

CRITERION- III

RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

3.1 Promotion of Research

Introduction

Historically, Vidyapith was conceived as a university educating youth for nation building. With UGC recognition in 1963 by the UGC, the post graduate departments in humanities and social science were set up. Between 1920 and 1963, some outstanding teachers and scholars taught and did research and creative writings. From 1990 to 2008 Vidyapith was on course and following the UGC guidelines broadly. From 2009, onwards UGC guidelines are adhered completely.

It may be stated at the outset that Vidyapith is not a full university with all major faculties including science, technology and medicine. It has been a liberal arts university as far as post graduate and research are concerned. The two departments that belong to science faculty which have adapted from Biogas research and extension programme for rural areas as a rural technology programme and computer science. As far as professional degrees are concerned, MBA (Rural Management) and MSW, Journalism and Mass Communication are also front runners in quality education.

Third, an important aspect, which will perhaps not be shared by other conventional universities teaching in Gujarati, is that there was no peer reviewed research journal for humanities and social science in Gujarati until Gujarat Vidyapith's house journal *Vidyapith* was made a peer reviewed journal from 2009.

Fourthly, It is pertinent to note that the Gujarat Vidyapith has made significant progress in field of research especially in research projects, paper presentation (both oral, written and poster), publications of monographs, also in obtaining funding during 2009-2014.

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

All the Departments engaged in research at PG, M.Phil. and Ph.D. level have research committee comprising guide, Head of the Department/Principal of College, Registrar, Vice-chancellor and experts from other University or Institutions to evaluate the research work. The proposed research work is discussed in this committee and after approval it is finalized. Continuous guidance of this committee helps to improve the status of research in the University. The recommendations of the committee are being included in the research work. Many departments also provide a limited space for research to Undergraduate students for a short period of time through Carrier Orientation Programme funded by Vidyapith or through other sources.

Facilities provided to promote research

Dissertation is mandatory at PG level for almost all the Departments of Higher Education. Departments of the University provide all the necessary facilities to conduct the research work smoothly. Our laboratories have state of Art facilities. Relaxation in time is also given to researchers to encourage them. Faculty members are encouraged to take research on various aspects. Students and faculty members are encouraged to take part and present their research at various State and National level seminars etc. Hostel facility is provided to the research scholars so that they can also do their work in off-time. Wi-Fi and internet facility are available in all the campuses of the University with Central library that allows the researchers to find out references and to exchange ideas. The Central Library of Ahmedabad campus is rich in terms of collection of Books and Journals and is open to public, too. Almost all the Newspapers including Employment News are available in the library. Faculty is encouraged to complete their M. Phil. and Ph.D. with facilities as per UGC norms.

Interdisciplinary research projects and facilities to investigators

The investigators are given full autonomy, through local committee consisting of faculty and Head, in purchasing, recruitment of research staff, to utilize overhead charges, timely auditing of projects and providing Utilization Certificate at its earliest. Work of these faculties is being highlighted in annual reports and benefited in API score as per rules.

Many Departments of University are doing interdisciplinary research work especially in the field of social sciences. Some Departments have linkages with UGC, GUJCOST, MHRD, NCERT, NCTE, GCERT, DOEO, SSA, and DIET in interdisciplinary research purpose for their research projects.

Organization of workshops/ training programmes/ sensitization programmes

Sensitization programs are conducted mainly for peoples of tribal and rural communities in the areas of education, health, Information Technology, panchayati raj, forestry, environment protection, consumer awareness, breast feeding, girl child saving etc. Various Departments of Vidyapith organizes seminars, workshops and training programs to create a healthy atmosphere for research. During last four years various departments of University have successfully organized several seminars, workshops, training programmes, and sensitization programmes in various areas. The details of which are described in their respective departmental profiles.

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

All the faculty members are motivated to do research in their related field. They are motivated to submit project proposal, undertaken research project, short terms academic assignment. Write reviews, books and publish their papers in vernacular and Hindi or English. The outcome of last four years at constituent colleges is significant and is reflected by the following table:

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	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Seminar	11	3	6	2	5	4	31
Participants	238	191	222	38	283	183	1155

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

Advancing funds for sanctioned projects

Always. Vidyapith always facilitates the principal investigator with adequate advance. The principle investigator has all academic and financial freedom to carry out research.

The Gujarat Vidyapith is armed and focused for several community based action related research where direct benefit goes to public. The research projects which have been taken so far seek explanatory in terms of its possible impact in terms of societal need Vidyapith generating new knowledge.

The constituent colleges have shown excellent track record as they have DSA Programme (physical education), DSA-(In history and anthropology) and have now applied for DST(FIST) proposal.

Providing seed money

The Gujarat Vidyapith encourages faculties to initiate research proposals and many of these are granted. Vidyapith sponsors small research grants and funds directly to the teachers. Such applications can come round the year to Gujarat Vidyapith Mandal.

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

Yes, Vidyapith is relatively a small university in size and hence administrative procedures are few. Sanctions are fast and purchases are speedily approved. Transparent system is observed in instrument and other purchases as through e-tender/n-procure system as per Government of India Rules.

Autonomy to the principal investigator/coordinator for utilizing overhead charges

Vidyapith grants full autonomy to the principal investigators. It is spending more than overheads in support to carry out research with full support.

Timely release of grants

The fund flow is smooth and timely. The financial status of grants is not an issues for disbursing funds.

Timely auditing

Audit of the accounts are done as soon as accounts are submitted. There is an internal auditor and pre-audit system operative. Pre-sanction mechanism is also very simple.

Submission of utilization Certificate to the funding authorities

UCs is sent regularly as per the MoUs and also to be funding agencies. Audited UC and SE are sent regularly.

3.1.4 How is interdisciplinary research promoted?

Between/among different departments /schools of the university and Collaboration with national/international institutes / industries.

