statutes” means the Rules and Regulations made under this Act by the authorities of the University;
- (xviii) “Police Science” means and includes all those knowledges and skills which contribute to the understanding of crime, crime investigation, crime prevention, treatment of criminals, victims and witnesses and management of criminal justice with special reference to the role and responsibilities of civil police and law enforcement authorities. It is a hybrid science involving behavioural, biological, physical and natural sciences integrated through law, Constitution and governance/management.

- (xix) “Security Studies”, is much broader in scope and concerns as compared to Police Science, and comprehends the whole range of issues involved in planning and management of national security, global security, regional security and internal security in their complex relationships of inter-dependence and ever-changing character. Security study does not make distinction beyond a point between external security and internal security; nor does it recognize the exclusive domains of governmental divisions and controls as its function is to look at security as a whole, be it security against fire, floods and disasters, or security against use of chemical and biological warfare, or security against terrorism, war and communal conflicts, or security against famine, disease and crime. Security Studies in the present context is an evolving, futuristic domain of knowledge which keep changing its content, character and concerns depending on changes happening in polity, economy, law, technology, society and international relations.

CHAPTER - II

UNIVERSITY : OBJECTIVES, POWERS, FUNCTIONS

3. Establishment and Incorporation of University :

- (i) There shall be established a University by the name of “National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies” at such place where the Government of Kerala may notify.
- (ii) The Chancellor, the members of the Advisory Council, the Board of Management, the Academic Senate of the University and all such officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership shall constitute a body corporate by the name of National University for Police Sciences and Security Studies, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and may by that name sue and be sued.
- (iii) The University shall be competent to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, to lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of or deal with such property, which may vest in or be acquired by it for the purposes of the University and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Provided that no such mortgage, sale or transfer or disposal of such immovable property shall be made without the prior approval of the State Government.

- (iv) In all suits and other legal proceedings by or against the University, the pleadings shall be signed and verified by the Registrar unless the statute otherwise permits and all processes in such suits and proceedings shall be issued to, and served on, the Registrar.

4. Headquarters of the University :

The headquarters of the University shall be at such place as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

5. Objectives of the University :

The University shall be deemed to have been established and incorporated for the purpose and with the objects, among others, of : -

- (a) developing a world-class institution for security studies and research including police sciences, crime prevention and criminal justice administration, international and regional co-operation in crime and security management, public safety and public participation in security affairs and related domains;
- (b) developing alternative models for security management integrating all the available knowledges, skills, attitudes, ethics in a manner that is promotive of individual liberty, human rights and rule of law;
- (c) facilitating and promoting research and application in all matters of police science and accountability in security performance;
- (d) enhancing capabilities of individuals and institutions involved in crime prevention, criminal justice, law enforcement, security studies, public safety and related areas through the offering of courses of study in education and research leading to the award of under-graduate, post-graduate, doctoral degrees, diplomas and certificates;
- (e) providing a forum for engagement between field practitioners and researchers for generating new knowledge and innovations in practice relevant to police, criminal justice, correctional services, human rights, social defense, public safety and related domains;

- (f) assisting in making police services truly democratic, professional and rule of law- compliant and efficient in management of internal security matters and conflict management in multi-cultural, plural society;
- (g) integrating technology applications to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability of the security establishment to rule of law and constitutional governance;
- (h) recommending reforms in law and practice based on research towards the management of crime and evolving a crime-free society;
- (i) developing new teaching and training methodologies and thereby promoting innovations in training of law enforcement and correctional personnel and developing methodologies and indicators for measuring their performance facilitating qualitative improvements thereof;
- (j) evolving a culture among the youth to grow as responsible citizens, imbibing constitutional values with respect for human rights and the unity and integrity of the State and to conduct courses and award diplomas and certificates for the said purpose; and
- (k) developing as a think tank for government and other agencies on internal security and a repository of all information and data on crime, crime control and security related matters;
- (l) doing such other acts, the objects of which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, which the State Government may, on application by the University, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

6. University Open to All:

- (i) The University is open to all. No person shall be excluded from any office of the University or from membership of any of its authorities, bodies or committees, or from admission to any degree, diploma or other academic distinction or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, caste, class, place of birth, religious belief or political or other opinion.
- (ii) Nothing contained in sub-section (i) shall require the University: -
 - (a) to admit to any course of study any person who does not possess the prescribed academic qualification or standard; or
 - (b) to retain on the rolls of the university any student whose academic record is below the minimum standard required for the award of any degree, diploma or other academic distinction; or
 - (c) to admit any person or retain any student whose conduct is prejudicial to the interests or discipline of the university or the rights and privileges of other students and employees; or
 - (d) to admit to any course of study students larger in number than those prescribed.

7. Powers and Functions of the University :

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the University shall exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely : -

- (i) to administer and manage the University and to establish such schools of studies and centres for research, education and instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of the objects of the University;
- (ii) to provide for instruction, training and research in such branches of knowledge or learning pertaining to the thrust areas of relevance to the objects of the University;

- (iii) to prescribe courses and curricula and provide flexible education systems and delivery methodologies including electronic and distance learning;
- (iv) to institute and confer degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the University;
- (v) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions in the manner as may be prescribed;
- (vi) to establish such special centres, specialized study centres or other units for research and development as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects;
- (vii) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, prizes, medals and other awards;
- (vii-a) to extend technical assistance and project planning and management services on police and security matters to Central and State agencies as well as to U.N. and other international organizations either by itself or in association with other institutions on terms negotiated;
- (viii) to collaborate or associate with other Universities, institutions and authorities with like or similar objects, as the University may determine;
- (ix) to admit students for the courses offered by the university in the prescribed manner;
- (x) to fix, demand and receive or recover fees and such other charges as may be prescribed;
- (xi) to institute teaching, research and other posts required by the university and to make appointments thereto;
- (xii) to create administrative, ministerial and other necessary posts and make appointments thereto;

Provided that the total number of such staff shall never exceed the total number of academic staff;

- (xiii) to lay down conditions of service for all categories of employees, including their code of conduct;
- (xiv) to regulate and enforce discipline and to take such disciplinary measures against students and employees as may be necessary;
- (xv) to establish, maintain and manage halls of residence of students and accommodation for faculty and employees of the University and the guest houses;
- (xvi) to regulate the expenditure, and to manage the finances and to maintain accounts of the University;
- (xvii) to print and publish research and other work and to organize exhibitions, workshops, seminars, conferences, etc.
- (xviii) to receive grants, subventions, subscriptions, donations and gifts for the purpose of the University and consistent with the objects for which the University is established and to enter into any agreement with the Central Government, State Government, the UGC or other authorities or bodies for receiving any grants;
- (xix) to purchase, acquire, take on lease or dispose, with the prior approval of the State Government, any land or building or works which may be necessary for the purpose of the University on such terms and conditions as it may think fit and proper and to construct, alter and maintain any such buildings or works;
- (xx) to invest the funds of the University in or upon such securities and transpose any investment from time to time in such manner as it may deem fit in the interest of the University;
- (xxi) to execute conveyances regarding transfers, mortgages, leases, licenses, agreements and other conveyance in respect of the assets of the University or to be acquired for the purpose of the University;

- (xxii) to do all such other acts and things as the University may consider necessary, conducive or incidental to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University.

CHAPTER – III

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

8. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely : -

- (a) VISITOR;
- (b) CHANCELLOR;
- (c) Advisory Council;
- (d) Board of Management;
- (e) Academic Senate;
- (f) Board of Studies;
- (g) Finance Committee;
- (h) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Act to be the authorities of the University.

9. VISITOR :

- (i) The Chief Minister of the State of Kerala shall, by virtue of his or her office, be the VISITOR of the University.
- (ii) The Visitor, when present, shall preside at the convocations of the University and confer degrees, diplomas or other academic distinctions upon persons entitled to receive them.
- (iii) The Visitor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be conferred on him or her by or under this Act.

10. CHANCELLOR :

- (i) The Home Minister of the State of Kerala shall, by virtue of his or her office, be the CHANCELLOR of the University.

Provided that whenever the Chief Minister is holding the Home portfolio, the Visitor shall act as the Chancellor as well, unless the Board of Management, on the advice of the Chancellor, decides to invite the Head of State to the VISITOR of the University.

