



# Research Promotion and Incentive Policy

Version 4.1



## Research Promotion and Incentive Policy 4.1

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## INDEX

Sr.No.	Content	Page No.
	Synopsis of RPIP	
1	Introduction	5
2	Objectives	5
3	Expected Outcomes	5
4	Eligibility, Terms & Conditions	5
5	Committee	6
6	Annual Research Excellence Awards	6
7	Annual Research Incentives	6
8	Research Publications	7
9	Extramural Funding	8
10	Filing and publishing Patents	8
11	Consultancy	9
12	Doctoral Supervision	10
13	Entrepreneurship	10
14	Affiliations to be used while Communicating Research Papers <i>(Annexure – 1)</i>	11
15	Additional affiliation which can be used for publications <i>(Annexure – 2)</i>	12
16	SDG keywords ( <i>Annexure – 3</i> )	13-18

## Synopsis of Research Promotion and Incentive Policy (Version 4.1)

A. Incentive for each publication would be calculated as per the following table:

Publication Incentive payable to Chitkara University faculty member(s)*# = (a+b)/total number of author(s)					
Journals Indexed in Scopus			Journals Indexed in WoS (JCR - Clarivate)		
	H-Index	Amount in INR (a)		Impact factor (IF)	Amount in INR (b)
Weightage of the Paper (in INR) if only indexed in Scopus	0	10,000	Additional weightage of the Paper (in INR) if it is also indexed in WoS	0 to 10	3000 + (IF * 2500)
	1-20	17,000			>10
	21-40	19,000			
	41-60	22,000			
	61-80	30,000			
	81-100	37,000			
	101-125	45,000			
	126-150	52,000			
	151-200	63,000			
	201-250	75,000			
>250	1,20,000				
# Letter, Editorial, Short Survey, Note, conference Paper, Book Chapter, Book and Data Paper will be eligible for an incentive of INR 10,000 only					
*Publication Incentives are only applicable if UINC and UINP have been obtained					

**Table 1: Calculation of Incentive for each publication**

- B. *Incentive for Extramural Funding*: Fixed percentage (1-5%) (decided by RPIC) of the amount deposited in the University account
- C. *Incentive for Consultancy*: 90% of the amount deposited in the University account
- D. *Incentive for supervising Doctoral Research*: 30% of the total PhD Fee paid by the scholar (subject to timely completion of the research work)
- E. *Incentive for Patents (for those published on IPO)*: The University bears cost of filing, Publishing and filing RFE on behalf of the innovators
- F. *Incentive for establishing Start – Ups*: The University bears the cost of incorporating the company, incubation and mentoring support for scaling up.

### ELIGIBILITY, TERMS & CONDITIONS

- i. Any Research Award/Grant/Cash Incentive cannot be claimed as a matter of right.
- ii. Only regular faculty members and full-time students (UG, PG and PhD) on the rolls of the University are eligible. Also refer point number xi below.
- iii. The effective date for enforcement of this policy is 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024.
- iv. For the calculation of incentives, the start and end dates will be defined by the calendar year, or as decided by Research Promotion and Incentive Committee (RPIC) (as in point number 5 in this policy).
- v. All the achievements requested for incentives should be with the official affiliation of “Chitkara University”.
- vi. The decision of the RPIC will be final and binding.
- vii. The policy can be withdrawn or modified at any point of time without any formal notice to anybody.
- viii. Faculty member is eligible for cash incentives for publications using A above and other instructions as communicated by VC office on the subject (Projections for Publications and Patents for the calendar Year 2024) dated 12<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2024. Students, however may be eligible from the first publication itself.
- ix. Any research article for which Faculty member has already been financially supported (in whatsoever way) by Chitkara University, will not be considered for publication incentives. However, that article may be counted to fulfil the eligibility criterion.
- x. Publication Incentives are only applicable if UINC and UINP have been obtained.
- xi. All benefits and incentives will lapse if on the date of disbursement (in full or a part of the same) of the incentive, the faculty member has already left the organization or is serving the notice period. However, the student(s) will be eligible to receive the incentive upto one year after their graduation.
- xii. Even after disbursement of the incentive, if any awardee is found supplying wrong, incorrect or incomplete information, the whole amount of cash incentive will be reclaimed back.
- xiii. For any research activity, which is done in collaboration with other Institute/University, only the faculty member and /or student of Chitkara University shall be entitled for Research Awards or Cash Incentives. The external member shall not be entitled for any benefits.
- xiv. Cash incentives calculated for the previous calendar year will be disbursed in equated installments in the successive year as decided by the RPIC.

