

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Academic Year

The University academic year is divided into 3 Terms.

First : 16th July to 30th September

Second : 16th October to 23rd December

Third : 8th January to 24th March

Examinations

The University examinations are held mostly in the months of April and May, at the end of the Third Term.

Vacations

Autumn : 1st October to 15th October

Winter : 24th December to 7th January

Summer : 1st May to 15th July

An
introduction to
one of the
premier
universities of
India

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UNIVERSITY SEAL

In the University Seal the elephant represents sagacity and wisdom, the lotus flowers – art and beauty, and the open book – knowledge and learning. The river is the Jamuna flowing through the city of Delhi. The motto in Sanskrit may be translated as “Firm devotion to Truth”. In January 1962, the Academic Council resolved that the University Seal would consist of a white ring with the name of the University and the University motto in black, the elephant and the lotus flowers would be in gold, the river in Cambridge blue and the book in white.

PREFACE

The University of Delhi was established in 1922. Some of its colleges are even older. Over this period, which spans more than a century, it has made an enormous contribution to higher education. From the beginning, a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and research has made it a role-model and path-setter for Universities in India. Its rich academic tradition has always attracted the most talented students who have made many important contributions to society later in life.

The University of Delhi is the largest University in India and perhaps among the largest in the world. It has more than 300,000 students and about 8,000 teachers. There are 78 Colleges largely for undergraduate students and 84 Departments mostly for postgraduate students. The University Departments are in the two campuses: North and South. But the colleges, including those that are engaged in professional courses, are spread across the megacity. The courses available range from classical disciplines in Sciences and Arts through professional courses in Engineering, Medicine and Law to new disciplines such as Life Sciences and Information Technology. The faculty consists of distinguished academics of national and international repute.

It needs to be said that just as Delhi is the capital for India, the University of Delhi is an educational institution for the nation. Students have always come here from different parts of the country. On completion of their studies, they have left it richer for the knowledge. Indeed, they are at the forefront in most fields of endeavour. The University of Delhi is conscious about its responsibility to the nation at large, as the students of today will shape our future tomorrow. Academic excellence is our fundamental objective. Yet, we also endeavour to make our students good citizens of civil society.

We have a vision for the University of Delhi as an institution that is dedicated to excellence in teaching and research and to promoting in its students genuine scholarship and responsible citizenship. Our object is to make our campuses more interesting, more open and more friendly, where students feel comfortable and nurtured in their learning experience. We want to reconcile the apparently conflicting demands of educating large numbers and maintaining high standards.

Universities are unique. For their blend of an academic peer community and energetic young minds, makes them powerhouses of ideas and catalysts of change. We wish to reassert that, as teachers and students of the University, together we determine the future, and even if something is wrong today or even if

everything is not right tomorrow, we must collectively strive to ensure that the future is better than the present.

In moving towards this vision, academic reforms are at the centre of our endeavour. We have sought to strengthen the teaching-learning process, in particular through the introduction of internal assessment. This has been reinforced by a restructuring of curricula. Undergraduate programmes, which had not been changed for decades, have been restructured. Several new courses have been introduced. In a world characterized by rapidly expanding frontiers of knowledge, such change is imperative. This academic renaissance must be supported by the requisite infrastructure, which we have sought to provide through special efforts at resource mobilization.

The University of Delhi means different things to different people. For it is only natural that every person sees it through the prism of his or her eyes. Therefore, it is important to present a complete picture of the University, in its different dimensions, for all.

This book about the University of Delhi addresses this need. It seeks to provide some essential information, which is often difficult to find in one place: on the history of the University, the structure of its governance, its Faculties, Departments and Colleges, the undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, the admissions processes, the facilities for students, the available infrastructure, honours and recognitions received by faculty members, and a brief description of its distinguished alumni. This compendium of facts is also meant to serve as a source of authentic information. It should be valuable for a wide range of readers: interested visitors, prospective students, new faculty members, incoming students and even members of the university community. We also hope to reach those in the world outside who want to learn something about the University of Delhi.

This endeavour began life on a modest note as an idea worth pursuit. From conception through design to implementation, it has been a long journey. In the early stages, a committee made up of Professor Sampat Tandon, Professor Vijaya Varma and Professor Shyam Menon thought about its structure and contents. Several other colleagues, too numerous to mention, helped at different stages. Most of the burden of work, however, was borne by Professor Vijaya S. Varma, Dean Planning. On behalf of the University of Delhi, I would like to thank him for his tireless effort, complete dedication and admirable enthusiasm. This book would not have been possible without him.

Deepak Nayyar
Vice Chancellor

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Delhi was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. The three colleges: St. Stephen's founded in 1881, Hindu in 1899 and Ramjas in 1917 were affiliated to the University, which therefore had a modest beginning with just three Colleges, two Faculties (Arts and Science) and about 750 students. The Indraprastha College for Women was established in 1927. An important step was taken in 1933 when the old Vice Regal Lodge with its extensive gardens was made the Campus of the University. Till today this site remains the nucleus of the University – its Main Campus. The old residence of the Viceroy has recently been declared a heritage site and restored to its former glory. In 1943 the University was given a federal structure with the colleges as its constituent units. Nowadays, most undergraduate teaching is done in its colleges, while the University organises postgraduate teaching and research in its departments.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the longest serving of its Vice Chancellors, envisioned the University as a cluster of colleges with the departments as its core. It is in this context that Miranda House was established as a residential college for women and the first woman's college to offer science courses. As a part of this vision, in addition to the three existing colleges, Shri Ram College of Commerce, Hans Raj College, Kirori Mal College, Daulat Ram College, Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College and at a short distance, Indraprastha College for Women were established. All these now form part of what is known as the North Campus.

As areas of South Delhi started developing, many new colleges were set up to meet the growing needs of the metropolis. These were established as affiliating colleges of the University by various Societies, Trusts and also by the Delhi Government. In 1983, the Sherubtse College in Bhutan was affiliated to the University by a special Act of Parliament.

There has been a considerable increase in student enrolment in recent years. The number of students in the 78 colleges, 4 recognised institutions, 84 postgraduate departments and 11 recognised hospitals (including students in the non-formal streams) was approximately 320,000 in 2003 as compared to 26,000 in 1962 - when the Correspondence courses were first started.

In an effort to cope with this enormous expansion, while continuing to maintain its high academic standards, the University in the early 1970s initiated a new organisational pattern based on the multi-campus concept. The South Campus made a beginning in 1973 by starting postgraduate programmes in some departments of the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in a rented building. It was allotted land near Dhaula Kuan and offices and teaching activities shifted to this campus in 1983. The South Campus has now become the focus of interdisciplinary studies particularly in the Life Sciences. The recently established Campus of Open Learning is a virtual campus catering to students enrolled in the distance mode and steps are likely to be initiated soon to set up campuses in East and West Delhi.



The Main (North) Campus with its forty postgraduate departments concentrates on basic disciplines such as Arts, Sciences, Social Sciences, Mathematical Sciences and others like Law, Music, Education, Languages, Management, and Distance Education. It is situated in the northern part of the city in a picturesque site adjoining the Ridge.

Some of the administrative offices of the University are housed in the old Vice Regal Lodge.

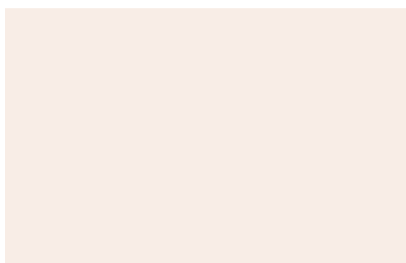
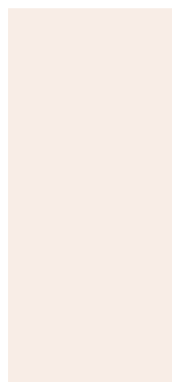
The South Campus is organized into nine departments that offer teaching and research programmes with an inter-disciplinary and applied orientation in areas such as Biochemistry, Biophysics, Biotechnology, Electronic Sciences, Financial and Public Systems Management, Genetics, Information Technology and Plant Molecular Biology.

The East Campus is being developed with the University College of Medical Sciences as its nucleus, while the West Campus will focus on Engineering and Technology.

The University of Delhi has a unique relationship with its colleges. They enjoy a fair degree of autonomy in their day-to-day functioning and management. However, there is a uniformity that binds the colleges together in matters of academic and administrative policy under the supervision of the statutory bodies of the University such as the Academic and the Executive Councils. This is especially true of curricula and examinations, which are implemented and

conducted by the University. The colleges of the University are unique in so far as they are a vital part of the larger entity, which provides for healthy exchange and interaction amongst their teachers and students.

Like the seasons, the University also has a rhythm and a pace. The summer months of June and July see the hum of admission activity as thousands of students throng the corridors of its colleges seeking admission. Soon this changes to the steady pace of academic work. The onset of winter sees the colleges humming with debates, drama festivals, rock shows and a general air of festivity. As winter reaches its height and the season starts to change, a sombre mood descends as students get down to the serious task of studying for the examinations, which arrive with unfailing regularity in April and continue till June.



GLIMPSES OF HISTORY



The history of the University has, in one way or another, been linked with the history of the city of Delhi over the last century and a quarter. The announcement by George V during the Delhi Darbar of 1911 that Delhi was once again to be the capital of India contained within it the seeds for the formation of the University.

