

# Intellectual Property Right (IPR) Policy



**INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY**



**Bundelkhand University**

Kanpur Road, Jhansi- 284128, Uttar Pradesh, India

# FROM THE DESK of VICE CHANCELLOR



## *Welcome to Bundelkhand University, Jhansi*

A premier academic institution in the Bundelkhand Region of this country with a lot of natural resources. Intellectual Property Rights to the creation of minds, original thoughts and many more. The IPR policy is intended to encourage a healthy atmosphere conducive to R & D activities through a generous system of rewards and incentives for the researchers. I extend good wishes to all.

**Prof. Mukesh Pandey**

Vice Chancellor

Bundelkhand University Jhansi (UP), India

Established on 26th August, 1975, Bundelkhand University is emerging as a prominent centre of higher learning encompassing more than 120 courses in 9 Faculties with 27 institutes and 38 departments. It is delivering education to more than 9 thousand students on campus and 3 lac students in its 367 affiliating colleges.

Recognized as **Number One University** by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh consecutively for three academic years, it is the only premier institution which has been **accredited three times by the NAAC** with B++, listed in **68th rank in NIRF** for Pharmacy and is **certified with ISO 9001** for Quality Management Services.

### **VISION**

The University aims to become a world-class institution by tapping human potential to lead the country in changing national, regional and global scenario.

### **MISSION**

To impart quality vocational and scientific education through basic and applied research, to improve the quality and value of human irrespective of gender, caste, nationality and religion.



# **Intellectual Property (IP) Policy**

**Bundelkhand University**  
**Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128 (U.P.) INDIA**

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**Bundelkhand University**  
**Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128 (U.P.) INDIA**

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# **PREAMBLE**

Bundelkhand University is a premier academic institution in the Bundelkhand region of the country with a rich tradition of teaching and research encompassing a wide area of natural, applied, and social sciences, management, and arts and humanities. The University undertakes sponsored research and development projects from industrial and other organizations in the public and private sectors. The university has a footprint in many areas of national importance and has a large pool of enterprising faculty members, researchers, and students, which has helped it to evolve as a fountainhead of innovation—the driving force behind a knowledge-driven society.

Intellectual property refers to the creation of minds, inventions, artistic and literary works, symbols, names, and images used for various purposes. Any original thought or an idea that has been transformed into a creative work such as literature, music, an invention, etc., can thus be referred to as "Intellectual Property" or IP. The legal rights of a person or an entity to protect its intellectual work from being misused or exploited are broadly termed "Intellectual Property Rights," or IPR.

The University recognizes its responsibility to produce and disseminate knowledge. Inherent in this responsibility is the need to encourage creativity and scholarly work and the development of new and useful materials, devices, processes, and other intellectual property. The creation of this intellectual property may have the potential for commercialization, which thereby contributes to the professional development of the individual involved, enhances the reputation of the university, provides expanded educational opportunities for students, and promotes the public welfare. It is, therefore, a natural corollary that suitable mechanisms must be devised to formulate a policy that provides a framework to encourage innovation and, at the same time, provides a transparent mechanism to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders through the marketing of the innovations so that a self-sustaining ecosystem for commercialization of university-developed technology is created.

The University IP Policy is intended to encourage a healthy atmosphere conducive to research and development through a generous system of rewards and incentives for the creation and dissemination of original work.

## **The Intellectual Property (IP) Policy**

The Executive Council of the Bundelkhand University in the exercise of the powers conferred under its Statutes hereby makes and adopts the following rules for regulating Intellectual property (IP) produced by the university.

## 1. PURPOSE

Intellectual property (IP) plays an essential role in the teaching and research functions of universities. The main purpose of the IP policy of Bundelkhand University is to provide structure, predictability, and a beneficial environment in which enterprises and researchers can access and share knowledge, technology and IP. The endeavor is to provide an intellectual property environment that encourages the development of inventions and other intellectual creations for the best interests of the public, the creator, and the research sponsor, if any, and will permit the timely protection and disclosure of such intellectual property either by development and commercialization after securing available protection, by publication, or both.