Interdisciplinary research is yet to take place as an approach in all the disciplines. However, couple of departments by design offer scope for interdisciplinary research. Peace Research Centre and department of Gandhian Thought are two such departments. Education department and to some extent the department of Microbiology also offers scope for interdisciplinary research. Vidyapith encourages researchers to pursue interdisciplinary research at all these centres. Recently, the department of Economics has also been promoting research in Environmental and Ecological Economics which are essentially interdisciplinary. The department has entered into an interdisciplinary collaboration with the Tribal Research and Training Institute of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Similarly, the Vidyapith has several MOUs for collaboration at national and international level.

Several Departments of Gujarat Vidyapith have created their own identity for such research and orientation programmes.

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

Three types of research promotional activities have been taken up in Vidyapith during last decade in the areas of social science, humanities and education.

In last five years several programmes were arranged. Computer department, USIC and others are working together for identifying computation, solar energy supply in the campuses and especially in the library are cited examples. Master in Social Work and Master in Sociology and Economics are working is in close connectivity.

1. **Thought orientation training workshops:** The faculty of Vidyapith has been exposed in recent past to Gandhian Thought and Discourse. The objective has

been to integrate the Thought into different disciplines and enrich existing research and teaching. Two former Chancellors-Shri Ravindra Varma and Shri Narayan Desai had successively taken lead in this matter. ‘Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy in nurturing the Value of Truth’, and ‘Nonviolence and Social Harmony of the Education System’ were the themes. Dr. Anil Sadgopal was also invited as a guest speaker in a series of seven lectures on ‘The Revolutionary Perspective of Nai Talim’. In 2014 a series of lectures were delivered by Professor Prakash Shah on ‘Gandhian Philosophy and Global Welfare’.

2. **Research Orientation Workshops:** Vidyapith has organized a number of workshops to orient the new and old teachers towards research. The workshops were organized during the summer holidays or beginning of the academic years.
3. **Workshops on Research Methodology and Techniques:** During last decade a number of teachers have got recognition as M.Phil. and Ph.D. supervisors. Further, with the implementation of the 2009 UGC guidelines for M.Phil. and Ph.D., the number of applicants have increased significantly. Hence, in order to orient the new groups of researchers Vidyapith has been organizing research method and techniques workshops. Some details are as under.

Areas	No	Date of Workshops	No of Participants	Remarks
On Thought and Discourse Shri Ravindra Varma	1	20-03-2006 to 22-03-2006	42	
Shri Anil Sadgopal	2	28-02-2011 to 06-03-2011		It was open for the citizens of Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Shri Narayan Desai	3	05-11-2011 to 13-11-2011	26	
	4	09-06-2012 to 18-06-2012	33	
	5	16-05-2013 to 26-05-2013	34	
	6	11-06-2014 to 15-06-2014	32	
Prof. Prakash Shah		17-1-2014 to 14-3-2014		The programme was attended by educationists, intellectuals, and Scholars
Research Orientation	1	04-12-2009 to 06-12-2009	50	
	2	10-06-2010	12	
	3	30-3-2011 to 31-03-2011	80	

	4	30-07-2011	40	
	5	07-08-2012	45	
	6	21-01-2014 to 23-01-2014	28	
Research Methodology and Techniques	1	08-01-2010	-	
	2	13-7-2009 to 14-7-2009	35	
	3	20-7-2009	35	
	4	12-6-2009 to 13-6-2009	27	
	5	03-01-2010 to 08-01-2010	15	
	6	02-7-2010 to 08-07-2010	54	
	7	14-12-2009 to 15-12-2009	300	
	8	07-1-2010 to 09-01-2010	90	
	9	28-6-2010 to 30-6-2010	22	
	10	20-10-2010	100	
	11	January to March	12	(5 meetings)
	12	28-3-2012 to 30-3-2012	25	
	13	18-3-2012 to 19-03-2012	32	
	14	28-03-2012 to 29-03-2012	34	
	15	06-07-2011 to 09-07-2011	17	
	16	22-12-2011	15	
	17	13-02-2012 to 15-02-2012	25	
	18	06-02-2012 to 08-02-2012	33	
	19	18-03-2013	10	
	20	07-04-2012	20	
	21	19-02-2014	60	
	22	09-01-2014 to 11-01-2014	20	
	23	14-10-2013 to 16-10-2013	46	
	24	13-12-2013	06	
	25	28-1-2014 to 30-01-2014	15	
	26	06-03-2014 to 08-03-2014	24	
	27	05-10-2013	37	
	28	04-01-2014	37	
	29	09-01-2014	36	

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

Eminent researchers are invited to Vidyapith by different departments. They deliver lectures, interact with teachers and students in workshops and provide ideas and guidance. Their stay at three campuses grows research atmosphere and scientific temperament in young generation. The visiting professor, adjunct faculty, emeritus professors and persons of eminence during their visit guide several students and encourage them. There are several research reports, publications, interdisciplinary dissertations which are generated by such learned and experience professors.

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

The percentage of total budget earmarked is approximately 2 per cent of total budget and amount wise it is not less than approx..50 lakhs per-annum. More details are given in following table:

Percent Financial Allocation earmarked for Research

(A) Under Plan Grant		
	Total Allocation on Research In Lakhs	Percent Allocation
XI Plan (2007-08 to 2012-13)		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	241.00	26.08
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	220.93	91.67
XII Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	215.0	18.45
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation (Upto 2014-15)	91.90	42.75
(B) Under Non Plan Maintenance Grant		
2010-11		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	58.00	2.72
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	44.18	76.17
2011-12		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	47.00	1.91
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	24.82	52.80

2012-13		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	47.00	1.90
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	23.74	50.51
2013-14		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	54.50	1.90
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	60.00	110.10
2014-15		
Financial Allocation & Percent on total Allocation	60.00	1.62
Actual Utilization and Percentage on Allocation	27.97	46.62

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

Several research programmes of national and social relevance are taken up by Vidyapith and are funded separately.