- (ii) In the absence of the VISITOR, the Chancellor shall preside at the Convocation of the University and confer degrees, diplomas or other academic distinctions upon those entitled to receive them.
- (iii) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection, to be made by such person or persons, as he or she may direct –
 - (a) of the University, its schools, centres and other institutions maintained by it; or
 - (b) of the teaching, research, training and any other extension work done by the university; or
 - (c) of the conduct of any examination held by the university.
- (iv) The Chancellor shall also have the right to cause an inquiry to be made by such person or persons as he or she may direct in respect of any matter connected with the University.
- (v) The Chancellor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his or her intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented at such inspection or inquiry.
- (vi) The Chancellor shall communicate to the University his or her views with reference to the result of such inspection or inquiry and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the University thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken and fix a time limit for taking such action.
- (vii) The University shall, within the time limit so fixed, report to the Chancellor the action taken or proposed to be taken on the advice tendered by the Chancellor.

- (viii) If the University does not take action within the time limit fixed, or if the action taken by the University is, in the opinion of the Chancellor, not satisfactory, the Chancellor may record his reasons why he considered the action unsatisfactory, and issue such direction as he or she may deem fit and the University shall comply with such direction.
- (ix) The Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be conferred on him or her by or under this Act.3

11. ADVISORY COUNCIL :

- (i) There shall be an Advisory Council of the University which shall consist of the following members, namely : -
 - (a) the VISITOR of the University shall be the Chairperson of the Advisory Council;
 - (b) the Chancellor of the University who shall, in the absence of the VISITOR act as the Chairperson.
 - (c) a distinguished academician of international repute in security related aspects of law and administration of justice on recommendation of the Board of Management, nominated by the Visitor;
 - (d) the Vice-Chancellor;
 - (e) the Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Home Department;
 - (f) the Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Higher Education Department;
 - (g) the Director General of Bureau of Police Research and Development, Government of India, New Delhi;
 - (h) the Director, Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad;

- (i) the Director General, Central Industrial Security Force, Government of India, New Delhi;
- (j) the Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, Govt. of India, New Delhi;
- (k) the Director, National Disaster Response Force, Govt. of India, New Delhi;
- (l) the Director, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, New Delhi;
- (m) the State Police Chief, Kerala;
- (n) the Director, CDAC, Trivandrum;
- (o) the Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Trivandrum;
- (p) the Director General of Prosecutions, Government of Kerala;
- (q) five eminent academicians, one of whom shall be a woman another from SC/ST category representing the fields of Law, Social Sciences, Medicine, Management and Statistics nominated by the Chancellor from among five separate panels in each of the five disciplines, prepared by the Academic Senate of the University;
- (r) five eminent practicing professionals representing the professions of criminal law practice, information and communication technology, human rights, international relations and diplomacy, journalism and mass communication, maritime and coastal security, nominated by the Chancellor from among five separate panels in each of the five professions, prepared by the Board of Management of the University;
- (s) two senior most Deans of the Schools of Studies of the University;
- (t) Chairman of Board of Governors of the Kerala Judicial Academy, Kochi;

- (u) Commandant, Naval Academy, Ezhimala, Kerala;
 - (v) Director, Indian Institute of Space Science, Trivandrum;
 - (w) Director General, National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics, Faridabad;
 - (x) Two Director Generals of Police from States of the Indian Union on rotation for three years recommended by the Board of Management;
 - (y) the Registrar of the University, who shall be the Member-Secretary of the Advisory Council provided in making nominations under different categories, the University shall ensure that women constitute one-fourth of total membership of the Council.
- (ii) One-third members present at a meeting of the Advisory Council shall constitute the quorum for the meeting;
 - (iii) The Advisory Council shall meet at least once every year and more often, if necessary. The Council may transact its functions through video-conferencing as well;
 - (iv) In the absence of the Chairperson, Chancellor shall discharge the duties of the Chairperson;
 - (v) The members shall serve in an honorary capacity; but shall be entitled to daily allowance and travelling expenses as may be prescribed;
 - (vi) The tenure of members nominated under Clause (c), (o), (p) and (q) shall be five years from the date of nomination;
 - (vii) The minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Council shall be recorded and maintained by the Member-Secretary of the Advisory Council and the highlights of its deliberations shall be included in the Annual Report of the University.

12. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL :

- (a) The Advisory Council shall act as a Peer Group charting out the strategies and providing a road map for taking the University to world-class status in matters related to internal security, policing and criminal justice;
- (b) The Advisory Council shall set minimum standards for the University to follow in teaching, research, training and extension activities and shall assist the University in networking with sister institutions within and outside the country for advancing its objects;
- (c) The Advisory Council shall review from time to time, the broad policies and programmes of the University and suggest measures for the improvement and development of the University in regard to the attainment of the objects;
- (d) It shall advise the Vice-Chancellor when requested by the latter in respect of any matter related to the objects of the University; and
- (e) Shall perform such other duties or functions as may be prescribed by the Act and the Statutes.

13. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT :

- (a) The Board shall be the highest executive body of the University and shall consist of the following members, namely : -
 - (i) the Vice-Chancellor of the University – Chairman;
 - (ii) the Principal Secretary, Home Department, Government of Kerala;
 - (iii) the Principal Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Kerala;

- (iv) the State Police Chief, Kerala;
 - (v) two senior most Deans of the University by rotation for three years;
 - (vi) three eminent educationists on the recommendation of the Academic Senate to be nominated by the Chancellor for three years of whom one should be a woman and one should be from SC/ST category¹;
 - (vii) two members of the State Legislature to be nominated for three years by the Hon'ble Speaker of the Assembly of whom one should be from SC/ST category²;
 - (viii) two eminent persons representing commerce and industry nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Board of Management for three years;
 - (ix) one eminent scientist representing information technology, nominated by the Chancellor for three years on the recommendation of the Academic Senate;
 - (x) the Director General of Prosecutions, Kerala;
 - (xi) the Director, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Kerala;
 - (xii) the Vice-Chairman of Kerala State Higher Education Council;
 - (xiii) the Registrar of the University, Member Secretary.
- (b) One-third members present at a meeting of the Board shall constitute the quorum for meeting.
- (c) The Chairman of the Board shall perform such functions and exercise such powers as are provided in this Act or as may be prescribed.
- (d) The members shall serve without any additional pay but shall be entitled to daily allowance and travelling expenses as may be prescribed.

¹ KSHEC suggests addition of this clause.

² KSHEC suggests deletion of this clause.

- (e) The minutes of meeting of the Board shall be recorded and maintained by the Member-Secretary of the Board.

14. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD : -

The duties and functions of the Board shall be as follows:-

- (a) to approve and sanction the budget of the University;
- (b) to acquire, to dispose of, to hold and to control the property and funds of the University and issue any general or special direction on behalf of the University;
- (c) to accept the transfer of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University
- (d) to administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for the specific purposes;
- (e) to invest money belonging to the University;
- (f) to appoint the members of the academic, administrative and other staff of the University in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (g) to direct the form and use of the Common Seal of the University;
- (h) to appoint such committees, either standing or temporary, as it deems necessary for its proper functioning;
- (i) to borrow money for capital improvements and make suitable arrangements for its repayment;
- (j) to meet at such times and as often as it deems necessary, provided however, that the regular meeting of the Board shall be held at least once in every three months;
- (k) to make Ordinances and Regulations in the manner prescribed in this Act for smooth functioning of the University; and

- (l) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and to exercise such powers and to discharge such duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act and the Statutes.

15. ACADEMIC SENATE :

- (1) There shall be an Academic Senate of the University, consisting of the following as members, namely:-
 - (a) the Vice-Chancellor- ex-officio Chairman;
 - (b) five academicians/scientists nominated by the Board of Management;
 - (c) all Professors appointed by the University;
 - (d) the Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Higher Education Department;
 - (e) the Director, Kerala Police Academy;
 - (f) the Director, Kerala Judicial Academy;
 - (g) the Vice-Chancellor, National University for Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi;
 - (h) two persons nominated by the State Government on the recommendation of Board of Management of which one shall be a security professional of repute and one shall be an educationist having domain expertise in the thrust areas of the University;
 - (i) three faculty members of the University (other than Professors) to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor; and
 - (j) the Registrar of the University, Member-Secretary.
- (2) The term of office of nominated members shall be three years.