This policy is further intended to protect the respective interests of all participants by ensuring that the benefits of such property accrue to the public, to the inventor, to the university, and sponsors of specific research projects with varying degrees of protection, monetary return, and recognition, as circumstances justify or require.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

*The major objectives of the IP policy of Bundelkhand University are:*

- To provide a superior environment for the faculty, students, and research scholars of the university for the creation, protection, and commercialization of intellectual property and to stimulate innovation.
- To encourage research, scholarship, and as spirit of inquiry, thereby generating new knowledge.
- To facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology to intending user stop remote utilization of such resources for the benefit of the society.
- To provide an administrative system to determine the commercial significance of discoveries and developments and to assist in bringing these into public use.
- To provide for an equitable distribution of economic gains resulting from new intellectual property among the developer, author, or inventor (the originator), the University, and, where applicable, the sponsor.
- To provide incentives to originators in the form of personal development, professional recognition, and financial compensation.

- To safe guard, review and manage the intellectual property so that it may receive adequate and appropriate legal protection against unauthorized use.
- To encourage students at all levels to develop patentable technologies and to provide financial assistance from the University to the extent possible.
- To create awareness on IPR through conducting seminars, conferences, invited talks and lectures, and training programs among the academic community.

### 3. SCOPE

The provisions made in this policy shall apply to all the Intellectual Property produced by the faculty, staff, students, post-doctoral fellows, and non-employees (including visiting faculty, affiliate and adjunct faculty, industrial personnel, fellows, etc.) who participate in research development, innovation, and in research projects of the Bundelkhand University. The policy will cover patents, industrial designs, copyrights, trademarks, etc and all other forms of intellectual property as enumerated as per the “law of the land” (for the time being) below:-

1. The Patents Act, 1970, as amended by The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005;
2. The Trade Mark Act, 1999;
3. The Copyright Act, 1957;
4. The Design Act, 2000;
5. The Geographical Indications Act of Goods (Regulation and Protection) Act, 1999;
6. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000;
7. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001;
8. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002;

This IPR Policy shall apply to Bundelkhand University and any activities which are performed under the direct control of the University administration.

### 4. BASIC TERMS/DEFINITIONS

- **Intellectual Property** shall include Copyrights, Patents, Trade marks, Trade Secrets, Geographical Indications and other species such as computer software or printed material, any new and useful process, the machine, composition of matter, life form, article of manufacture, software, copyrighted work, such things as new or improved devices, circuits, chemical



compounds, drugs, genetically engineered biological organisms, data sets, software, musical processes, or unique and innovative uses of existing inventions.

- **Intellectual Property Rights** are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period as per the provisions made in the related Acts / Arguments / Licenses.
- **Copyright** is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. It is a bundle of rights including, inter alia, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation, and translation of the work. There could be slight variations in the composition of the rights depending on the work. Copyright ensures certain minimum safeguards of the rights of authors over their creations, thereby protecting and rewarding creativity. Creativity being the keystone of progress, no civilized society can afford to ignore the basic requirement of encouraging the same. The economic and social development of a society is dependent on creativity. The protection provided by copyright to the efforts of writers, artists, designers, dramatists, musicians, architects and producers of sound recordings, cinematograph films and computer software, creates an atmosphere conducive to creativity, which induces them to create more and motivates others to create.
- **Patent** is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application.
- **Design Rights** There are two types of design rights. The registered designright and the unregistered designright. A registered design protects the visual appearance of a product or item and gives you exclusive rights for that appearance to the extent that, if necessary, there is a legal right to stop an unauthorized party from producing or using your design. Design right protects the shape of a three-dimensional design. It subsists if the design is recorded on paper; or if an article has been made according to that design. It has rules on qualification for protection by both citizenships of the designer and place of the designing. Qualifying countries include the United Kingdom, the rest of the European Economic Area and British overseas territories.
- **Researcher/Creator/Inventor** as used in this IPR Policy includes faculty members, students, project staff, research support staff, and visiting researchers in a university. Wherever different

conditions are applicable for any of the sub-categories of researchers, they are specifically mentioned in the IPR Policy.