Gujarat Vidyapith Mandal allocates sufficient funds in research activities and promotes teacher for carrying out some socially relevant and useful research projects. Over and above externally funded projects, Gujarat Vidyapith every year spends approximately 45 to 50 lacs towards various projects at its all three campuses. The details are available in annual reports and books of accounts.

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

Yes, there are few fellowships available to international scholars.

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

While the Vidyapith encourages the faculty to avail the sabbatical leave for pursuit of higher research, very few have availed the facility. The output is monitored through periodic reports that are to be filed by the faculty on sabbatical and by tracking the publications and acknowledgement in it.

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

Several National and few International Conferences were held by Gujarat Vidyapith and its constituent departments and colleges.

Between 2009 and 2014 few important national and international conferences are listed here.

No.	Name of Conference	National or International	Year	No. of Participants
1	Indian Society for Ecological Economics Biennial Conference	National	2009	155
2	War Resistance International Conference (WRI)	International	2009	50
3	Samngiti on "Hind Swaraj"	National	2009	50 By Invitation
4	Johan Galtung's Workshop	National	2009	38

List of the some of the major conferences held at Gujarat Vidyapith

2009-2010	
SL. No.	Title of Seminar/Conference/ Symposia/Workshop
1	Workshop of individual Liberty and Social Justice
2	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Physical Education
3	Seminar on Educational Research Process and Steps
4	International Seminar on Feminism in Literature in Gujarati
5	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Rural Economics
6	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Journalism & Mass communication
7	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Gujarati
8	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Hindi
9	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Hindi
10	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Social Work
11	Workshop of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Library & Information Science
2010-2011	
12	Workshop on Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus of History & Culture
13	Workshop on Curriculum Development and Improvement of Syllabus for Journalism & Mass Communication
14	10th Annual Conference of the Indian Society for Buddhist Studies

2011-12	
15	Training Course on "Our Higher Education"
16	Seminar on Dimension of Sustainable Rural Development
17	National Seminar on "History Through the lens of Literature and Cinema"
18	Workshop on Effective Teaching
19	Gujarati Sahityama Gramchetna
20	Translation Workshop
2012-13	
21	Workshop for advancement & revision fo Syllabus for D.C.A. and M.C.A. Programme
22	Aims of Education in Gujarat Vidyapith
2013-14	
23	National Seminar on "Grass root Workers of Gandhi an Era"
24	Workshop on "Software Design Pattern - GOF/J2EE"
25	Seminar on "Modern Trends - Physical Education & Sports"
26	National Seminar on "Representation of Indian Villages on Literature on Cinema"
27	Training Course on "Role of the Teachers in Nai Talim"
2014-15	
28	Training course on "Gandhian Through and Higher Education"
29	National Workshop on "Exploring Research trend in Research"
30	National Workshop on "Sahitya ane Film kala na Aswad ni Prakriya ane Prashno"
31	National Seminar on "Peace Development and Social Harmony"

Details of individual conferences/workshops/ seminars are given in respective departmental profiles.

Various Departments have organized National and International conferences and seminars in which many eminent persons were invited to share their experiences and views on the respective theme. Some of these eminent speakers are as follows-

Dr. Arudhanti Roy	Dr. Ashish Nandi	Prof. John Galtung
Prof. Ila Pathak	Prof. Vibhuti Patel	Dr. John Chelladurai
Mr Kundan Shah, Film Maker, Mumbai	Mr Jay Prakash Choksey Film Critic, Indore	Mr Devendra Raj Ankur, Dramatist, New Delhi
Prof Bharat Mehta, M.S. University of Baroda	Mr Bakul Tailor, Dramatist, Surat	Mr Buddhadeb Dasgupta, Film Maker, Kolkata
Mr Amrit Gangar, Film Curator, Mumbai	Prof Ashutosh Kumar, Delhi University, New Delhi	Prof Shirish Panchal, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda
Dr Dhananjay Rai, Central University of Gujarat	Prof. Premlata Chutel	Prof. Shailendra Kumar Sharma
Prof. Shravan Kumar Meena	Prof. Gita Nayak	Prof. Abdul Alim
Prof. Avdhesh Narayan Mishra	Prof. Kalicharan Snehi	Prof. Harishankar Mishra
Prof. Shyoraj Singh Baichen	Prof. Durga Prasad Gupta	Prof. B.K.Kalasava
Prof. Kishorilal Regar	Prof. Atma Prakash Shrivastava	Shri Medha Patkar
Dr. Manda Parkhi	Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar	Prof. Vidyut Joshi
Shri Prakesh Shah	Dr. Indra Hirvey	Prof. Gansham Shah

Prof. Amrapali Merchant	Prof. Samtenjee, V.C, Sarnath	Prof. S .P. Sharma-Vice President, ISBS
Prof. Bhagchandra Jain-Vice President, ISBS	Prof. Vaidyanath Labh- Secretary, ISBS	Prof. Lalit Gupta
Shri Aarif Mohmmad Khan	Shri Gunavantabhai Purohit, Freedom Fighter	Prof. Jagdishchandra Upadyay
Prof. Makrand Mehta, Noted Historian	Prof. Shirin Mehta	Prof. R.J.Shah
Prof. Brijkishor Sharma	Prof. Jasraj Singh	Prof. SK Verma
Prof. Deepak Mehta	Prof. AK Uppal	Prof. Kirit Parikh

3.2 Resource Mobilization for Research

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

Students do their projects and research projects for Dissertation which are funded by Central Government in the form of regular grant. Vidyapith spends some amount for a few research projects.

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

Although Vidyapith is mainly a university for humanities and social sciences, it encourages research in applied science and technology. The department of Microbiology in a short span of its existence has registered a patent, too. Many innovations are practiced through *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* which are facilitating centers under Gujarat Vidyapith.