Although the University was established only in 1922, some of its colleges are much older. The oldest college is Zakir Hussain College. It was originally a *madrasa* founded during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb which had been closed down in the aftermath of the *Ghadar* of 1857. It reopened as the Anglo-Arabic School in 1872, closed down again as a result of the Partition riots, restarted as the Delhi College and finally got its present name in 1975. Because of its chequered history, it played no role in the setting up of the University. The colleges which did play a founding role were: St. Stephen's College established in 1881 having started life as a school founded almost 30 years earlier by the Cambridge Mission, Hindu College which was founded by some leading citizens of Delhi in 1899, and Ramjas College which was established in 1917 on a site in Anand Parbat. Two other colleges which predated the University but which were affiliated to it only after its foundation were the Tibbia College for Unani Medicine established in 1881 and the Lady Hardinge Medical College which had been established in 1916 to commemorate the visit of Queen Mary.

In 1922, the government of the day in consultation with the representatives of St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas decided to establish a unitary, teaching and residential University by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. The Faculties of Arts and Science and, later, the Faculty of Law, were established. The Indraprastha College for Women was set up in 1927 and six years later the then Viceregal Lodge and its Estate was handed over to the University to establish its Campus. To this day it houses the office of the Vice Chancellor, is the hub of the University and is known as the North Campus.

During the long tenure from 1938 to 1950 of Sir Maurice Gwyer as Vice Chancellor, the University slowly acquired its present shape. Existing colleges moved to the campus, teacher's residences came up in what came to be called Maurice Nagar and, Miranda House - a college for women, named after Sir

Maurice's daughter, was established. The Delhi University Act was amended to provide three-year Honours courses, postgraduate departments were set up, and the University Library came into being, temporarily located in the Ballroom of the Viceregal Lodge. The Faculty of Social Sciences was established, as were the Delhi School of Economics, the Vallabhabhai Patel Chest Institute and the Delhi School of Social Work. There was a rapid rise in the population of the city as a result of the partition of the country and new colleges came up around the refugee colonies of Delhi. The University also began acquiring its all-India character as Delhi grew to fill its role as the capital of India.

The foundations of the full-grown University were laid during the 1950's. Many colleges shifted to the Campus, many new colleges (including evening colleges) were started, halls of residence were established and the University attracted some of the best minds in the country to its faculty and its student body. Management education was started at the Delhi School of Economics, the Department of African Studies was established at the personal initiative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a Health Centre was set up by the World University Service, the Institute of Economic Growth was founded by Professor VKRV Rao, and the Central Library building was inaugurated by Dr S Radhakrishnan.

Between 1960 and 1970 the student population grew from 17,000 to 82,000 – the growth occurring mainly at the undergraduate level. New colleges continued to be established and a number of colleges for women came up – Gargi, Janaki Devi, Kamala Nehru, Lakshmi Bai, and Maitreyi, postgraduate evening classes were started, and a Faculty of Music and Fine Arts was established. The School of Correspondence Courses started with BA (Pass), and a full-time MBA programme was initiated in the Department of Business Management.

The 1970s saw the transfer of teaching of science honours courses from University departments to selected colleges, the establishment of the University College of Medical Sciences and of the Faculty of Management. The College of Vocational Studies was started and the College of Art was affiliated to the University. Delhi College, the oldest college in Delhi was renamed the Zakir Hussain College, the Central Institute of Education was merged with the University and the Delhi School of Social Work became a University department.

These were golden times as some of the leading scientists, social scientists and economists of the country were either students or teachers of the



University during this period.

The 1980s saw the affiliation of the Sherbutse College in Bhutan with the University, and the growth of the South Campus with its emphasis on interdisciplinary studies and on Life Sciences. The Women's Studies and Development Centre was established, as was the Centre for Professional Development in Higher Education. A College of Applied Sciences for Women was started and the University continued to finely balance the often-conflicting demands of providing quality education to an increasing number of students.

During the 1990s ten new colleges were established with full funding provided by the Delhi Administration. These included professional colleges and colleges for women. New student hostels were built, and three separate Institutes for Nursing, Physiotherapy and for Rehabilitation Studies were accorded recognition by the University. A number of new courses were started including BSc (Honours) in Computer Science and a Bachelor in Computer Applications. New departments were established and a number of existing departments were recognised either as Centres of Advanced Study or received special assistance from the UGC.



The period since 2000 has been one of academic renaissance, consolidation and the addition of new infrastructure facilities in the University. The first major restructuring, and not mere revision of syllabi, of all undergraduate programmes since their inception many decades ago, has been accomplished. A system of internal assessment for all undergraduate and postgraduate programmes has been put in place. Provisions have been made

for the institution of short-term courses in colleges. A vigorous programme of appointing new faculty against available posts, some lying vacant over long periods, has been pursued. The process of establishing a well-equipped Biotechnology Park has been initiated at the South Campus. A Campus of Open Learning has been established for distance education. Steps have been initiated for setting up a new School of Design within the University framework. A series of Millennium Public Lectures by internationally renowned academics has been started, a number of leading filmmakers, artists, critics have been invited as Visiting Fellows of the University. Administrative training programs for college Principals have been organised with the help of IIM, Ahmedabad. The Yamuna and Aravalli Biodiversity Parks have been set up with the help of the DDA.

A campus-wide computer network linking all University departments, offices, campus colleges and hostels on both the north and south campuses has been set up and is currently being extended to off-campus colleges through wireless. This network in conjunction with the UGC Infonet program has meant better access to many leading international research journals for students and faculty in different fields. The computerisation of processes in the Examination Branch and the Campus of Open Learning has begun, as has the e-enabling of the admission of students in the reserved categories, of students with disabilities and of a centralised admissions process for all students.

Many new facilities have been created, like a state-of-the art Conference Centre, an International Guest House, a University Centre for students and a Utilities Complex. Separate new buildings to house Mathematical Sciences, Social Sciences and multidisciplinary University Centres, have been built. Extensive renovations have been carried out of the Viceregal Lodge, the Arts Faculty building, the Gwyer Hall, the Central Institute of Education, the old Physics and Chemistry blocks, St Stephen's College and Indraprastha College. In the process the old Ballroom of the Viceregal Lodge has been converted into a magnificent Convention Hall.

A Teacher Transit Hostel has been started, a number of new Hostels, particularly for women, have been constructed, extensions have been built to the Geology building and the Administrative block, the University Guest House has been renovated and the Shankar Lal Hall has undergone extensive restructuring. Landscaped plazas and pedestrian precincts have been created and the University parks and gardens have been given a face-lift. These facilities will continue to serve the needs of the University community for years to come. All this has become possible through generous financial support by the Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation for the renovation of the Viceregal Lodge, the Government of Delhi for the restoration of the other old and heritage buildings of the University and its colleges, and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and the University Grants Commission for the campus-wide computer network.

The University of Delhi continues its quest into the new millennium – to encourage excellence in scholarship and research and inculcate in its students responsible citizenship so that they grow to embody the ideals of a caring, tolerant and plural society.





Growth of Student Enrolment

Student Enrolment	Year	Undergraduate	Postgraduate
	1922	750	-
	1930	1,050	189
	1940	2,942	209
	1950	4,767	1,596
	1960	13,257	3,810
	1970	74,732	7,098
	1980	81,766	12,408
	1990	1,60,433	17,740
	2000	2,57,812	23,655
	2003	2,98,026	21,823

Growth in the number of degrees awarded

	1980	1990	2000	2003
PhD/DM/MCh	190	226	145	354
MPhil	348	411	171	280
PG	2,885	2,941	4,032	4,563
UG	26,566	26,997	43,914	59,950
PG Professional	1,226	1,387	1,301	1,539
UG Professional	1,318	1,505	1,732	2,220
Total	32,533	33,467	51,295	68,906

degrees awarded

Glimpses of History



Vice Chancellors

1922-1926	Hari Singh Gaur
1926-1930	Moti Sagar
1930-1934	Abdur Rehman
1934-1938	Ram Kishore
1938-1950	Maurice Gwyer
1950-1953	SN Sen
1953-1957	GS Mahajani
1957-1960	VKRV Rao
1960-1961	NK Sidhanta
1962-1967	CD Deshmukh
1967-1969	BN Ganguli
1969-1970	KN Raj
1971-1974	Sarup Singh
1974-1979	RC Mehrotra
1980-1985	Gurbaksh Singh
1985-1990	Moonis Raza
1990-1994	Upendra Baxi
1995-2000	VR Mehta
2000-2005	Deepak Nayyar





Pro Vice Chancellors

1962-1967	BN Ganguli
1967-1969	RC Majumdar
1969-1970	Sarup Singh
1971-1975	VP Dutt
1975-1980	UN Singh
1980-1985	PC Mukherjee
1985-1986	AN Kaul
1986-1990	KD Gangrade
1990-1995	AL Nagar
1995-2000	Abad Ahmad
2000-2005	CR Babu



GOVERNANCE



According to the Act the Authorities of the University are:

- (i) The Court
- (ii) The Executive Council
- (iii) The Academic Council
- (iv) The Finance Committee
- (v) The Faculties

The Court

The Court is the supreme authority of the University and has the power to review the acts of the Executive Council and the Academic Council (save when these authorities have acted in accordance with the power conferred upon them under the Act, the Statutes, and the Ordinances).

The Executive Council

The Executive Council is the highest executive body of the University.

The Academic Council

The Academic Council is the highest academic body of the University and has control, general regulation, and is responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University. It has the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters.

Visitor

The President of India is the Visitor of the University.

Rectors

The Visitor may, on his own or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint such persons as he may think fit to be the Rectors of the University.

Officers of the University

The Officers of the University are:

- (i) The Chancellor
- (ii) The Pro Chancellor
- (iii) The Vice Chancellor
- (iv) The Pro Vice Chancellor, if any
- (v) The Dean of Colleges
- (vi) The Director South Campus
- (vii) The Treasurer
- (viii) The Proctor
- (ix) The Director Campus of Open Learning
- (x) The Librarian
- (xi) The Registrar



Chancellor

The Vice President of India is the Chancellor of the University.