- **License and Licensing** a license is an official permission or permit to do, use, or own something (as well as the document of that permission or permit). In particular, a license may be issued by authorities, to allow an activity that would otherwise be forbidden. It may require paying a fee or proving a capability. The requirement may also serve to keep the authorities informed on a type of activity and to allow them to set conditions and limitations. A licensor may grant a license under intellectual property laws to authorize use (such as copying software or using a (patented) invention) to a licensee, sparing the licensee from a claim of infringement brought by the licensor. A license under intellectual property commonly has several components beyond the grant itself, including a term, territory, renewal provisions, and other limitations deemed vital to the licensor.
- **Term**-many licenses are valid for a particular length of time. This protects the licensor should the value of the license increase, or market conditions change. It also preserves enforceability by ensuring that no license extends beyond the term of the agreement.
- **Territory a license** may stipulate what territory the rights pertain to. For example, a license with a territory limited to “India / United States / Canada) would not permit a licensee any protection from actions for use in Japan.
- **Incidental Support** from the University as used in this IPR Policy, includes the use of space, facilities, materials, or other resources of the university which are not provided for the generation of specific research outputs. Examples of incidental support include ordinary use of faculty offices, university libraries, departmental offices, internet, computers, computer peripherals and use of general secretarial or administrative services.
- **Substantial support** from the University as used in this IPR Policy includes any support which is beyond incidental support, as defined above. This includes specific monetary support for research through grants or fellowships, funds for procuring books/equipment or materials for specific research projects, and the creation or major modification of infrastructure like labs for the specific needs of research.
- **External partner** as used in this IPR Policy includes the Government of India, state governments, local self-governments, government departments, foreign governments, international organizations, public sector undertakings (PSUs), all types of private sector

organisations, multinational corporations, non-governmental organisations, and/or other institutions that provide research projects or consultancy assignments to researchers on a regular or irregular basis; or any combination(s) of the. The full fellowships received by students from funding agencies like the University Grants Commission (UGC), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology(DBT), University, or any other body shall be considered as substantial support from an external partner.

## **5. RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **5.1 University:**

- To educate its employees and students regarding IP.
- To provide support relating to legal services and necessary financial resources to protect university-owned IP.
- To provide legal support to protect the interest of the university and creators of IP against its unauthorized use.
- To share royalties and other income with creators derived from the University IP.
- Promotion and commercialization of university-owned IP.
- Maintenance of IP to its life at the University's cost.
- Resolution of disputes arises between University, Creators and Sponsors.

### **5.2 Creator/Inventor/Researcher:**

The creator of IP shall disclose all inventions and related work belonging to the university as described in the policy promptly and on time. The creator shall keep all records of inventions, such as notebooks and digital recordings related to the research activities, and shall provide them to the university on demand. He/she shall also assign the IP rights to the university and cooperate in technology transfer activities as well as in legal actions relating to the IP as required in the policy.

## **6. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CELL**

There shall be an Intellectual Property Cell (IPC) constituted by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor with the below-mentioned administrative setup and objectives. The IP Cell will manage the affairs relating to intellectual property produced by the university, in which the university has a stake or share, technology transfer activities, and the implementation of

the IP Policy. The cell will make recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor.

### **6.1 IPR Cell: Administrative Set-up**

- i. Vice Chancellor's Nominee (As convener)
- ii. Finance Officer
- iii. Registrar
- iv. Two External Experts (Floating)
- v. Technical Writing Expert
- vi. Two domain/subject experts (from the University)
- vii. Legal expert (from the University Law department/outside)

### **6.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the IPR Cell**

- IPR Cell shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of all recommendations and decisions about IP management in the University.
- IPR Cell shall maintain all confidentiality-related obligations. All the members, including the Chairperson, shall sign a non-disclosure agreement with the university.
- IPR Cell shall be the responsible authority for guiding the University about entering into agreements such as memoranda of understanding (MoU), confidential disclosure agreements (CDA), material transfer agreements (MTA), and IP licensing agreements.
- IPR Cell may suggest changes in the IPR Policy or new policies as and when deemed necessary. This can happen with changes in governmental policies or national and international developments such as new treaties or legal judgments.
- Screening of all requests for patent applications shall be done by the IPR Cell.
- IPR Cell will support the university and the researchers in negotiating technology transfer and benefit-sharing agreements.
- In cases wherein a researcher wants to use university-owned IP for creating a start-up, the researcher may place a request before the IPR Cell, and after taking into consideration all the relevant aspects, the IPR Cell may recommend the university to allow the researcher to use the IP. The IPR Cell may also put forward its

recommendations on the extent to which the researcher can use the university-owned trademarks about the activities of that start-up.