16. FUNCTIONS OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE :

- (1) Subject to provisions of this Act, the Statutes and Regulations, the Academic Senate shall have the control and general regulation of the academic affairs and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instructions and examinations in the University and for the requirements for the award of degrees and diplomas, the Academic Senate shall –
 - (i) exercise control over the academic policies of the University and be responsible for the maintenance and improvement of standards of instruction, education and evaluation in the University;
 - (ii) consider matters of general academic interest either on its own initiative or on a reference from the faculty of the University or the Board and to take appropriate action thereon; and
 - (iii) recommend to the Board, such Regulations as are consistent with this Act regarding the academic functioning of the University including discipline of students.
 - (iv) propose setting up of Schools and Centres and such other academic bodies for organizing teaching, training, research and extension activities on behalf of the University.
- (2) The Academic Senate shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes and shall advise the Vice-Chancellor on all academic matters.
- (3) Without in any way restricting the powers of the Academic Senate, the initial scheme of teaching, training and research shall be as provided in Schedule One to the Act which will stand modified when the Academic Senate put in place regular relating to Schools and Courses of Study.

17. BOARD OF STUDIES :

- (1) There shall be such number of Boards of Studies as may be determined by the Statutes.
- (2) A Board of Studies shall be constituted in the manner, consist of such members, exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed.

18. FINANCE COMMITTEE :

- (1) The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:-
 - (a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
 - (b) the Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Finance Department;
 - (c) the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Home Department;
 - (d) Vice-Chairman, Kerala State Higher Education Council;
 - (e) senior most Dean of the University;
 - (f) one member of the Board, to be nominated by the Board from amongst its non official members;
 - (g) two professors, by rotation, to be nominated by the Board; and
 - (h) the Comptroller, who shall be the Member-Secretary of the Committee;
 - (i) the Vice-Chancellor can co-opt not more than two members from among entrepreneurs, industrialists, philanthropists etc. on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

- (2) The term of office of the members nominated under clauses (f) and (g) shall be two years.

19. FUNCTIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE :

Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Finance Committee shall broadly perform the following functions, namely:-

- (i) to examine the annual accounts and annual budget estimates of the University and to advise the Board thereon;
- (ii) to review from time to time the financial position of the University;
- (iii) to make recommendations to the Board on all financial policy matters of the University;
- (iv) to make recommendations to the Board on all proposals involving raising of funds, receipts and expenditure;
- (v) to provide guidelines for investment of surplus funds;
- (vi) to make recommendations to the Board on all proposals involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget or for which expenditure in excess of the amount provided in the budget needs to be incurred;
- (vii) to examine all proposals relating to the revision of pay-scales, upgradation of the scales and those items which are not included in the budget prior to placing before the Board; and
- (viii) to exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Regulations.

CHAPTER – IV

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

20. THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE THE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, NAMELY : -

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (b) The Registrar;
- (c) The Comptroller;
- (d) The Deans;
- (e) Such other persons in the service of the University as may be declared by the statutes to be the officers of the University.

21. VICE-CHANCELLOR :

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time paid Chief Executive officer of the University and shall be appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the Visitor, from among three names submitted by the Board of Management which, in turn, select those names from a larger panel recommended by a specially constituted Search Committee consisting of :
- (a) a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of Kerala who is not below the rank of a High Court Judge who shall be the Chairman of the Search Committee;
 - (b) one eminent person, not an employee of the University, nominated by the Board of Management;
 - (c) one eminent educationist, not an employee of the University, nominated by the Academic Senate;

- (d) one eminent person who has served in the police/security establishment of the State or Central Government and has been recognized for distinguished services in management of internal security nominated by the State Government; and
 - (e) one distinguished educationist in law, social sciences, management or technology nominated by the University Grants Commission.
- (2) (a) No one will be eligible to be considered for the post of Vice-Chancellor unless the person concerned has been a full Professor in the UGC prescribed scale of pay and allowances in a University or an equivalent position in an institution for higher learning/research under the State or Central Governments for a minimum period of ten years;
- (b) Among the desirable qualifications for the choice of Vice-Chancellorship are research and publication record of the candidate, administrative experience in large organizations like the State/Central police forces or colleges/universities or other institutes of higher learning, proven record for integrity, leadership and innovation.
- (3) The term of the office of the Vice-Chancellor shall be five years from the date on which he or she enters upon service or until he or she attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier;
- Provided that the same person shall be eligible for re-appointment for a second term.
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor shall receive such pay and allowances as may be determined by the State Government. In addition, he or she shall be entitled to free furnished residence maintained by the University and such other perquisites as may be prescribed;
- (5) At least six months prior to the expiry of the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Chancellor who

shall direct the University forthwith to take action for appointment of the new incumbent to the office in accordance with sub-section (i) above;

- (6) When a temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, suspension or otherwise, the Registrar shall forthwith report the matter to the Chancellor who shall make, on the advice of the State Government, arrangement for carrying on of the function of the office of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and (2) to Section-22, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be appointed by the Government on the advice of the State Government for a period not exceeding three years on such terms and conditions as the State Government may determine;

Provided the person selected for appointment as first Vice-Chancellor is an eminent academician preferably with experience in university administration.

- (8) The Vice-Chancellor may at any time relinquish office by submitting, not less than sixty days in advance of the date on which he or she wishes to be relieved, his or her resignation to the Chancellor.
- (9) Such resignation shall take effect from the date determined by the Chancellor and conveyed to the Vice-Chancellor.

22. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at the convocations of the University.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Board and Academic Senate.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for presenting to the Board

for its deliberations and consideration all matters of concern to the University. He or she shall have power to convene the meetings of the Board, the Advisory Council, the Academic Senate and such other authorities or bodies as may be prescribed.

- (4) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University and shall be responsible for the due maintenance of discipline in the University.
- (5) The Vice-Chancellor shall ensure the faithful observance of the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations and shall possess all such powers as may be necessary for the purpose.
- (6) In an emergency, which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires immediate action to be taken, he or she shall take such action as he or she deems necessary and shall at the earliest opportunity report the action taken to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.
- (7) Where any action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under sub-section (6) affects any person in the service of the University to his or her disadvantage, such person may prefer an appeal to the Board within thirty days of the date on which the action is communicated to him or her.
- (8) Subject as aforesaid, the Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Board regarding the appointment, suspension and dismissal of officers, teachers and other employees of the University.
- (9) The Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for close coordination and integration of teaching, research and other work and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

23. REGISTRAR :

- (1) The Registrar shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the University. He or she shall work directly under the superintendence, direction

and control of the Vice-Chancellor.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Registrar shall be appointed by the State Government on deputation from amongst the officers of the All India Services (not below selection scale).
- (3) The Registrar shall be the ex-officio Member-Secretary to the Board, the Academic Senate and any other authority declared by the Statutes to be the Authority of the University.
- (4) It shall be the duty of the Registrar-
 - (a) to be the custodian of the records, the Common Seal and such other properties of the University as the Board shall commit to his or her charge; and
 - (b) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Board, the Academic Senate, the Faculties, the Board of Studies, and of any committee appointed by the authorities of the University.
- (5) (i) Where any proceedings or resolution of the Board or order of the Vice-Chancellor is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes made thereunder, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to tender advice to the Board or the Vice-Chancellor mentioning the relevant provisions and record in the proceedings to the meeting of the Board or on the order of the Vice-Chancellor the fact that he or she had tendered such advice and thereupon put up a note of dissent on such proceedings, resolution, the order or as the case may be, and ensure the communication of the matter to the Chancellor or any officer authorized by him or her in this behalf within seven days of passing such resolution or order, or as the case may be, undertaking such proceedings.
 - (ii) After examining the note of dissent reported under sub-clause (i), the Chancellor or the officer authorized in this behalf by

him or her, may make such interim or final order as he or she thinks fit, which shall be binding on the University:

Provided that if no such interim or final order is passed within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the dissent note, the Board or, as the case may be, Vice-Chancellor may proceed with the proceedings or the resolution or, as the case may be, the order as if the dissent note was not put up.

- (6) The Registrar shall be responsible to ensure the compliance of submission of the Annual Report of the University. He shall be the custodian of examination records and shall co-ordinate the conduct of examination with the Deans of various Schools and Directors of Centres for which he will have services of an Assistant Registrar.
- (7) The Registrar shall exercise such powers and perform such other functions and discharge such other duties as may be prescribed or required of him or her from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor or by the Board.