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

Chitkara University is a premier university, expanding realms of knowledge in cutting edge research areas. This policy document describes various incentives to further encourage, promote and consolidate the existing culture of research and innovation amongst the staff and students.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

To encourage staff and students of Chitkara University to:

- i. Publish high quality and original research articles and thus have more citations per article.
- ii. File and publish patents having good commercialization potential.
- iii. Write and submit research proposals, inviting extramural funding and establishing state-of-art research facilities.
- iv. Provide consultancy services to industry and other organizations.
- v. Edit and author books published by reputable publishing houses.
- vi. Encourage faculty members to supervise high-quality and timely doctoral research.
- vii. Encourage faculty members to have their own start-ups.

## **3. EXPECTED OUTCOME**

- i. Enhancement in quality of research, innovation and entrepreneurship related activities.
- ii. Expansion of frontiers of knowledge and contribution to the IP wealth of the nation.

## **4. ELIGIBILITY, TERMS & CONDITIONS**

- i. Any Research Award/Grant/Cash Incentive cannot be claimed as a matter of right.
- ii. Only regular faculty members and full-time students (UG, PG and PhD) on the rolls of the University are eligible. Also refer point number xi below.
- iii. The effective date for enforcement of this policy is 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2023.
- iv. For the calculation of incentives, the start and end dates will be defined by the calendar year, or as decided by Research Promotion and Incentive Committee (RPIC).
- v. All the achievements requested for incentives should be with the affiliation of "Chitkara University".
- vi. The decision of the RPIC will be final and binding.
- vii. The policy can be withdrawn or modified at any point of time without any formal notice to anybody.
- viii. Faculty member is eligible for cash incentives for publications as in section 8 and other instructions as communicated by VC office on the subject (Projections for Publications and Patents for the calendar Year 2024) dated 12<sup>th</sup> Jan,2024. Students, however may be eligible from the first publication itself.
- ix. Any research article for which Faculty member has already been financially supported (in whatsoever way) by Chitkara University, will not be considered for publication incentives. However, that article may be counted to fulfil the eligibility criterion.
- x. Publication Incentives are only applicable if UINC and UINP have been obtained.
- xi. All benefits and incentives will lapse if on the date of disbursal (in full or a part of the same) of the incentive, the faculty member has already left the organization or is serving the notice period. However, the student(s) will be eligible to receive the incentive upto one year after their graduation.
- xii. If a paper is retracted from Scopus data base, all the benefits given in section 8 for Publications will be withdrawn without any notice.
- xiii. Even after disbursement of the incentive, if any awardee is found supplying wrong, incorrect or incomplete information, the whole amount of cash incentive will be reclaimed back.
- xiv. For any research activity, which is done in collaboration with other Institute/University, only the faculty member and /or student of Chitkara University shall be entitled for Research

Awards or Cash Incentives. The external member shall not be entitled for any benefits.

- xv. Cash incentives calculated for the previous calendar year will be disbursed in equated installments in the successive year as decided by the RPIC.

## 5. COMMITTEE

Research Promotion Incentive Committee (**RPIC**) constituted as following, will be meeting on regular basis to take decisions and submit its final recommendations to Hon'ble Pro Chancellor for final approval. The minimum quorum of the meeting is 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members.

- i. Vice Chancellor, Chairperson
- ii. Registrar
- iii. In-charge OPFLC
- iv. In-charges of Office(s) of PhD Programs
- v. In-charge (IQAC) or nominee
- vi. In-charge (Talent Management / HR) or nominee
- vii. In-charge (Research programs), Member Secretary
- viii. In-charge (Incubation Program)

Committee may involve concerned Dean / Head of Department in case of any specific inputs to be solicited.

## 6. ANNUAL RESEARCH EXCELLENCE AWARDS

**6.1.** Subject to approval of Research Promotion Incentive Committee (RPIC), awards will be announced in different categories as given below: (*applicable for only faculty members*):

- i. Research Publications
- ii. Extramural Funding
- iii. Doctoral Supervision
- iv. Filing and Publication of patents
- v. Consultancy Projects
- vi. Entrepreneurship

**6.2.** These awards will be decided on the basis of various criteria including highest cash (actual or notional) Incentive earned by a faculty member in a particular category.

**6.3.** Cash incentives calculated for the previous calendar year will be disbursed only once in lumpsum or equated installments in the successive year as decided by the RPIC.

## 7. ANNUAL RESEARCH INCENTIVES

Faculty members and students are eligible to draw incentives under 6 different heads– A, B, C, D, E and F as mentioned in the synopsis and explained in clauses 8 to 12.

## 8. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS | Associated award – Best Research Author Award

### 8.1. Eligibility

- Only the Authors, faculty members and students who have shown affiliation to Chitkara University as per **Annexure-1** and have obtained Unique Identification Number before Communicating a Research paper (UINC) and Unique Identification Number after Publication of a Research paper (UINP) from Office of Research Publications (ORP).
- While the students are eligible to draw incentive, they can do so only for those papers, where at least one of the co-authors is a regular faculty member of Chitkara University.
- Only the faculty members can obtain UINC and UINP from Chalkpad.