Pro Chancellor

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is the Pro Chancellor of the University.

Vice Chancellor

The Vice Chancellor is the principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University and takes rank in the University next to the Pro Chancellor. He is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee.

Pro Vice Chancellor

The Pro Vice Chancellor is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor. The Pro Vice Chancellor performs such duties and exercises such functions and powers as the Vice Chancellor may specify generally or in individual cases and assists the Vice Chancellor on all matters academic and administrative. When the Vice Chancellor is on leave

or is away from town the Pro Vice Chancellor performs the functions of the Vice Chancellor.

Dean of Colleges

The Dean of Colleges is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor. The Dean of Colleges performs such duties and exercises such functions and powers as the Vice Chancellor may specify generally or in individual cases and assists the Vice Chancellor on all matters academic and administrative.

Director South Campus

The Director South Campus is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor. In all administrative and academic matters concerning those Departments and Colleges that are specified by the Vice Chancellor, the Director South Campus exercises all such powers and functions of the Vice Chancellor as the Vice Chancellor may specify.

Treasurer

The Treasurer is elected by the Court from among a panel of three persons nominated by the Executive Council. The election of the Treasurer by the Court is subject to the approval of the Visitor.

The Treasurer exercises general supervision over the funds of the University and advises it as regards its financial policy.

Proctor

The Proctor is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor and exercises such powers and performs such duties in respect of the maintenance of discipline among students as are assigned by the Vice Chancellor. The Proctor holds office for a term of two years.

Director Campus of Open Learning

The Director Campus of Open Learning is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor and exercises such powers and performs such duties in respect of the Campus of Open Learning as are assigned by the Vice Chancellor.

Librarian

The Librarian is appointed by the Executive Council and exercises such powers and performs such duties as are prescribed by the Statutes or as may, subject to these Statutes, be assigned by the Executive Council.

Registrar

The Registrar is appointed by the Executive Council. The Registrar is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee and the Faculties, but is not deemed to be a member of any of these Authorities.

Dean Students' Welfare

The Dean Student's Welfare is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to look after the welfare of the student population in general. In particular, the Dean supervises the preadmission process of all students, the admission of reserved candidates and those who are physically challenged.



Dean International Relations

The Dean International Relations is appointed by the Vice Chancellor to look after exchange programmes, memoranda of understanding and other forms of collaboration with higher educational institutions across the world.

Dean Planning

The Dean Planning is appointed by the Vice Chancellor and is responsible for co-ordinating the infrastructure and development plans of the University and for the management of Plan funds. The Dean also supervises the functioning of the Campus-wide fibre-optic Computer Network.

FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS

The 16 Faculties of the University offer a wide spectrum of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes. The 84 Departments comprising the various Faculties are listed below:

Faculty of Applied Social Sciences & Humanities

1. Business Economics
2. Slavonic & Finno-Ugrian Studiesm

Faculty of Arts

1. Arabic
2. Buddhist Studies
- 3.English
4. Germanic & Romance Studies
- 5.Hindi
- 6.Library & Information Science
- 7.Linguistics
- 8.Modern Indian Languages & Literary Studies
- 9.Persian
- 10.Philosophy
- 11.Psychology
- 12.Punjabi
- 13.Sanskrit
- 14.Urdu



Faculty of Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines

1. Ayurvedic Medicine
2. Unani Medicine

Faculty of Commerce & Business

1. Commerce
2. Financial Studies

Faculty of Education

1. Education

Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine

1. Homoeopathic Medicine

Faculty of Inter-Disciplinary & Applied Sciences

1. Biochemistry
2. Biophysics
3. Electronic Science
4. Genetics
5. Microbiology
6. Plant Molecular Biology

Faculty of Law

1. Law

Faculty of Management Studies

1. Business Management & Industrial Administration

Faculty of Mathematical Sciences

1. Computer Science
2. Operational Research
3. Mathematics
4. Statistics

Faculty of Medical Sciences

1. Anatomy
2. Anaesthesiology & Critical Care
3. Community Medicine
4. Dermatology & Venereology
5. Forensic Medicine
6. Medical Biochemistry
7. Medical Microbiology



8. Medicine
9. Obstetrics & Gynaecology
10. Ophthalmology
11. Orthopaedics
12. Otolaryngology
13. Paediatrics
14. Pathology
15. Pharmacology
16. Physiology
17. Psychiatry
18. Radiology, Radio-therapy, Radio-diagnosis & Radiation Medicine
19. Surgery
20. Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases

Faculty of Music & Fine Arts



1. Fine Arts
2. Music

Faculty of Open Learning

1. Distance & Continuing Education

Faculty of Science

1. Anthropology
2. Botany
3. Chemistry
4. Environmental Biology
5. Geology
6. Home Science
7. Nursing
8. Pharmacy



9. Physics & Astrophysics
10. Zoology

Faculty of Social Sciences

1. Adult, Continuing Education & Extension
2. African Studies
3. East Asian Studies
4. Economics
5. Geography
6. History
7. Political Science
8. Social Work
9. Sociology

Faculty of Technology

1. Applied Sciences & Humanities
2. Civil Engineering
3. Computer Engineering
4. Electrical Engineering
5. Electronics & Communication Engineering
6. Instrumentation & Control Engineering
7. Mechanical Engineering
8. Production & Industrial Engineering



COLLEGES

There are 78 colleges in the University of Delhi.

Institution	Founded
Acharya Narendra Dev College	1991
Aditi Mahavidyalaya	1994
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharm College	1959
Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College	1974
Bhagini Nivedita College of Women	1993
Bharati College	1971
Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences	1995
Bhim Rao Ambedkar College	1991
College of Art	1972
College of Vocational Studies	1972
Daulat Ram College	1960
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College	1990
Delhi College of Arts & Commerce	1987
Delhi College of Engineering	1959
Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research	1971
Deshbandhu College	1952
Deshbandhu College (Evening)	1958
Dyal Singh College	1959
Dyal Singh College (Evening)	1959
Gargi College	1967
Hans Raj College	1948
Hindu College	1922
Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences	1987
Indraprastha College for Women	1925
Institute of Home Economics	1969
Janki Devi Memorial College	1959
Jesus & Mary College	1968
Kalindi College	1967
Kamla Nehru College	1964

Keshav Mahavidyalaya	1994
Kirori Mal College	1954
Lady Hardinge Medical College	1949
Lady Irwin College	1950
Lady Shri Ram College for Women	1956
Lakshmi Bai College	1965
Maharaja Agrasen College	1994
Maharishi Valmiki College of Education	1995
Maitreyi College	1967
Mata Sundri College for Women	1967
Maulana Azad Medical College	1958
Miranda House	1948
Moti Lal Nehru College	1964
Moti Lal Nehru College (Evening)	1965
Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital	1992
Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology	1983
PGDAV College	1957
PGDAV College (Evening)	1958
Rajdhani College	1964
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing	1948
Ram Lal Anand College	1964
Ram Lal Anand College (Evening)	1973
Ramjas College	1922
Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College	1951
Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College (Evening)	1973
Satyawati College	1972
Satyawati College (Evening)	1973
School of Open Learning (School of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education)	2004
(1962)	
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College	1967
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Evening)	1973
Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women	1989
Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies	1987
Sherubtse College (Bhutan)	1983

Shivaji College	1961
Shri Ram College of Commerce	1926
Shyam Lal College	1964
Shyam Lal College (Evening)	1969
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College	1969
Sri Aurobindo College	1972
Sri Aurobindo College (Evening)	1984
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce	1984
Sri Venkateswara College	1961
St. Stephen's College	1922
Swami Shraddhanand College	1967
University College of Medical Science & Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital	1971
Vallabhabhai Patel Chest Institute	1955
Vivekanand College	1970
Zakir Hussain College	1948
Zakir Hussain College (Evening)	1958

Recognised Institutions

Ahilya Bai College of Nursing	1993
Amar Jyoti Institute of Physiotherapy	1999
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped	1989
School of Rehabilitation Sciences	2002

ADMISSIONS

Admission to undergraduate courses is based on the percentage of marks secured by the candidate at the 10 + 2 Examination of the CBSE or any other examination recognized as equivalent.

Admissions are made by colleges and candidates can either obtain individual college forms from colleges or the central pre-admission forms available at University designated centres. A candidate may use one pre-admission form to exercise his/her choice for as many colleges as desired. Candidates seeking admission in St. Stephen's College have to apply directly. The centralized form obviates the necessity of moving from college to college in the hot summer months and filling up forms in each college. The centralized forms are scanned at the University and the data are transmitted to the colleges where the candidate seeks admission.

For students belonging to the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes / Physically Challenged categories, central registration is done at the University. The University prepares a merit list of all eligible candidates and assigns them to various colleges who admit them in accordance with fixed quotas of 15%, 7.5% and 3%, respectively. In the case of the Physically Challenged, candidates have to undergo a medical examination conducted by the University Health Centre (WUS).

For postgraduate admission, a candidate should have passed the first-degree examination either from the University of Delhi or any other University recognized by it. Some postgraduate departments conduct entrance examinations for admission.



INTERNAL ASSESSMENT



For several decades, examination and evaluation of students for most courses in the University of Delhi was based on a system of annual examinations. There were many drawbacks to this scheme and in response to a growing demand, the University in 2003 introduced internal assessment as an integral part of the evaluation of students. The highlights of this scheme are:

- 1) 25% marks in each paper in undergraduate courses is reserved for internal assessment of which 2/5th depends on performance in House Examinations conducted by each College. An additional 2/5th is reserved for assessment based on written assignments, tutorials, project reports, term papers, and seminars. The remaining 1/5th is based on attendance in lectures and tutorials.
- 2) 25% marks in each paper of postgraduate courses is reserved for internal assessment based on regularity in attendance, class tests, house examinations, written assignments, project reports, term papers, seminars, and field work.