3.2.3 Provide the following details of on-going research projects of faculty:

No	Year wise	Name of the Project	Name of the Funding Agency	Total Grant received
1	2014	GUJCOST	Gujarat Council of Science and Technology	7,00,000/-
2	2014	GSBTM	Gujarat State Bio Technology Mission	18,83,160/-
3	2015	DBT	Ministry of Science and Technology	28,33,500/-
4	2015	GSIDS	Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society	600,000/-

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

Since Vidyapith does not have major science, technology and medical areas in teaching and research; industry and corporate links do not exist. However, Government departments have approached Vidyapith. In 2012, the Planning Board of the Government of Gujarat commissioned the Economics department to undertake

research on *Gram Panchayat* Finance. The details are available. Similarly many projects for evaluation come from Government and voluntary agencies, too.

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

- The Physical Education Department of University is being recognized and financed as UGC-SAP-DRS-1 programme during 2007-2008 to 2011-2012. The review report has been positive and it is expected that the department will strengthen its position further.
- The History department was also UGC (SAP) earlier.
- In the report of the expert committee (8th March 2010) deputed by UGC to review the functioning of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad recommended that the Biogas Research and Extension Centre and Microbiology department of Sadra, is doing excellent work in appropriate technology. This can be elevated to an “Advanced Centre for Demonstration and Promotion of Appropriate Technology” to enhance the well-being and quality of life of rural population.

3.2.6 List details of

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

b. Inter-institutional collaborative projects and grants received

i) All India collaboration

ii) International

S. No	Title of Project	Name of Principal Investigator and Co-investigators	Name of Financing Institute	Amount of Finance received	Duration of Project
1	Educational Status among the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat: Achievements and Challenges	Dr. Naresh Chauhan	ICSSR	As Per ICCR	2012-14
2	Immiserating Growth After Globalisation in Indian Economy	Dr. Naresh Chauhan	UGC	1.3 lakhs	2012-13
3	Labour Market Discrimination At Entry Level of Gujarat	Dr. Manjula Dabhi	UGC	1.00 lakh	2011-12
4	Study of Income and Expenditure Analysis of Gram Panchayat	Nimisha Shukla	Third Gujarat State Finance Commission	1.20 Lakhs	2009-10

5	Economic Study of Milk Business of South Gujarat	Dr. Hasmukh Desai	UGC	1.50 lakhs	2009-10
6	Augmenting Livelihood Security of Salt Workers: Understanding Value Chain in Salt Pricing	Nimisha Shukla	Center for Economic and Social Study, Hyderabad	3 Lakhs	2008-09
7	Degradation of Tannary Waste	D Srinivas Murty	GSBTM	14.4. Lakhs	2010-2013
8	Purification Of Biogas	Dr Prateek Shilpkar	GAIC	1.2 Lakhs	2011-12
9	A Critical study of Feminism in Gujarat	Dr. Usha Ben Upadhyay	UGC	8.4 Lakhs	2009-2013
10	Status of Human Right among Tribal Women Workers in Baroda Dist. in Gujarat	Dr. Jaishree S. Mehta	UGC	1,25,000	2010-2012
11	CHILDLINE, child Helpline	Dr. Anandi Patel	Ministry of Women and Child Development-New Delhi and Child India Foundation	2, 40,000/-	2010-11
12	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM): Counselling Sub Component	Dr. Anandi Patel	Global fund, Geneva Base, Primary Recipient TISS- Mumbai and MSW Department Is Sub Recipient	38,57,564/-	2010-11
13	Social and communal harmony in the works of Bashir Badra, Nida Fazli and Munnwar Rana -A Study	Dr. Dhwanil Parekh	IASE, Sardursahar, Rajasthan	1,00,000	2013-2014
14	A Study on Women Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation Through Microcredit Self Help Groups in the State	Dr. Mayuri Farmer	UGC	5,26,200/-	2010-12

	of Gujarat-Emerging Issues and Challenges				
15	Hindu-Muslim Harmony in Gujarat: A Historical Study	Prof. Mehboob Desai	IASE, Sardursahar, Rajasthan	1,00,000	2013-2014
16	Search of Living and Sustainable Traditions of Tribal Community regarding Resource Management in TSP Area of Gujarat	Dr. Lokesh Jain	UGC	1,15,000	2013-14
17	Jains in Harmony with Other Communities	Dr. Jaydhree Shah	IASE, Sardursahar, Rajasthan	1,00,000	2013-2014
18	Minor Projects on Study of traditional techno-managerial knowledge and Skills of Tribal artisans and livelihood status towards sustainable development	Dr. Lokesh Jain	UGC	1,05,000	2008-10
19	The Relationship Between Goal Orientation & Academic Achievement of Primary Student Teachers	Dr. Mahesh Narayan Dixit	UGC	1,40,000/-	2013-14
20	Bibliography of Books Read by Mahatma Gandhi	Purnima Upadhyay (Co-Editor)	Gujarat Vidyapith	In House Project	2010-11

The project of digitization of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG) is a unique research project undertaken since 2008. Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Government of India had initiated a project in early 1950s with Prof. K. Swaminathan as the head of the Project and Chief Editor of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi. 100 volumes were published in succession and it took about 40 years. Once the print copies started running out of stock, a problem came up. It was not possible to do the printing as the entire printing technology had changed. The challenge was to produce a structure which would not only retain the content in its original form, but also maintain the same architecture. This challenge was accepted and Vidyapith started CWMG cell with its own funding of Rs 25 lakh. Funds worth

Rs 30 lakh were also mobilised from donors. The main supporter, the Publications Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Government of India had provided project grant of Rs 42 lakh. A Master Copy of the CWMG was to be prepared and submitted. The project also envisaged making a fully searchable electronic version of the CWMG of the original K. Swaminathan edition. The CWMG Cell has successfully produced the electronic Master Copy and the work of making it fully searchable is under progress. It took a huge team and technological innovation and content retention techniques to accomplish the authenticity.

3.3 Research Facilities

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

Vidyapith is well provided with physical infrastructure. Hence, the infrastructure for research also is fairly good. Infrastructure includes physical space, furnishing, equipment, instruments, and lab materials if science lab, computers and related accessories, internet connectivity, speed and data store and of course research assistance. UGC plan funds are utilised for the purpose of strengthening the infrastructure in the university departments.

