

An Analysis of the Performance of Aligarh Muslim University in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) -2016

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Abstract:

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)- 2016 released by the Government of India. In NIRF-2016, on the basis of the performances the institutions of higher education have been ranked.

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is one of the oldest institutions of higher education established in 1920 ranked 10th in NIRF-2016 among the 100 ranked institutions. The present paper is about the study of the performance of AMU in NIRF-2016 in comparison to other top ten universities of the country. This paper has tried to find out the strength and weakness of AMU in various parameters. So, on the basis of the findings of weakness and strength, solution could be found out for better performance in the future. Better planning for management and administration could be done to realize the goals set by the university.

Key words: NIRF, MHRD, Rankings, University, Parameters. Intellectual Property Rights

INTRODUCTION:

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) is a national ranking for the institutions of higher education in India. First time this ranking has been released in 2016. The

ranking has been released for the Universities, Colleges and in branch of Engineering, Management, Pharmacy and architecture. The ranking has been published by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under ambit of University Grants Commission (UGC).The ranking has been framed by 16 members committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Higher Education. The committee has been assigned the duty to “suggest a reliable, transparent and authentic National Framework for performance measurement and ranking of institutions for higher education and to recommend institutional mechanisms, processes and timelines for implementation of the National Institutional Ranking Framework”¹

The final ranking has used 16 parameters under 5 categories to assign ranking to an institution of higher learning. The five (5) categories are: (a) Teaching Learning Resources (TLR) under which there are 6 parameters ;(b)Research Productivity, Impact and IPR(RPII) having 5 parameters;(c) Outreach and Inclusivity(OI) under which there are 5 parameters;(d)Graduate Outcome(GO) under which comes 4 parameters ;and(e) Perception under which comes 2 parameters.

The total number of institutions which registered in NIRF-2016 is 1438 in Engineering, 609 in Management, 454 in Pharmacy and 233 in University. The NIRF-2016 has used certain criteria for the institutions to participate in the rankings. The ranking for the universities and colleges have been assigned separately due to their aims and objectives.

The effort to release own rankings by the bodies of higher education in India started with the poor performance by the institutions of higher education. For the last many years, there were dismayed performances by the institutions of higher learning at international level. In spite of being the third largest higher education system in the world after USA and

China, no institution of higher learning of India figured into top hundred institutions of higher learning at international level in rankings of (QS) and Times Higher Education (THE). In almost every ranking there used to be the dominance of the institutions of higher learning of United States of America (USA) and institutions of higher learning of European countries at top level. At national level two rankings i.e. 'Nielsen-India Today rankings' and 'Out Look rankings' are published regularly from many years. These two rankings in spite of using various methodologies tried to give true picture of Indian higher education.

The main aim of the NIRF-2016 can be summed up in the words of Smriti Zubin Irani, the HRD minister "The Ranking framework will empower a larger number of India Institutions to participate in the global rankings, and create a significant impact internationally too. I see this as sensitization process and an empowering tool, and not a tool for protection".² In NIRF-2016 ranking, 100 universities have been ranked. But for the analysis of ranking only top ten universities have been considered. The Table-1 shows the rankings of the top ten universities of India ranked by NIRF-2016.

Table-1 NIRF-2016 Rankings of Top Ten Universities

S.No	Name of the University	Name of the City where the University is Located	Year of Establishment	Name of the State where the University is Located	Rank of the University as per NIRF-2016
1	National Institute of Science Bangalore	Bangalore	1909	Karnataka	01
2	Institute of Chemical Technology	Mumbai	1933	Maharashtra	02
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	New Delhi	1969	Delhi	03
4	University of Hyderabad-	Hyderabad	1974	Telangana	04
5	Tezpur University	Tezpur	1994	Assam	05
6	University of Delhi(DU)	Delhi	1922	Delhi	06
7	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	Varanasi	1916	Uttar Pradesh	07
8	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	Thiruvananthapuram	2007	Kerala	08
9	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	Pilani	1964	Rajasthan	09
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	Aligarh	1920	Uttar Pradesh	10

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

As per the Table-1, National Institute of Science Bangalore tops the ranking followed by Institute of Chemical Technology, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), University of Hyderabad, Tezpur University, University of Delhi (DU), Banaras Hindu University(BHU), Indian Institute of Space and Technology, Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani and Aligarh Muslim University(AMU). AMU got tenth rank among the universities.

This is one of the lowest ranking assigned to AMU by any ranking agencies to the universities of India at national and international level in recent years. US Education Today, Times Higher Education, Neilson - India Today and Outlook all of them assigned better ranking to AMU. The present paper has studied the ranking of AMU in NIRF-2016 with other top ten universities comparatively .This has been done to find out the performance of AMU at various levels and in various parameters to work out for better ranking in future. The paper has studied all the relevant parameters on which the rankings have been assigned to the top ten universities in India.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The tenth ranking of AMU has shocked the well-wishers of the university and particularly to the administration which aimed to be number one by 2017 under Vice chancellorship of Lieutenant Zamiruddin Shah. In the light of this background, the following objectives have been assigned to this paper. These objectives are:

- I. To study the NIRF-2016 ranking in order to understand the ranking assigned to AMU
- II. To study the various parameters of the NIRF-2016 to find out the weakness and strength of AMU in comparison to other top ten universities
- III. To study the performance of AMU in various parameters

- IV. To suggest various measures for the improvement of the ranking of AMU in future

QUESTION AND RELEVANCE OF STUDY

In order to understand the mechanism of the NIRF-2016 to analysis the ranking of AMU, the present paper has raised many questions and in the light of these questions tried to find out the answers. These questions are:

- I. What are the parameters of the NIRF-2016?
- II. What is the score of AMU in the various parameters of NIRF-2016 in comparison to other top ten institutions of higher education?
- III. What are the performances of AMU on various parameters of rankings?
- IV. What steps should be taken to improve the performance of AMU in NIRF rankings?

AMU is one of the best institutions of higher education of India and comes under “Institution of National Importance”³. Being one of the pre-Independence institutions of higher learning of India, it has played very important role in spreading of higher education among the people of India. The passed out of this university has served the nation, Islamic world and Muslim community in every walk of life.

The ranking of NIRF-2016 has assigned tenth position to AMU. This is one of the lowest ranking assigned to this university by any national and international rankings in recent years. This study has tried to find out the performance of the university on various parameters which gave it low ranking. So, the performance of the university could be analyzed, weakness could be removed and steps could be taken to improve the performance of the university in coming years.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The present study has used Descriptive Analytical Method .The data have been derived from the various secondary sources provided by the concerned authorities. These sources are:

- I. NIRF-2016
- II. Times Higher Education(THE)
- III. QS Rankings
- IV. US News, Education
- V. Nielsen-India Today
- VI. Out Look
- VII. All India Survey of Higher Education(AISHE)
- VIII. University Grant Commission(UGC)
- IX. Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
- X. Websites of the institutions of Higher education
- XI. Ministry of Human Resource Development(MHRD)
- XII. Journals
- XIII. Magazines
- XIV. Newspapers
- XV. Dissertation
- XVI. Thesis
- XVII. Reports

This paper is a study about the performance of AMU. This paper has opted to study only the rankings of the top ten universities of India as ranked by NIRF-2016 minutely. The other institutions like colleges and various branches i.e. management, engineering, pharmacy, architect etc have not been studied separately.

DISCUSSION ON THE QUESTIONS

To find the answer of raised question to reach conclusion there is need to discuss each question in details. This will give the

solution to the problems for which the study has been taken. So, on the basis of the findings the solution could be suggested.

Parameters of the NIRF-2016 Rankings

The NIRF-2016 used many parameters to grant ranking to the institutions of higher education. These parameters are 16 in numbers and have been divided into 5 categories. These parameters have been selected by considering the national and international rankings and after much debate and discussion among the members of the expert committee. The Table-2 gives the details of the parameters used by NIRF-2016.