### 8.2. Process

- 8.2.1.** Whenever a research article is to be communicated to any conference/journal, it is necessary to obtain UINC from the Office of Research Publications (ORP)
- 8.2.2.** As soon as the paper gets published in the journal or conference paper gets indexed in Scopus, the UINP is to be obtained from ORP.
- 8.2.3.** Each faculty member will keep accumulating two scores in his/her account - Absolute Publication Score (APS) and Qualitative Publication Score (QPS) for all the Scopus indexed Journal Publications (say n) for which UINC and UINP have been obtained.

$$8.2.3.1. \quad APS = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\text{Number of Faculty authors from Chitkara University}}$$

$$8.2.3.2. \quad QPS = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{Impact factor of the Journal as per the JCR Clarivate}}{\text{Number of Faculty authors from Chitkara University}}$$

### 8.3. Calculation of cash incentive

A research article carries a weight (in INR) as per the table 2

Publication Incentive payable to Chitkara University faculty member(s)*# = (a+b)/total number of author(s)					
Journals Indexed in Scopus			Journals Indexed in WoS (JCR - Clarivate)		
	H-Index	Amount in INR (a)		Impact factor (IF)	Amount in INR (b)
Weightage of the Paper (in INR) if only indexed in Scopus	0	10,000	Additional weightage of the Paper (in INR) if it is also indexed in WoS	0 to 10	3000 + (IF * 2500)
	1-20	17,000		>10	30,000
	21-40	19,000			
	41-60	22,000			
	61-80	30,000			
	81-100	37,000			
	101-125	45,000			
	126-150	52,000			
	151-200	63,000			
	201-250	75,000			
>250	1,20,000				
# Letter, Editorial, Short Survey, Note, conference Paper, Book Chapter, Book and Data Paper will be eligible for an incentive of INR 10,000 only					
*Publication Incentives are only applicable if UINC and UINP have been obtained					

**Table 2: Weightage of the Research Paper (in INR)**

- 8.3.1.** Weighted amount of the paper (as per table 2) will be divided among all the authors of the paper as per the formula-  

$$\frac{\text{Total amount for which the paper is eligible for as per Table 2 (Part a \& Part b)}}{\text{Total number of authors in the paper}}$$
- 8.3.2.** A faculty member is eligible for cash incentive as communicated by VC office email on the subject (Projections for Publications and Patents for calendar Year 2024) dated 12<sup>th</sup> Jan,2023. However, the students / scholars are eligible for cash incentive from their first paper onwards.
- 8.3.3.** Any research article for which Faculty member has already been financially supported (in whatsoever way) by Chitkara University, will not be considered for publication incentive. However, that article may be counted to fulfil the eligibility criterion.

#### **8.4. Awards**

- 8.4.1.** Best Author(s) by APS / Incentive: The faculty author(s), who gets the highest APS / incentive will be conferred with Best Research Author Award. The award may be given to multiple authors (based on their rank in APS) and may be declared department wise (decision will be taken by RPIC).
- 8.4.2.** Best Author(s) by QPS: The faculty author(s), who gets the highest QPS will be conferred with Best Research Author Award. The award may be given to multiple authors (based on their rank in QPS) and may be declared department wise (decision will be taken by RPIC). The award may carry additional cash incentive (decision by RPIC).
- 8.4.3.** Best Author(s) by h-index: All the faculty members who have h-index more than 30 (based on Scopus Database) and who have not been awarded in the previous years. This category carries a cash incentive of INR 10,000.
- 8.4.4.** Best author(s) by i-10 index: All the faculty member(s), who have i-10 index greater than 30 and who have not been awarded in previous years. This award category carries a cash incentive of INR 10,000.

### **9. EXTRAMURAL FUNDING | Associated award – Most Funded Researcher Award**

#### **9.1. Eligibility**

- 9.1.1.** Staff member should have obtained the forwarding letter from the office of Vice Chancellor. Copy of the proposal should have been submitted in the office of Vice Chancellor.
- 9.1.2.** Acknowledgement of the final submission of the project and a copy of the proposal should have been submitted in the office of Vice Chancellor.

#### **9.2. Process**

- 9.2.1.** Any staff member willing to submit the project for extramural funding approaches the office of Vice Chancellor with complete copy of the proposal (at least 7 days prior to the deadline).
- 9.2.2.** After single cycle of scrutiny, and any updation / revision the forwarding letter is signed by the Vice Chancellor and the proposal can be submitted to the funding agency.

#### **9.3. Calculation of cash incentive**

A fixed percentage (1 to 5% - decided by RPIC) of the funding amount deposited in the University account will be divided among all the faculty members, responsible for winning that project.