Provision has been made for monitoring committees for internal assessment both at the college and the University level. College monitoring committees are discipline based, comprising current and previous Teachers-in-charge of departments. The University Monitoring Committee for internal assessment consists of the Dean of Colleges as Chairperson, three other Deans, one of whom must be a member of the Executive Council, and the Controller of Examinations who functions as its Member Secretary. Currently the scheme is applicable only to students in the regular streams of the University.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES



The University offers undergraduate programmes through its colleges and institutions. Courses of study leading to Bachelors* Degrees are offered in Applied Sciences, Arts, Basic Sciences, Business Administration, Commerce, Computer Science, Education, Engineering, Foreign Languages, Home Science, Mass Media & Mass Communication, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Social Sciences.

The following courses are offered in different colleges/institutions of the University:

1. BA (Hons): Applied Psychology, Arabic, Bengali, Business Economics, Dzonka, Economics, English, French, Geography, German, Hindi, Hindi Journalism & Mass Communication, Hispanic, History, Italian, Journalism, Mathematics, Music - Instrumental & Vocal, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Social Work, Sociology, Urdu
2. BCom (Hons)
3. BSc (Hons): Anthropology, Applied Zoology, Biochemistry, Biomedical Science, Botany, Chemistry, Computer Science, Electronics, Geology, Home Science, Mathematics, Microbiology, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Polymer Science, Physical Therapy, Physics, Statistics, Zoology
4. BA
5. BCom (Pass)
6. BSc (General) Mathematical Sciences – (Computer Science, Mathematics and either Operational Research or Statistics)
7. BSc Physical Sciences
8. BSc Life Sciences
9. BSc Applied Physical Sciences

10. BSc Applied Life Sciences
11. BSc Home Science
12. BSc: Physical Education, Health Education & Sports Sciences
13. BE: Biotechnology, Civil, Computer, Electrical, Electronics & Communication, Environmental, Information Technology, Instrumentation & Control, Manufacturing Process & Automation, Mechanical, Polymer Science & Chemical Technology, Production & Industrial
14. BTech (Part time): Civil Engineering, Electrical, Electronics & Communication, Mechanical
15. MBBS
16. BDS (Bachelor of Dental Surgery)
17. BHMS (Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery)
18. BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery)
19. BUMS (Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery)
20. BPharma
21. BSc Medical Technology & Radiography
22. Bachelor of Applied Sciences: Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation
23. BBS (Bachelor of Business Studies)
24. BMMMC (Bachelor of Mass Media & Mass Communications)
25. BEEd (Bachelor of Elementary Education)
26. BFA (Bachelor of Fine Arts)
27. BFIA (Bachelor of Finance & Investment Analysis)
28. BPO (Bachelor of Prosthetics & Orthotics)
29. BPT (Bachelor of Physiotherapy)
30. BA Vocational Studies: Book Publishing, Entrepreneurship & Small Business, Industrial Relations & Personal Management, Insurance, Office Management & Secretaryship, Retailing & Trade, Store-Keeping & Stores Accounting, Tourism

*Bachelors Courses are of three years' duration except for BSc (Hons) Nursing, Bachelor of Fine Arts and BPharma, which are of four years' duration.

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

The University offers numerous fields of specialized study through its various departments. Courses of Study leading to Masters' Degrees are offered in Applied Sciences, Arts, Basic Sciences, Business Administration, Commerce, Computer, Education, Engineering, Foreign Languages, Home Science, Law, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Social Sciences.

The Faculties offer the following courses:

Faculty of Applied Social Science & Humanities

1. MBE (Masters in Business Economics)
2. MA Russian
3. MPhil: Business Economics, Slavonic & Finno-Ugrian Studies
4. PhD: Business Economics, Slavonic & Finno-Ugrian Studies
5. Certificate: Bulgarian, Croat, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Slovak
6. Diploma: Bulgarian, Business Journalism & Corporate Communication, Croat, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Slovak
7. Advance Diploma: Bulgarian, Croat, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Slovak
8. Intensive Advance Diploma: Russian, Bulgarian
9. PG Diploma Global Business Operation

Faculty of Arts

1. MA: Applied Psychology, Arabic, Bengali, Buddhist Studies, Comparative Indian Languages & Literary Studies, English, French, German, Hindi, Hispanic, Italian, Linguistics, Persian, Philosophy, Psychology, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Urdu
2. Bachelor of Library Science

3. Master of Library & Information Science
4. MPhil: Arabic, Buddhist Studies, Comparative Indian Languages & Literary Studies, English, French, German, Hindi, Hispanic, Library & Information Science, Linguistics, Persian, Philosophy, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Urdu
5. PhD: Arabic, Buddhist Studies, Comparative Indian Languages & Literary Studies, English, French, German, Hispanic, Hindi, Library & Information Science, Linguistics, Persian, Philosophy, Psychology, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Urdu
6. Certificate: Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Kannada, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Pali, Portuguese, Persian, Punjabi, Romanian, Spanish, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Tibetan
7. Diploma: Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Kannada, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Pali, Portuguese, Persian, Punjabi, Romanian, Spanish, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Tibetan
8. Advance Diploma: Assamese, Bengali, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Kannada, Linguistics, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Portuguese, Persian, Romanian, Spanish, Sindhi, Tamil
9. Intensive Advance Diploma Portuguese
10. PG Certificate Hindi Journalism
11. PG Diploma: Hindi Journalism, Translation English-Hindi
12. Post MA Diploma: Linguistics, Urdu Translation, Urdu Palaeography, Advanced Translation/ Interpretation
13. Two year Diploma: Book Publishing, Tourism

Faculty of Commerce & Business

1. MCom
2. MIB (Master of International Business)
3. MHROD (Master of Human Resource & Organisational Development)
4. MFC (Master of Finance & Control)
5. MPhil
6. PhD
7. PG Diploma International Marketing



Faculty of Education

1. BEd
2. MEd
3. MEd (Part time, 2 years)
4. BPed (Bachelor of Physical Education)
5. MPed (Master of Physical Education)
6. MPhil
7. PhD

Faculty of Inter-Disciplinary & Applied Sciences

1. MSc Informatics
2. MTech Microwave Electronics
3. MSc: Biochemistry, Electronics, Genetics, Informatics, Microbiology, Plant Molecular Biology
4. MPhil Biotechnology
5. PhD: Biochemistry, Biophysics, Electronic Science, Genetics, Microbiology, Plant Molecular Biology
6. PG Diploma Biochemical Technology

Faculty of Law

1. LLB
2. LLM
3. LLM (3 years, evening)
4. MCL (2 years after LLB, only for foreign students)
5. PhD

Faculty of Management Studies

1. MBA
2. MBA (Part time - 3 years)
3. MBA Health Care Administration (Part time - 3 years)
4. MBA Management of Services
5. PhD

Faculty of Mathematical Sciences

1. MA/MSc: Applied Operational Research, Computer Science, Mathematics, Operational Research, Statistics
2. MCA
3. MPhil: Mathematics, Operational Research, Statistics
4. PhD: Computer Science, Mathematics, Operational Research, Statistics
5. PG Diploma Computer Applications

Faculty of Medical Sciences

1. MSc: Medical Biochemistry, Medical Microbiology
2. MD: Anaesthesia, Community Health Administration, Dermatology including Leprosy & Venereal diseases, Forensic Medicine, Medical Microbiology, Medical Biochemistry, Medicine, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, Psychiatry, Radio Diagnoses, Radio Therapy, Social & Preventive Medicine, Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases
3. MCh: Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Gastroenterology Surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Plastic Surgery
4. MS: Anatomy, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Otorhinolaryngology, Surgery
5. DM: Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Neurology
6. PhD
7. PG Diploma: Anaesthesia, Child Health, Dermatology & Venereology, Health Administration, Health Education, Medical Radio Diagnosis & Imaging, Medical Radio Therapy, Microbiology, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Otorhinolaryngology, Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Radiation Medicine, Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases

Faculty of Music & Fine Arts

1. MFA (Master of Fine Arts)
2. MA: Hindustani and Karnatak Music - Instrumental & Vocal
3. Sangeet Shiromani (Diploma):
Hindustani & Karnatak Music -

Instrumental & Vocal

4. MPhil Music
5. PhD Music
6. Diploma Fine Arts
7. PG Diploma Fine Arts



Faculty of Science

1. MSc: Agro-Chemicals & Pest Management, Anthropology, Biomedical Science, Botany, Chemistry, Environmental Biology, Geology, Physics & Astrophysics, Zoology
2. MSc Home Science: Child Development, Community Resource Management & Extension, Food & Nutrition, Textile & Clothing
3. MNursing
4. Mpharma: Hospital Pharmacy, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Quality Assurance
5. MPhil: Anthropology, Botany, Chemistry, Environmental Studies, Geology, Zoology
6. PhD: Anthropology, Botany, Chemistry, Environmental Biology, Environmental Studies, Geology, Home Science, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physics & Astrophysics, Zoology
7. Certificate Forensic Science
8. Diploma: Dietetics & Public Health Nutrition, Nursing Education & Administration, Pharmacy
9. PG Diploma: Developmental Therapy, Special Education

Faculty of Social Sciences

1. MA: Economics, Geography, History, Japanese, Political Science, Social Work, Sociology
2. MPhil: African Studies, Chinese & Japanese Studies, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, Social Work, Sociology
3. PhD: Adult & Continuing Education & Extension, African Studies, Chinese & Japanese Studies, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, Social Work, Sociology

4. Certificate: Chinese, Swahili
5. Diploma: Chinese, International Law, Japanese, Law of International Institution, Swahili
6. Advance Diploma Chinese & Japanese Languages
7. Intensive Advance Diploma Chinese & Japanese Languages
8. Post Intensive Advance Diploma Chinese & Japanese Languages
9. Post MA Diploma Adult & Continuing Education

Faculty of Technology

1. ME: Computer Technology & Application, Control & Instrumentation, Electronics & Communication, Environmental, Hydraulics & Flood Control, Polymer Technology, Powers Apparatus & System, Production, Structural, Thermal
2. MTech: Information Systems, Process Control, Signal Processing
3. MSc Applied Physics (Part time - 4 years)
4. PhD

* Master's Courses are of two year's duration except for Master in Computer Application (MCA), which is of three year's duration.