Table-2 Parameter Used by NIRF-2016

Sl.No	Parameters	Weightage/Marks
1.0	Teaching, Learning and Resources (TLR)	(Ranking Weightage =0.30)/100
	A. Teacher Student Ratio with emphasis on Permanent Faculty	25 Marks
	B. Combined Metric for Faculty with Ph.D. and Experience	25 Marks
	C. Metric for Library and Laboratory Facilities	40 Marks
	D. Metric for Sports and Extra Curricular Facilities	10 Marks
2.0	Research Productivity, Impact and IPR (RPII)	(Ranking Weightage =0.40)/100
	A. Combined Metric for Publications	45 Marks
	B. Combined Metric for Citations	45 Marks
	C. Intellectual Property Right	10 Marks
3.0	Graduation Outcome (GO)	(Ranking Weightage =0.05)/100
	A. Combined Performance in University Examinations	50 Marks
	B. Combined Performance in Public Examinations	50 Marks
4.0	Outreach and Inclusivity (OI)	(Ranking Weightage =0.15)/100
	A. Outreach Footprint(Continuing Education, Services)	25 Marks
	B. Percentage of Students from Other States/Countries	25 Marks
	C. Percentage of Women Students and Faculty	20 Marks

	D.Percentage of Economically and Socially Disadvantaged Students	20 Marks
	E. Facilities for Differently Abled Persons	10 Marks
5.0	Perception (PR)	(Ranking Weightage =0.10)/100
	Process for Peer Rating in Category	50 Marks
	Application to Seat Ratio	50 Marks

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-2 shows that each parameter has been assigned weightage and allotted marks. The total mark for each group of parameters is 100 which further given weightage according to their importance. The highest weightage has been given to Research activities (0.40) followed by Teaching Learning (0.30), Outreach and Inclusivity (0.15), Perception (0.10) and Graduation Outcome (0.05).This shows that NIRF-2016 has given the same weightage to various parameters what have been given by the others institutions of rankings at national and international level.

The Time Higher Education (THE) uses 13 performance indicators (Reputation survey: 15%, Staff-to-student ratio: 4.5%, Doctorate-to-bachelor's ratio: 2.25%, Doctorates awarded-to-academic staff ratio: 6%, Institutional income: 2.25%, Reputation survey: 18%, Research income: 6%, Research productivity: 6%, Citations (research influence): 30%, International-to-domestic-student ratio: 2.5%, International-to-domestic-staff ratio: 2.5%, International collaboration: 2.5%, Industry income (knowledge transfer): 2.5% etc.⁴ divided into five groups (Teaching and learning environment): 30%, Research (volume, income and reputation): 30%, Citations (research influence): 30%, International outlook (staff, students, research): 7.5% and Industry income (knowledge transfer): 2.5%⁵.

The QS World University Rankings uses six performance indicators (Academic Reputation-40%, Employer Reputation-10%, Student-to-Faculty Ratio-20%, Citation per

Faculty-20%,International Faculty Ratio-5% and International Student Ratio-5%)⁶ to assign the rankings to the university.

The Nielsen-India Today ranking uses five performance indicators (reputation of colleges, Quality of academic input, student care, and infrastructure and job prospects)⁷.

Performance of AMU in NIRF-2016 in Various Parameters

NIRF-2016 has released the rankings of 100 Universities of India. AMU got tenth rank among the university. The performance of AMU can be seen in the Table-3 which gives the score of AMU with other top nine universities of India.

Table-3 Score of the Top Ten Ranking University in NIRF-2016

S.NO	Name of the University	Parameter wise Score					Over All Score	Rank of the University as per NIRF-2016
		TLR(100)	RPC(100)	GO(100)	OI(100)	Perception(100)		
1	National Institute of Science Bangalore	94.45	96.12	100.0	67.18	100	91.81	01
2	Institute of Chemical Technology	84.53	96.51	94.00	61.66	97.0	87.58	02
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	89.45	84.33	100.0	73.57	98.0	86.45	03
4	University of Hyderabad-	74.49	89.22	86.71	88.83	98.0	85.45	04
5	Tezpur University	83.81	86.64	87.15	76.76	86.0	84.31	05
6	University of Delhi(DU)	68.54	88.86	98.14	82.80	98.0	83.19	06
7	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	70.28	81.11	92.60	87.75	99.0	81.22	07
8	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	94.28	63.58	100.0	70.83	95.0	78.82	08
9	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	86.74	76.72	100.0	36.80	96.0	76.85	09
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	66.73	84.81	84.96	65.23	86.0	76.62	10

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-3 shows that AMU overall score is 76.62. National Institute of Science Bangalore topped the table with overall score 91.81 followed by Institute of Chemical Technology: 87.58,(2 rank) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU): 86.45(3 rank), University of Hyderabad: 85.45(4 rank), Tezpur

University: 84.31(5 rank), University of Delhi(DU): 83.19(6 rank), Banaras Hindu University(BHU): 81.22 (7 rank), Indian Institute of Space and Technology: 78.82(8 rank) and Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani: 76.85(9 rank).The overall score of AMU is much lower(15) than the first rank holder in NIRF-2016.

In term of score of parameters, AMU scored very less than other universities. AMU score is 66.73 in TLR, 84.81 in RPC, 84.96 in GO, 65.23 in OI and 86.0 in PR. In TLR,GO and PR ,AMU performance is lower than the 9th rank holder Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani while she is ahead in RPC and OI.AMU is in race of RPC,GO and PR with all universities while lagging behind in the race of TLR and OI.

PG student Details of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

To understand the performance of AMU in better terms, there is need to see the status in various parameters of the ranking. The first and foremost parameter is the Student and Teacher ratio. This gives glimpse of the teacher learning environment of the university. This also shows the capacity and quality of management and administration. Table from-to 10 gives the details of the students in various program of study. Let see first the students of Post-Graduate (PG) students of all the top ten universities.

The Table-4 gives the details of the student in Post-Graduate program of the universities.

Table -4 PG student Details of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Intake	No. of student Admitted in 1st year from outside state	No. of student Admitted in 1st year from outside country	No. of student admitted in (Lateral Entry)from outside state	No. of student admitted in 2yr(Late Entry)from outside country	No. Male student of all years for all program	No. Female student of all years for all program	Total student of all years for all program	Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programs
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	PG	426	344	0			758	94	852	139
	2013-14	PG	346	266	0			695	77	772	129
	2014-15	PG	369	288	0			624	91	715	134
Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	PG	242	48	0	0	0	152	90	242	85
	2013-14	PG	237	36	0	0	0	150	87	237	74
	2014-15	PG	245	55	3	0	0	150	95	245	101
Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	PG	906	683	30	0	0	1033	1080	2113	
	2013-14	PG	931	739	32	0	0	1057	1188	2245	
	2014-15	PG	931	691	25	0	0	902	1148	2050	
University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	PG	1256	576	11	0	0	1667	1089	2756	2347
	2013-14	PG	1256	682	7	0	0	1711	1127	2838	2349
	2014-15	PG	1297	744	17	0	0	1787	1152	2939	2652
Tezpur University	2012-13	PG	834	128	0			722	649	1371	590
	2013-14	PG	821	83	1			755	681	1436	599
	2014-15	PG	803	75	1			768	687	1365	602
University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	PG	9586	2456	46	0	0	9179	6944	16123	5194
	2013-14	PG	9586	2590	47	0	0	9311	7727	17038	6574
	2014-15	PG	9620	2580	49	0	0	9468	8132	17600	6737
Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	PG	3982	1050	107	0	0	5069	2875	7944	6695
	2013-14	PG	3998	1059	82	0	0	5042	2910	7952	6940
	2014-15	PG	4242	1195	83	0	0	5045	3252	8297	7376
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	PG	24	8	0			11	5	16	9
	2013-14	PG	84	39	0			41	13	54	31
	2014-15	PG	84	48	0			56	22	78	47
Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	PG	329	329	0	0	0	628	198	826	0
	2013-14	PG	342	342	0	0	0	564	201	765	0
	2014-15	PG	307	307	0	0	0	576	233	809	0
Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	PG	2291	904	39			1354	937	2291	535
	2013-14	PG	2396	942	32			1415	981	2396	991
	2014-15	PG	2481	908	41			1404	1077	2481	1005

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-4 shows that details of the student for three sessions; 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, in term of approved intake, number of students admitted in first year, second year (lateral entry), number of students from foreign country both in the first and second years, number of male and female students, total number of students in all program and Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programs. The largest number of the students in PG is 17600(2014-15) from Delhi University while the total number of the students in AMU for the same session is 2481.This data seem to be incorrect as if the given number has been admitted in first year then where went the number of students of second year(third and fourth semester)? The biggest approved intake is for DU which is about 9620(2014-15) while the approved intake of AMU for the same session is 2481.

Percentage of Students in Various Categories at PG level

To make the point more clearly at PG level, there is need to see the percentage of the students from outside of states, percentage of male and female in the institutions and socially challenged and economically backward of all years for all programs. The Table-5 gives the percentage of the students in various Categories at PG level.