#### **9.4. Most Funded Researcher Award**

The faculty member(s), who get the largest amount as the cash incentive, will be bestowed with the Most Funded Researcher Award.

### **10. FILING AND PUBLISHING PATENTS\* | Associated award – Best Innovator Award**

*(\*Also governed by IP Policy of the University)*

#### **10.1. Eligibility**

Staff member should have filed the patent with the University affiliation and through OPFLC and the same should have been published on Indian patent office (IPO).

#### **10.2. Process**

- 10.2.1.** Any staff member, who is willing to file patent, approaches Office of Patent Facilitation & Consultancy (OPFLC) with the invention disclosure form.
- 10.2.2.** OPFLC approaches the panel of patent attorney for vetting the idea and drafting the claims for filing the patent.
- 10.2.3.** The draft is approved by the staff members and innovators.
- 10.2.4.** The innovators decide their share of commercial benefits while signing the MoU with the university.



**10.2.5.** The patent is filed and published (after stipulated time) at Indian Patent office Website

**10.2.6.** Each faculty member will accumulate Absolute Patent Score (ATS) for all the patents filed by him/her (say m) =

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\text{Patent Filed by faculty member and published on IPO}}{\text{Total number of co – innovators}}$$

### **10.3. Calculation of the cash incentive**

**10.3.1.** 100% patent filing, publishing, and the fee for Request for Examination (RFE) are borne by the University on behalf of the innovators.

**10.3.2.** Notional amount

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\text{Amount spent on the patent}}{\text{Total number of faculty innovators from Chitkara University}}$$

is calculated for each faculty member.

### **10.4. Awards**

**10.4.1.** Best Innovator by ATS: The faculty author, who gets scores highest ATS will be conferred with Best Innovator Award. The award may be given to multiple innovators (based on their rank in ATS) and may be declared department wise (decision will be taken by RPIC).

**10.4.2.** Best Innovator faculty mentor award: The faculty mentor who involves maximum number of students in patents and hence receives highest amount of cash notional incentive will be declared as Best Mentor Innovator. The award may be given to multiple innovator mentors (based on the notional incentive earned) and may be declared department-wise (decision by RPIC).

## **11. CONSULTANCY\*\* | Associated award – Best Consultant Award**

*(\*\*Also governed by Consultancy policy of the University)*

### **11.1. Eligibility**

**11.1.1.** Staff member should have filled the Agreement for Project Work (APW) – the format available with OPFLC - with the client organization and has obtained APW number from OPFLC before the commencement of the consultancy work.

**11.1.2.** Amount should have been received in the name of Chitkara University and should have been deposited in the university account.

### **11.2. Calculation of Cash Incentive**

An amount equivalent to 90% of the consultancy amount is given away to the faculty consultant.

### **11.3. Best Consultant Award**

The faculty member(s), who get eligible for the largest amount as the cash incentive as per 11.2, will be declared as the Best Consultant(s). The award may be given to multiple consultants (based on their total consultancy amount share in all the consultancies in that particular time period) and may be declared department-wise (decision will be taken by RPIC).

## **12. PhD SUPERVISORS | FOR HIGH QUALITY and TIMELY SUPERVISION of DOCTORAL RESEARCH WORK | Associated Award– Best PhD Supervisor Award**

### **12.1. Eligibility**

A faculty member would be eligible for Supervisor incentive only for those PhD scholars, who have published at least one Scopus indexed paper out of the PhD research work.

### **12.2. Calculation of cash Incentive**

An amount equivalent to 30% of the tuition fee – paid by the PhD Scholar for each phase of the PhD program (payable only up to first 3 years from the enrolment of candidate) is given away to the PhD Supervisor.

### **12.3. Best PhD Supervisor Award**

The faculty supervisor(s), who gets the largest amount as the incentive during the calendar year will be declared as the Best PhD Supervisor. The award may be given to multiple consultants (based on their total consultancy amount share in all the consultancies in that particular time period) and may be declared department-wise (decision will be taken by RPIC).

## **13. ENTREPRENEURSHIP | Associated Award– Best Entrepreneur Award**

### **13.1.1. Eligibility**

A faculty member who has founded his / her company (start-up), registered with DPIIT, and is incubated at Chitkara Innovation Incubator Foundation (CIIF).

### **13.1.2. Calculation of Cash Incentive**

The Incubator bears the company registration fee and also helps the start-up fetch government fundings, gives seed money to build prototype and mentors it in scaling up.

### **13.1.3. Best Entrepreneur Award**

The faculty entrepreneur(s), who has fetched start-up funding from one or more agencies and reached commercial stage will be awarded. They should not have been awarded in previous years.