- Whenever required, the IPR Cell shall clarify to the researchers and the university whether the research in question can be considered as research with incidental support of the University, research with substantial support of the university, and/ or research with substantial support of external partners.
- IPR Cell will help in creating awareness about different open initiatives like open access, open data, and open-source software and help the university and researchers comply with the open access mandates of the government/funding agencies/ university.
- IPR Cell will keep proper records of all IP applications from the university.
- While replying to applications under the Right to Information Act 2005 (“RTI Act”), IPR Cell may ensure that the novelty of the innovations (for patent protection) shall not be defeated. The relevant provisions of the RTI Act may be consulted in this regard.
- In cases of allegations of infringements of IPRs by any researcher of the university or any third party, the university may refer the matter to IPR Cell and seek its opinion on the appropriate course of action.
- In cases wherein any third party infringes upon the IPRs of the University, the university may seek the opinion of IPR Cell on the appropriate action to be taken and the IPR Cell may make recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor for any legal course of action.
- The IPR Cell may conduct a periodic audit of University IP.

### **6.3 IP Protection through IPR Cells: Implementation Process**

- Once IPR Cell receives a proposal from a researcher, the IPR Cell may initiate the process of IP protection. In cases of all forms of IP protection, the IPR Cell may screen the applications as expeditiously as possible and provide the necessary support for shortlisted applications to get the necessary IP protection. In case of patent applications, the IPR Cell may take inputs from subject experts as well as legal experts where it is essential and cannot be assessed jointly by inventors and IPR Cell, such inputs to be taken after appropriate Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) between

the University and the expert, from within or outside the University, during the screening process.

- If innovation is recommended by the IPR Cell for patent protection, IPR Cell may forward the details to, the Patent Office, DST, and the Government of India.
- In cases of normal or urgent both, the IPR Cell may hire private patent agents/attorneys for filing the patent. All the expenses in this regard may be met out of the IPR Cell budget or the budget of the relevant research project (if provisioned), depending on the availability of funds.
- In cases of joint patent applications of the university with other parties like funding agency/Researcher, the costs of filing and revenue shall be shared between all parties as per the agreement made in this regard. The IPR Cell may facilitate the filing of applications as per the agreement but, if the other parties do not want to file the patent application through the University IPR Cell, they will be required to bear the entire expenses towards joint patent application and prosecution. This will not waive off the University's right of revenue sharing as per the agreement.
- The IPR Cell shall always ensure that the IP protection measures it suggests are not in conflict with the open access/ open data policies of the university/ government and it shall take due measures to help the researchers comply with such policies.
- The IPR Cell shall undertake due measures for creating awareness about different open initiatives like open access, open data, and open-source software, through different channels including awareness and training programs.
- Decisions about maintenance of IP will be based on the guidelines evolved by the IPR Cell and it shall be based on the need and potential of the IP.
- The IP protection abroad will be evaluated by a high-powered committee chaired by the Vice-Chancellor or his/ her nominee. This committee may consist of the Registrar, Head of the Finance Section, Chairperson of the IPR Cell, two members of the IPR Cell, and two external experts.

#### **A. IPR Cell: Appeal Procedure about Decisions of the IPR Cell**

In case of any grievances regarding any of the decisions taken by the IPR Cell, including, but not limited to, ownership of IP, processing of proposals, procedures adopted for the

implementation of IPR Policy, any aggrieved person may file an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor of the university and the decision taken by her/ him shall be final.

## 7. OWNERSHIP OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Ownership of the IP is divided based on research support obtained by the researcher/inventor/intellectual property creator as per the following detail.

### 7.1 Types of Support for Research

Ownership rights over IP generated in a university can vary with the source of funding and resources used for the research that generated the IP. Hence, it is important to understand the different contexts in which IP may be generated within a university. Some of the important contexts in which universities produce IP are:

- **Substantial**-Research undertaken by a researcher in the normal course of his/her appointment/engagement with the University using substantial support from the University including University funded research projects, M.Sc. dissertations, Ph.D. theses undertaken by the students (under the supervision of a faculty member) and faculty members shall fall under this category.
- **Incidental**-Research undertaken by a researcher in the normal course of his/her appointment/engagement with the University using incidental support from the University including research projects undertaken by a researcher with substantial support from an external partner (funding agency) shall fall in this category

### 7.2 Ownership and Allocation of IP

The ownership rights on IP may vary according to the contexts in which the concerned IP was generated. This IPR Policy recommends the following approaches for these three categories:

#### a. IP generated from research conducted with 'incidental support from the University'

- Subject to the exceptions provided below, copyright in scholarly, academic and artistic works generated by the researcher with only incidental support from the university including books, articles, lecture notes, Open Science - Open Innovation audio or visual aids for giving lectures, films, plays, and musical works shall vest with the researchers. The researcher shall not disclose any outcome of their research

work, particularly in the fields of science and technology, before the filing of IP application with the appropriate IP Office about the work having the potential to be protected by patents and other IP where novelty is the prerequisite.