Table-5 Percentage of Students in Various Categories at PG level

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Intake	No. & percentage(%) of student Admitted in 1st year from outside state		No. & Percentage (%)of student admitted in 1 yr from outside country		No. and Percentage(%) of Male student of all years for all programme		No.& percentage(%) of Female student of all years for all programme		Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programme and Percentage(%)	
				No.	Per(%)	No.	Per(%)	No.	Per(%)	No.	Per(%)		No.	Per(%)
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	PG	426	344	80.7	0	0	758	88.9	94	11.0	852	139	16.3
	2013-14	PG	346	306	76.8	0	0	605	90.0	77	9.9	772	129	16.7
	2014-15	PG	369	288	78.0	0	0	624	87.2	91	12.7	715	134	18.7
Institute Chemical Technology	2012-13	PG	242	48	19.8	0	0	152	62.8	90	37.1	242	85	35.1
	2013-14	PG	237	36	15.1	0	0	150	63.3	87	36.7	237	74	31.2
	2014-15	PG	245	55	22.4	3	1.2	150	61.2	95	38.7	245	101	41.2
Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	PG	906	683	75.3	30	3.3	1033	48.8	1080	51.1	2113		
	2013-14	PG	931	739	79.3	32	3.4	1057	47.0	1188	52.9	2245		
	2014-15	PG	931	691	74.2	25	2.6	902	44	1148	56	3050		
University of Hyderabad	2012-13	PG	1256	576	45.8	11	0.8	1067	89.4	1089	39.5	2756	2347	85.1
	2013-14	PG	1256	682	54.2	7	0.5	1711	70.6	1127	29.9	2838	2349	82.7
	2014-15	PG	1297	744	57.3	17	1.3	1787	60.8	1152	39.1	2939	2652	90.2
Tezpur University	2012-13	PG	834	128	15.3	0	0	722	52.6	649	47.3	1371	590	43.0
	2013-14	PG	821	83	10.1	1	0.1	755	52.5	681	47.4	1436	599	41.7
	2014-15	PG	803	75	9.33	1	0.1	768	49.6	687	50.3	1365	632	44.1
University of Delhi(UDU)	2012-13	PG	9586	2456	25.6	46	0.4	9179	56.9	6944	43.0	16123	5194	32.2
	2013-14	PG	9586	2590	27.0	47	0.4	9311	54.6	7727	45.3	17038	6574	38.5
	2014-15	PG	9620	2580	26.8	49	0.5	9468	53.7	8132	46.2	17600	6757	38.2
Banarus Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	PG	3882	1050	26.3	107	2.6	3669	63.3	2975	36.1	7944	6885	84.2
	2013-14	PG	3898	1059	28.4	82	2.0	3042	63.4	2910	36.5	7952	6940	87.2
	2014-15	PG	4242	1195	28.1	83	1.9	5045	60.8	3252	39.1	8297	7376	88.8
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	PG	24	8	33.3	0	0	11	68.7	5	31.2	16	9	56.2
	2013-14	PG	84	39	46.4	0	0	41	75.9	13	24.0	54	31	57.4
	2014-15	PG	84	48	57.1	0	0	56	71.7	22	28.2	78	47	60.2
Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	PG	329	329	100	0	0	628	76.0	198	23.9	826	0	0
	2013-14	PG	342	342	100	0	0	564	73.7	301	39.2	765	0	0
	2014-15	PG	307	307	100	0	0	576	71.1	233	28.8	809	0	0
Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	PG	2291	961	39.4	39	1.7	1354	59.1	967	40.8	2291	535	23.3
	2013-14	PG	2396	942	39.3	32	1.3	1415	59.0	981	40.94	2396	591	41.3
	2014-15	PG	2481	908	36.5	41	1.6	1404	56.5	1077	43.4	2481	1005	40.5

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-5 gives the data for three years. This shows that in term of students at PG level from other states the top position is held by Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani which admits 100% students from other states, followed by National Institute of Science, Bangalore and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU).The lowest students are in Tezpur University (9-15%).While AMU uses to give admission to about 36-39 % to

the students of other states. This is lower than many institutions of higher learning.

In term of the percentage of the female students at PG level the best institutions are Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)(51 to 56%),Tezpur University(47 to 50%) and University of Delhi(43 to 46%).While in AMU the percentage of female students is 40 to 43%.This is much better than many other institutions of higher education.

In term of the representation of the Socially Challenged and Economically Backward classes at PG level, the top positions are held by University of Hyderabad(85 to 90%),BHU(84 to 88%) and Tezpur University(41 to 44%).While the percentage in AMU is from 23 to 40%.This is better than many other universities of NIRF-2016.

PG (Int.) student Details of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016:

The data of students detail at PG (Int.) level is not sufficient to study comparatively as given in Table-6.This is for just have a look to see the position of the institution and analysis separately.

Table-6 PG (Int.) Student Details of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Intake	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside state	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside country	No. of student admitted in 2yr/Lateral Entry/from outside state	No. of student admitted in 2yr/Lateral Entry/from outside country	No of Male student of all years for all programme	No. of Female student of all years for all programme	Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programme
National Institute of Bangalore	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institute of Chemical Technology	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012-13	PG-Int	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	2013-14	PG-Int	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
	2014-15	PG-Int	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0
Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Hyderabad	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tezpur University	2012-13	PG-Int	70	1	0	0	0	83	89	172	84
	2013-14	PG-Int	77	1	0	0	0	115	110	225	113
University of Delhi(UDU)	2014-15	PG-Int	130	2	0	0	0	180	169	349	157
	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banarus Hindu University (BHU)	2012-13	PG-Int	10	3	0	0	0	2	8	10	6
	2013-14	PG-Int	10	2	0	0	0	1	6	10	6
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2014-15	PG-Int	10	4	0	0	0	2	8	10	7
	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Plan	2012-13	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	PG-Int	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	PG-Int						0	0	0	0
	2013-14	PG-Int						0	0	0	0
	2014-15	PG-Int						0	0	0	0

Source: NIRF, 2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-6 shows that among the universities, Tezpur University has highest intake. Only few universities have intake for PG (Int.).So, it is not possible to study comparatively and draw conclusion.

Number of Ph.D. students of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Another area of study for students detail is of Ph.D. level in the institutions of higher education. An institution of higher learning is known for research and teaching. The Table-7 shows the student details in Ph.D. program.

Table-7 Ph.D. Student Details of all Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Intake	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside state	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside country	No. of student admitted in 2yr(Lateral Entry)from outside state	No. of student admitted in 2yr (Lateral Entry)from outside country	No. of Male student of all years for all programme	No. of Female student of all years for all programme	Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Challenged and Economical by Backward of all years for all programs
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	Ph.D.	407	275	10			1383	744	2127	77
	2013-14	Ph.D.	332	245	7			1442	776	2218	71
	2014-15	Ph.D.	419	327	7			1619	871	2490	112
Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	Ph.D.	151	12	0	0	0	92	59	151	52
	2013-14	Ph.D.	174	14	0	0	0	115	59	174	52
	2014-15	Ph.D.	151	8	0	0	0	93	58	151	58
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	912	785	11	0	0	2391	2218	4609	2047
	2013-14	Ph.D.	920	720	14	0	0	2436	2410	4846	2302
	2014-15	Ph.D.	926	754	10	0	0	2449	2541	4990	2458
University of Hyderabad	2012-13	Ph.D.	386	144	4	0	0	1048	489	1537	1409
	2013-14	Ph.D.	350	149	6	0	0	1078	524	1602	1443
	2014-15	Ph.D.	327	183	9	0	0	1111	532	1643	1505
Tezpur University	2012-13	Ph.D.	85	13	0			218	199	417	302
	2013-14	Ph.D.	114	8	0			230	245	475	180
	2014-15	Ph.D.	105	12	0			245	284	529	233
University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	613	176	1	0	0	1270	1622	2892	776
	2013-14	Ph.D.	819	243	8	0	0	1320	1795	3115	683
	2014-15	Ph.D.	614	183	4	0	0	1159	1696	2855	552
Banaras Hindu University (BHU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	998	279	34	0	0	3360	1502	4862	3781
	2013-14	Ph.D.	965	176	20	0	0	3179	1564	4743	3849
	2014-15	Ph.D.	917	235	28	0	0	2959	1766	4725	3867
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	Ph.D.	47	4	0			12	7	19	8
	2013-14	Ph.D.	37	4	0			9	4	13	5
	2014-15	Ph.D.	51	10	0			14	9	23	8
Birla Institute of Technology & Science- Pilani	2012-13	Ph.D.	130	130	0	0	0	338	207	545	0
	2013-14	Ph.D.	159	159	0	0	0	381	258	639	0
	2014-15	Ph.D.	109	109	0	0	0	401	277	678	0
Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	382	106	111			220	162	382	0
	2013-14	Ph.D.	655	219	61			388	267	655	0
	2014-15	Ph.D.	662	296	45			377	285	662	0

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-7 shows that in term of Ph.D., the largest numbers of Ph.D. students for 2014-15 are enrolled in JNU, followed by BHU and DU .AMU stands fourth with 382 students in 2012-13,655 students in 2013-14 and 662 students in 2014-15.