### Affiliations to be used while Communicating Research Papers

School/College/Institute	Departments Covered under the School/College/Institute
Chitkara University Institute of Engineering & Technology	Department of Applied Sciences Department of Computer Science & Engineering Department of Electronic & Communication Engineering Department of Electrical Engineering Department of Mechanical Engineering Department of Computer Applications Department of Civil Engineering Department of Mechatronics Engineering Department of Interdisciplinary Courses in Engineering
Chitkara College of Pharmacy	Department of Pharmaceutics Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry & Analysis Department of Pharmacology Department of Pharmacy Practices Department of Pharmacognosy
Chitkara School of Planning & Architecture	Department of Architecture Department of Interior Design
Chitkara Business School	CBS (UG Programmes) CBS (PG Programmes) Doctoral Research Centre (CBS-DRC)
Chitkara College of Sale & Marketing	Chitkara College of Sale & Marketing
Chitkara School of Mass Communication	Chitkara School of Mass Communication
Chitkara College of Hospitality Management	Department of Hospitality Administration Department of Culinary Arts
Chitkara College of Education	Chitkara College of Education
Chitkara Design School	Department of Animation Department of Visual Communication Department of UX/UI Department of Fashion Design Department of Fine Arts
Chitkara School of Health Sciences	Department of Allied Health Sciences Department of Optometry Department of Physiotherapy Department of Nursing
Chitkara University School of Maritime Studies	Chitkara University School of Maritime Studies
Chitkara School Of Psychology and Counseling	Chitkara School of Psychology and Counseling
Chitkara Law School	Chitkara Law School
Chitkara School of Liberal Arts	Chitkara School of Liberal Arts

As a quick interpretation, any Faculty member say, 'XYZ' from Department of Computer Science and Engineering or Department of Electronic & Communication Engineering or Department of Applied Sciences should write his / her affiliation as

**XYZ,  
Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology,  
Chitkara University, Punjab,  
India**

**Similarly, any Faculty member 'ABC' from Department of Animations should write his/ her affiliation as -  
ABC,  
Chitkara Design School, Chitkara University, Punjab, India**

### Centre of Excellence Name for Additional Affiliation

Air Conditioning Center of Excellence
Iconic Plumbing Lab
Fuji Electric Training Academy
Industrial Automation Lab
Building Automation Lab
Vertical Transportation Experience Center
Research Centre of Mathematical and Physical Sciences
Content and Language Integrated Laboratory (CLIL)
Biogenetic Healthcare Chair for Advanced Phytopharmaceuticals Development
Herbal and Ayush Product Testing Laboratory
Amulya Herbs and Clinsync chair
Centre of Excellence for Open-Source Technologies
Centre of Excellence for Software Robotics
Centre of Excellence for Logic Building Skills
Centre of Excellence for Operating System Environments
Centre of Excellence for Cyber Security Technologies
Academy for Edge Networking
Centre for emerging technologies in IOT, Data Analytics and Cloud Computing
Health Sciences Centre for Social Responsibility (HSCS)
Chitkara Spaak Centre for Multidisciplinary European Studies
Centre for Vision Technology and Innovation
Centre for Evidence Based Practice in Health Care
Centre for Women Health and Empowerment
Speech and Multimodal Lab
Centre for High Power and High Frequency Lab
Nanomaterials Research Lab
Centre for Water Sciences
Internet of Things and Cloud Computing Lab
Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security Lab
Centre of Life Sciences - Molecular Biology & Bioinformatics Division
Centre for Liquid Crystal Research
Immersive and Interactive Technology Lab
VLSI Centre of Excellence
Robotics and Mechatronics Research Lab
Centre for Modelling and Simulation