- Adequate space has been created and added over plan periods.
- Spaces are well furnished and equipped.
- Microbiology department has developed a modern lab with latest instruments worth Rs. 3 Crores and adequate material supply is provided for the same.
- Each faculty and researcher has either own computer or has easy access (in case of students)
- Broad band connectivity is ensured and the researchers are connected with the world, exploring it however, is their initiative.
- A unique feature of Gujarat Vidyapith is its Library which has invaluable collection dating to very old times.
- A separate bioinformatics lab is available for computational work.

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

The Gujarat Vidyapith central library is facilitating as major resource centre by its own and also with INFLIBNET and other e-resources. The other two campuses also have excellent collection for researchers.

Vidyapith has created many Resource Centres. It is in the process of building an Information Resource Centre for Gandhian Study. Some work has been done in the Library and a major research work is being done since 2008 with support from the Publications Division of the Government of India as mentioned 3.2.6. The digitization of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG) in fully searchable form will make the Gandhiana an Information Resource Centre for all those who want to do

research on Gandhi. Vidyapith has partnered with the Sabarmati Gandhi Ashram, which has constructed the 'Gandhi Heritage Portal' (visit www.gandhiheritageportal.org). The Portal, fully searchable CWMG and the Vidyapith Library's Gandhiana will make the Gandhi Information Resource Centre. Department of Gandhian Thought and the Peace Research Centre will eventually become the unit which would coordinate information of research activities.

Gujarat Vidyapith has Institute of Advance Study in Education, (IASE) Adult Education Resource Centre, Tribal Research Vidyapith Training Institute, State Research Centre for Education, Biogas Research Centre etc.

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

Vidyapith was approved with USIC center to promote appropriate technology and run certificate and diploma courses. Vidyapith also has an Industrial Training Institute. Since 2004, these technology centers have been activated innovatively.

USIC in was established in 1995 at level 1. It has a well-developed infrastructure like Mechanical workshop, Electrical workshop, Electronics and Computer workshop and Glass Blowing workshop. USIC provide services to all university departments in repairs and maintenance of the Electrical, Electronics, Computer equipment, glassware and instruments. It has also developed a Glass blowing unit. It conducts various short term training programs in Electrical, Electronics, Computer and Glass blowing. Various short term courses are conducted for the employment of the youth particularly hardware networking, software development and repairs and maintenance.

The ITI unit is also linked with the USIC, it runs courses in Fabrication, Fitter cum Welder, House-Wiring and electrical repairing. It also runs certificate courses in Computer Operator cum Programming Assistant (COPA), Electronic System Maintenance, Computer Aided Dress Making and Dress Designing. USIC and ITI have collaborated with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and have successfully conducted training using satellite networking for the rural youth in turning them into artisans. The concept is known as Village Resource Center (VRC). World renowned Self Employed Women's' Association (SEWA), a working women's union has also partnered with Vidyapith's USIC-ITI in this venture.

The innovative part of the USIC-ITI combine has been developing non-conventional energy projects. They have developed an energy park that demonstrates how non-conventional power energy through human energy, solar and wind can produce usable energy substituting the conventional electricity.

USIC also has a unique distinction of bidding for an AMC for the computing set up in medical facilities in Gujarat.

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

Vidyapith provides residential facility to all research scholars. Visiting scholars and researchers are also provided residential facility. Access to computer and e-resources are available to access on demand. Internet facility and Wi-Fi connectivity are available in the campus.

There are international students studying for one semester or less also avail residential facility. Gujarat Vidyapith Guest House facility is provided for visiting experts, person of eminence.

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

The Proposal for Gandhian Study is sent to UGC.
Microbiology Department has sent proposal for FIST (DST)

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

- ❖ There are several specialized centers associated with Gujarat Vidyapith.
 - Kochrab Ashram, the first Ashram established by Mahatma Gandhi in India
 - Biogas Research Centre at Sadra,
 - Peace Research Centre at Ahmedabad,
 - *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* at three locations,
 - Super Critical CO₂ extraction facilities,
 - Copyright Centre at Gujarat Vidyapith Library,
 - Unique Central Library,
 - Historical Museum of Gujarat Vidyapith,

3.4 Research Publications and Awards

Teachers in Vidyapith publish mostly in Vernacular Language and national languages. In last four years; 502 papers and 55 chapters in books and 149 books were published. Also several monographs, articles of interest and e-contents in large number are developed, created and kept in public domain.

3.4.1 Does the university publish any research journal(s)? If yes, indicate the composition of the editorial board, editorial policies and state whether it/they is/are listed in any international database.

University has a very old research journal 'Vidyapith'. It is considered a very reputed Journal in vernacular language. Presently it is edited by a team of young teachers of Vidyapith. It is of significance to note that it is perhaps one of the only peer reviewed journal published in Gujarati.

3.4.2 Give details of publications by the faculty:

*** Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals**

(National / international): 502

*** Monographs: 7**

*** Chapters in Books: 55**

*** Books edited: 31**

*** Books with ISBN with details of publishers: 149**

The Vidyapith has taken initiative in publishing 105 books. Of these 71 books in Gujarati, 22 in Hindi, 12 in English and 33 were reprints.

(Note: The details and numbers are based on data collected from all faculty and it may very marginally.)

Year	Published Research Articles	Chapters in Books	Monographs	Books with and without ISBN
2007	89	3		17
2008	72	3		28
2009	83	10	2	22
2010	83	3		20
2011	83	10	1	36
2012	165	18	1	44
2013	158	16	2	21
2014	165	8	1	28

Note: Until insistence of UGC on publishing articles and journals with ISSN numbers and books with ISBN numbers, majority of publications were not insistent for the number. In fact, many journals applied for ISSN numbers with the UGC notification. Notable point is that qualitative academic writings have appeared in various books and periodicals.

3.4.3 Give details of

***Faculty serving on the editorial boards of national and international journals**

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

More than 10 faculty members are serving on editorial boards as editor, co-editor or board member or associates editor.