Percentage of Students in Various Categories at Ph.D. level

To study in detail, there is need to see the percentage of the students admitted in Ist year from other states, male and female ratio and percentage of students from socially and

economically challenged sections. The Table-8 gives above mentioned information in detail.

Table-8 Percentage of Students in Various Categories at Ph.D level

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Intake	No. & percentage (%) of student Admitted in 1st year from outside state		No. & Percentage (% of student admitted in 1 yr from outside country		No. and Percentage (%) of Male student of all years for all programme		No. & percentage (%) of Female student of all years for all programme		Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programme and Percentage (%)	
				No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)		No.	Per (%)
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	Ph.D.	407	275	67.5	10	2.4	1383	72.7	744	37.2	2127	77	3.6
	2013-14	Ph.D.	332	245	73.7	7	2.1	1442	65.0	776	34.9	2218	71	3.2
	2014-15	Ph.D.	419	327	78.0	7	1.6	1619	65.0	871	34.9	2490	112	4.4
Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	Ph.D.	151	12	7.9	0		92	60.9	39	39.0	151	52	34.4
	2013-14	Ph.D.	174	14	8.0	0		115	66.0	39	33.9	174	52	29.8
	2014-15	Ph.D.	151	8	5.2	0		93	61.5	38	38.4	151	38	25.4
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	912	785	86.0	11	1.2	2391	51.8	2218	48.1	4609	2047	44.4
	2013-14	Ph.D.	920	720	78.2	14	1.5	2436	50.2	2410	49.7	4846	2302	47.5
	2014-15	Ph.D.	926	734	81.4	10	1.0	2449	49.0	2341	30.9	4990	2438	49.2
University of Hyderabad	2012-13	Ph.D.	386	144	37.3	4	0.4	1048	68.1	489	31.8	1537	1409	91.6
	2013-14	Ph.D.	350	149	42.5	6	1.7	1078	67.2	234	22.7	1612	1443	90.0
	2014-15	Ph.D.	327	183	55.9	9	2.5	1111	67.6	332	32.3	1643	1505	91.6
Tezpur University	2012-13	Ph.D.	85	13	15.2	0		218	52.2	199	47.7	417	202	48.4
	2013-14	Ph.D.	114	8	7.0	0		230	48.4	245	51.5	475	180	37.8
	2014-15	Ph.D.	105	12	11.4	0		245	46.3	284	33.6	529	233	44.0
University of Delhi (U)	2012-13	Ph.D.	613	176	28.7	1	0.1	1270	43.9	1622	56.0	2892	776	26.8
	2013-14	Ph.D.	819	243	29.6	8	0.9	1520	42.3	1795	57.6	3315	683	21.9
	2014-15	Ph.D.	614	183	29.8	4	0.6	1139	43.7	1696	56.2	2835	552	19.3
Banars Hindu University (BHU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	998	279	27.9	34	3.4	3360	40.6	1502	39.4	4862	3781	77.7
	2013-14	Ph.D.	665	176	26.4	20	3.0	3179	67.0	1564	24.9	4743	3849	81.1
	2014-15	Ph.D.	917	235	25.6	26	3.0	2959	62.6	1766	37.3	4725	3867	81.8
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	Ph.D.	47	4	8.5	0		12	63.1	7	36.8	19	8	42.1
	2013-14	Ph.D.	37	4	10.8	0		9	69.2	4	30.7	13	5	38.4
	2014-15	Ph.D.	51	10	19.6	0		14	60.8	9	39.1	23	8	34.7
Birla Institute of Technology & Science- Pilani	2012-13	Ph.D.	130	130	100	0		338	62.0	207	37.9	545	0	0
	2013-14	Ph.D.	159	159	100	0		381	59.6	258	40.3	639	0	0
	2014-15	Ph.D.	109	109	100	0		401	59.1	277	40.8	678	0	0
Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	2012-13	Ph.D.	382	106	27.7	111	29.0	220	57.5	162	42.4	382	0	0
	2013-14	Ph.D.	655	219	33.4	61	9.3	388	59.2	267	40.7	655	0	0
	2014-15	Ph.D.	662	296	44.7	45	6.7	377	56.9	285	43.0	662	0	0

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-8 shows that the largest number of the students from other states has been admitted in Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and National Institute of Science Bangalore. AMU has 27.7% for 2012-13, 33.4% for 2013-14 and 44.7% for the session 2014-15. The number of students from other states shows the diversity of the university and as result the promotion of pluralistic society. In this category, AMU status is satisfactory as compare to other universities but has to improve to fetch more points on these parameters.

In term of female ratio, Delhi University top the table with 56 to 57% for three sessions followed by Tezpur University and AMU. AMU admitted 42.4, 40.7 and 43.0 percent for three sessions. The male and female ratio shows the concern of the institutions for the gender equality and efforts of the university for modernizing the society.

In term of equity to marginalized groups, the ratio of socially and economically challenged gives clear pictures. The Table-8 shows that the University of Hyderabad has much concern as the percentage of Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all years for all programs is much higher than other universities. The ratio of Hyderabad of Socially Challenged and Economically Backward is 91.6, 90.0 and 91.6 for the session 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. No data for socially challenged and Economically Backward classes are available for AMU. So, nothing could be said about the university concern for the weaker section of the society.

Student Details UG, Top Ten Institutions of NIRF-2016

Another criteria to see the strength of the institutions, is the details of the students in Under-Graduate (UG) courses. This shows that how an institution trains and prepares own students for higher education. What is the composition of the total number of the students? From which background are they coming? How the questions of diversity, equity and quality have been addressed? The Table-9 is helpful in understanding all such questions in details.

Table-9 UG Student Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Name of the University	Academic Year	Program Level	Approved Seats	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside state	No. of student Admitted in 1 st year from outside country	No. of student admitted in 2 nd /3 rd year from outside state	No. of student admitted in 2 nd /3 rd year from outside country	No. of Male student of all years for all programme	No. of Female student of all years for all programme	Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Disadvantaged Economically Backward of all years for all programme
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	UG	117	109	0	0	0	164	35	199	62
	2013-14	UG	116	100	0	0	0	246	65	311	61
	2014-15	UG	116	106	0	0	0	341	86	427	51
	2012-13	UG	245	26	0	0	0	160	83	243	70
	2013-14	UG	236	20	0	0	0	148	88	236	48
	2014-15	UG	244	10	0	0	0	158	66	244	73
Jawahar Lal Nehru University (JNU)	2012-13	UG	400	255	1	75	0	531	306	837	480
	2013-14	UG	400	246	7	63	0	540	321	861	409
	2014-15	UG	395	280	9	72	0	719	396	1115	641
University of Hyderabad	2012-13	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tatyasaheb Kore University	2012-13	UG	300	76	0	0	0	687	166	853	428
	2013-14	UG	292	56	0	0	0	753	198	951	479
	2014-15	UG	256	93	0	0	0	814	243	1057	543
University of Delhi (DU)	2012-13	UG	425	97	0	0	0	376	370	746	653
	2013-14	UG	425	92	6	0	0	461	397	858	302
	2014-15	UG	525	101	10	0	0	515	440	955	272
	2012-13	UG	5258	1086	96	0	0	8863	4340	13203	10844
Banaras Hindu University (BHU)	2013-14	UG	5293	1142	90	0	0	9300	4620	13920	11783
	2014-15	UG	5272	1301	83	0	0	9566	4737	14303	12054
	2012-13	UG	156	124	0	0	0	120	10	130	47
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2013-14	UG	156	123	0	0	0	116	40	156	79
	2014-15	UG	156	128	0	0	0	100	53	153	72
	2012-13	UG	1744	1744	0	0	0	6981	1546	8527	0
Birla Institute of Technology & Science- Pilani	2013-14	UG	1769	1769	0	0	0	7362	1603	8965	0
	2014-15	UG	1824	1824	0	0	0	7597	1548	9145	0
	2012-13	UG	3698	1558	37	0	0	2212	1486	3698	873
Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	2013-14	UG	3680	1459	46	0	0	2263	1417	3680	1021
	2014-15	UG	3794	1357	42	0	0	2306	1488	3794	1029

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-9 shows that the largest number of UG students in institutions of higher education, is Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani.