## SDG keywords for mapping

SDGs	SDG's Name	Keywords
SDG 1	No poverty	Developing countries, Basic services, Class, Disadvantaged, Economic resources, End poverty, Environment, Equality, Extreme poverty, Financial inclusion, Income, Income equality, Microfinance, Non-discrimination, Poor, Poor and vulnerable, Poverty, Poverty eradication, Poverty line, Quality of Life, Resources, Social protection systems /social protection, Sustainable, Third World, Vulnerable, Wealth distribution, social protection, health insurance, social welfare, welfare, social security, pension, social policy, unemployment, social investment, safety net, social, social exclusion, inequality, insurance, retrenchment, access, employment.
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	Agricultural Orientation index, Agricultural productivity, Agriculture, Consume, Crop diversity, Crops, End hunger, Environment, Food, Food gap, Food production, Food reserves, Food Security, Genetic diversity, Genetics, Hunger, Hungry people, Improved nutrition, Innovations and health, Legumes, Maize, Malnourished, Malnutrition, Nutrition, Nutritional needs, Nutritious, Poverty, Produce, Productivity, Quality of life, Resilient Agriculture, Rural infrastructure, Small-scale food producers, Stunted growth, Stunting, Sufficient food, Sustainable, Sustainable agriculture, Sustainable food production, Trade diversity, Trade restrictions, Under nourished , Wasting, World's hungry, Undernourished, biological control, domestication, organic systems, agroforestry, biocontrol, agricultural, undernutrition, smallholder, organic, natural enemies, precision agriculture, enemies, intercropping, precision, crop.
SDG 3	Good health and well being	Access to clean water and sanitation, Affordable medicines, AIDS, Air contamination, Air pollution, Alcohol abuse, Antenatal care, Antiretroviral, Antiretroviral therapy, Biomedical, Bodily autonomy, Child deaths, Contraceptive use, Death rate, Dental, Disability and family support, Disability and inclusion, Disability and politics of location, Diseases, Family planning, Health, Health in resource-constrained settings, Health worker, Density, Healthy, Healthy lives, Hepatitis, HIV, Improving mortality, Increasing life expectancy, Indigenous, Infected, International health policy, International health regulations, Malaria, Maternal mortality, Measles, Medical, Mental health, Mortality, Mortality rate, Narcotic drug abuse, Neonatal mortality, Polio, Premature mortality, Preventable deaths, cancer, stroke, diabetes, obesity, suicide, asthma, carcinoma, tuberculosis, pneumonia, anticancer, influenza, heart disease, leukemia, strokes, cancers, melanoma.
SDG 4	Quality education	Access to education, Basic education, Basic literacy, Basic literacy skills, Cultural diversity, Disability, Disability and education, Early childhood,

		Early childhood development, Education, Education for sustainability, Education in development, Enrolment, Equal access, Equal education, Equitable education, Gender disparities in education, Gender disparity, Gender equality, Gender equity, Gender sensitive, Global citizenship, Global education, Inclusion and education, Inclusive, Innovation, International cooperation, Learning opportunities, trainees, apprenticeship, professional training, educational needs, distance learning, educational strategies, school environment, trainee, professional education, special education, reading, academic performance, distance education, education needs, school buildings, practical training, education reform, educational, humanistic.
SDG 5	Gender equality	Basic living standards, Dignity, Disadvantaged, Discrimination, Employment, Empower girls, Empowerment, Empowerment of women, Equal access, Equal opportunities, Equality, Exploitation, Female genital mutilation, Feminism, Forced marriage, Gender, Gender discrimination, Gender equality/parity, Governance and gender, Human rights, Human trafficking, Humanitarian, Marginalised, Parity, Pay, Reproductive rights, Sexual and reproductive health, Sexual exploitation, Sexual violence, Social inclusion, Trafficking Universal health coverage, Violence, Violence against girls, Violence against women, Women, Women in work, Women's rights, Workplace equality, std, sexism, feminist, aggression, marginalized, gender issues, sexual risk, hypersexuality, gender gap, female, gender bias, status women, misogyny, feminist theory, condom, marginalization, transmission.
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	Affordable drinking water, Aquifer, Cities, Clean water, Contaminated, Defecation, Desalination, Diarrheal diseases, Drought, Dumping, Ecosystem protection, Ecosystem restoration, Equitable sanitation, Floods, Fresh water, Hydropower, Hygiene, Improving water, Inadequate water, Inadequate water supply, Infrastructure, Irrigation, Lakes, Latrines, Open defecation, Pollution, Recycled water, Reuse, River basins, Rivers, Safe, drinking water, Sanitation, Sanitation and hygiene, Sanitation management, Sewerage, Sustainable water management, Sustainable withdrawals, Third world, Toilets, Untreated wastewater, Urban, Waste, Wastewater, Wastewater treatment, Accessible water, water management, water quality, waste water, activated sludge, water pollution, wastewaters, water, water treatment, contaminated water, sewage treatment, drinking, groundwater, restoration, effluent.
SDG 7	Affordable and clean energy	Affordable energy, Alternative energy, Animal waste, Battery, Carbon, Charcoal, Clean energy, Clean energy technology, Clean fuel technology, Clean fuels, Cleaner fossil fuel technology, Climate goal, Coal, Electricity, Electricity infrastructure, Emissions, Energy, Energy efficiency, Energy infrastructure, Energy research, Energy technology, Fossil-fuel, Green economy, Greenhouse gas, Greenhouse gas emissions, Hydroelectric, Low carbon, Modern electricity, Modern energy, Reliable energy, Renewable, Renewable energy, Renewable power, Solar, Solar energy, Solar power, Sustainable energy, Sustainable energy services,