24. COMPTROLLER :

- (1) The Comptroller shall be the principal finance and accounts officer of the University. He or she shall work directly under the control of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Comptroller shall be appointed by the State Government on deputation from amongst the officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service (not below selection scale).
- (3) The Comptroller shall be the ex-officio Member-Secretary to the Finance Committee.
- (4) The Comptroller shall : -
 - (i) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University

and shall advise the University as regards its financial policy;

- (ii) manage the property and investments of the University including trust and endowed property in accordance with the decision of the Finance Committee and the Board; and
 - (iii) exercise such other powers and perform such other financial functions, as may be assigned to him or her by the Board, or as may be prescribed: Provided that the Comptroller shall not incur any expenditure or make any investment exceeding such amount as may be prescribed except with the prior approval of the Board.
- (5) Subject to the control of the Board, the Comptroller shall-
- (a) ensure that the limits fixed by the Board for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for a year are not exceeded and that all moneys are expended for the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;
 - (b) be responsible for the preparation of annual accounts, financial estimates and the budget of the University and for their presentation to the Finance Committee and the Board;
 - (c) keep a constant watch on the cash and bank balances and of investments;
 - (d) watch the progress of the collection of revenue and advise on the methods of collection employed;
 - (e) ensure that the registers of buildings, land, furniture and equipments are maintained up-to-date, and that stock checking is conducted in respect of equipments and other consumable materials in all offices, laboratories, colleges and institutions maintained by the University;
 - (f) ensure that no expenditure not authorized in the budget is incurred by the University otherwise than by way of

investment and to bring to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar any unauthorized expenditure or other financial irregularity and suggest appropriate action to be taken against persons at fault;

- (g) disallow any expenditure which may contravene the terms of any Statute or for which provision is required to be made by a Statute but has not been made;
- (h) call from any office, laboratory, school, centre or institution maintained by the University, any information or returns as he or she may consider necessary for the exercise of his or her powers, performance of his or her functions or discharge of his or her duties; and
- (i) ensure the compliance of the provisions of sections 30, 31 and 32.

25. DEANS OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS :

- (1) There shall be a Dean of each School of Study.
- (2) The Deans of Schools shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in a manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) The Deans shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

26. DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS :

- (1) There shall be a Director for each Centre who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in a manner as may be prescribed by statutes.
- (2) The Directors shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

27. RESEARCH COUNCIL :

- (1) There shall be a Research Council comprising of all the Deans and Directors of the University. The Vice-Chancellor shall be the Chairman of the Research Council. The Research Council shall meet as often as necessary.
- (2) The function of the Research Council includes preparation of a vision plan in respect of key areas of research to be pursued by the University, an annual research agenda for consideration of the Academic Senate and Board of Management and to implement the research projects efficiently and in time.

28. OTHER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES :

The mode of appointment and the functions of other officers and of the employees of the University shall be as provided in this Act or as prescribed by Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

29. REMUNERATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES :

No officer or employee of the University shall be offered nor shall he or she accept any remuneration for any work in the University save as may be provided for in the Statutes.

CHAPTER – V

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

30. FUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY :

- (1) The University shall establish two sets of funds to be called -
 - (a) the Government Contributed University Fund (GCUF), and
 - (b) the University Raised University Fund (URUF).
- (2) The Government Contributed University Fund (GCUF) shall consist of any contribution by way of grants or loans made by the State or Central Governments.
- (3) The University Raised University Fund (URUF) shall consist of the following :
 - (i) the income received by the University by way of fees and charges from students and others;
 - (ii) the moneys received by the University by way of gifts, donations, endowments, bequests and other grants from non-government sources;
 - (iii) moneys received by the University from collaborating industries or enterprises under MOU between the University and such industries/enterprises for sponsored chairs, projects, fellowships, infrastructure, equipment etc.; and
 - (iv) the moneys raised by the University in any other manner or from any other source.

- (4) All funds of the University shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as the Board may decide on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.
- (5) The funds of the University shall be applied towards the expenses of the University including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by or under this Act.

31. PAYMENT BY STATE GOVERNMENT TO UNIVERSITY :

- (i) The State Government shall pay to the University from time to time such sums of money and in such manner as may be considered necessary for the exercise of powers and discharge of its functions by the University by or under this Act.
- (ii) For the first ten years after establishment of the University, the State Government shall endeavour to provide the University at least five percent of the annual police budget for capital expenditure and another five percent every year for the recurring expenditure of the University.
- (iii) It will be the responsibility of the University to raise at least 50% of its recurring expenditure annually beginning from two years after commencement of the University from external sources outside the State Government.

32. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT :

- (1) The University shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an Annual Statement of Accounts, including the income and expenditure account and the balance sheet, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) The University shall adopt a proper system of internal checks and balances and control in the discharge of its financial, accounting and auditing functions as may be prescribed by the Regulations;

- (3) The accounts of the University shall be audited every year by an Auditor, who shall be a Chartered Accountant as defined in the Chartered Accountant Act, 1949 or a firm of Chartered Accountants, to be appointed by the Board.
- (4) The accounts of the University certified by the person or firm so appointed or any other persons authorized in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be placed before the Board and the Board may issue such instructions to the University in respect thereof as it deems fit and the University shall comply with such instructions.
- (5) The accounts of the University shall be audited by an internal auditor appointed by the Board to ensure concurrent audit of all books of accounts and such periodic internal audit reports shall be placed before the Board for review.
- (6) The University shall prepare for each year an annual report of its activities of the previous year containing such particulars as the Board may specify and submit the same in the form of annual report to the Board on or before such date as may be prescribed, for review and approval.

33. PENSION, INSURANCE AND PROVIDENT FUND :

- (1) The University shall, with the approval of the Board, constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other employees in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, such schemes of pension, provident fund and insurance as it may deem fit and also aid in establishment and support of the associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveyance calculated to benefit the officers, teachers, employees of the University.
- (2) Where any such provident fund has been constituted, the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

34. CONTROL OF UNIVERSITY FUND BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT :

Where the State Government funds are involved, the University shall abide by the terms and conditions attached to the sanction of such funds which may inter alia include prior permission of the State Government in respect of the following, namely:-

- (a) creation of the new posts of teachers, officers or other employees;
- (b) revision of the pay, allowances, post-retirement benefits and other benefits to its teachers, officers and other employees;
- (c) grant of any additional/special pay, allowance or other extra remuneration of any description whatsoever, including ex-gratia payment or other benefits having financial implications, to any of its teachers, officers or other employees;
- (d) diversion of any earmarked funds other than the purpose for which it was received;
- (e) transfer by sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise of immovable property;
- (f) incur expenditure on any development work from the funds received from the State Government for any purposes other than for which the funds are received; and
- (g) take any decision resulting in increased financial liability, direct or indirect, for the State Government.

Explanation : The above conditions shall also apply in respect of the posts created from any other fund, which may, in the long term, be likely to cause financial implications to the State Government.

CHAPTER – VI

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

35. ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS NOT TO BE INVALIDATED BY VACANCIES :

No act or proceeding of the Board or any authority of the University or any committee constituted under this Act or by regulations shall be invalidated on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or defect of, in the constitution of such Board, authority or committee of the University.

36. CONFERMENT OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS ETC. BY UNIVERSITY :

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other State law for the time being in force, the University shall have powers to confer degrees, diplomas and grant certificates and confer honorary degrees and other academic distinctions and titles as approved by the Board.

37. RETURNS AND INFORMATION :

The University shall furnish to the State Government, University Grants Commission and other statutory authorities, such reports, returns, statements and other information as may be required by them from time to time.

38. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO BE PUBLIC SERVANTS :

Every officer, teacher and employee of the University shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Explanation:- – For the purpose of this section, any person, who is appointed by the University for a specified period or a specified work of the University or who received any remuneration by way of allowances or fees for any work done from the University fund, shall be deemed to be an officer or employee of the University while he is performing the duties and functions connected with such appointment or work.

39. ACTS DONE IN GOOD FAITH :

No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any officer or employee of the University for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or the Statutes.

40. DISMISSAL, REMOVAL ETC. OF STAFF OF UNIVERSITY :

- (1) No officers or employees or members of the teaching, non-teaching and other academic staff of the University shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
- (2) An appeal against an order of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank under sub-section (1) or of termination of service shall be made to the Pro-Chancellor within ninety days from the date of communication of such order and the decision of the Pro-Chancellor in such appeal shall be final.