Percentage of Students in Various Categories at UG level

In term of percentage of various categories of UG students, the Table-10 gives the following data.

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Table-10
Percentage of Students in Various Categories at UG-level of NIRF - 2016

Academic Year	Program Level	Approved intake	No. & percentage(%) of student Admitted in int. year from outside state		No. & Percentage (% of student admitted in 1 yr from outside country		No. and Percentage(%) of Male student of all year for all programme		No. & percentage(%) of Female student of all year for all programme		Total student of all years for all programme	Socially Challenged and Economically Backward of all year for all programme and Percentage(%)		
			No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)	No.	Per (%)		No.	Per (%)	
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	UG	117	109	93.6	0	0	164	82.4	35	17.5	199	62	31.5
	2013-14	UG	116	100	86.2	0	0	246	79.1	65	20.9	311	61	19.6
	2014-15	UG	116	106	91.3	0	0	241	79.8	66	20.1	427	21	11.9
Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	UG	243	26	10.6	0	0	160	65.8	83	34.1	243	70	28.8
	2013-14	UG	236	20	8.4	0	0	148	62.7	88	37.2	236	48	20.3
	2014-15	UG	244	30	12.3	0	0	139	57.0	105	43.0	244	73	29.9
Jawahar Institute University(DU)	2012-13	UG	400	255	63.7	1	0.2	531	63.3	306	36.5	837	480	57.3
	2013-14	UG	400	266	66.5	1	1.7	540	62.7	323	37.3	863	490	56.8
	2014-15	UG	395	200	70.8	9	2.3	719	84.0	306	16.0	115	641	89.1
University of Hyderabad	2012-13	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tatyasaheb Kore University	2012-13	UG	1300	76	25.3	0	0	697	89.3	166	19.4	853	438	50.1
	2013-14	UG	292	56	19.1	0	0	753	79.1	196	20.8	951	479	50.3
	2014-15	UG	356	97	26.5	0	0	434	67.5	243	12.4	167	343	27.7
University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	UG	425	27	22.8	8	1.8	376	50.4	370	49.6	746	653	87.5
	2013-14	UG	425	92	21.6	6	1.4	461	53.7	397	46.2	858	302	35.1
	2014-15	UG	532	101	18.2	2	0.4	518	53.9	440	46.0	958	272	28.4
Banar Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	UG	528	1086	20.6	96	1.8	8863	67.1	4340	32.8	13203	10844	82.1
	2013-14	UG	5303	1342	25.5	90	1.7	9300	66.8	4620	33.1	13920	11753	84.6
	2014-15	UG	5272	1301	24.6	83	1.5	9266	66.4	4377	33.5	14103	10554	85.4
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	UG	136	124	79.4	0	0	130	59.2	10	7.6	130	47	36.1
	2013-14	UG	136	123	79.8	0	0	130	74.3	40	25.6	136	79	58.0
	2014-15	UG	136	120	88.2	0	0	100	65.3	23	14.6	135	72	47.0
Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	UG	1144	1144	100	0	0	6981	51.8	3465	18.1	10277	67	0.7
	2013-14	UG	1769	1769	100	0	0	7362	82.1	1603	17.8	8965	0	0
	2014-15	UG	1824	1824	100	0	0	7397	83.0	1340	16.9	2145	0	0
Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	UG	3690	1508	40.1	37	2.3	2212	39.8	1466	40.1	3690	973	26.6
	2013-14	UG	3680	1459	39.6	46	3.1	2063	61.4	1417	39.5	3680	1021	27.7
	2014-15	UG	3794	1357	35.7	42	3.0	2106	60.7	1488	39.2	3794	1029	27.12

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-10 shows that among the total students, the highest number of the students from other university has been admitted in Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani followed by National Institute of Science Bangalore and Indian Institute of Space and Technology. AMU admitted 42.1% for 2012-13,39.6% for 2013-14 and 35.7% for 2014-15 in UG courses. The admission of the students from other states in AMU is lower than many other universities.

In case of female students, the highest percentage is of University of Delhi (DU) for all three years, followed by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Institute of Chemical Technology. The percentage for AMU is 40.1 for 2012-13,38.5 for 2013-14 and 39.2 for 2014-15.

Faculties of Top Ten universities of NIRF-2016

After student detail, there is need to know the detail of the Faculties of all the top ten universities to find out the student-teacher ratio and availability of the teachers in the institutions. Various reports of the government and studies found the shortage of faculties which causing the loss of teaching hours and degradation of teaching quality. The Table-11 gives the details of the faculties of the top ten universities of NIRF-2016.

Table-11 Details of the Faculties of Top Ten universities of NIRF-2016

S.No.	Name of the University	No. of Regular Faculty	No. of Visiting Faculty For 1 Semester	No. of Visiting Faculty For 2 Semester	No. of PhD Faculty	No. of Faculty with Phd And Master Qualification	Teaching Experience of Regular Faculty(in Yrs)	Industry Experience of Regular Faculty	No. of Women Faculty	
									NO.	Per%
1	National Institute of Science Bangalore	426	0	0	426	426	6417	0.00	110	25.8
2	Institute of Chemical Technology	98	0	0	93	98	1410.50	53.08	34	34.6
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	534	0	0	507	534	7178	595.67	196	36.7
4	University of Hyderabad-	389	0	0	369	392	0.00	10.00	106	27.2
5	Tezpur University	227	0	0	186	228	2854.58	385.67	50	22.0
6	University of Delhi(DU)	778	0	1	779	823	14660.08	268.50	335	43.0
7	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	1118	0	0	933	1136	22047.75	0.00	283	25.3
8	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	87	0	0	97	97	459.08	404.75	20	22.9
9	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	535	0	3	417	535	5400.17	10.00	135	25.2
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	740	0	0	730	737	14180.17	12.00	175	23.6

Source: NIRF 2016, MHRD, GOI.

The Table-11 shows that the largest number of faculty 1118 is of BHU followed by DU and AMU. Only one institution, DU, has a visiting faculty for second semester. National Institute of Science, Bangalore has 100 percent Ph.D. Faculty. In all institutions there is largest number of faculties with Ph.D except of BHU where 17 percent faculty is without Ph.D. The institution with highest teaching experience per faculty is BHU(19.7) followed by AMU(19.6) and DU(18.8)a .The highest industry experience is of Tezpur University. The highest percentage of female faculty member is in University of Delhi (43.0) followed by JNU (36.7), ICT (34.6).The percentage of female faculty member of AMU is 23.6-on ninth position of all the top ten institutions of NIRF-2016.

Faculties Resources of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Another important area for the point of view of higher education and ranking is resources of faculties. The resources of faculties include library, books, journals etc including e-books and journal; laborites, safety system, indoor and outdoor sports facilities etc.

The Table-12 is giving the position of top ten institutions of higher education of NIRF-2016.