Several Faculty are on steering committee of national/ International level Gandhian studies, Sociology and linguistics.

More details are available on website.

3.4.4 Provide details of research awards received by the faculty and students national and international recognition received by the faculty from reputed professional bodies and agencies

Faculty and departments of Vidyapith have received recognition and honour. A list is as follows.

List of Awards (2008-2015)

No	Name of Award	Year
1.	The Sarvodaya International Conference, Vishvniketan	6 TH December,2008
2.	Golden Jubilee 1958-2008,केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड Preented to Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar	2008
3.	Centenary of Scouting In India Special National Jamboree, Amdavad, Gujarat	01-07-2009
4.	ळोकनायक सन्मान(जयप्रकाशस्मृतिमंच,वडोदरा) में डॉ.सुदर्शन आयंगर को सन्मान पत्र	2008-2009
5.	विनोबानागरीपुरस्कार	
6.	Tagore Literacy Award. Presented to Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	2010
7.	Gujarati Samaj of Tampa Bay Proudly Presents Mutthi Unchero Gujarati' Award to Shri Narayan Desai	2012
8.	श्री.कानजीभाइ गुजरात प्रतिभा ऐवोड(विश्व गुजराती समाज) की और से डॉ.राजेन्द्र खीमाणीको ऐवोड प्रदान	08-08-2015

List of Trophy (2008-2015)

No	Name of Trophy	Year
1.	Member To Presented To Vice Chancellor By U.S. Congress Delegates Visited Gujarat Vidyapith	February,20,2009
2.	National Council o f Rural Institutes, Hyderabad,की और से स्मृति चिह्न	2009
3.	Gujarat –North Gujarat Universities, AIFUC To – 2009 की और से समृति चिह्न	2009
4.	Mahendra Bhagat Paritoshik, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad (for creative writing)	2009
5.	Kalagurjari Prize (for creative writing)	2009

6.	With Gratitude and Appreciation to Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar (Vice Chancellor-Gujarat Vidyapith) on the Occasion of Jyoti Sangh's Completion Of 75 Years	April 2010
7.	Indian Society Of Gandhian Studies की और से डॉ.सुदर्शन आंयगर को स्मृति चिह्न	29 TH Oct 2010
8.	दाहोद अनाज महाजन सार्वजनिक ऐज्युकेशन सोसायटी की और से डॉ.सुदर्शन आंयगर को स्मृति चिह्न	2010
9.	Indian Red Cross Society Gujarat State Branchकी और से गूजरात विद्यापीठ को स्मृति चिह्न	
8.	Jnan Vikas Mandal Collage, Airoli की और से डॉ.सुदर्शन आंयगर को स्मृति चिह्न	2011
9.	Gujarat Council Science City की और से गूजरात विद्यापीठ को स्मृति चिह्न	
10.	Sardar Vallabhbai National Institution of Technology, Suratकी और से गूजरात विद्यापीठ को स्मृति चिह्न	
11.	From Public Relation Society Of India Ahmedabad Chapter	28 TH January 2011
12.	<i>Yuva Puraskar</i> from <i>Sahitya</i> Academy (For Creative Writing)	2011
13.	Indian Institute Of Advanced Study, Shimlaकी और से डॉ.सुदर्शन आंयगर को स्मृति चिह्न	
14.	१०२,गांधी कथा स्मृति चिह्न,राष्ट्रीयशाळा,राजकोट की और से गूजरात विद्यापीठ को स्मृति चिह्न	20 TO24JUNE 2012
15.	<i>Saraswat</i> Award for contribution in Education	2013 and 2014
16.	Archaeological Survey Of India, Vadodara की और से स्मृति चिह्न	
17.	<i>Shikshan Shiromani</i> Award (For Contribution In Education) to Vidyapith by Doordarshan, Gujarat.	2014
18.	Nipal Srijanatmak Kal Aguthi Institute Of Textilevidyapith Sericulture Trophy Presented To Dr. Anamik Shah	24 TH Sept.2015
19.	Nipal Srijanatmak Kalaguthi Institute Of Textilevidyapith Sericulture Trophy Presented To Dr. Rajendra Khimani	24 TH Sept.2015

More details are available on website in individual Vidyapith departmental profile.

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

Vidyapith has 51 recognized guides for M.Phil. and 46 for Ph.D.. During last four years, average number of successful M.Phil. theses guided were 5 and the average number of successful Ph.D. 2.5. In all Master's programmes, dissertation work is compulsory and hence almost every teaching faculty obtains experience in guiding research. Vidyapith has begun depositing the English/Hindi abstracts and full Gujarati theses in INFLIBNET's *Shodhganga*.

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

Plagiarism and malpractices are hardly found among Vidyapith faculty. Vidyapith has an understanding that if any complaint is received with regard to plagiarism or malpractice, it will be thoroughly investigated by an external experts and once the verdict is submitted, and if faculty is found guilty, would be penalised depending upon the severity involved. Until now only one case has been reported.

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

As already mentioned in earlier part of the report, the inter-disciplinary research promoted and conducted in Peace Research Centre, department of Gandhian Studies, and Economics department and others, too. However, departmental collaborations are yet to emerge significantly. In 2014, department of Sociology in Mahadev Desai Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, coordinated an interdepartmental research project on Harmony.

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

Gujarat Vidyapith has instituted few Awards for Social work and contribution to Gandhian Value. We have also established such award for young researchers.

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

Vidyapith motivates its teachers towards extension and interface with rural communities. Vidyapith recognizes outstanding graduates who have contributed in the field rural reconstruction. Mahadev Desai Gram Seva *Puraskar* is awarded to an outstanding graduate every year. In the year 2013 it was awarded to a young graduate who had organized the fishermen community and the poor in the coastal area of Kuchchh against a corporate giant bulldozing its way to destroying the livelihood of hundreds of families.