NON-FORMAL STREAMS



Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board

In 1943, women students were allowed to take some of the examinations of the University without attending regular classes. This gave shape to the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board. Women residing in Delhi can enrol themselves as students of the Board, subject to appropriate eligibility conditions.

The Board enables thousands of housewives, young women who are employed or in vocational courses, or those unable to join full-time courses for a variety of reasons, to attend classes during holidays and vacations and then obtain undergraduate and postgraduate degrees from the University of Delhi.

The Board began functioning in September 1944 with just 3 students. At present the enrolment is about 15,000. Till 1971 classes were held in the Arts Faculty Complex. However, due to the steep increase in the number of students, several centres had to be opened in various women's colleges in different parts of Delhi. At present, postgraduate classes are held in Daulat Ram College and undergraduate classes are held in the following colleges: Janki Devi, Jesus & Mary, Kalindi, Laxmi Bai, Mata Sundri, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Vivekanand, Satyawati, Bharati, and Maitreyi; as well as in Rainbow English School, Arawachin Bharati Bhawan, St. Margaret Public School, Vocation Training College St. Mary's School, and the Bal Mandir School.

Classes are held on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and during the autumn and winter vacations. There are in all 55 teaching days in a year.

School of Open Learning

The School of Open Learning was started in as the Directorate of Correspondence Courses. In 1969, it was redesignated as the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education and became a University maintained institution (College). From 2004 it has been redesignated as the School of Open Learning and is a constituent of the Campus of Open Learning within the Department of Distance and Continuing Education.

The purpose of establishing this institution was to impart instruction through an alternative mode to those who failed to get admission in a regular course of study due to possible economic, social or physical handicaps. It was, therefore, intended to benefit those already in employment, housewives or the handicapped, but over the years it has also come to cater to the overflows from the University system.

The following courses are offered by the School:

BA (Pass)

BA (Hons): English, Political Science

BCom (Pass)

BCom (Hons)

MA: Hindi, Political Science, History, Sanskrit

M.Com

External Candidates Cell

This was established in 1970 to facilitate the education of persons who had passed the qualifying examination from Delhi and wished to be enrolled as external candidates. The syllabus and the examination systems are the same as for regular students of the University.

The following courses are offered:

BA (Pass)

BCom (Pass)

MA: Hindi, Sanskrit, Philosophy

The minimum marks required for admission to the BA (Pass) and BCom (Pass) courses are mere pass percentages, but for MA courses they are the same as prescribed for regular students of the University.

FACULTY HONOURS

The following faculty members of the University have won the honours, recognitions and awards shown:

Professor Indira Goswami	Jnanpith Award
Professor Krishna Kumar	Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship
Professor Deepak Pental	Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship
Professor SK Tandon	Fellow, Third World Academy of Science
Professor AK Tyagi	National Bioscience Award, DBT
Professor A Grover	BM Birla Science Prize in Biology
(ISCA)	Professor Hira Lal Chakravarty Award,
Award 2000	Dr. RC Kuhad Alembic
Dr. MV Rajam	Rockefeller Foundation Bio-Technology
Career	Fellowship
Professor Shirin Rathore	Gold Medal IAA 2000
Professor Anil K Tyagi	Ranbaxy Research Award 1999
Professor VK Chaudhury	VASVIK Award 1997
	AIBA Award 1999
	National Biotechnology Award 2002
Professor NK Ray	Bhatnagar Award
Dr. Debi Sarkar	Bhatnagar Award
Professor SK Tandon	Bhatnagar Award
Professor Anil K Tyagi	Bhatnagar Award
Professor Dinesh Singh	Adjunct Professor University of Houston,
Texas	

Fellows of Science Academies

Professor CR Babu
Professor DM Banerjee
Professor VK Chaudhury
Professor SR Choudhury
Professor M Deb
Professor PC Ghosh
Professor A Grover
Professor PK Jain
Professor JP Khurana
Professor AN Maitra
Professor KV Murlidhar
Professor Deepak Pental
Professor NK Ray
Professor Debi P Sarkar
Professor RN Saxena
Professor PD Saxena
Professor L Shivanna
Professor A Iqbal Singh
Professor SK Tandon
Professor Akhilesh K Tyagi
Professor Anil K Tyagi

Fellow, National Academy of Medical Sciences

Professor M Fahim

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The excellent academic and research contributions of its faculty have ensured that the University of Delhi has one of the largest number of Centres of Advanced Studies recognized by the UGC. These Centres are in the fields of Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Physics, Sociology, and Zoology. The Departments of Anthropology, Buddhist Studies, Philosophy, Chemistry, Commerce, Economics, English, Financial Studies, Geography, Geology, Genetics, History, Law, Linguistics, Mathematics, Music, Plant Molecular Biology, Political Science, Psychology, Social Work, Sociology, and Statistics have been the recipients of Special Assistance Programmes from the UGC in view of their outstanding academic accomplishments. The Departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Zoology have been provided assistance under COSIST programmes. The Centre for Professional Development in Higher Education, the Centre for Science Education and Communication, the Developing Countries Research Centre and the Women's Studies and Development Centre have all received special grants from the UGC.



The University has established several research and development centres under the Board of Interdisciplinary Studies to promote interdisciplinary research on socially relevant issues and better understanding and interaction among the different academic departments and Business, Industry and National Research Laboratories. The most important of these Centres are:

Agricultural Economics Research Centre

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India funds the Centre, which undertakes research on behalf of the Ministry, the National Land Development Board and other such organizations.

Agro-Chemicals & Pest Management

This Centre conducts an interdisciplinary MSc programme in Agro-Chemicals and Pest Management

Centre for Canadian Studies (CCS)

The Centre was set up in 1992 to co-ordinate academic activities related to Canadian Studies in Business Economics, English Literature, History, Linguistics, and Political Science. It has initiated courses and organised seminars, workshops, lectures, debates, and publications. The Centre has provision for sending two or three students of professional courses every year on summer internships to Canada. The Centre has been recognised by the UGC as an Area Studies Programme Unit.

Centre for Detector & Related Software Technology

Started in 1989, this Centre trains students in detector design, construction, testing, and in the development of related software for simulation and analysis in Experimental High Energy Physics. It has ongoing collaborations with the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Geneva and the D-zero experiment at Fermilab, USA.

Centre for Entrepreneurship and Career Oriented Programme

This Centre was set up in 2000 with the basic aim of running courses and programmes for training teachers, unemployed graduates, and students to develop employable skills. It is located in Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women. The Centre conducts short-term courses on Information Technology in Libraries and Information Centres, Quality Assurance in Food and Entrepreneurship in Food Processing, Maintenance of Computer Laboratories, Analytical Techniques and Instrumentation, and Accountancy.

Centre for the Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants

The aim of the Centre is to develop research programmes on the genetic engineering of crop plants. The main thrust is on developing molecular methods for heterosis breeding and on developing transgenic crops that are resistant to biotic stresses. It has a major grant from the National Dairy Development Board for the breeding of mustard.

Developing Countries Research Centre

This Centre was set up in 1993 to study problems of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in a comparative perspective. Presently, its focus is on changing the terms of discourse by challenging the dominant

knowledge system and questioning their claims to universality. Its research areas include State and Civil Society, Democratic Thought and Practice, People's Right, Women and Social Change, Culture, Religion and Society, Science, and Technology and Social Change.

Dr. BR Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research

This Centre is known for work on problems of immediate practical importance such as human infections, metabolic diseases, and cancer. Most of its activities are directed toward basic research, mainly in the Biological and Biomedical Sciences.

Institute of Informatics and Communication

It offers a MSc programme in Informatics – a convergence of computer and telecommunication technologies.

Professor DS Kothari Centre for Science, Ethics & Education

The Centre works to achieve a synthesis of science, ethics and education and to acquaint the present generation with the life and works of Professor DS Kothari – great visionary, renowned physicist, outstanding teacher and a great educationist. It has published most of his non-technical writings and organises an annual memorial lecture. Speakers have included the late Sir John Kendrew, Sir Michael Francis Atiyah, R Chidambaram, and the President Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.

School of Environmental Studies

This School was established to foster and promote interdisciplinary studies for understanding the impact of human activities on complex ecological interactions in nature and for finding sustainable solutions for various environmental problems. Three existing academic bodies – the Department of Environmental Biology, the Centre for the Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems and the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies on Mountain and Hill Environments were brought under its umbrella. The School is also the nodal centre for coordinating all environment related academic programmes in the University. It conducts PhD and MPhil programmes in Environmental Studies.

Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems

This Centre is engaged in action research as well as in capacity building in restoration ecology, bioremediation, resource utilisation and enhancement. It has been recognised as a Centre for Excellence by the Ministry of Environments

and Forests, Government of India. The Jamuna and the Aravalli Biodiversity Parks are being developed and managed jointly by the Centre and the Delhi Development Authority.

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies of Mountain & Hill Environment

This Centre revolves around the idea that upland areas play a crucial role in the production and regeneration of natural resources like fresh water and forests, besides sustaining a rich genetic diversity of plant and animal life. It is engaged in carrying out studies related to carrying-capacity based development planning, biodiversity evaluation and conservation, environmental sensitivity of river basins, and the impact of developmental projects on the ecology of these basins. It houses an R&D centre sponsored by the Ministry of Power, Government of India to study environment related issues in the power sector.

VP Chest Institute

The Vallabhabhai Patel Chest Institute is a University maintained Centre, specializing in the treatment of and medical research in diseases related to the chest.



Women's Studies and Development Centre

This Centre was established in 1987 and is now recognised as a Phase III Centre by the UGC. It promotes Women's Studies in the University and the neighbouring regions. Its major areas of interest are curriculum development and research, gender sensitisation, and counselling. It networks with other organisations and organises seminars and workshops. It is the Secretariat for the University Apex Committee on Sexual Harassment.

Other Centres of the University

Centre for Human Resource Development

The Centre organizes training and management development programmes for officials of the University of Delhi and also of other higher educational institutions in the country.

Centre for Professional Development in Higher Education

This Centre was set up in 1987 to organize periodic orientation programmes for faculty members of the University of Delhi and of other universities to help them keep abreast of the latest developments in their field.

Centre for Science Education and Communication

This Centre was established in 1989 in response to the changing relationship between society at large and the University. It organizes lectures, seminars, workshops on science education and generally promotes greater awareness of the impact of science on society. It has a very strong programme of interaction with schools and has recently played a pivotal role in the development of textbooks in Science, Environmental Studies and Mathematics for schools in Delhi at the request of the SCERT, Delhi.

Delhi University Computer Centre

The Computer Centre was established in the mid 1960s to cater to the computing requirements of the University of Delhi. It has recently assumed additional responsibilities related to the running and maintenance of the University computer network which provides gigabit connectivity over a fibre optic backbone to all departments, campus colleges and postgraduate hostels of the University.

SP Jain Centre for Advanced Management Research

It was established under the Faculty of Management Studies in 1982 in the South Campus to promote management research, education and training of managers, executives and management teachers.

University Science & Instrumentation Centre

USIC has a number of sophisticated research instruments which are used by several departments of the University and by other institutions in Delhi and its neighbourhood.



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Exchange programmes

Since the summer of 1995 the University of Delhi has added new dimensions in its continuing search for academic excellence and established trans-continental relationships with some well-known universities around the world.

As a result of its tradition of academic excellence, intercultural environment, and commitment to internationalization, the University of Delhi attracts the largest number of international students of universities in India.

The office of the Dean International Relations is responsible for the negotiation, execution and maintenance of exchange partnerships with universities worldwide. A series of international protocols with about 15 universities have been implemented. These include the University of California and the University of Heidelberg. Negotiations for entering into agreements with other leading Universities are underway.

Foreign Students

There are at present, about 1200 foreign students from 60 different countries enrolled in the University.

The admission of foreign students to Medical and Engineering Colleges is done through the Ministry of External Affairs, and to the BPharma and MBA courses through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), of the Government of India. A number of seats in these courses are reserved for nationals of various countries. Foreign students desirous of joining these professional courses should contact the nearest Indian Mission or the Foreign Students' Advisor of the University of Delhi for the necessary information.

There is a 5% reservation for foreign students in all non-professional courses of the University. Every foreign student has to pay a one-time foreign student's registration fee of US\$ 300 for undergraduate programs including Certificate

and Diploma courses, US\$ 400 for postgraduate courses and US\$ 500 for courses leading to research degrees. In addition, every foreign student is required to pay US\$ 100 per year to the College, Department or Faculty in which he/she is admitted. For courses like MIB, MHROD, and BSc (Hons) Computer Science, students from other than SAARC countries are required to pay US\$ 3,500 per year in addition to the fees paid by Indian students. Students from SAARC countries as well as ICCR Scholars can make these payments in Indian Rupees.



THE CAMPUS-WIDE NETWORK

The setting up of the University Computer Network was initiated by a grant of Rs. 3.85 crore from the Department of Information Technology of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, as part of the Gyan Vahini project of e-enabling Universities. A gigabit fibre-optic backbone was laid in the two campuses of the University. The whole project involves about 44 km of fibre-optic cabling and around 200 km of enhanced Cat5 UTP cabling. There is provision for 3200 nodes, stretched across nearly 80 buildings, covering all departments, centres and administrative units of the University, 13 campus colleges and 16 on-campus hostels. The project was executed by ERNET India on a turnkey basis and the network was inaugurated in December 2003.

The network has subsequently been upgraded with the help of an additional grant of Rs. 2 crore from the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The reach of the network has been extended, the North and South campuses have been connected directly by a dedicated wireless link, and a trial project of bringing off-campus Colleges on the network through wireless has been initiated.

Services available to users include access to the Internet through 6 Mbps (shared) bandwidth to the two campuses. As far as possible, every faculty member, official and research scholar has an individual electronic mailbox that can be accessed remotely. The University on its own subscribes to a number of electronic journals and with the coming of the UGC-Infonet-Inflibnet consortium, electronic subscriptions to a collection of the world's most prestigious journals has become accessible to users throughout the University.

The Campus-wide Intranet, with transmission speeds of the order of Gbps, provides genuine broadband connectivity within the University. In time it is expected that the use of the Network will grow. The digitisation of library catalogues is currently underway. It is expected that soon all processes in the Delhi University Library System will be e-enabled and that we shall have an electronic repository of PhD theses. A project for the process automation of the Examination Branch has been initiated. This will also serve as a test case for automating processes in Administration and Finance.

Of course, the long-term goal is that the network becomes an educational resource. Implementation of e-courses, self-paced multimedia educational learning modules, on-line interaction between teachers and students are all distinct possibilities. Once mindsets being to change, new directions as yet unthought-of may emerge from the collective application of the minds of the largest university community in India. The network will ensure that, whatever the obstacles to this enterprise, they will not be those of technology.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
1964



INDIAN AIR FORCE PHOTOGRAPH

DELHI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM

The Delhi University Library began in 1922 with a small gift of 1,380 books. In 1933 it was located in the Ballroom of the Old Vice Regal Lodge (the present office of the Vice Chancellor). Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice Chancellor of the University from 1938 to 1950 was responsible for the initial growth of the Library. Under his care, it was transformed into “a place of beauty as well as of learning”. One of the early benefactors of the library was Shri GD Birla. The Library moved to its present location in the heart of the Campus on the 1st December, 1958.

During this early phase of the Library, four significant strides were taken in four very different fields. The Law Faculty Library, established in 1924, became a repository of materials for legal education in the country. The 1940s witnessed the emergence of libraries of the Central Institute of Education (CIE, now called the Department of Education), the Department of Modern European Languages (MEL) and the Delhi School of Economics (DSE).

The Library of the DSE, better known as the Ratan Tata Library (RTL) was established in 1949. Since then, it has not only become a partial depository of publications of the United Nations and other International Organisations (30,000 such publications are available) but has also developed an extensive collection of almost 40,000 documents of the Central and State Governments, including Reports of various Committees and Commissions. The RTL has holdings not only in Economics; but also, since the 1960s, in the fields of Sociology, Geography and Commerce.

The 1960s saw a new trend in the growth of the Delhi University Library System (DULS). Starting with the Faculty of Music and Fine Arts, several Departmental libraries took root in the Faculties of Arts, Management Studies, Mathematics, Science, and the Social Sciences. Between 1962 and 1965 all major departments in the Science Faculty developed their separate collections. Some of these have, in more recent years, grown as nuclei of Advanced Centres (CARB, CARC and CARPA, in the Departments of Botany, Chemistry and Physics & Astrophysics respectively).

In the 1970s, access to the Central Reference Library was closed to undergraduate students for whom four Zonal Libraries in different locations of the city were created instead.

A library for visually challenged students the Braille Library, has also been established. It has within it an Audio Book Research Centre with nearly 300 cassettes along with computer aids for the visually challenged. During the Platinum Jubilee Year of the University, a separate Audio-Visual Library was added to the CRL.

The DULS is largely funded by the University Grants Commission. Its present holdings include:

- Over 1,404,000 volumes.
- Regular subscription to about 2,000 journals. Approximately 4,000 journals are available online through the University Computer Network.
- Over 13,000 PhD theses. The Library brings out a volume entitled 'Doctoral Research' every year on the eve of the Annual Convocation. This gives the abstracts of all theses for which degrees are conferred at the Convocation.
- Over 13,000 M.Phil. Dissertations.
- Nearly 700 manuscripts, of which Sanskrit and Persian account for 480 and 153 respectively. There are some manuscripts in Arabic, Urdu and Pushto as well.

The Library possesses invaluable books such as Foster's Glossary/Vocabulary published in 1799, the complete set of the Proceedings of the Royal Society from 1688 onwards, the Greenwich Observations from the early 19th century, the Catalogue of the British Museum in 250 volumes and the Catalogue of the Library of Congress in 300 volumes.