Table-12 Faculties Resources of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Name of the University	Financial Year	Annual Expenses of Library on Physical Resources, Books & Journals (Rs.in Lakhs)	Annual Expenses of Library on e-Resources- Journals, e-Books etc (Rs.in Lakhs)	Annual Expenses of Laboratories on Creation/Up-gradation & Equipment (Rs.in Lakhs)	Annual Expenses of Laboratories on Maintenance & Safety (Rs.in Lakhs)	Total Outdoor Sports area (sq.Mtrs)	Total Indoor Sports area (sq.Mtrs)	Annual Expenditure on Sports facilities (Rs.in Lakhs)	Annual Expenditure on Extra curricular activities (Rs.in Lakhs)	No. of Women members of committees as Institute, Head/Governin g Board
National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	8.50	1044.81	12998.91	5000.00	15000.00	2000.00	58.25	53.86	3
	2013-14	21.28	1343.84	17022.28	5000.00	15000.00	2000.00	57.33	13.62	3
	2014-15	23.70	1457.71	18160.62	5000.00	15000.00	2000.00	65.87	19.66	3
Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	164.58	16.47	902.55	6.75	10220.00	590.00	1.81	0.00	1
	2013-14	202.20	66.74	1843.12	0.81	10220.00	590.00	0.44	0.00	1
	2014-15	210.57	16.47	1903.17	17.58	10335.00	590.00	3.76	0.00	2
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	2012-13	127.00	498.00	247.39	58.44	1500.00	100.00	38.04	6.23	9
	2013-14	164.00	630.00	941.40	116.43	1500.00	100.00	7.05	4.37	7
	2014-15	126.00	610.00	247.32	174.41	22231.00	1450.00	5.80	5.42	10
University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	90.68	187.59	1381.82	63.08	37200.00	0.00	100.95	0.00	0
	2013-14	163.92	212.79	619.50	38.71	39200.00	0.00	22.16	0.00	0
	2014-15	135.22	184.25	425.24	198.83	42200.00	0.00	10.60	0.00	0
Tezpur University	2012-13	60.03	67.91	650.51	42.83	37321.50	2750.00	4.76	7.67	1
	2013-14	103.39	41.87	370.61	75.21	37321.50	2750.00	10.69	28.11	1
	2014-15	11.92	53.08	231.95	97.21	37321.50	2750.00	25.73	36.36	1
University of Delhi (DU)	2012-13	750.71	376.03	1743.24	139.84	120597.62	32543.04	81.29	231.85	204
	2013-14	938.70	376.08	863.88	152.93	120597.62	32543.04	78.36	480.01	188
	2014-15	912.46	368.81	249.49	197.60	120597.62	32543.04	111.22	299.32	187
Banaras Hindu University (BHU)	2012-13	125.98	408.51	341.68	116.93	292886.00	11556.00	39.18	41.75	26
	2013-14	84.35	537.12	4294.22	207.81	292886.00	11556.00	57.47	61.25	27
	2014-15	72.16	423.08	3603.17	292.39	292886.00	11556.00	244.46	88.74	28
Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	129.72	151.84	1684.98	38.52	27250.00	3635.00	5.34	5.94	0
	2013-14	169.16	206.17	1090.86	29.91	92350.00	3635.00	9.70	8.18	0
	2014-15	67.74	297.46	1835.83	46.38	98300.00	4175.00	4.28	9.62	0
Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	50.02	110.31	89.08	545.99	185715.00	12600.00	18.17	11.34	1
	2013-14	68.60	152.23	101.30	895.59	185715.00	12600.00	20.33	16.46	1
	2014-15	58.05	171.56	116.25	1231.01	185715.00	12600.00	21.32	15.70	1
Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	2012-13	73.24	0.00	4019.03	27.47	19990.00	268.00	79.70	28.18	21
	2013-14	388.71	1.52	2337.41	224.11	19990.00	268.00	78.13	24.06	26
	2014-15	547.66	7.37	2194.26	19.42	19990.00	268.00	95.56	35.88	29

Source: NIRF, MHRD, GOI

The data for three years have been given in Table-12 about the resources of faculties'. The table does not show the amount of total budget of the institution for any years. What is the total grant received by the institution for the development of the resources of the faculty? And how many percentages of budgets have been incurred by an institution? Anyhow on the basis of the available details, the largest amount on the resources of faculties for library, books and journals has been incurred by University of Delhi (DU); followed by AMU and Indian Institute of Space and Technology. In term of maintenance and up gradation of e-resources, National Institute of Science Bangalore incurred the highest amount among all the

institutions. In term of maintenance and up gradation of laborites, National Institute of Science Bangalore top the list.

In case of maintenance, up gradation and adding sport facilities, BHU top the list in the area of Outdoor games followed by DU; while in the area of Indoor games, DU lead the table followed by BHU. AMU stands on much lower position in both the areas of Outdoor and Indoor games; having only 19990.00 sq. mtrs area in Outdoor and 268.00 sq.mtrs in Indoor games.

Student Events of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Student events are important measurement to evaluate the educational, physical and mental development of the students of any institution. This gives glimpse about the cordial relationship between the administration and students. The Table-13 gives the details of the student events of top ten NIRF-2016.

Table-13 Student Events Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Academic Year	No. of Participants to whom Certificate Issued
01	National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	NA
		2013-14	NA
		2014-15	NA
02	Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	12
		2013-14	22
		2014-15	27
03	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	40
		2013-14	20
		2014-15	57
04	University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	NA
		2013-14	NA
		2014-15	NA
05	Tezpur University	2012-13	8
		2013-14	7
		2014-15	19
06	University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	19
		2013-14	19
		2014-15	225
07	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	2
		2013-14	1
		2014-15	NA
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	NA
		2013-14	NA
		2014-15	NA
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	6
		2013-14	11
		2014-15	15

10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	4
		2013-14	5
		2014-15	12

Source: NIRF, MHRD, GOI

The Table-13 does give the sufficient data for analysis. So, it is difficult to draw conclusion from the given data from the table-13. On the given data in the table-13, DU leads the table with 225 student events in the session 2014-15; followed by JNU with 57 student events. The number of student events for AMU for the session 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are just 04, 05 and 12 respectively. A residential university which has about 19 residential Halls for thousands of the students organized so less number of student events. Surprising!

Publication and Citation Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

One of the most important criteria to evaluate the ranking of any institution of higher education is the research output which can be seen in the forms of the publication and citation. A higher educational institution is given responsibility of knowledge dissemination and knowledge creation. If any institution of higher education, does not contribute in knowledge creation, it means it is not meeting own aims and objectives of establishment. About the role of the university, the Knowledge Commission Report states that “University performs a critical role in an economy and society. They create knowledge. They impart knowledge. And they disseminate knowledge. Universities must be flexible, innovative and creative”.⁸ One of the best ways to evaluate such role of university is to see the publication and citation of the university. The citation shows the quality of research. The more and more citation is, the more and more qualitative and important the research is.

The Table-14 gives the details of publication and citation of the top ten institution of higher education of NIRF-2016.

Table-14 Publication and Citation Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Academic Year	Title	Total No. of Publication Reported	Publication Output per Faculty	Total No. of Citation reported
1	National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	361	0.84	97
		2012	Scopus	2274	5.33	15179
		2013	Scopus	2337	5.48	12292
		2014	Scopus	2594	5.94	6851
		2012	Web of Science	1600	3.75	12929
		2013	Web of Science	1709	4.01	10435
		2014	Web of Science	1808	4.24	5849
2	Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	146	1.48	34
		2012	Scopus	679	6.92	6875
		2013	Scopus	635	6.47	4391
		2014	Scopus	856	8.73	2786
		2012	Web of Science	261	2.66	2487
		2013	Web of Science	319	3.25	1733
		2014	Web of Science	350	3.57	1181
3	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	242	0.45	58
		2012	Scopus	616	1.15	4506
		2013	Scopus	555	1.03	1973
		2014	Scopus	687	1.28	1473
		2012	Web of Science	387	0.72	3634
		2013	Web of Science	345	64.60	1573
		2014	Web of Science	449	0.84	1202
4	University of Hyderabad-	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	172	0.44	24
		2012	Scopus	704	1.80	5035
		2013	Scopus	663	1.70	3304
		2014	Scopus	736	1.89	1848
		2012	Web of Science	532	1.36	4904
		2013	Web of Science	546	1.40	2913
		2014	Web of Science	561	1.44	1639
5	Tezpur University	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	88	0.92	32
		2012	Scopus	270	1.18	1845
		2013	Scopus	336	1.48	1795
		2014	Scopus	426	1.87	1356
		2012	Web of Science	203	0.89	1524
		2013	Web of Science	251	1.10	1573
		2014	Web of Science	334	1.47	1201
6	University of Delhi(DU)	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	458	0.58	80
		2012	Scopus	1295	1.66	13864
		2013	Scopus	1267	1.62	7129
		2014	Scopus	1432	1.84	3688
		2012	Web of Science	1174	1.50	13743
		2013	Web of Science	1243	1.59	7666
		2014	Web of Science	1262	1.62	4264
7	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	481	0.43	95
		2012	Scopus	958	0.85	6641
		2013	Scopus	1168	1.04	5234
		2014	Scopus	1253	1.12	3078
		2012	Web of Science	1965	1.75	8014
		2013	Web of Science	1199	1.07	5595
		2014	Web of Science	1232	1.10	3568
8	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	13	0.14	0
		2012	Scopus	62	0.71	381
		2013	Scopus	78	0.89	223
		2014	Scopus	116	1.33	208

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		2012	Web of Science	44	0.50	303
		2013	Web of Science	53	0.60	200
		2014	Web of Science	79	0.90	186
9	Birla Institute of Technology & Science- Pilani	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	77	0.14	12
		2012	Scopus	333	0.62	1596
		2013	Scopus	436	0.81	1505
		2014	Scopus	487	0.91	1019
		2012	Web of Science	204	0.38	1185
		2013	Web of Science	247	0.36	1198
		2014	Web of Science	353	0.65	1034
10	Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	2012-2014	Indian Citation Index	352	0.47	60
		2012	Scopus	910	1.22	6377
		2013	Scopus	810	1.09	3992
		2014	Scopus	808	1.09	1915
		2012	Web of Science	654	0.88	5328
		2013	Web of Science	579	0.78	3499
		2014	Web of Science	599	0.80	1675

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

For publication and citation details, three sources namely Indian Citation Index, Scopus and Web of Science have been taken into consideration. Indian Citation Index has taken for 2012 to 2014; Scopus and Web of Science have also used the same year. The highest number of publication on Indian Citation Index has been reported for BHU which is 481; followed by Delhi University. For AMU it is 352 much lower than BHU and University of Delhi .But this does not give real picture of publication of the institution as the number of faculties are varies from institution to institution.