- Copyright in any institutional materials including course syllabi, curricula, exam questions, exam instructions, and papers/ reports specifically commissioned by the university shall vest with the university.
- The ownership rights over any other form of IP generated with incidental support from the university, including software, patentable and non-patentable inventions, know-how, designs, plant varieties, and integrated circuits, shall vest with the university & inventor.

**b. IP generated from research conducted with ‘substantial support from the University’**

- Copyright in scholarly works generated with substantial support from the university, including books, articles, student projects/dissertations/ theses, lecture notes, and audio or visual aids for giving lectures, shall ordinarily be vested with the researcher. However, the university shall have a non-exclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, and worldwide license to use the IP for research and educational purposes. The researcher should not disclose any outcome of their research work before the filing of IP application with the appropriate IP Office about the work having the potential to be protected by patents and other IP where novelty is the prerequisite.
- Copyright in films, plays, video lectures and musical works, which are created by the researchers with substantial support from the University, shall vest with the inventor & University. In the event of commercialization of these outputs, the revenue shall be shared in 60:40 between inventor & University. The inventor shall have a non-exclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, and worldwide license to use such works for teaching and research purposes.
- Copyright in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) produced with substantial support from the university shall vest with the university. However, the researcher shall have a non-exclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, and worldwide license to use such works for teaching and research purposes by the researcher.
- Copyright in any institutional materials including, but not limited to, course syllabi,



curricula, exam questions, exam instructions, and papers/ reports specifically commissioned by the university shall vest with the university. However, the inventor shall have a non-exclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable, and worldwide license to use such works for teaching and research purposes.

- The ownership rights over any other form of IP generated with substantial support from the university including but not limited to software, patentable and non-patentable inventions, know-how, designs, plant varieties, and integrated circuits shall vest with the university & inventor. In the event of commercialization of such IP, the university may engage in revenue sharing in a 60:40 ratio or as per the agreement between the inventor & University.

**c. IP generated from research conducted with ‘substantial support from external partners’**

- With regard to research conducted with substantial support from external partners, ownership of IP shall be determined as per the terms and conditions in the license agreement signed between the concerned parties. In the absence of a specific clause in the agreement, the University and external partner shall resolve the issue of relinquishing copyrights in favor of the researcher.

## **8. ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICY**

The powers and responsibilities to amend and implement IPR Policy by various entities are described below:

### **8.1 Powers to amend IP Policy**

Bundelkhand University, through its Executive Council (referred to as EC), will have the full power to amend/change/withdraw any or all the provisions / bring out a new policy as and when it is felt necessary. The changes or the new policy shall apply to all faculty / students / project / staff / supporting staff / visitors.

### **8.2 Appeal Procedure**

In case of any conflict, grievance regarding ownership of IP, processing of IP proposals, procedures adopted for the implementation of IPR policy and interpretation of various clauses of IPR policy, any aggrieved person can appeal to the IPR Cell. In case, the appellant is not satisfied with the decision of such a body, he / she can appeal to the Vice-Chancellor of Bundelkhand University whose decision shall be final.

### **8.3 IP Infringement**

In case of violation / infringement of any intellectual property rights by the Bundelkhand University faculty/ students/ project staff/ supporting staff/ visitors or any third party infringing upon the IPR of Bundelkhand University inventor, the IPR Cell / constituted committee would first investigate the matter and make recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor for resolution of such violation / infringement. In case, any third party infringe upon the IPR of Bundelkhand University, the IPR Cell would investigate and make recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor including the need for any legal course of action.

## **9. REVENUE SHARING**

The revenue arising out of licensing / commercial use of IP and receipt of royalty would be shared in the appropriate ratio i.e. 60:40 between the inventor(s) / Creator (s) (60%) and the University (40%). Where Bundelkhand University reassigns the right of the IP to its inventor(s), the inventor(s) shall reimburse all the costs incurred by Bundelkhand University, which include protection, maintenance, marketing and other associated costs.