41. POWERS TO MAKE REGULATIONS :

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall have in addition to all other powers vested in it, the power to make regulations to provide for the administration and management of the affairs of the University.

- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely : -
- (i) the summoning and holding of meetings of the authorities of the University, other than the first meeting of the Board and the quorum and conduct of business at such meeting;
 - (ii) the powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the Vice-Chancellor;
 - (iii) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities, bodies and other committees of the University, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of such authorities, terms of office of the membership, appointment and removal of member thereof and other matters connected therewith;
 - (iv) the procedure to be followed by the Board and any committee or other body constituted by or under this Act or by the regulation in the conduct of the business, exercise of the powers and discharge of the functions;
 - (v) the procedure and criteria to be followed in establishing courses of study and admission of students;
 - (vi) the procedure to be followed for enforcing discipline in the University;
 - (vii) the management of the properties of the University;
 - (viii) the degrees, diplomas, certificates, and other academic distinctions and titles which may be conferred or granted by the University and withdrawal or cancellation of any such degree, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions and titles and the requirements thereof;
 - (ix) the conduct of examinations including the term of office and appointment of examiners;

- (x) the creation of posts of Directors, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers or equivalent academic designations or posts, officers and employees of the University, and the appointment of persons to such posts including the requisite qualifications thereof;
- (xi) the fees and other charges to be paid to the University for the courses, training, facilities and services provided by it;
- (xii) the manner and conditions for constitution of insurance, pension and provident funds and such other schemes for the benefits of officers, teachers and employees of the University;
- (xiii) the terms and conditions for association of the University with other institutions;
- (xiv) the preparation of budget estimates and maintenance of accounts;
- (xv) the mode of execution of contracts or agreements by or on behalf of the University;
- (xvi) the classification and procedure for appointment of officers, employees and other staff of the University;
- (xvii) the terms and conditions and tenure of appointment, salaries and allowances, contractual services, rules of discipline and other conditions of service of the Director of Research and Development, Director, other officers, teachers and employees of the University;
- (xviii) the terms and conditions governing deputation of teachers, officers and employees of the University;
- (xix) the powers and duties of the Director of Research and Development, Directors and other officers, teachers and employees of the University;

- (xx) the terms and conditions governing fellowships, scholarships, stipends, medals and prizes;
- (xxi) the authentication of the orders and the decisions of the Board;
- (xxii) the matters relating to hostels and halls of residence and housing for faculties, officers and employees and guest house including disciplinary control therein; and
- (xxiii) all other matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed.

42. APPOINTMENT OF FIRST REGISTRAR :

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 11, the first Registrar shall be appointed by the State Government as soon as practicable after the commencement of the Act for a period not exceeding three years and on such conditions as the State Government thinks fit.

43. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS :

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Vice-Chancellor may, with the prior approval of the Board and subject to availability of the funds, discharge all or any of the functions of the University for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations and for that purpose, may exercise any power or perform any duty which by or under this Act and regulations are to be exercised or performed by any authority of the University until such authority comes into existence in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Regulations.

44. POWER OF STATE GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE DIFFICULTIES :

- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make

such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing difficulties:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

- (2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.

SCHEDULE

INITIAL SCHEME ON SCHOOLS, CENTRES AND COURSES OF STUDY

1. INITIAL SCHEME FOR COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES :

In view of the time lag involved in consulting the academic bodies and framing of Ordinances and Regulations for the conduct of courses of study in the University, the following temporary regulations shall govern the initial academic activities at NUPSIS. These Regulations are operative only on their approval by the Board of Management and are subject to modifications by the appropriate authorities as and when they are constituted under the Act. Meanwhile it is open to the University to commence its academic programmes as per these Regulations, once they are approved by the Board of Management.

2. SCHOOLS IN THE UNIVERSITY :

According to the Scheme of the Act, academic activities are to be organized under Schools emphasizing the integrated, inter-disciplinary approach to learning in the University. To begin with, the following six Schools shall form the core academic units for organizing studies :

- (i) School of Law and Governance
- (ii) School of Police Sciences and Social Defense
- (iii) School of Criminology and Forensic Sciences
- (iv) School of Peace and Conflict/Disaster Management
- (v) School of Information Technology and Cybernetics
- (vi) School of Humanities, History and Behavioural Sciences

3. CENTRES IN THE UNIVERSITY :

Another aspect of the University Act is organization of Centres for research and extension activities where application of knowledge to

field experiments occupy the centre stage. Initially, the following six Centres are envisaged for the University :

- (i) Centre for Criminal Investigation, Crime Analysis and Data Mining
- (ii) Centre for Counter Insurgency, Terrorism and Border Policing
- (iii) Centre for Human Rights, Gender Studies and Human Trafficking
- (iv) Centre for Prevention and Control of Economic Offences and Supply Chain Security.
- (v) Centre for Good Policing and Public Security Systems
- (vi) Centre for Ocean/Space Security and Climate Change

4. COURSES OF STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY :

I. Degree Courses

The University will have the following courses of study leading to the award of degrees at the undergraduate level :

- (a) A Four-Year Course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Police Science (B.P.Sc.);
- (b) A Five-Year Course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.A.,LL.B.) with specialization in Criminal Justice.

The University, to begin with, shall admit only 50 students in each of the above courses based on competitive merit through admission test and interview. It shall reserve 15 per cent of seats to S.Cs and 7 per cent to S.T. students. If the Board of Management approves, 10 additional seats in each of the above Degree courses may be offered to foreign students/NRI students.

- (c) M.A., M.Sc. and LL.M. Degree courses may be offered with specialization in criminal justice, security management, disaster management, police administration etc.

II. Diploma and Certificate Courses

It is open to the University to offer any number of Diploma and Certificate Courses on security and criminal justice-related issues either through direct teaching or through correspondence/distance education or mixed modes to create a security culture in society and prepare para-professionals for security support management.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE SCOPE OF THE BILL
AND ITS SALIENT PROVISIONS INCLUDING
CHANGES MADE ON THE
BASIS OF SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED
FROM EXPERTS AND STAKEHOLDERS**

I. TITLE AND SCOPE :

While police and policing is central to its functioning, the University is conceived to be more broad-based to comprehend security in all its dimensions some of which may, for example, fall in such varied domains of communications, aviation, health, environment, trade and commerce. Internal Security, it was pointed out goes far beyond police and policing in the conventional sense and should include issues such as the Maoist/Naxalite movement, challenge of fundamentalism and communal forces, insurgency in border areas, drug addiction and trafficking, terrorist incursions from across the border, illegal infiltrations and settlement of foreigners, civil disobedience, organized crime with global ramifications, regional separatism movements etc. These issues warrant strategic thinking and action involving knowledges and skills across disciplines and domains which a University of the kind proposed should project upfront. Hence the name should reflect its primary object of professionalizing police and policing while projecting its larger goal of SECURITY in all its dimensions for a country of the size and complexity like India. As such, it is not proper to call it just a Police University.

The Preamble further elaborates the idea for a wider mandate for the proposed university. The Objectives clause (section-5) acknowledges the need and identifies some of them as part of the functions of the university.

It is supposed to be a national non-affiliating University admitting students to different courses of study at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels and involved in cutting-edge research on security related issues.

The University is intended not only for teaching, research and training but also to assist the Central & State Governments in policy planning, policy evaluation, programme development and problem solving in security related issues. It will act as a “think tank” for professional management of internal security and constitutional governance under rule of law.

A view was canvassed that the University must have as one of its objective delivery of technical assistance and project management services including consultancy by faculty and university on security and policing issues to State agencies within India and abroad. International organizations and U.N. agencies might also seek such assistance which the university should be prepared to undertake. Such assignments will help the university to further develop its own capabilities and acquire expertise, besides enabling it to raise resources for infrastructure, research and financial self-reliance. Hence this is added as item [vii(a)] to Section-7 of the Bill.

The University is to be a truly autonomous body maintaining world class standards with guidance from an Advisory Council comprising of security experts chosen from across the world.

Unlike other Universities in the State, NUPSAS is statutorily obliged to raise at least 50 per cent of its budgetary requirements through its own efforts. This is expected to give it some amount of financial autonomy as well.

II. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT :

Based on the Principle that “autonomy with accountability” alone can promote excellence in an academic institution, NUPSAS has adopted a simple organizational structure on the model of IITs and IIMs. While the Ministers on behalf of the Government will preside over the policy planning body (Advisory Council), the essential management of the institution for determining quality and standards rests entirely on the faculty and the Vice-Chancellor and Board of Management. The selection and appointment of Vice-Chancellor are so organized to exclude external influences and to give the University authorities a decisive say in the matter.

The Bill envisages a three-stage selection process for Vice-Chancellorship involving the Government, the University bodies and the stakeholder public. In the first stage, a Search Committee headed by a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of Kerala and having representatives of the BOM, Academic Senate, security experts and UGC will prepare a fairly large panel of eligible persons for consideration of the Selection Committee constituted by the Board of Management. The Selection Committee will then prepare on the basis of comparative merit assessment a panel of three names from whom the Chancellor in consultation with Visitor appoint the Vice-Chancellor.

The minimum qualifications for the V.C. post is to be an eminent educationist with ten year’s experience in higher education as prescribed by UGC. The desirable qualifications may include administrative experience, expertise in security related issues and leadership abilities etc. which may be determined by rules.

The principal head of the University is the Visitor who is the Chief Minister of the State of Kerala. The Chancellor of the University who presides at the convocation and exercises powers of the Visitor in his/her absence, is the Home Minister of the State who is responsible for police and security related aspects of governance.

The Chancellor can cause inspection of the University and its functioning, communicate his views on the result of such inspection/inquiry and advise it to take appropriate action. The University is obliged to act accordingly within a specified time limit. If the action taken is not satisfactory, the Chancellor may record his reasons therefor and issue directions which the University shall implement.

A unique body created for NUPSAS under the Bill is the Advisory Council. It is a 25-member body of experts and practitioners in security management and policing gathered by the BOM and Academic Senate of the University from India and abroad. The function of this apex academic body is to act as a peer group directing the University to a world class status, setting minimum standards in teaching, research, training etc., and to recommend policies and programmes appropriate to emerging issues in policing and internal security. It will advise the Vice-Chancellor on issues in which assistance is sought. It is a standing body in which most of the members are ex-officio. The term of office of other nominated members is five years.

Outside the Visitor, the Chancellor and the Advisory Council, the authorities of the University consist of --

- (a) Board of Management
- (b) Academic Senate
- (c) Board of Studies and
- (d) Finance Committee

The BOM is the key decision making body on academic, administrative and financial matters of the University though, on academic matters, the power of the BOM is co-equal to that of the Academic Senate. BOM has 21 members and is presided by the V.C. Membership includes senior officers of the State Government, two members of the State Assembly, four nominees representing industry, science & technology and higher education and four faculty representatives of NUPSAS. Rest are repre-

senting the stakeholder groups such as judiciary, prosecutions, prisons, police etc.

The Academic Senate is the principal body regulating all academic matters including maintenance of standards of instruction and examination. It is a 25 or more member body consisting of professors of the University, invited experts from outside and nominees of the State Government. It is assisted in academic matters by the Board of Studies and the Faculty Committees.

The Finance Committee is a 10 member body headed by the Vice-Chancellor and consists of representatives of the State Government, academics of the University and some non-official members. The Comptroller of Finance of the University is its Member Secretary.

Finally, the management establishment consists of the following officers, besides the Vice-Chancellor :

- (i) Registrar
- (ii) Comptroller
- (iii) Deans
- (iv) Directors
- (v) Professors and Others

III. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES AND PROPOSALS :

A University is known for its academic outputs and activities for which, the teaching faculty is primarily responsible for selecting courses of study, designing the curriculum, developing the teaching materials and methods, innovating new learning experiences and activities and evaluating student performance. In the field of research and extension activities, it is again the competence and commitment of the faculty which make a difference in the quality of research output. In the context of the over-arching importance of faculty in teaching and research, it is desirable to leave the academic agenda to the academics themselves

rather than prescribing from outside. Besides, NUPSAS has the Advisory Council of external experts to give guidance if and when necessary.

All that the Bill envisages is to set the stage by organizing teaching and research in an integrated fashion under Schools of Studies and providing for specialized Centres for application and extension. The Bill, however, provides an initial scheme for academic activities pending the adoption of Ordinances and Statutes through duly authorized bodies of the university. The scheme is attached as Schedule to the Bill.

IV. FINANCES AND AUDITING :

The Bill contemplates two separate University Funds, one for receiving Government grants and the other for receiving money raised by the University from other sources. The Bill obligates the University to raise its own resources by way of endowments, donations and grants from non-government sectors including industry to meet 50 per cent of its annual expenditure.

There is complete control of the Government on funds allotted by it and there is prior Government permission needed for all actions including creation of posts which makes financial burden on the Government.

Both internal and external audit of the accounts including that of the Accountant General is stipulated. Annual Statement of Accounts duly audited have to be submitted to the Government which has the power to call for details in any matter.

V. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS :

Notwithstanding the provisions and the procedure laid down for appointment of Vice-Chancellor and officers of the University, the State Government will have power to make initial appointment of suitable

persons to the post of the first Chancellor, the first Vice-Chancellor, the first Registrar and the first Comptroller in the University. However, they will have a tenure of 3 years only within which selection and appointment of the officers according to the Act will have to be done to the above posts.

It is desired that the first set of Statutes be also made by the Government and notified so that when the Bill is finally enacted and notified, the University can start off its academic activities. Eventually, when the University bodies are duly constituted, the Statutes can be suitably modified by the Board of Management wherever necessary.

PROJECT REPORT

PART A: Image, Identity and Status

Policing is traditionally perceived to be an occupation sustained solely by proper and responsible exercise of governmental authority vested in an individual. There is little emphasis on academically validated professional practices as in medicine, engineering, science – or even as in law. Hence the process of decision making in the police is deemed highly subjective and discretionary, leading to frequent allegations of arbitrariness and un-justifiability.

This understanding of the nature of policing, led to the belief that any average individual, without much academic knowledge or capability, can easily become a good police officer; he is coached and toughened into being highly disciplined and subjected to hierarchical control; he is vested with authority; he is given some basic familiarity with law and procedure. With common sense, discipline and authority, anybody, blessed with good luck (which proverbially favours the brave!), can function as a good police officer.

In modern times, a professional police officer facing a field situation has to comprehend the significance and implications of a variety of subjects, e.g. forensic sciences, cyber crime, criminology, criminal psychology, social services, behavioral psychology, juvenile delinquency, gender justice, social defense mechanism, law, procedure, human rights, communications technology, traffic safety, disaster response, emergency response, preventive security, domestic and international travel, financial transactions, copyright piracy, community policing etc. To be efficient, he has to keep abreast of all the above disciplines of knowledge as applicable to the work he is doing. Unfortunately such knowledge is not available in a structured form to facilitate practical understanding and adoption by the police officer.

If policing is to be professionalized, there is need for interdisciplinary consolidation of these different streams of knowledge into a rigorously systematized academic platform with its focus on policing and security. Over several centuries of human existence, relevant portions of knowledge falling within physics, chemistry, zoology, metallurgy, human behaviour, digital technology, genetics, psychology etc were progressively grouped into an integrated academic system with focus on the cure of diseases. This helped medicine to emerge and develop as a profession, departing from the ancient tribal practice of the priest, the policeman, the judge and the doctor being all one person. It was the purposive arraying of different streams of knowledge which culminated in the miracle that we enjoy as modern medicine today. What is true for the prevention of illness and maintenance of wellness must logically be true for the prevention of crime and maintenance of security.

The disconnect between policing and academics has naturally given rise to a situation wherein practically no aspect of policing methodology in India is validated by academic research. Most policing problems, both new and old, which defy easy solutions, are often sought to be faced by developing ad-hoc tactics, founded on presumed practical wisdom supported by hierarchical authority. The success or failures of such solutions are seldom measured. For example, no serious research has ever been done on the methodology or effectiveness of the present system of crime registration and evaluation of crime statistics, which is fundamental to any organised system of policing. We cannot improve anything unless we can understand and measure it accurately. Therefore study and measurement of crime from an academic standpoint is vital to the efforts of preventing and controlling crime.