3.5 Consultancy

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

Vidyapith did not feel the need for a policy for structured consultancy. Hence industry linkage is weak by design. As stated earlier the focus is rural reconstruction with decentralized natural resources based economic activities. We do not consider this as our old baggage or a fad, but we strongly feel that forced and distressed urbanization needs to be halted and best way of doing it is providing dignified and viable economic activities based on natural resources such as land, water, forest and minerals. In recent times, to keep pace with the current scenario of higher education Gujarat Vidyapith has felt to enact an IPR policy conducive to its vision and mission.

3.5.2 Does the university have a University-Industry Cell? If yes, what is its scope and range of activities?

UIC has been created recently under UGC suggestions.

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

Gujarat Vidyapith and its faculty are known for their expertise in several fields and therefore Government of Gujarat and Government of India seek their guidance in many projects. With Microbiology and Biogas Research Centre, Computer Department, USIC and several other professional and semi-professional courses interaction do exist with other organizations and industries.

Expertise of Gujarat Vidyapith is known –Many of faculty are on several committees and undertake projects on economics, audiovisual, Microbiology, literature preparation for adult Education.

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

Faculty of Vidyapith is not engaged in paid professional consultancy. However, the faculty members and departments do provide consultancy and management services to many government and civil society programmes for poor and disadvantaged sections of population including women and children. For instance, Department of Social Work at Mahadev Desai Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, provides management services to a very well-known national programme **Child line**. The department also provided training services to a project on Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM). TISS, Mumbai is the nodal agency. Known as *Saksham*, training was imparted to persons in on ICTC induction, CS induction, Staff nurse induction, CCC induction, and child rights. It was done with the help of 32 Counseling Supervisors working with GFATM. Department of Rural Management, Randheja campus offered services to the Government of Gujarat to study *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* and *Vatan*

Seva Projects. Department of Lifelong Learning provides services to Jail Authorities of Gujarat in the fields of skill development, income generating activities, rehabilitations, human rights and by conducting various certificate courses in partnership with USIC and other organisations such as Jyoti Sangh.

Students of Biogas Research and Extension Centre of Vidyapith conducted a survey about functioning of prepared biogas plants in Gujarat with the financial help of Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation. The department provided consultancy services to highway restaurants in setting up Biogas plants with kitchen waste.

Faculty of Physical Education Department provides consultancy services to various Government and Private Organizations and schools in the field of Physical fitness assessment and trainings and for sports. *Shikshan* Mahavidyalaya (IASE) provides consultancy service to post basic schools, Primary Teacher Training institute, Secondary Teacher Training institute, other educational institutes, in almost all the areas of education, ICT, Research and health.

Very interestingly the microbiology faculty and students together have given free consultancy to more than 250 highway hotels to established Biogas Plants by their own without any government support. The value of this consultancy may go in several lacs in financial terms. But Gujarat Vidyapith believes and works for social cause.

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

As stated in the previous sub section, Vidyapith departments and faculty members provide services and do not charge for their time. However, the actual expenses are recovered as project funds. In last four years, Vidyapith has received nearly Rs 200 lakhs for various consulting and training services offered.

1) For CWMG work	1.00 Crore
2) For Child line	3.00 Crore
3) For Rural Serve etc.	0.80. Crore
4) <u>Others/Miscellaneous.</u>	<u>0.50 Crore</u>
Total	5.30 Crore

3.6 Extension Activities and Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR)

Vidyapith was founded to discharge a key social responsibility of rural reconstruction. During present times too, it continues to do so very consciously. Vidyapith is also structured in a way to undertake the responsibility well. Vidyapith *Mandal* consists of members who are outstanding in handling social responsibility. The present Chancellor Ms. Ela Bhatt is the founder of world renowned institute- SEWA. Almost all members are chief functionaries of the civil society institutions engaged in rural reconstruction and serving the disadvantaged sections of people in rural and urban areas.

Vidyapith has been given three *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) by the ICAR and they are fully supported. The KVK is engaged in agriculture extension activities with farmers. The teachers and students of Vidyapith have active involvement with rural communities. The rural campuses are the activity centers. Vidyapith runs Buniyadi schools in Kheda, Anand, and Valsad districts for tribal and socioeconomically backward communities. The presence in some centers dates back to pre-independence period. The school centers are known as *Gram Seva Kendra*. Vidyapith also has distinction of being the only non-governmental organisation that has been recognized for research and training for the tribal communities in Gujarat. *Adivasi samshodhanane Taleem Kendra* is run by the Vidyapith. In all other states the centers are under the governments. The Tribal Museum gives in-depth view of tribes in Gujarat and their lifestyle is demonstrated with life size models. Artifacts, jewelry, armaments, and other collector item help understand the tribal culture in Gujarat. A few hundred people visit the Museum every year.

Vidyapith also runs a Community Science Centre with an objective is to give children of municipal schools in Ahmedabad an exposure in do able science and its experiments. Children from schools in slum areas in the neighborhood of Vidyapith visit the Science Centre and learn with pleasure.

Energy Park provides simple low cost techniques to utilize natural energy for various routine works, Biogas Centre provides technical know-how of biogas technology to farmers, students and technocrats, Physical Education Department provides officiating service in various tournaments organized by State Government, *Shikshan Mahavidyalaya* (IASE) help State Education Department in formulating various teaching modules.

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

Vidyapith is one of the best organization known nationwide for this activity. The entire campus is 24x7 ISR and the Faculty members are well-sensitised on ISR. The outreach programmes of Vidyapith include:

- Street children
- Working and learning in neighborhood slums and distant low income areas in Ahmedabad city
- Sensitizing rural population in villages in and around *Gram Seva Kendra* about habits, addictions and necessity to construct toilets
- Annual *Padyatra* interacting with rural communities around a particular theme, to learn the about the conditions and to share awareness material
- Adult literacy
- Literacy campaign and training of prisoners in Jails

- Working in natural calamity affected areas all over the country (also went to Nepal in 2015 earthquake)

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

As mentioned in previous sub sections Vidyapith is networked with the villages in the *Gram Seva Kendra*. Many departments have *Kendra Nivas* for students where they work with institutions who work with rural people.