		Sustainable power, Vehicles, Wave, Wind, Wind power, Wind turbine, Wood, photovoltaic, biodiesel, internet things, biofuel, energy efficient, fuel cell, solar cells, hydropower, geothermal, biofuels, fuel cells, bioenergy, energy saving, hydrogen evolution.
SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	Aid for trade, Banking, Child labour, Child soldiers, Creativity and innovation, Culture, Decent work, Decent work for all, Development oriented policy, Economic growth, Economic productivity, Economy, Enterprises, Entrepreneurship, Equal pay, Finance, Financial services, Forced labour, GDP growth, Global resource efficiency, Global trade, Gross domestic product growth, Human trafficking, Inclusive economic growth, Innovation, Insurance, Job creation, Jobs, Labour market, Labour rights, Micro finance, Migrant workers, Modern slavery, Poverty eradication, Poverty line, Productive employment, Productivity, Public policy, Quality jobs, Quality of life, Resource efficiency, Safe work, Secure work, Slavery, Social policies, human capital, labor market, crop productivity, economic development, occupational safety, environmental economic, sustainable development, soil productivity, regional development, regional growth, economies scale, job search, industrial policy, labor markets, climate change, technological progress, environmental impact.
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Access to the internet, Affordable access, Affordable credit, Clean technologies, Cooperation, Data banks, Economic development, Electrical power, Energy, Enterprises, Environmentally sound technologies, Financial services, ICT, Infrastructure, Industrial diversification, Industrialisation, Information and communication technology, Infrastructure, Innovation, Internet access, Irrigation, Knowledge in education for all, Mobile networks in developing countries, National, Security, Network infrastructure, Phone service, Public policy, Quality of life, Regional infrastructure, Research, Resilient infrastructure, Resource use efficiency, Roads, Sanitation, Scientific research, Society, Sustainable industrialization, Sustainable infrastructure, Technological capabilities, Technology, Trade, Transborder infrastructure, Transport, Value chains, Value chains and markets, Water infrastructure, Water resources, manufacturing, industrial, microfabrication, prototyping, industry, innovative, micromachining, nanofabrication, mobile users, research development, rapid prototyping, access internet, digital divide, manufacturing technology, infrastructure projects, sustainable, employment.
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	Affordable housing, Age, Ageism, Business, Children, Culture, Developing countries, Developing states, Development assistance, Disabilities, Discrimination, Discriminatory, Economy, Education, Empower, Equal opportunity, Equality, Equity, Ethnicity, Financial assistance, Foreign aid, Foreign investment, Gender, Global financial markets, Health, Homelessness, Homophobia, Human rights, Inclusion, Income growth, Income inequality, Indigenous, Inequalities, Inequality, Migrant remittance, Migration, Population growth, Poverty, Public policy, Quality

		of life, Race, Racism, Reduce inequalities, Religion, Rural, Sex, Sexism, Social protection, Society, Vulnerable nations, World trade, Medicaid, social justice, financial crisis, social integration, social inclusion, disparities, social mobility, health disparities, social inequality, financial stability, social stratification, social inequalities, migrant workers, health inequalities, students autism, asylum, remittances.
SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	Adaptable, Adaptation, Affordable housing, Air pollution, Air quality, Cities, Climate change, Community, Cultural heritage, Decentralisation, Development planning, Disaster management, Disaster risk reduction, Disaster Strategy, Disasters, Fine particulate matter, Green spaces, Heritage, Housing, Human settlements, Impact of cities, Inadequate housing, Informal settlements, Infrastructure, Land, Land consumption, Local materials, Mitigation, Natural disasters, Natural heritage, Overcrowding, Pollution, Population, Population growth, Public spaces, Public transport, Resilient, Resilient buildings, Resource efficiency, Resource needs, Risk reduction strategy, Road safety, Safe cities, Shanty, Slums, Smart cities, Solid waste, Suburban, Sustainable, Sustainable building/s, Sustainable cities/city, Sustainable communities, Sustainable urbanisation, Town planning, Transport, Transport systems, Urban, Urban development, Urban planning, Urban sustainability, Urbanisation, Waste, Waste generation, Waste management, road network, earthquake, intelligent transportation, city, public transportation, road networks, housing market, municipal, flood.
SDG 12	Responsible consumption and production	Capitalism, Cars, Circular economy, Commercial enterprises, Consumer levels, Consumerism, Consumption, Deep decarbonisation, Ecological, Efficient use of resources, Energy, Energy consumption, Energy efficiency, Energy use, Food, Food losses, Food supply, Food waste, Fossil fuel subsidies, Future proof, Global food waste, Greenhouse gasses, Harvest losses, Life cycle, Market distortions, Materialism, Materials goods, Monitoring sustainable development, Natural resources, Obsolescence, Overconsumption, Production, Recycle, Recycling, Reduce waste generation, Reduction, Renewable, Resource efficiency, Responsible production chains, Retail, Retail industry, Reuse, Sustainable, Sustainable consumption, Sustainable management, Sustainable practices, Sustainable production, Sustainable public procurement, Sustainable resource use, Sustainable supply chain, Sustainable tourism, Vehicles, Waste, Wasteful consumption, Water, Water pollution, Water supply, composting, waste disposal, vermicompost, food preservation, hazardous waste, tourism, waste management, recycled, landfill, waste treatment, tourism development, natural resource, environmental attitudes, cycle analysis, sustainability assessment, nuclear waste.
SDG 13	Climate action	Average global temperature, Carbon, Carbon dioxide, Changing weather patterns, Climate, Climate action, Climate adaptation, Climate and gender, Climate and infectious disease, Climate and politics, Climate change, Climate change management, Climate change planning, Climate