Libraries under the Delhi University Library System

The units comprising the Delhi University Library System are:

A. Major Libraries

1. Central Reference Library
2. Arts Library
3. Ratan Tata Library
4. South Delhi Campus Library
5. Central Science Library

B. Faculty Libraries

6. Faculty of Education Library



7. Law Library
8. Faculty of Management Studies Library
9. Faculty of Music Library
10. Mathematics Library

C. Departmental Libraries

11. African Studies Library
12. Botany Library
13. Buddhist Studies Library
14. Chemistry Library
15. Computer Science Library
16. East Asian Studies Library
17. English Library
18. Pablo Neruda Germanic and Romance Studies Library
19. Professor Parthasarathi Gupta History Library
20. Library and Information Science Library
21. Linguistics Library
22. Philosophy Library
23. Physics and Astrophysics Library
24. Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies Library
25. Social Work Library
26. Zoology Library



D. Special Libraries

27. Platinum Jubilee Audio Visual Library
28. Biomedical Research Library
29. Braille Library
30. Computer Centre Library
31. Law Centre I Library
32. Law Centre II Library
33. Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board Library
34. S.P. Jain Research Centre Library
35. Women's Studies and Development Centre Library

E. Undergraduate Library

36. Undergraduate Textbook Library (South Zone)

RESTORATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS



The main campus of the University of Delhi was established during the 1930s and 1940s, on the northwestern slope of the Northern Ridge adjacent to the camp set up for the entourage of the King Emperor during the Delhi Durbar. The area had several structures raised by the British, some immediately before and several others after the siege of Delhi in 1857.

The most magnificent among the surviving buildings is the Old Vice Regal Lodge. It now houses the offices of the Vice Chancellor and other senior officers of the University, and also its Council Halls. The building started life as a Forest Inspection Bungalow in the late 1860s. It was made a Circuit House during the 1870s. At the turn of the century it became the residence of the Viceroy in his annual journeys between Calcutta and Simla. When the capital moved to Delhi in 1911, the building became the permanent residence of the Viceroy who lived in it through the years of the Great War and for almost a decade thereafter, till his new residence designed by Lutyens on Raisina hill, some miles to the south, was ready. The underground cellar of the building was used as a makeshift prison for Bhagat Singh, the great revolutionary. The present office of the Registrar of the University is the room in which Lord Mountbatten proposed marriage to Edwina. The building was handed over to the University in 1933. Over the decades, the building suffered major structural and other damage. Several alterations were made, mostly to create more space to accommodate the growing demands of a fast expanding institution. In the year 2000, the building was a pale shadow of its glorious past.

The Urban Heritage Foundation, Delhi, provided a generous grant-in-aid of Rupees 3.5 crore for the restoration of the building. The architect was selected through a competition judged by a distinguished jury. Restoration involved undoing the alterations made to the building over the years and restoring the original layout. During repairs, care was taken to retain the original components of the building, be it woodwork or marble. The old Ballroom, which had for some time been used as the University Library, and which later became a

dump for old furniture has now been restored and made into a state-of-the-art convention centre, centrally air-conditioned and equipped with sound proof partitions which allow for its use either as a large convocation hall or as three separate conference rooms. An exhibition area has also been developed. The greatest challenge in this task was how to restore the original grandeur of the building, while ensuring that the interiors are appropriately functional for use as modern offices. The Jawahar Vatika and the lawns surrounding the building have also been redesigned and re-landscaped in a manner that they blend harmoniously with the restored building and its ambience.



The restoration of the old Vice Regal Lodge was the first step in an ambitious, yet necessary, endeavour to restore heritage buildings in the University Campus. The Government of Delhi was most generous in setting aside Rupees 25 crore during the period of the Tenth Five Year Plan for the restoration of heritage buildings at the University of Delhi and its colleges. The Faculty of Arts and Gwyer Hall, designed by one of Lutyens' contemporaries, Walter George, were in a state of disrepair and needed urgent restoration. The restoration of these buildings has followed the restoration of the old Vice Regal Lodge. The financial support from the Government of Delhi has also been used for the restoration of Indraprastha College (which was the office of the Commander-in-Chief until the mid 1930s), St. Stephen's College and Miranda House (the architect for both of which was Walter George). Subsequently, the restoration work moved on to include the Physics and Chemistry blocks in the Faculty of Science and also the Central Institute of Education.

HOSTELS AND CAMPUS LIFE

Hostel Accommodation

Hostel facilities available for postgraduate students and doctoral students on the Main Campus include:

- § CIE Hostel
- § Department of Social Work Hostel
- § DSE & SC/ST Students House for Women
- § DS Kothari Hostel
- § Geetanjali Hostel for PG Women Students (South Campus)
- § Gwyer Hall
- § International Students' House for Women
- § International Students House
- § Jubilee Hall
- § Mansarovar Hostel
- § Meghdoot Hostel (Women)
- § North Eastern Students' House for Women
- § PG Men's Hostel
- § Saramati PG Men's Hostel (South Campus)
- § Teacher Transit Hostel
- § University Hostel for Women
- § VKRV Rao Hostel
- § WUS University Hostel

There are individual college hostels for undergraduate students.

Cultural Council

There is diversity of cultural life around the campus.



The Delhi University Cultural Council organises group trips for concerts, stage performances, recitals and art shows in and around the Capital. It also organizes music concerts, theatre workshops and other cultural events. It runs three clubs: the Theatre Club, the Writer's Club and the Cine Club.

The Cultural Council provides financial assistance for holding cultural programmes in colleges. It organises music and theatre festivals. It has been active in supporting many initiatives for improving the cultural milieu in the University.

Sir Shankar Lal Concert Hall



The Sir Shankar Lal Concert Hall was constructed more than three decades ago. Important functions of the University are held here. It is an ideal venue for public lectures and concerts as it can accommodate about 450 persons. It has recently been completely renovated, restructured and modernised into a state-of-the-art auditorium. It has very well maintained gardens and grounds.

Gandhi Bhawan

Situated in the heart of the campus, it provides a meeting place for discussions, lectures, documentary films and exhibitions for students and teachers on the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi. In addition the Centre offers programmes on Yoga, Nature-cure, discourses on the Geeta and maintains a rich library of reading materials.

National Service Scheme

The National Service Scheme organises tree plantation, literacy projects, community health programs, debates and discussions on socially relevant issues (like dowry, AIDS, drugs etc), campus beautification and other projects to harness the energies of young students in constructive pursuits during their free time.

It also organises compensatory coaching classes for children of Class-IV employees living in the precincts of colleges and for children living in neighbouring slums and resettlement colonies.

Delhi University Students Union (DUSU)

The University of Delhi has a long history of student political activity. DUSU is the representative body of students from most Colleges and Faculties. Each College also has its own students union to which elections are held every year. Student elections are keenly contested. Several of the office bearers of DUSU have gone on to hold public offices at the Centre and in different States.

The election of office bearers of DUSU is by direct vote by students of the University and its colleges. Elections are usually held in September each year.



GARDENS, PARKS AND RECREATIONAL SPACES



The North Campus of the University is in close proximity to the Ridge, which is a protected forest, while the South Campus is a completely wooded area in the middle of the Aravallis. There are spacious gardens and parks on both campuses, full of seasonal flowers. The best developed are the Mughal Garden, the Jawahar Vatika and the Platinum Jubilee Park, but practically every college and hostel has a well-maintained garden. In fact, the University Flower Show is an important annual event in the City's calendar. The University has a Conservatory of over 250 species of rare and medicinal plants and there are woodlands behind the Arts Faculty and the Main Library buildings. There are also well-maintained parks in the residential areas of Probyn Road, Maurice Nagar and in Dhaka.

Students, particularly in the colder months, are to be found spread out on the University lawns when the sun is shining - engaged in quiet conversation or animated discussion or simply enjoying a book. The University grounds are favourite walking areas for the neighbouring population - early mornings or late evenings. On the North campus alone are to be found over 138 species of trees. In fact, the density of trees on the campus is higher than any other corresponding area in the city. Rhesus monkeys, peacocks, mongooses, owls, rabbits, bandicoots, snakes, the occasional jackal and about 40 different species of birds populate the campus and the neighbouring Ridge.



Sports Council

The University has a qualified and experienced Director, two Deputy Directors, and a Coach to plan and coordinate Physical Education and Sports through the Delhi University Sports Council. This is a statutory body, which is supported in its activities by coaches in different disciplines deputed by the Sports Authority of India from time to time.

The main purpose of the organisation is to promote general interest in and to improve the standard of competitive sports and games in the University and its affiliated colleges and institutions. The activities of the Council are conducted mainly between September and February each year.

The University of Delhi is among the leading Indian universities in Sports. It has won All India Inter-University Championships in Athletics, Aquatics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Best Physique, Chess, Cross Country, Hockey, Judo, Korfball, Power lifting, Shooting, Squash racquets, Table Tennis, Tennis, Volleyball, and Weight lifting. The University has produced a number of leading sports-persons who have represented India at international competitions and have brought laurels not only to the University but also to the nation. Many of its sportspersons have been honoured with the Arjuna Award - the highest sports award of the Government of India.

The University has won the coveted Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy, a symbol of supremacy in University Sports awarded by the President of India, for a record 15 times since its inception in 1957. It has also won on many occasions the Dr. BL Gupta Trophy on the basis of the performance of its men and women and the Kridamahrshi Shri Meghnath Nageshkar Trophy for the performance of its men in All India Inter-University Tournaments.

At present, the University has a Sports Complex on the main campus of about 8 acres with a cricket ground and a small stadium, which was used for staging the Handball and Archery Competitions of the 9th Asian Games in 1982.

In the vicinity of the polo grounds near Kingsway Camp the University has facilities for Football, Hockey, Cricket and other sports in an area of about 22 acres. In addition the University uses the playing fields and facilities at its colleges for sports like Badminton, Boxing, Power lifting, Squash Rackets, Table Tennis and Weight lifting.