The Gujarat Vidyapith Approach is to serve the local community and have established strong linkages with villagers for social concern. Even in urban area Gujarat Vidyapith runs a School for underprivileged.

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

Gujarat Vidyapith has several programmes of its own round the year with specific objectives.

National Integration is deeply ingrained in the minds of students of Gujarat Vidyapith. The University was founded to do social service. NSS was an afterthought for the country. We do not have NCC and YRC. However, every year blood donation camps are organised in the campus and students readily donate blood.

Every student has to attend the NSS camp during their tenure. Orientation of Vidyapith is exemplary. The NSS regional coordinator from the Government of India is in close association. The NSS programme officers' training and orientation had been discontinued in Gujarat and no university was inclined to take it up. Gujarat Vidyapith has not only accepted to be the University for training the NSS programme officers, it also became an orientation centre for introducing Gandhian concept of social service to the programme officers. The schedule and the daily routine of the training camp included prayers, cleaning and labour etc. Vidyapith has stood out distinctly in organizing NSS programme officers' training and orientation.

Orientation of Vidyapith in NSS has resulted in overwhelming response from the students and teachers' community to work in the natural disaster hit areas.

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

The *Kendra Nivas* work involves most of the times survey and direct action programme with the underprivileged and vulnerable sections of the society and students of Vidyapith contribute to ensure social justice and empowerment.

Social Study, Social Work, Tribal Research Centre, KVKs and other Centers at Gujarat Vidyapith take several survey work and in many cases, state Government policy is also framed on recommendations, e.g. Tribal, Organic farming etc.

Highway hotels were motivated for biogas plant installation to save energy and promote cleanliness.

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

The Gujarat Vidyapith training gives the quality to student to be fearless, understands democratic norms, right to information, concern for poor and marginalised, landless etc. When they join Government, Voluntary Agency or any sector this value education becomes their inbuilt characteristic and they become people centric though coming out from Higher Education Segment.

Some departments of Vidyapith have directly participated in understanding citizen's movement in Gujarat. Teachers have taken students to the sites where people's movements have been on. Some students stay back and participate. Gujarat has a burning issue with respect to land acquisition and students have been exposed to the movements around the issue.

In 2007, Vidyapith had taken lead to mobilize civil society organizations around the issue of relaxation of prohibition in SEZ and SIR. A procession of thousands of women, men and Vidyapith students was taken out from Sabarmati Gandhi Ashram to Vidyapith and turned into a public meeting. At that time there was significant impact.

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

Extension and rural stay are part of learning in Vidyapith. Extension activities give the students an exposure in various facets of public life. The learning is rich. Lessons in Truth and Non-Violence are learnt by participating in people's movements. The values follow. Students studying rural management, social work, sociology, and economics all get exposed to real life content in their respective subjects.

3.6.7 How does the university ensure the involvement of the community in its outreach activities and contribute to community development? Give details of the

initiatives of the university which have encouraged community participation in its activities.

In most of our extension programmes, community participation is high. The example given in previous section is a case in point. Thousands of women belonging to poor communities from rural areas had joined the protest March against the relaxation of Prohibition policy in Gujarat. Similarly, Gujarat Vidyapith is nerve centre for holding community meetings and convention on their burning problems. Several public awareness programmes of National importance is taken up by Gujarat Vidyapith to play its role as envisaged by its Founder – Mahatma Gandhi.

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

Recognition of Gujarat Vidyapith as a place and space to practice democracy with core values of liberty, fraternity and justice has been the reward. However, to recount for record purposes, Vidyapith has received several recognitions in the recent past as an institute or its leadership individually or by faculty, e.g. Peace Ambassador, Adult education Vidyapith many others.

3.7 Collaboration

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

Yes, significantly. Vidyapith has once again become the place where Gandhian Thought and practice can be learnt and followed while learning. Fresh networking has happened between Gandhian institutions such as Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Nidhi, National Gandhi Museum, the Publications Division, Government of India, and number of civil society organisations. Teachers and students are facilitated immensely in learning and doing research. We have access to practitioner as resource persons and they are also available to guide the students informally.

The second set of collaborations has been with the institutions in other countries. These collaborations have benefited academically. Vidyapith was not looking for financial benefits and hence we have not much to report on that.

Several new collaborations have been made with European Union, SAARC. The details are being worked out.

3.7.2 Mention specific examples of how these linkages promote (Curriculum development, Internship, On-the-job training, Faculty exchange and development, Research, Publication, Consultancy, Extension, Student placement, any other (please specify))

Linkages with other institutions in the country and outside has improved and increased the scope for student–teacher exchange programmes. Vidyapith had teachers and students from Mexico, Germany, USA, Africa, a few Latin American countries. Vidyapith’s students and teachers have visited universities and institutions abroad although in miniscule number (English being major ‘felt constraint’).

Closer home, institutional linkages have led to better scope for extension work, student placements, *Kendra Nivas*, and consulting services. More research topics have opened up for teachers and students.

The student of Social Work, Journalism, Physical Education, Education, Microbiology and many other have done outstanding work as far as social concern is addressed. Many students opt for internship in government, Non-government, ICT Industry and also in rural based education and social centres.

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

Vidyapith has had an old history of signing MoUs with national and international institutions. In recent Past, Vidyapith has signed MoUs with five universities, and a couple of other institutions. Presently, it has helped in getting students and teachers in exchange programmes. In future, the research may also gain. The updated list of MOU is available.

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

Yes, in a different way, the facilities are created (i) Biogas centre, (ii) SCCO₂ extraction unit at KVK, (iii) bio-remedial laboratories for treatments of Dyes etc. Farmers support activity as agro industry is believed to be major industry for Indian Economy.

KVKs are working round the year under GV umbrella.

Several new initiatives are taking shape since 2014, creating new courses and interdisciplinary approach will yield results in coming years