		change policy, Climate early warning, Climate hazards, Climate impact, Climate mitigation, Climate refugees, Climate related hazards, Climate resilience, CO2 capture, CO2 conversion, COP 21, COP 22, Ecosystems, Emissions, Extreme weather, Extreme weather events, Global mean temperature, Global temperature, Global warming, Greenhouse gas, Greenhouse gas emissions, Greenhouse gases, Ice loss, Low-carbon economy, Natural disasters, Natural systems, Ocean warming, Paris Agreement, Pollution, Renewable, Sea level rise/ Rising sea / Rising sea level, Temperature, co2, co2 emissions, climate warming, global climate, emission, co2 emission, warming, carbon footprint, gas emissions, carbon conversion, capture, greenhouse, ipcc.
SDG 14	Life below water	Artisanal fishers, Biodiversity, Carbon dioxide, Coastal biodiversity, Coastal ecosystems, Coastal habitats, Coastal parks, Coastal resources, Coastlines, Conserve, Conserve oceans, Coral bleaching, Coral reef, Ecosystem management, Fish species, Fish stocks, Fish stocks and Fisheries management, Fisheries, Fishers, Fishing, Fishing practices, Global warming, Illegal fishing, Kelp, Law of the Sea, Marine, Marine areas, Marine biodiversity, Marine ecosystems, Marine fisheries, Marine Parks, Marine pollution, Marine resources, Ocean, Ocean acidification, Ocean temperature, Oceanography, Oceans, Overfishing, Productive oceans, Protected areas, Sea grasses, Seas, Sustainable ecosystems, Unregulated fishing, Water resources and policy, oil spill, conservation, coastal, spill, phosphorus removal, sea, bloom, blooms, fisheries management, aquaculture, hydrocarbons, oil spills, eutrophication, coast, spills, contamination, pollution.
SDG 15	Life on land	Afforestation, Agriculture, Animals, Arable land, Bees, Biodiversity, Biodiversity loss, Conservation, Deforestation, Desertification, Drought, Dry lands, Ecosystem, Ecosystem restoration, Ecosystems, Extinct, Extinct species, Extinction, Forest, Forest management, Forests, Genetic resources, Illegal wildlife products, Illicit trafficking, Indigenous, Indigenous populations, Invasive alien species, Land conservation, Land degradation, Land loss, Land use and sustainability, Manage forests, Managed forests, Micro-organisms, Permaculture, Plants, Poaching, Poverty, Protected fauna, Protected flora, Protected species, Reforestation, Soil, Soil degradation, Species, Strategic plan for biodiversity, Terrestrial ecosystems, Threatened species, Tree, Tree species, Wetlands, bioremediation, phytoremediation, invasive, endangered, soil conservation, revegetation, restoration, predator prey, endangered species, valuation, environmental conservation, nature conservation, invasive weed, ecosystem management.
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Abuse, Accountability, Accountable institutions, Arbitrary detention, Arms, Arms trafficking, Birth registration, Bribery, Combat terrorism, Conflict resolution, Conflicts, Corruption, Discrimination, Education, Enforced disappearance, Equal access, Equity, Exploitation, Flow of arms, Freedom, Geography of poverty, Governance, Hate crime, Human rights, Human trafficking, Illegal arms, Illicit financial flows, Inclusion,

		Inclusive institutions, Inclusive societies/society, Institutions, Internally displaced, Judiciary, Justice, Justice for all, Legal identity, National Security, Non-violence, Organized crime, Paris principles, Peace, Peaceful societies, Physical abuse, Police, Prevent violence, community engagement, community participation, child welfare, rule law, mafia, participatory, homicide, community involvement, public participation, participatory research, collaborative decision, public engagement, human right, child protection, infanticide, participatory approach.
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	Capacity building, Civil society partnerships, Communication technologies, Debt sustainability, Development assistance, Disaggregated data, Doha Development Agenda, Entrepreneurship, Environmentally sound technologies, Foreign direct investments, Fostering innovation, Free trade, Fundamental principles of official statistics, Global partnership, Global partnership for sustainable development, Global stability, International aid, International cooperation, International population and housing census, International support, International support for developing countries, Knowledge sharing, Multi-stakeholder partnerships, Poverty eradication, Public-private partnerships, Science cooperation agreements, Technology cooperation agreements, Technology transfer, Weighted tariff average, Women entrepreneurs, World Trade Organization.



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