## **10. CONFIDENTIALITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF IP ADMINISTRATION**

Any information about a potentially patentable Invention mustn't be prematurely disclosed. Telling a third party about the information generated by a research project could constitute a disclosure and may mean that the invention loses the necessary quality of novelty, resulting in the Invention becoming un-patentable. If Staff and / or Students need to discuss the details of an Invention with academics or potential developers, they should ensure that a non-disclosure agreement has been executed before disclosing any information about the Invention.

The University will inform the creators of Intellectual Property of progress regarding the filing of the patent, commercialization and / or disposition of the intellectual property. The University and the creators shall maintain complete transparency in sharing information at all stages of the process. The creators shall keep the University informed of updates or development of the Intellectual Property, which lead to tangible effects on the property.

## **11. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

### **a. Mediation**

In the event of a dispute on any of the IP-related matters or the interpretation of the provisions of IPR Policy, the matter shall be initially referred to the IPR Cell and it shall

investigate the matter thoroughly within a given time frame and with priority. Wherever a settlement is desirable, the IPR Cell shall take all efforts to settle the matter through mediation. If the dispute in question can not be settled through mediation, it shall recommend appropriate remedies to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bundelkhand University for Urgent Decision.

**b. Jurisdiction**

Any disputes arising from the terms and conditions of any IP-related agreement entered into by the university shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the District Court which has territorial jurisdiction over the place in which the university is located.



**Smt Anandiben Patel**  
Hon'ble Chancellor & Governor  
of Uttar Pradesh



**Yogi Aditya Nath Ji**  
Hon'ble Chief Minister UP Govt.



**Estd. 1975**



**Shri Yogendra Upadhyay**  
Higher Education Minister  
of Uttar Pradesh



**Smt. Rajni Tiwari**  
State Higher Education Minister  
of Uttar Pradesh



**Prof. Mukesh Pandey**  
Vice-Chancellor

# BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY, JHANSI (U.P.)

● B++ NAAC Accredited, NIRF Ranked, ISO Certified ● Ranked as Number 1 University in U.P.

**N.E.P.-2020 Applied on courses as per Uttar Pradesh Government orders**

## Science Faculty

**B.Sc. Courses for Campus Only:-** Maths Group (PCM) – (DA), Biology Group (ZCB) – (DA)  
**(Hons.) Courses :** Biochemistry\*\* – (DA), Biotechnology\*\* – (DA), Microbiology\*\* – (DA), Forensic Science – (DA), Geology – (DA), Biomedical Science – (DA), Food Technology\*\* – (DA), Maths Statistics & Computer Science. – (DA), Environmental Science - (DA), B.C.A. (Bachelor of Computer Applications) – (DA)  
**P.G.D.F.S.** (Post Graduate Diploma in Forensic Sc. – (DA), Home Science (DA)  
**Advance Diploma in Data Science - (DA)**  
**Advance P.G. Diploma in Microbiology and Food Technology - (DA)**  
**P.G.D.E.M.:** (Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Management) – (DA)  
**M.Sc Courses:-** Mathematics\*\* - (ET), Statistics - (DA), Food Technology\*\* - (ET), Biochemistry - (DA), Biotechnology - (DA), Microbiology- (DA), Biomedical Science- (DA), Physics\*\* - (ET), Electronics - (DA), Chemistry\*\* - (ET), Botany\*\* - (ET), Zoology\*\* - (ET), Forensic Science, - (ET), Environmental Science - (DA), Ayurveda & Alternate Medicine- (DA), Geology – (DA), Home Science (Food & Nutrition) – (DA), Home Science (H D.F.S.) – (DA), Life Science - (DA)

## Agricultural Faculty

**B.Sc. (AG.) Hons. Course :** B.Sc. Agriculture Science\*\* – (ET)  
**M.Sc. (Ag) Courses:** Agro Forestry – (ET), Horticulture – (ET), Plant Pathology\*\* – (ET), Entomology\*\* – (ET), Genetics & Plant Breeding\*\* – (ET), Agricultural Extension – (ET), Seed Technology – (ET), Agronomy\*\* – (ET), Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry\*\* – (ET), Animal Husbandary & Dairying\* – (ET), Agricultural Economics\*\* – (ET)