Apart from police methodology, the general phenomenon of crime occurrence; social factors in containing or causing crime; community control of crime; the relationship between urban infrastructure and crime; relationship within families and their consequences for crime; gender equality; gullibility of weaker and marginalized sections;

situations conducive to technology related crime; defence against financial crime; security related issues etc. pose a number of questions which merit detailed understanding, study, and research from the policing point of view.

Professionalisation necessarily implies the following:-

The development of a body of knowledge clearly identified and generally acknowledged as essential to the practice of the profession;
Evolution of standard principles of practice based on knowledge;
Further advancement of knowledge by further study and research;
Independence of professional knowledge and validated standards of practice from arbitrary and subjective authority;

Existence of a group of persons who specialize, not merely in the practice of the profession, but in advancing the frontiers of the relevant knowledge and passing on the skills and tools gained in that endeavour to successive generations who pursue academic studies in the profession.

These conditions can be satisfied only by academicians and police practitioners joining together to develop policing as a recognized academic pursuit. It is to serve as a catalyst to this process of professionalisation that a University for Police Sciences must come into being. There must be an organized attempt to bring together relevant aspects from varied streams of knowledge to a common intellectual and academic centre where academic faculty, practitioners and ideas can interact. Such interactions will benefit all those involved, and stimulate further thought, research and development. The University must subserve this paramount need of the times to professionalise police services. The structure that we evolve must be conducive to that goal.

We may also take note of the fact that catering to the need for security is no longer a State monopoly. Individuals, housing colonies, factories, institutions, commercial establishments, banks, offices etc. are now

becoming increasingly conscious of the need to prevent crime in their premises and to ensure security. It is also becoming increasingly clear that good security is a pre condition for good business, whether it be transportation industry, hotel industry or a shopping mall. Security management and security staffing today attracts much more manpower than regular policing.

Most of the work in this area is presently done by persons who have no formal training or certification in the particular field of security. The mere presence of a man in uniform is, by itself, supposed to ensure security without much reference to the adequacy of his understanding or the effectiveness of his training. Progressively the need and demand for quality standards both in the management and staffing of the security industry will become inevitable. Imparting of the necessary knowledge and skills will become a necessary and desirable activity. From this stand point also a University specialising in security services will be an appropriate response to the needs of the times in which we live.

Part. B. Structure and Courses

The subjects and nature of studies taken up by the University will be different from those at other universities in Kerala. At the same time the new university has to draw heavily from existing disciplines. For example the new University may not need to run a regular course in Physics but at the same time several aspects of Physics may be extremely important in policing sciences particularly in ballistics, collision studies, crowd flow regulation and traffic management. Therefore the University needs to repackage segments of knowledge in various disciplines to suit the perceived requirements of policing, forensic and security sciences.

Restructuring and repackaging require mastery in the conventional discipline as well as familiarity with the conditions and methodology of security and policing. Therefore the new University will have to be a forum where the best minds in conventional streams of knowledge

interact both among themselves as well as with academicians and practitioners who are familiar with policing and security matters. The academic identity of the University will have to be established by carving out a separate niche for policing and security sciences by absorbing, synthesizing and codifying relevant bodies of knowledge culled from various disciplines by means of such interactions. Therefore the proposed University has to facilitate and encourage such meeting of minds. This is particularly important at least till, as a new learning centre for policing and security studies, it emerges from infancy to adolescence.

The task may not be too easy, but not too difficult, either. There are several institutions across the world, particularly in the western democracies, where large number of similar schools and institutes exist in Universities or as Universities. In India under the aegis of different Central and State Governments, quite a few institutions have done varying extent of work in developing and codifying policing related knowledge. Quite a large volume of literature created in Universities abroad and institutions in India already exists. So it may not be necessary to reinvent the wheel but at the same time the course contents and the studies have to be enlarged, modified and systematized to the new requirements.

For a distinctive identity to develop, both for the University as well as the new disciplines, mere absorption and codification of existing knowledge may not suffice. Rigorous research effort will be required to support the broadening of the scope of application of existing knowledge to various aspects of policing as well as for deepening and fine tuning levels of understanding of policing related problems and phenomena. The nature of studies will certainly be interdisciplinary. The methodology of research will be adapted from both physical and social sciences. Therefore in the initial years the University has to be extremely serious and committed to the cause of research. Large number of research projects having relevance to the theory and practice of policing must be encouraged.

The University must not be a Police Academy with a new name. At the same time the Police University must also significantly contribute towards improving the Academy's training inputs relating to Policing and Security Sciences and also serve to improve the knowledge level of those who become police professionals. The University has a dual role- firstly that of a distinct academic entity structured as a centre of higher learning, quite separate from that of Police Academy; and secondly that of a significant change-agent in enhancing the quality of policing by improving the intellectual capacity and academic knowledge-level of police personnel. The University must ultimately stand for the betterment of Policing; but it must not primarily be, of the Police and by the Police. In short, the University must be an academic institution, run by competent academicians in a healthy academic environment for the betterment of policing and security sciences.

Considering the demand environment, we may dwell on the type of activities that the University can undertake in policing and security sciences studies.

- a. Full time & Part Time research scholars for PhD
- b. Part time or full time M.Phil. Courses.
- c. Part time or Full Time Diploma Courses.
- d. Short Term in service courses for serving professionals.
- e. Research Projects into some problem/aspect of Security or Policing to devise or formulate a scientifically valid solution.
- f. Consultancy Projects for Government and Private Sector in Security or Crime related Planning.
- g. Running a regular Course for initial recruits who will do a University prescribed course of academic studies as part of their initial training and get the necessary credits during probation for a degree or a diploma in policing sciences as may be decided.

- h. An undergraduate course in policing and security sciences for plus- two qualified students which will lead to a basic degree in policing and security sciences.

The Undergraduate Course will be most important for the reputation of the University. Such a Course is also vital in ensuring academic respectability for the University and for professionalization of Policing and Security Services. But we must not forget that it can attract students only if parents are confident about job prospects.

We must recognize an initial difficulty with regard to parental support for children joining the undergraduate course. The subject itself, and not merely the degree or the course or the institution, is new; as of today, in India, even the best quality academic degree in Policing Sciences is not a qualification listed for any professional work in the private job market. No doubt the success of the Police University here and in other States will, in the future, stimulate such demand and popularity in the job market.

But now, the parent has no such knowledge. Job prospects remain unknown and uncertain. Schools of drama or fashion or catering or hotel management or hospital administration did not have this initial teething problem because, the activities for which they groomed experts, had already become recognized professions or avocations in the private sector; high quality products from institutions of excellence were therefore certain to find placement. But there is as yet no readily discernible demand for high paid appointment for security and police sciences experts except for those entering the government sector or for those who have already gained experience in the government sector.

The inputs that must go into initial training of police personnel may be divided into three (i) physical fitness and physical skills, weapon handling etc (ii) internal departmental practices skills and (iii) academic inputs and academic skills relevant to investigation, forensics, victim

interaction, public order etc. Whereas the first two may continue to take place directly under the Academy, the portions grouped under (iii) may be organised as an academic course run by the University which all those joining the police must pass. Such courses can have specialization in elective subjects also, to cater to those aspirants, who right from early in their career wish to specialize in some aspect of policing. The course for the constabulary may be for a one year diploma and that for the SI recruits may be a two year post graduate degree. Such courses can have both a classroom component and a distance learning digital component. Passing of these courses within the first two or three years respectively may be made compulsory for Constabulary and Sub Inspectors. It may be remembered that practically ninety percent of those who join the police nowadays as constabulary are university degree holders and their intellectual capability to undergo a university course need not be doubted.

Therefore the University has to be operationally so positioned to create for itself the status and image referred to above. The environment should be such as to facilitate the activities referred to earlier. The undergraduate courses and the short term in-service courses definitely have to be residential. In research projects the nature of the projects and the convenience of the student will decide whether residential facility will be required or not. Therefore a fairly large campus extending to about 25 acres will be desirable.

The location of the University should be such as to enable easy access by eminent faculty, many of whom are likely to be visiting professors or senior academicians on contract for a specified period. Since the University is to be associated with the initial training of those recruited to the police, it has to be easily accessible to them geographically. It is not practical for the University to give residential accommodation, as a separate institution, to thousands of persons who join the police every year.

Therefore reasonable proximity to the Police Academy, while remaining a distinct and separate from it, is necessary.