One of the best ways to evaluate the publication is to see it per faculty/teacher output. On Indian Citation Index the highest output per faculty is of Institute of Chemical Technology (1.48); followed by National Institute of Science, Bangalore (0.84) and University of Delhi (DU) (0.58).AMU has 0.47 output per faculty.

On the Scopus for the year 2014 is of Institute of Chemical Technology (8.73), followed by National Institute of Science, Bangalore (5.94) and University of Hyderabad (1.89).AMU has 1.09 output per faculty.

On the Web of Science for the year 2014 the highest output per faculty is of National Institute of Science Bangalore

(4.24) followed by Institute of Chemical Technology (3.57) and University of Delhi (1.62).AMU has 0.80 output per faculty.

In term of Citation, the highest citation on Indian Citation Index has been reported for National Institute of Science Bangalore which is 97; followed by BHU which 95 and University of Delhi which is 80.

On the Scopus the highest citation for the year 2014 has been reported for National Institute of Science, Bangalore which is 5849 in numbers; followed by University of Delhi whose number is 4264 in numbers and BHU whose number is 3568.While the numbers of Citation of AMU is 1675; much lower than other institutions.

One of the important reasons is that being an institution of oriental learning, the publication and Citation of many subjects like Theology, Islamic Studies, Arabic, Urdu, and Persian which are mostly in print form do not reported to concern authorities for indexing.

So, in publication and citation AMU performance is average to other institutions.

Details of IPR of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Intellectual Property Rights is one of the main concerns for research and innovation of Indian institutions of higher education. The effective mechanism of IPR makes the research and innovation safe and moves smoothly. What is the position of the institutions in IPR? The Table-15 gives the details of IPR of the institutions.

Table-15 IPR Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Academic Year	No. of Patents Filed	No. of Patents Granted	No. of Patents Licensed	Earnings from Patent(Rs. in Lakhs)
01	National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	24	7	6	57.67
		2013-14	30	15	0	10.28
		2014-15	32	0	1	20.99
02	Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	33	10	2	8.00
		2013-14	59	5	0	3.50
		2014-15	69	10	0	3.50
03	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	4	1	0	0.00
		2013-14	4	0	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0	0	0.00
04	University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	1	1	0	0.00
		2013-14	3	3	0	0.00
		2014-15	3	3	0	0.00
05	Tezpur University	2012-13	0	1	0	0.00
		2013-14	2	1	1	0.00
		2014-15	3	0	0	0.00
06	University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	4	3	0	0.00
		2013-14	17	2	0	0.00
		2014-15	8	2	0	0.00
07	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	9	2	0	0.00
		2013-14	6	6	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	5	0	0.00
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	0	0	0	0.00
		2013-14	6	0	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0	0	0.00
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	3	0	0	0.00
		2013-14	5	0	0	0.00
		2014-15	10	1	0	0.00
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	4	0	0	64.51
		2013-14	18	2	0	70.31
		2014-15	13	3	0	52.77

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-15 is giving IPR details of three years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. The categories that have been taken are filing of patents, granting of patents; licensing of patents and earning from the patents. Among the better performer institutions in IPR, are National Institute OF Science, Bangalore, Institute of Chemical Technology and AMU.

The highest number of patents is filed by Institute of Chemical Technology; the highest number of patents is granted to Institute of Chemical Technology; the highest number of license has been issued to National Institute of Science,

Bangalore and the highest amount received from patents is National Institute OF Science, Bangalore.

In term of IPR, AMU performance is satisfactory in comparison to other universities. AMU filed 04,18 and 13 number for patents, granted patents in numbers of 02 and 03 with no license. The total income from patents for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is Rs 64.51 lakhs, Rs 74.31 and 52.77 lakhs respectively.

Student Examination Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Student examination detail gives the idea about the effective teaching and learning of an institution. What is educational waste of an institution? How many students have been admitted and how many completed their studies? This sort of detail gives ideas for better planning for effective teaching and learning. The less gap between admission and passed out, is the less educational waste of an institution and vice versa is. The Table-16 is giving detail of Student Examination of top ten institutions.

Table-16 Student Examination Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Academic Year	No. of Student admitted in first year as per as batch	No. of Student admitted in lateral as per as batch	No.& percentage of student graduating in minimum time	
					No	Per%
01	National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	543	0	387	71.27
		2013-14	462	0	417	90.25
		2014-15	485	0	398	82.06
02	Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	486	0	403	82.06
		2013-14	475	0	457	96.21
		2014-15	493	0	233	47.26
03	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	278	74	222	79.85
		2013-14	282	75	217	76.95
		2014-15	2065	64	1909	92.44
04	University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	1095	0	769	70.22
		2013-14	1210	0	810	66.94
		2014-15	1280	0	910	71.09
05	Tezpur University	2012-13	1097	0	672	61.25
		2013-14	1043	0	750	71.90
		2014-15	1102	0	838	76.04
06	University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	7454	0	5853	78.52
		2013-14	7199	0	5652	78.64
		2014-15	7159	0	5621	78.51
07	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	9005	0	6171	68.52
		2013-14	9176	0	6869	74.85
		2014-15	9266	0	7296	78.73
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	165	0	161	97.57
		2013-14	155	0	166	93.37
		2014-15	145	0	130	89.65
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	2073	0	2073	100
		2013-14	2111	0	2111	100
		2014-15	2113	0	2131	100
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	5989	0	4028	67.25
		2013-14	6076	0	4104	67.54
		2014-15	6285	0	4341	69.06

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-16 shows that the highest percentage of students graduating in minimum time is from Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani. The percentage of students graduating in minimum time is 100 percent. It means what the number is admitted; all of them passed in given period of time of the course. Another institution with highest percentage of graduating in minimum time is Indian Institute of Space and Technology; followed by National Institute of Science, Bangalore. The percentage of graduating in minimum time of AMU for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 67.25, 67.54 and 69.06 respectively. This is one of the lowest percentages among the given institutions of higher education. This is a really a matter of concern like a residential institution .More

than 30 percent students prolong their graduating time which naturally would create many problems for the administration of the University. The biggest problem that could be noticed is related to the accommodation, law and order, infrastructure, teaching and learning and quality of teaching. This may be one of the reasons for criminalization and disturbance of the campus of the university.

Education Program Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

A university also organize educational program for creation of knowledge dissemination of knowledge and training of own man power and others. The education programmes of the university are seminars, conferences, workshops, extension lectures, training programmes etc. NIRF-2016 has considered this aspect of the university too. The Table-17 is giving the details of education program of top ten institution of higher education of NIRF-2016.

Table-17 Education Program Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF 2016	Rank-	Name of the University	Academic Year	No. of Participants to whom Certificate Issued
01		National Institute of Science Bangalore	2012-13	65
			2013-14	132
			2014-15	175
02		Institute of Chemical Technology	2012-13	55
			2013-14	65
			2014-15	52
03		Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2012-13	NA
			2013-14	NA
			2014-15	NA
04		University of Hyderabad-	2012-13	476
			2013-14	586
			2014-15	525
05		Tezpur University	2012-13	168
			2013-14	228
			2014-15	429
06		University of Delhi(DU)	2012-13	459
			2013-14	195
			2014-15	271
07		Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2012-13	678
			2013-14	844

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		2014-15	905
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2012-13	122
		2013-14	97
		2014-15	92
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2012-13	NA
		2013-14	NA
		2014-15	NA
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2012-13	NA
		2013-14	NA
		2014-15	49

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-17 shows the number of the participants in education programmes of an institution. The details have been given for three years namely 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15 .As per the Table-17, the highest number of certificates have been issued(for educational programmes) by Banaras Hindu University(BHU);followed by University of Hyderabad and University of Delhi. The detail of AMU is not available for 2012-13 and 2013-14 while in 2014-15 AMU organized only 49 educational programmes. This is much lower than other institutes of repute in India against whom AMU is in race for number one position.