## Medical Faculty

**D. Pharm. - (ET),**  
**M. Pharm.** (Pharmaceutics) - (ET), **M. Pharm.** (Pharmacognosy) – (ET), **B.P.T.** (Bachelor of Physiotherapy) – (ET)  
**B.Sc. - M.L.T.™** (Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Technology) – (DA) (Approved by the UP Government and UP State Medical Faculty)™

## Architecture Faculty

**B-Des (Interior Design) - (DA)**

## Art Faculty

**B.A.: Courses for Campus Only**  
**B.A.:** Mass Communication and Journalism\*\* – (DA)  
**B.F.A. :** Drawing & Painting – (DA) Commercial Arts – (DA)  
**B.A. (Hons.) Courses:** Hindi – (DA), Social Work – (DA), English – (DA), Education – (DA), Economics – (DA)  
**B.Lib. & I.Sc. \*\* – (DA)**  
**B.P.E.S.:** (Bachelor in Physical Education & Sports) – (DA)  
**B.P.Ed. – (ET)**  
**M.P.E.S.** (Master in Physical Education & Sports) – (DA)  
**P.G.D.E.M.:** (Post Graduate Diploma in Electronic Media) – (DA)  
**M.A. Courses:** Hindi – (DA), Home Science – (DA), Education – (DA), English – (DA), Drawing & Painting, – (DA), Mass Communication & Journalism – (DA),  
**M.Lib & Information Science\*\* – (DA)**  
**M.F.A.** (Master of Fine Arts in painting). – (DA)  
**M.F.A.** (Master in Fine arts in applied art) – (DA)  
**M.A. Applied Economics** (Master of Arts in Applied Economics) – (DA)  
**MBA Business Economics** (Master of Business Administration in Business Economics) – (ET)  
**M.S.W.** (Master of Social Work) – (DA)

## Commerce Faculty

**MBA Banking & Insurance** (Master of Business Administration in Banking & Insurance) – (ET), **B.B.A. (HONS.)** – (ET), **B.Com. (HONS.)** – (ET), **B.B.A. (Tourism)** – (DA), **M.Com (Finance)** – (DA)

## Education Faculty

**M.Ed.\*\* - (ET),**  
**B.Ed.#** (Bachelor of Education)  
**B.El.Ed.\*** (Bachelor of Elementary Education) – (ET)  
**ET - Entrance Test**  
**DA - Direct Admission through Merit**

## Law Faculty

**B.A.L.L.B\*\*** (Integrated) – (ET)  
**LL.B\*\*** – (ET)  
**L.L.M.\*\*** – (ET)  
**\* Only in Affiliated Colleges**  
**\*\* Also in Affiliated Colleges**  
**# Through state level Entrance Examination Only**

## Ph.D. Programme in 44 Subjects



**Wasi Mohammad**  
Finance Officer



**Vinay Kumar Singh**  
Registrar



**Raj Bahadur**  
Controller of Examinations

## Technical & Management Courses

**Architecture:** B.Arch. (Bachelor of Architecture),  
**Pharmacy:** B.Pharm.  
**Engineering:** B.Tech. (Computer Science, Electronics & Comm., Bio-Tech)

**M.B.A. - (ET), M.B.A. (International Business) - (ET), M.B.A. (Tourism) - (ET), M.B.A. (Financial Management) - (ET), M.C.A. - (ET), B.Tech. (Food Engg. Technology) - (ET), B.Tech. (Electronics & Instrumentation) - (ET), B.Tech. (Bio-Medical) - (ET), B.Tech. (Mechanical Engg.) - (ET), Integrated - B.H.M.C.T. - M.H.M.C.T. - (Bachelor/Master in Hotel Management & Catering Tech.) - (ET)**

**Admission on 100% seats through A.K.T.U. Counselling (JEE MAINS, C.U.E.T., N.A.T.A. TEST)**

**Admission on 50% seats through BU Entrance Test and on 50% seats through A.K.T.U. Counselling**

# Territorial Jurisdiction of Bundelkhand University



Type of College	Total	Accredited
Government Colleges	23	6 (4 in process)
Aided Colleges	13	7 (2 in process)
Self Finance Colleges	331	21 (10 in process)



## Bundelkhand University

Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128, Uttar Pradesh, India

Tel.: 0510-2320497, 2321158 | Fax : 0510-2320761

registrar.bujhansi@gmail.com | www.bujhansi.ac.in

@BUJHSOFFICIAL f @busocial

Compiled by : Prof. Avanish Kumar