Because of the interdisciplinary nature of policing and security studies, it is better that the University does not follow the conventional pattern of strait-jacketed departments for each discipline. The University should preferably consist of different Schools, each devoted to an important aspect of Policing. The Schools can be Law & Criminal Justice; Forensic Science; Behavioural Sciences; Policing Methodology & Security Management; Internal Security Studies etc. More Schools can be thought of and institutionalized according to need.

Each School can have Centres for extension services, projects, research etc. Experts from different disciplines can work in or be associated with each School or Centre. Such a structure will encourage widespread academic interaction, stimulate original applied research and enhance the image of the University as an Inter-disciplinary institution.

The structure of the University must facilitate a high degree of academic freedom and high level of interaction with knowledge-centres in India and abroad, both by exchange of staff and students as well as through formal association, sharing and linkages. This is because the university has to, by itself, develop new stream of knowledge. For that a considerable degree of academic experimentation and freedom will be required. Similarly participation by reputed captains of industry, technology, heads of reputed institutions etc must be ensured in the various statutory bodies to enable the work of the University to become known and popular in both the public and private sectors. This incidentally will serve to vastly improve opportunities for current research and future employment opportunities for the finished products of the University.

The University must have an image as a model of modern efficiency. Our conventional Universities are still working on very old models of internal administration which have now been demonstrably proven to be stifling both academic excellence and financial efficiency. Hence inter-

nal procedures relating to Examination, Evaluation, Administration and Financial Management must follow systems which directly involve the Academic Faculty, giving them greater participative role, freedom in course design and evaluation, assignment of grades, admissions etc. Investing Academic staff with greater authority and freedom will be very important for the financial and academic health of the new University. In this regard to avoid misuse and arbitrariness, use of digital technology in Admissions, Administration, Financial Management, Examinations, Evaluations, Course work etc can go a long way in reducing delay, injustice, wastage and expense.

The University may be enabled to have Off-Campus Centres. This will vastly enhance the reach of the University and also enable the University to overcome any difficulty arising from geographical location faced by any intending member of staff or the student body. The Kerala Police Academy, The Police Training College, The Forensic Science Laboratory, The Regional Forensic Laboratory, The Chemical Examiners Laboratory, The Institute of Disaster Management, Forensic Medicine Departments in various Medical Colleges etc can be deemed to be such Off-Campus Centers. ↯

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR POLICE SCIENCES AND
SECURITY STUDIES, KERALA**

Rs lakhs

Budget Estimates		Ref	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Administrative							
Rent for temporary accommodation , till completion of University buildings, for 24 months at Rs 1 lakh per month	A	12.00	12.00				
Establishment expenses	B	57.00	68.40	75.24	82.76	91.04	
Vehicle running		15.00	16.50	18.15	19.97	21.96	
Salary for Vice Chancellor	C	22.50	30.00	33.00	36.30	39.93	
Salary of technical staff and non-teaching staff	D	126.00	201.60	227.76	285.67	314.24	
Providing hostel and other student welfare activities		10.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	
Rent for the quarters to Vice Chancellor, Teacher's Guest House etc		5.00	12.00	13.80	15.87	18.25	
Total Administrative expenses		247.50	365.50	397.95	480.57	525.42	
2. Infrastructure							
University Building of 3 lakh sq ft in modules.		2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	
Hostel			500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	
Furnishing and interiors		300.00	300.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	
Library books		50.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	
Vehicles		30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Research Lab		50.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Computerization and office automation		50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Expense of Infrastructure		2480.00	3125.00	2925.00	155.00	155.00	

	Ref	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3. Academic						
Meeting expenses		5.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
Travel expenses		5.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
seminars and workshops		5.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Salaries for Faculty including Guest Faculty	E	73.20	217.20	352.20	367.42	418.24
Organizing nationally and internationally important events		3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Printing and publishing		8.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
Research projects		10.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
Collaboration with nationally and internationally reputed institutions		5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Writers and Scholars in residence programme		2.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Students merit Scholarship		10.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
Total		126.20	398.20	537.20	684.42	718.24
TOTAL UNIVERSITY BUDGET		2853.70	3888.70	3860.15	1319.99	1398.67
TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS		Rs in Crores				133.21
Source of Funds		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Government of Kerala Grant 35%		988.80	1351.05	1351.05	462.00	488.53
RUSA 65 %		1854.91	2527.66	2509.10	858.00	909.13
Project Consultancy			100	200	300	300
Endowment			50	100	100	100
Fees	F		30.5	55	77.5	100
TOTAL		2853.70	4069.20	4215.15	1797.49	1898.67
University General Fund(Cumulative)	Rs lakhs	0.00	180.50	535.50	1013.00	1513.00

Reference	Period(Months)	Rent-Rs	Total- Rs lakhs			
Rent for temporary accommodation , till completion of University buildings.						
A	24	1,00,000	24			
B Establishment expenses						
	Monthly					
Electricity	50000					
Telephone	50000					
Internet	25000					
Travel and conveyance	25000					
Security	30000					
Stationary	20000					
Printing	20000					
Publicity and Advertisement	50000					
Meetings and Seminars	1,00,000					
Other	2,00,000					
Total	5,70,000					
C Salary for Vice Chancellor (Rs.2 lakhs/pm)						
	Salary Rs lakhs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		2.50	22.5	30	33	39.93
		(only for 9 months)				
		2014-15	2015-16			
Salary for technical and non teaching staff						
Senior Staff						
Registrar	1.25	9	12	13.2	14.52	15.972
Chief Digital Officer	1.00	6	12	13.2	14.52	15.97
Finance Officer	0.90	5.4	10.8	11.88	13.068	14.3748
Controller of Examinations	0.75	9	9	9.9	10.89	11.979
Assistant Registrar	0.60	7.2	7.2	7.92	8.712	9.5832
Warden	0.50	6	6	6	6.6	7.26
Librarian	0.45	5.4	5.4	5.94	6.534	7.1874

TOTAL	20.40	56.40	68.04	74.84	82.33
Office staff- Number	10	25	25	30	30
Monthly salary	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.59	0.64
Annual Salary	105.6	145.2	159.72	210.8304	231.9134
GRAND TOTAL	126.00	201.60	227.76	285.67	314.24

D

Teaching staff requirements	Salary Rs lakhs				
Post Graduate level	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Centre for Criminology					
Professor	1.2	1	1	1	1
Asst Professor	1	1	1	1	1
Faculty	0.75	1	2	2	2
Guest Faculty	0.4	3	3	3	3
centre for Cyber security and IT					
Professor	1.2	1	1	1	1
Asst Professor	1	1	1	1	1
Faculty	0.75	1	2	2	2
Guest Faculty	0.4	3	3	3	3
Centre for Gender Studies					
Professor	1.2	1	1	1	1
Asst Professor	1	2	2	2	2
Faculty	0.75	2	2	2	2
Guest Faculty	0.4	3	3	3	3
Centre for study of Economic Offences					
Professor	1.2	1	1	1	1
Asst Professor	1	1	1	2	2
Faculty	0.75	1	1	2	2
Guest Faculty	0.4	3	3	3	3
Undergraduate Courses					
Road safety					

Peace and Conflict Intelligence and Analytical studies Applied and Professional ethics Cyber crimes Disaster and Fire Management Community Policing Professor Asst Professor Faculty Guest Faculty Staff Strength Total	1.2 1 0.75 0.4	1 1 2 3	1 1 2 3	1 1 2 3	2 2 6 3	2 3 6 3	3 3 6 3	45
Salary Budget								
Professors		21.6	39.6	79.2	87.12	95.832		
Asst Professors		32	48	84	92.4	101.64		
Faculty		18	72	117	128.7	141.57		
Guest Faculty		21.6	57.6	72	79.2	79.2		
TOTAL		73.20	217.20	352.20	387.42	418.24		

E

Student strength	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Post Graduate (2 year course)		20	40	40	40
Undergraduate (4year source)		100	200	300	400
Diploma (six months)		50	50	50	50
Fees paying					
	PG	50%	UG	75%	
Post Graduate		10	20	20	20
Undergraduate		75	150	225	300
Diploma		50	50	50	50

Annual Fees	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fees Rs.					
UG	20000	200000	400000	400000	400000
PG	30000	2250000	4500000	6750000	9000000
Diploma	12000	600000	600000	600000	600000
Total Fees in Lakhs		30.5	55	77.5	100

F



NUPSAS

THE KERALA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

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