**It has won All India Inter–University
Championships in Athletics,
Aquatics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball,
Best Physique, Chess, Cross
Country, Hockey, Judo, Korfball,
Power lifting, Shooting, Squash racquets,
Table Tennis, Tennis, Volleyball, and
Weight lifting.**



UTILITIES



Health Centre

The WUS Health Centre located both on the Main and South Campus provides medical care, health protection and instruction to faculty, staff and students against nominal membership fees.

Utilities Complex

A Utilities Centre has recently been constructed near the University Gate in the Main Campus. It has the facilities listed below, which are open on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

Banks

The State Bank of India transacts all normal banking business for students, and faculty staff including the servicing of educational loans. A branch of the ICICI Bank is also located in the same building. Both banks have 24-hour ATM facilities and are closed on bank holidays.

Post Office

All postal facilities are available including Speed post, Registered post, Post Office accounts and a Philately Bureau.

Railway Reservation Counter

There is a Railway Reservation Counter for automated booking of train tickets.

Bus Pass Counter

Any student of Delhi University whether enrolled in a degree, diploma or certificate course can avail of the facility of a Student's Pass. The counter is managed by the Delhi Transport Corporation.

The University Centre

The University Centre adjacent to the Central Reference Library is part of the redesigned Faculty of Arts Complex and the new University Plaza. It has been established in response to the need the University Community has felt for a space where they can congregate for events, cultural and intellectual. It has an amphitheatre for theatre workshops, book reading sessions or music concerts; a multi-purpose hall that can be used for lectures, seminars or film shows; a reading room, a food court, a book store, and a souvenir shop.

An important component of this complex is the Centre for Self Expression and Creative Growth, founded in the belief that it is crucial for us to engage with crises in individuals' lives and in social processes. Youth as a stage of the human life cycle is especially prone to such upheavals. It is hoped that young people will walk into this Centre to engage with cultural and therapeutic experiences that enable emotional expressions and enable a process of creative growth.



ALUMNI

Contemporary records and anecdotal history together throw up a list of alumni at once long and distinguished, covering every aspect of human endeavour. This list is therefore meant to be illustrative and not exhaustive. In the arena of politics and governance, Delhi University alumni have been Heads of State, Union Ministers, Governors of States, Ambassadors, and Constitutional Authorities. Alumni of the University have headed both India and Pakistan: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in India and Zia ul Haque in Pakistan. Salem Salem has served as Prime Minister of Tanzania and Kintu Musoke as Prime Minister of Uganda. Among those who have been Union Ministers or members of the Cabinet, mention may be made of Mani Shanker Aiyar, Vijay Goel, Arun Jaitley, Meira Kumar, R Kumaramangalam, Arun Shourie, Kapil Sibal, Kanwar Natwar Singh, and Sahib Singh Verma. Among those who have served as Chief Ministers of States, we may mention Sheila Dikshit and Sahib Singh Verma in Delhi, Ajit Jogi in Chhattisgarh, Sucheta Kripalani in Uttar Pradesh, and Veerbhadra Singh in Himachal Pradesh. Many others have distinguished themselves in politics, of which those in recent public memory include Salman Khurshid, Piloo Modi, Ambika Soni and Sitaram Yechuri. Our alumni have always had a strong presence in the halls of Parliament. Among those recently elected we can list Sandeep Dikshit, Rahul Gandhi, Sachin Pilot and Jyotiraditya Scindia.

The list of those who have held constitutional positions would include Governors of States such as Arvind Dave in Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, Ved Marwah in Jharkhand, Sarup Singh in Gujarat and Kerala, Gopal Gandhi in West Bengal, and Vijai Kapoor, who was Lt Governor of Delhi. Two very important Constitutional Authorities have been alumni of the University: VN Kaul as Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and JM Lyngdoh as Chief Election Commissioner.

The Law Faculty has produced many distinguished persons who have made a name for themselves, both in the Bar and on the Bench. Justice BN Kirpal retired as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. Notable judges of the Supreme Court have included Justices Arun Kumar, YK Sabharwal and BP Singh. Judges of the High Court who are University alumni include Justices Badr Durrez Ahmed, Vijender Jain, Sanjay Krishen Kaul, Madan B Lokur, HR Malhotra, Geeta Mittal, Mukul Mudgal, MM Punchhi, Arun B Saharya, and Vikramjit Sen. The University has also contributed many distinguished members of the Bar over the years - Arun Jaitley, Dinesh Mathur, Rohintan Nariman, PP Rao, Raju Ramachandran, Mukul Rohatgi, Kapil Sibal, Gopal Subramaniam, and Mohan Lal Verma.

Many captains of industry and commerce have been students of the University. Names that come to mind immediately include those of Rahul Bajaj, KK Birla, Gun Nidhi Dalmia, Shanker Lal, Lalit Nirula, Bharat Ram, Lala Shri Ram and Siddharth Sriram.

The world of art, literature and entertainment owes much to those who were students of

Delhi University. Arguably the two biggest stars of the Indian cinema, Amitabh Bacchan and Shah Rukh Khan, have gone on record expressing their gratitude to the University. Manoj Bajpai, Kabir Bedi, Neena Gupta, Manoj Kumar, Om Puri, Konkona Sen-Sharma, Roshan Seth, Shekhar Suman, and many others have walked the corridors of colleges in the University dreaming about their future success on the silver screen. Shekhar Kapur and Meera Nair are internationally acclaimed film directors, while Debu Chaudhuri, Amjad Ali Khan and Sharan Rani have excelled in the field of classical music, and Geeta Chandran and Shovana Narayan have made a name for themselves in classical dance.

There have been significant contributions to Indian writing in English by our alumni thanks to Rukun Advani, Aga Shahid Ali, Upamanyu Chatterjee, Amitav Ghosh, Manju Kapoor, Amitava Kumar, Anurag Mathur, Makarand Paranjape, I Allan Sealy, Sudip Sen, Khushwant Singh, Shashi Tharoor, and Pavan Verma. Writers in Hindi include Nirmal Verma and Ashok Vajpai. The world of newspapers has benefited from our alumni too: the senior brigade led by Swaminathan Anklesaria Aiyar, Ajit Bhattacharjea, Prabhu Chawla, Harish

Khare, and BG Verghese, and the somewhat younger set of Swapan Dasgupta, Chandan Mitra, Paranjay Guha Thakurta, and Pankaj Vohra. On the television screen you are likely to see Vinod Dua and Prannoy Roy on the news channels or the ubiquitous quiz master and compere Siddharth Basu.

In the world of sports, we can list the Test cricketers Mohinder Amarnath, Kirti Azad, Nikhil Chopra, Vijay Dahiya, Ashok Gandotra, Rajinder Singh Hans, KS Inderjitsinhji, Ajay Jadeja, Arun Lal, and Manoj Prabhakar; the athletes Asha Aggarwal, Ranjit Bhatia, and Piyush Kumar; the swimmer Supra Singhal; the shooters Rajashree Kumari, Karni Singh, Manavjit Singh, Mansher Singh, Randhir Singh, Shilpi Singh, and more recently Jaspal Rana; and the mountaineers Hari Dang and Joginder Singh who were awarded the Padma Shri and Manmohan Singh Kohli who was honoured with the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India. Sanjit Roy gave up his championship squash racquets and went to work in remote Tilonia, Rajasthan. Our alumni have been honoured by Dhyan Chand and Dronacharya Awards and with over 40 Arjuna Awards. And lest we forget, MN Masud, an alumnus of the University, reportedly captained our gold medal winning 1936 Berlin Olympics hockey team.

The Civil Services have always been a popular choice among the graduates of the University of Delhi. Mentioning even the most distinguished members of the administrative, diplomatic and police services would probably require considerable space. Our alumni have over the years held the most senior positions in the civil services system: Cabinet Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Secretaries to the Government of India, India's Ambassadors world-wide, Chief Secretaries of State Governments, Director Generals of Police. It would be impossible to name all of them.

Former faculty members of the University as well as former students have played pivotal roles in the domain of public policy. The most distinguished of these have been Montek Singh Ahluwalia, CD Deshmukh, PN Dhar, JN Dixit, DS Kothari, Deepak Nayyar, CNR Rao, VKRV Rao, Arjun Sengupta and of course Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

Many a Delhi University alumnus has returned to teach in the university, while other teachers have distinguished themselves in many fields after finishing their tenure in the University. The economics profession has such distinguished members as Amartya Sen, only one of three Nobel Prize winners from India. Other distinguished academics and teachers include Kaushik Basu, Jagdish Bhagwati, Sukhomoy Chakravarty, Veena Das, PK Kabir, DS Kothari,



Venkatesh Narain Murthy, Deepak Nayyar, Gyanendra Pandey, Jogesh Pati, Prabhat Patnaik, KN Raj, CNR Rao, VKRV Rao, BD Sanwal, TR Seshadri, MN Srinivas, Sanjay Subramaniam, Romila Thapar, IK Vasil, and of course, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, who taught at the Delhi School of Economics.

Many of our faculty have made notable contributions to the world of academics and of letters while they taught at the University. It would be appropriate to conclude with a list of some of these distinguished teachers and the awards and recognitions they have received: Professor Debu Chaudhuri, Padma Bhushan, recipient of the Tansen Award, the Raseswar Award of the Delhi State, and awards from the Mumbai Sangeet Natak Academy and the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama; Dr Aruna Chakravarty, Professor Indira Goswami and Professor Gopi C Narang – winners of Sahitya Akademi Awards; Professor Avtar Singh Paintal, Fellow of the Royal Society; and Professor André Beteille, Fellow of the British Academy.

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CAMPUS PLANS

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