Details of Perception of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

Peer perception is another important aspect of the NIRF - 2016.This is important to judge the repute of an institution and see the image among the people associated with the academics particularly the old guards of the institutions. The peer perception helps an institution of higher learning to attract the students and teachers, enhance the better response of industry and employer and awarding of grants and projects. The Table- 18 is giving the details of the peer perception of the top ten institutions.

Table-18 Peer Perception Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Peer Perception
01	National Institute of Science Bangalore	32
02	Institute of Chemical Technology	15
03	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	23
04	University of Hyderabad-	20
05	Tezpur University	03
06	University of Delhi(DU)	20
07	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	28
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	07
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	13
10	Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	03

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-18 shows that the highest peer perception 32 is of National Institute of Science, Bangalore; followed by BHU, JNU, and DU etc. The lowest peer perception among the given institutions is of AMU and Tezpur University which is just 03. This shows that there is found gap between these two institutions and the people particularly from the academics. AMU needs image building at massive level.

Detail of Physical Facilities of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

The Physical facilities are related to those facilities which help the concerned persons of an institution in academic advancement. The physical facilities are helpful to connect the people particularly students and staffs of special need of the institutions. This helps in equity of education. The NIRF-2016 has considered the facilities provided by an institution to their students and staffs in positive way. The Table-19 is giving the details of all such facilities.

Table-19 Physical Facilities Details of Top Ten Universities of NIRF-2016

NIRF Rank-2016	Name of the University	Academic Year	Do you Building have ramps?	Do your buildings have lifts?	Do you have provision for walking aids	Do your buildings have specially designed toilets for handicapped students?	Do you have Braille lab/special lab for blind/handicapped students	Do you have special facilities for blind student?
01	National Institute of Science Bangalore	2015	Less than or Equal to 50 %	Less than or Equal to 50 %	No	In Less than or Equal to 50 %	No	Yes
02	Institute of Chemical Technology	2015	Less than or Equal to 50 %	Buildings does not have more than 3 floors	No	No such Facility	No	No
03	Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)	2015	More than 50%	More than 50 %	Yes	In more than 50 % buildings	Yes	Yes
04	University of Hyderabad-	2015	More than 50%	More than 50 %	Yes	In Less than or Equal to 50 %	Yes	Yes
05	Tezpur University	2015	More than 50%	Buildings does not have more than 3 floors	yes	In more than 50 % buildings	Yes	Yes
06	University of Delhi(DU)	2015	More than 50%	More than 50 %	Yes	In Less than or Equal to 50 %	Yes	Yes
07	Banaras Hindu University(BHU)	2015	More than 50%	Less than or Equal to 50 %	Yes	In more than 50 % buildings	yes	Yes
08	Indian Institute of Space and Technology	2015	More than 50%	More than 50 %	No	No such Facility	No	No
09	Birla Institute of Technology & Science-Pilani	2015	More than 50%	Less than or Equal to 50 %	Yes	In Less than or Equal to 50 %	No	No
10	Aligarh Muslim University(AMU)	2015	More than 50%	Less than or Equal to 50 %	No	In Less than or Equal to 50 %	yes	yes

Source: NIRF-2016, MHRD, GOI

The Table-19 shows that among the best institutions which provided the best physical facilities is Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), University of Hyderabad, and University of Delhi (DU) etc.AMU provides equivalent facilities in ramp, Braille Lab and special facilities to blind students and fewer facilities of lifts, walking aids and fresh rooms for physically challenged.

CONCLUSION

The Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD), Government of India released first ever national ranking known as “National Institutional Ranking Frame Work (NIRF)” of her own institutions of higher education in 2016. On the basis of certain parameters the ranking has been granted to the institutions of management, pharmacy, engineering and architecture with ranking for Universities and colleges.

The present paper has studied the performances of other universities in NIRF-2016 to find out and compare the performance of Aligarh Muslim University. On the basis of the data provided by AMU, NIRF-2016 has awarded AMU 10th rank among the universities. In study it has been found that AMU is lagging behind in many parameters of NIRF-2016 in comparison to other institutions of higher education. There are certain areas where the problems are very grave and need urgent re-addressal to those problems. If it is not addressed on time, then in coming years, the ranking of AMU would further down .The dream to make this university number one would be difficult.

SUGGESTIONS

In the light of the study, the following suggestions are put forwarded for the improvement in the ranking of NIRF of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in coming years.

- I. There is need to increase intake of the students at PG, Ph.D. and UG levels particularly the female students at UG and PG levels.
- II. There is need to increase the diversity of the students and staffs at every level by increasing the numbers from other states.
- III. There is need to increase the students from foreign countries

- IV. There is need to consider the lateral entry of the students for both foreigners and Indian as many other universities use to do
- V. There is need to invite faculties from foreign country in many subjects. As no foreign faculties have been invited for the last three years
- VI. There is need to increase the Industry Experiences of the faculties of the university
- VII. There is need to increase the number of the women faculties in the university
- VIII. There is need to increase the faculties Resources particularly in sports facilities for Indoor and Outdoor games
- IX. There is need to enhance the enhance the women ratio as institute head or in governing boards
- X. There is need to increase the amount on maintenance ,up gradation and safety of laborites’
- XI. There is need to enhance the expenditure on E-resources of the books, Journals etc
- XII. There is need to increase student events in the university
- XIII. There is need to enhance the per faculty output of paper publication
- XIV. There is need to enhance the quality of research so, the citation could be increased
- XV. There is need to connect the large production of printed research of the departments of Theology, Arabic, Persian, Islamic Studies, Urdu etc .The API scores of some subjects like Arabic, Persian etc should be awarded to those papers which have been published in own original language not in other language(as there is practice that departments of Arabic, Persian etc use to write their papers and theses in Urdu)
- XVI. The university should bear the cost of papers published in highly reputed international journals

- XVII. The university should increase the publication of the papers of the faculties in reputed international journals and in those journals which are indexed worldwide to enhance the reputation of the institution and university
- XVIII. There is need to promote Industry related research to increase the Industry experience .There is also need to encourage the faculties to pursue the applied research
- XIX. The university should help the researchers financially in filing patent and getting license
- XX. There is need to improve the percentage of the students who use to complete graduation in minimum time. It means there is need to narrow the gap between admissions and passed out. The university has one of the highest numbers of students who do not graduate in minimum time. As a result the backlog of the students in the university increases and effects the management and administration of the Halls, Faculties and creates law and order problems .There is need to fix the responsibility of the administration of halls, department and teachers
- XXI. There is need to increase the organization of number of the education program.
- XXII. There is need to improve the image of the university. In perception of peers AMU got the lowest marks with Tezpur University. To improve the image there is need to bring achievements of the university before the people through various forms of media. The use of social media could be helpful
- XXIII. There is need to increase the participation and success ratio of the students in All India Competitive Examination like Central services, states services, IITs, IIMS, Medical sciences, UGC's NET/JRF etc
- XXIV. There is need to increase the physical facilities for physically challenges students particularly installing

- lifts, arranging walking aids and construction of toilets suitable for physically challenged students
- XXV. There is need to have better relation with foreign institutions of higher education through exchange of faculties, students by signing MOU, joint project and joint ventures
- XXVI. There is need to attract the students from Middle East, Africa, South East Asia etc as the destination for higher education from these regions to the West has close down. By attracting students from these regions will help in establishing better relation and reputation of AMU.
- XXVII. There is need to provide hostel facilities to International students
- XXVIII. There is need to have better relation with Industry by deputing the bright and innovating students and teachers
- XXIX. There is need to constitute a committee under Industry experienced teachers to guide the young faculties in preparing proposal for projects and imparting guidelines for working on projects
- XXX. There is need to invite the various agencies, consulting services providers to train and update the faculties and students related to Industry
- XXXI. The university should organize seminars, conferences, workshops, training programmes on the large scale for which the planning should be done in the beginning of the session.
- XXXII. The university should have contact with ministries particularly with MOMA to help the community by providing expert advices, suggestions and complete ion of the projects.
- XXXIII. The university should invite the reputed international companies for campus placement. This could be done by hiring the agencies at Metropolitan cities.

- XXXIV. There is need to improve the safety and security of the university. The local newspaper should be brought under control by complaining their negative false reports to press council of India.
- XXXV. The University should have close contact with reputed universities and pursue joint educational programmes with them
- XXXVI. The university should nominate the academicians in the governing bodies of the university
- XXXVII. The university should emphasize on the improving of the communication skills of the school children, university students, teachers, on-teaching staffs etc.
- XXXVIII. There is need to report all the print papers of Theology, Islamic Studies, Urdu, Arabic, Persian etc to the university and from there it should be sent for Indexing to both NIRF and other Indexing agencies.

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